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REPEAT SENTENCE
DESCRIBE IMAGE
RETELL LECTURE
ANSWER SHORT QUESTIONS
WRITE ESSAY
SUMMARIZE WRITTEN TEXT
RE-ORDER PARAGRAPH
READING FIBS
READING AND WRITING FIBS
SUMMARIZE SPOKEN TEXT
LISTENING FIBS
WRITE FROM DICTATION

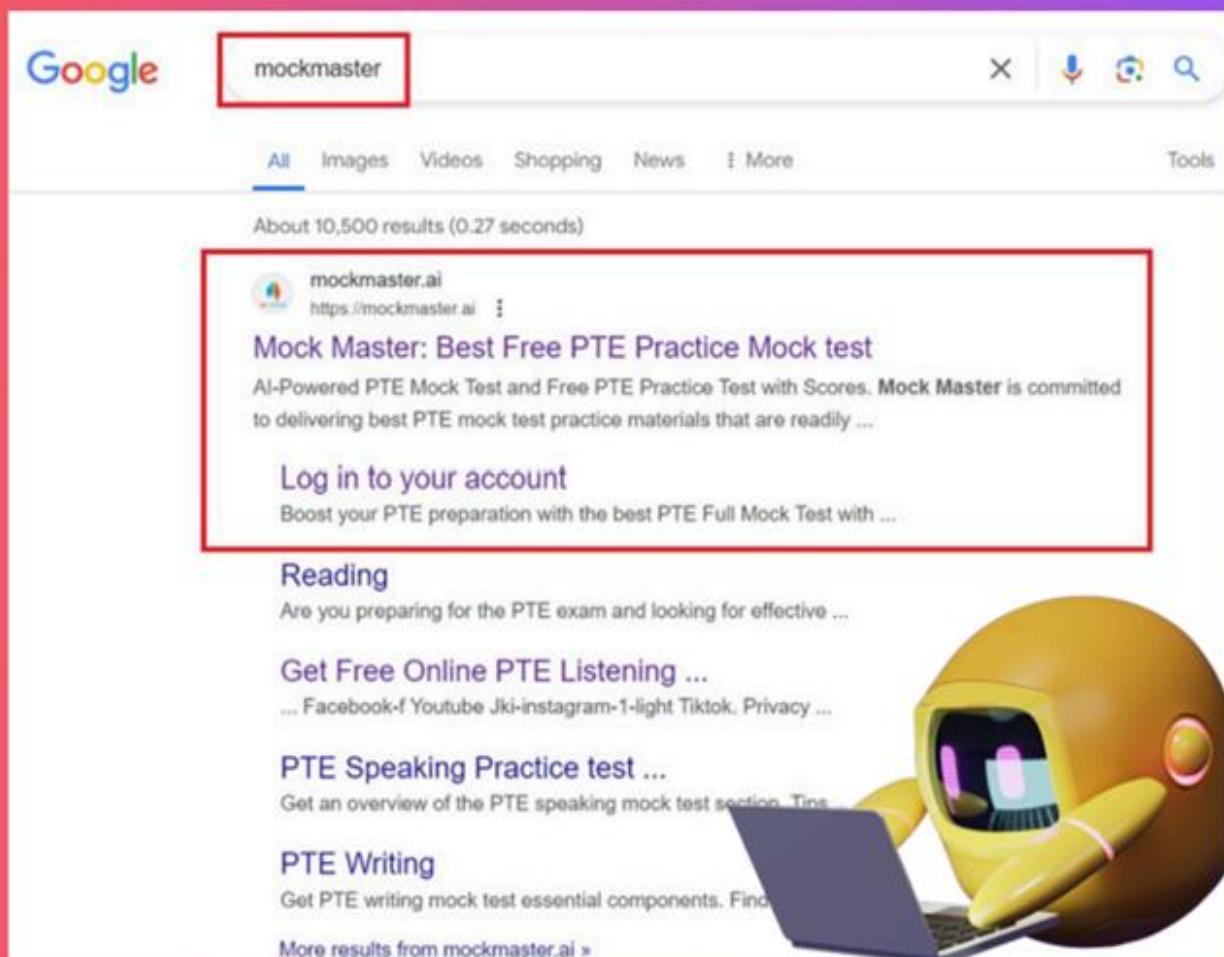


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This latest PTE Prediction File is our latest attempt to help you with the best preparation source to ace your PTE-A test in your next attempt!

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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.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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REPEAT SENTENCES

ONE AUSTRALIA

1. We consistently receive high grades in all of our classes without fail.
2. Good stuff usually sells a lot without needing lots of ads.
3. Streetlights ensure nighttime safety for walking outdoors without any worries.
4. We don't have many problems with people being mean around here.
5. Bridges need to be cheap, work well, and look good.
6. Eating too much unhealthy fast food makes people sick often.
7. The university does things to help the environment, like planting trees.
8. Too much irrelevant information made me feel overwhelmed and confused.
9. Logbooks account for a small portion of the total grading points available.
10. Getting interpreters may not be easy within this department's resources.
11. To know its beginning, just look at its past and history.
12. She sold furniture to afford food for herself and her dog.
13. I went around the world for several years after finishing college.
14. The tutor is available for help, so ask if you're unsure.
15. Before publishing, delete personal information from the results to ensure privacy.
16. Anatomy examines both internal and external structures of the human body.
17. The verdict depends on which side convinces the jury more.
18. I must meet him before he flies to London for a week.
19. Recent technological progress has been significant and fast-paced in various fields.
20. Modern knowledge companies have fewer repetitive, mechanical tasks in their operations.
21. Dirty soil and changing weather might make things worse in the future.
22. Pioneers of new ideas often face similar struggles and hardships.
23. Effective management is key to establishing and maintaining intellectual leadership.
24. Test the new hypothesis through a controlled experiment for verification.
25. Unfortunately, my schedule conflicts with several interesting economics classes this semester.
26. You can easily pick up your student card at the reception desk.
27. His work stands out as groundbreaking and innovative to everyone.

28. Make sure to hand in all assignments by the end of the week.
29. Campus parking is still tough, even with a valid permit.
30. Thank you for representing our department at this event; we appreciate it.
31. Our professor will host a business development conference next week.
32. Please register your student email account as soon as possible.
33. Submit your portfolio to the internal review office by Tuesday at the latest.
34. She's been in the library for a very long time.
35. The old Olympic Games were religious festivals filled with celebrations and rituals.
36. Poverty, not a lack of food, is the main cause of global hunger.
37. The study's results will be published in the upcoming month.
38. When I was in school, I faced many of the same challenges.
39. Overeating can lead to numerous health problems and should be avoided.
40. Remember to sign the attendance sheet before leaving the lecture hall.
41. The university marked Earth Day by planting trees to celebrate.
42. Can you pass these materials to students next to you?
43. To earn the best grade, you must achieve a high score.
44. The test includes subjects from each chapter in this semester's material.
45. I'm glad you discovered what you were looking for and feel satisfied.
46. Kids are not allowed in chemical labs due to safety concerns.
47. Put your name and ID number on the application form.
48. Many students worry about writing essays because they lack experience.
49. Make sure to include a list of your sources in assignments.
50. Every student must participate in the exercise program as a requirement.
51. Computer viruses may erase all of my crucial files and data.
52. You can find your enrollment details, results, and fees online.
53. I don't like sandwiches with cheese and tomatoes on white bread.
54. The professor will share his lecture notes online as promised.
55. Research shows that early detection methods are very important and significant.

56. The university's main campus could be closed for today's activities.
57. Wait a moment; I'll arrive shortly, your patience is appreciated.
58. Information on the internet becomes more reliable as time passes and influences it.
59. Early findings are interesting but not very important in our study.
60. Student services help with housing and transportation when students need it.
61. The meaning of the last sentence still confuses me greatly.
62. We don't have enough evidence to be absolutely sure of anything.
63. The café is closed; the snack machine runs all night.
64. The ancient Olympics was a joyful event celebrated with sports and culture.
65. Companies may have quite different break and lunchtime rules and regulations.
66. Companies primarily exist to earn money and create profits for themselves.
67. We offer a variety of courses catering to our students' diverse needs.
68. Acupuncture is part of Chinese medicine's holistic approach to healing.
69. Discover the campus in your first week of the semester for orientation.
70. It might be time for me to make some changes to my life.
71. I'll show you how to stop reactions using acid effectively and safely.
72. His research fascinates due to his natural curiosity and inquisitiveness.
73. We must let clients know about upcoming price increases in advance.
74. The fire ruined many plants in that place, causing severe destruction.
75. This method has accuracy issues that need to be dealt with promptly.
76. Historians can't agree on the first clock's invention date precisely.
77. In the past, students had to deal with very long writing assignments.
78. This academic year, students need to complete several short coursework assignments.
79. Guidance on presentation focus will be more specific this time.
80. The urban impoverished often resided in incredibly tight living spaces.
81. Many people faced crowded and dirty living conditions in their daily lives.
82. A periodical is a regular type of publication that comes out consistently.

83. New York City's ethnic diversity is renowned and celebrated widely.
84. The actual versus expected use of the tool is now evident.
85. The medical facility is conveniently situated near North Street's supermarket.
86. Please turn in your essays on white paper with double-spacing throughout.
87. The article details the who, where, and when of the war.
88. Students must comply with the community standards set by the institution.
89. Increased prosperity doesn't necessarily lead to greater happiness for people.
90. Last year, they faced challenges with paying their school fees.
91. The economics class will be held in the primary lecture hall.
92. Doctor Green's new office location is on the building's second floor.
93. Final exams weeks do not include any scheduled class sessions.
94. Please hand over the book that's on your left side.
95. Professor Smith's arrival for the lecture today will be delayed.
96. In the upcoming lecture, we'll discuss the following pair of images.
97. Write a case study detailing an organization you're familiar with, please.
98. Their new technology began local production of metal and leather goods.
99. In the upcoming lecture, the professor will review the summary.
100. Invasions by Germanic and Danish tribes greatly affected the country.
101. You will find the circulation desk on the library's ground level.
102. This short summary will take us to a time long ago.
103. Submit your assignments to the staff at the main office, please.
104. International students may receive help finding housing around the university.
105. We recently explored various facets of London's rich social history.
106. Parents should model and instill values in their children diligently.
107. London evolved into a powerful, prosperous city over several centuries.
108. Agricultural workers migrated to the East End for new employment opportunities.
109. The semester was scheduled during the final week of the academic quarter.
110. Current solutions highlight the symbolic aspects inherent in human nature.

111. His actions were clearly driven by economic motives above all else.
112. Does our university have a team that plays ice-hockey competitively?
113. Students are required to complete their assignments in the coming month.
114. This chapter of the tale recounts my father's life story.
115. To resign from the student union, formally notify the registrar's office.
116. Few students meet the criteria to receive housing benefit entitlements.
117. Ensure your seminar papers are copied and in the library early.
118. The outcomes will be communicated to you via e-mail shortly.
119. Next year, the cost to attend college is going to go up a lot.
120. The college wants to hire a new teacher for media studies.
121. The Drama Club is looking for students to act in their play.
122. You can pick from lots of different clubs and groups at school.
123. When you write, always say where you got your information from.
124. Professor Clayton gave some of her own books to our school's library.
125. Charles used to take the bus, but now his friend drives him.
126. It's weird that the school has only one class about studying people and societies.
127. Starting a business or selling things abroad begins by talking to a bank.
128. Companies that help with exports give advice and help with money.
129. Let's first talk about how much money these crimes cost.
130. It's really hard to tell how much company crimes cost us.
131. People don't study crimes by companies as much as other crimes.
132. There's more research on regular crimes than on company crimes.
133. They have many ways to learn about our minds and what we do.
134. Psychologists use science to understand thoughts and figure out why we act certain ways.
135. After the ice age, animals and plants changed a lot.
136. New beaches appeared, and strange sea animals came onto them.
137. The sea rose, changing the land and moving the coastline in.

138. You should sign up for classes using the university's website.
139. What do I need to do to start a bank account?
140. You should be okay with getting any course you choose.
141. You might not get the course you want the most.
142. Pick three or four courses you like before you sign up.
143. Try something different and fun; it's a chance to explore.
144. Before signing up, check our website for the list of courses.
145. This office is closely linked to your scholarly pursuits on campus.
146. Sailors in the Mediterranean often spot the fiery night glow from volcanoes.
147. Volcanic activity has significantly shaped and altered the Earth's surface.
148. Today's lecture progresses to the next subject: the volcano chapter.
149. In changing times, consideration for staff strain is absolutely crucial.
150. The accessible Russell Falls track is the park's most frequented pathway.

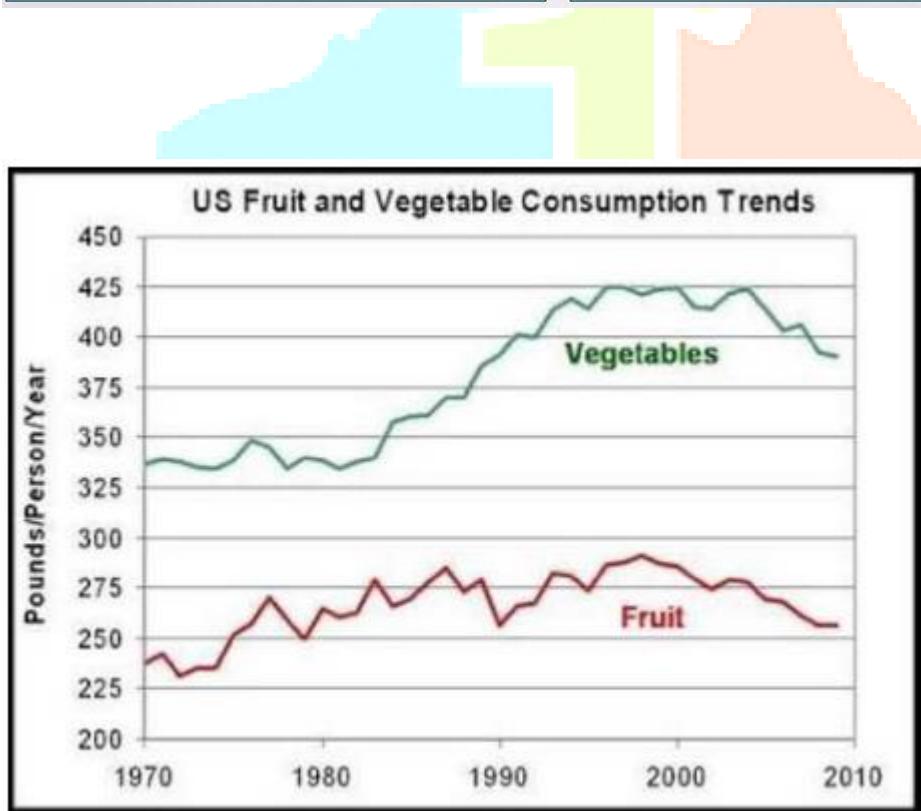
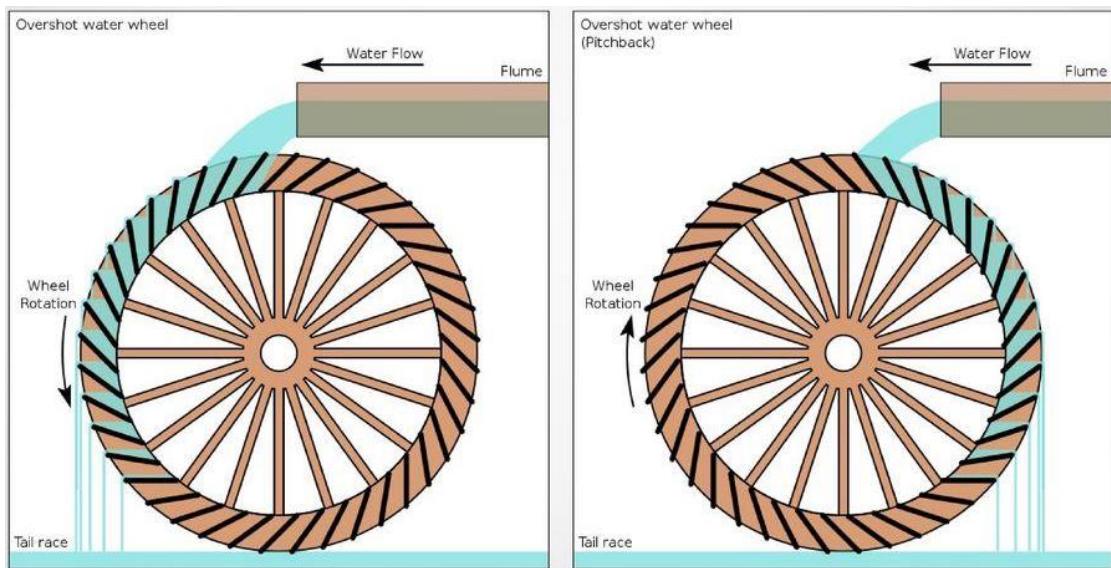


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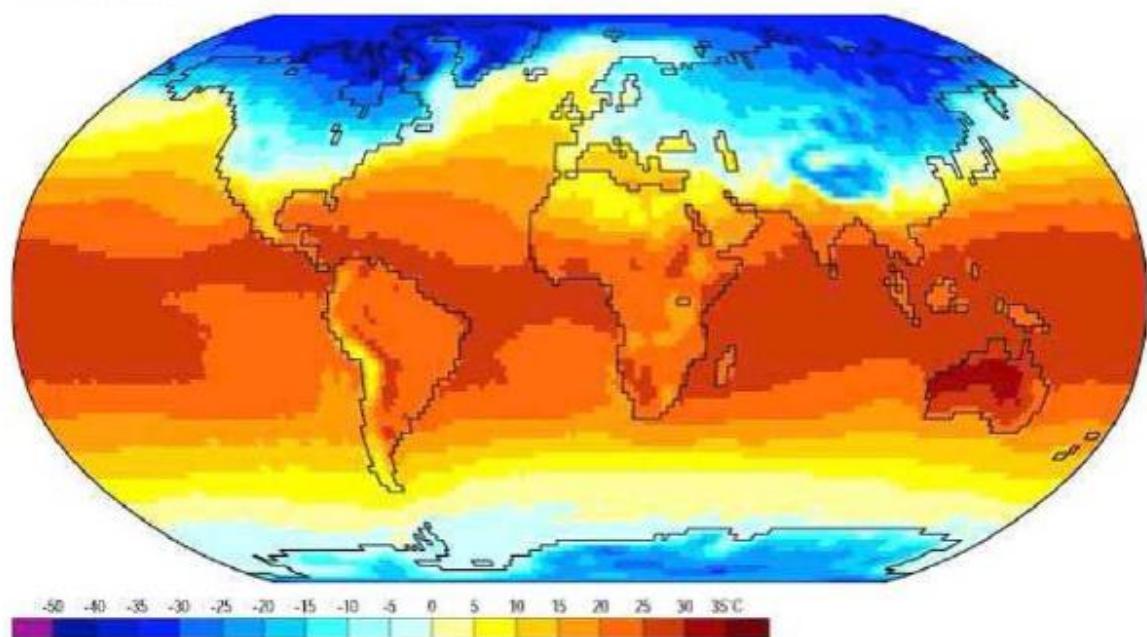
DESCRIBE IMAGE

ONE AUSTRALIA



Air Temperature

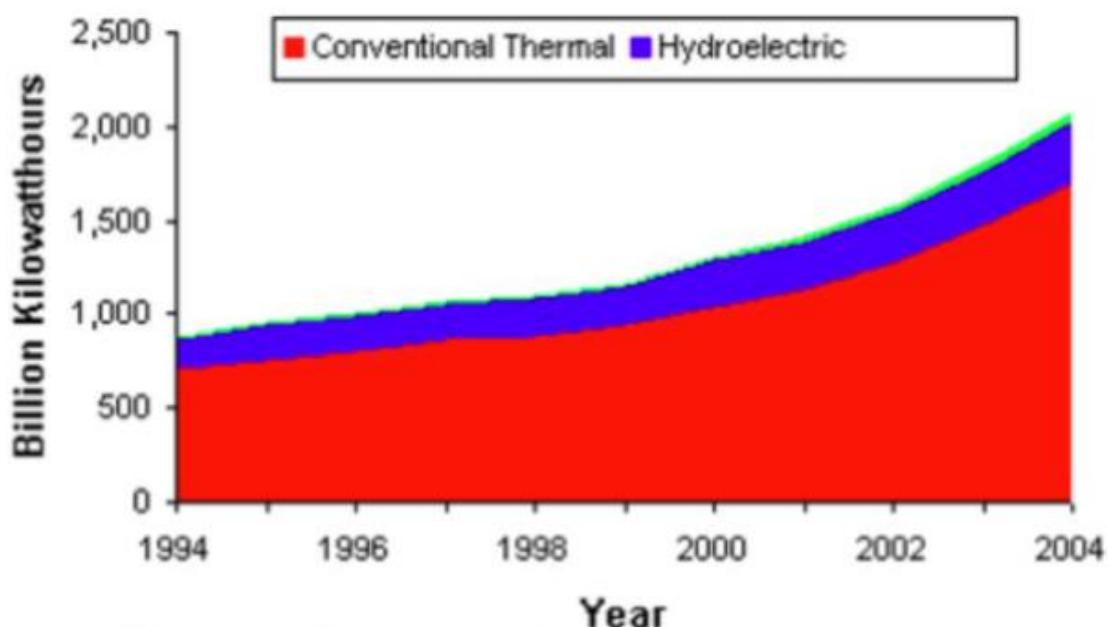
Jan



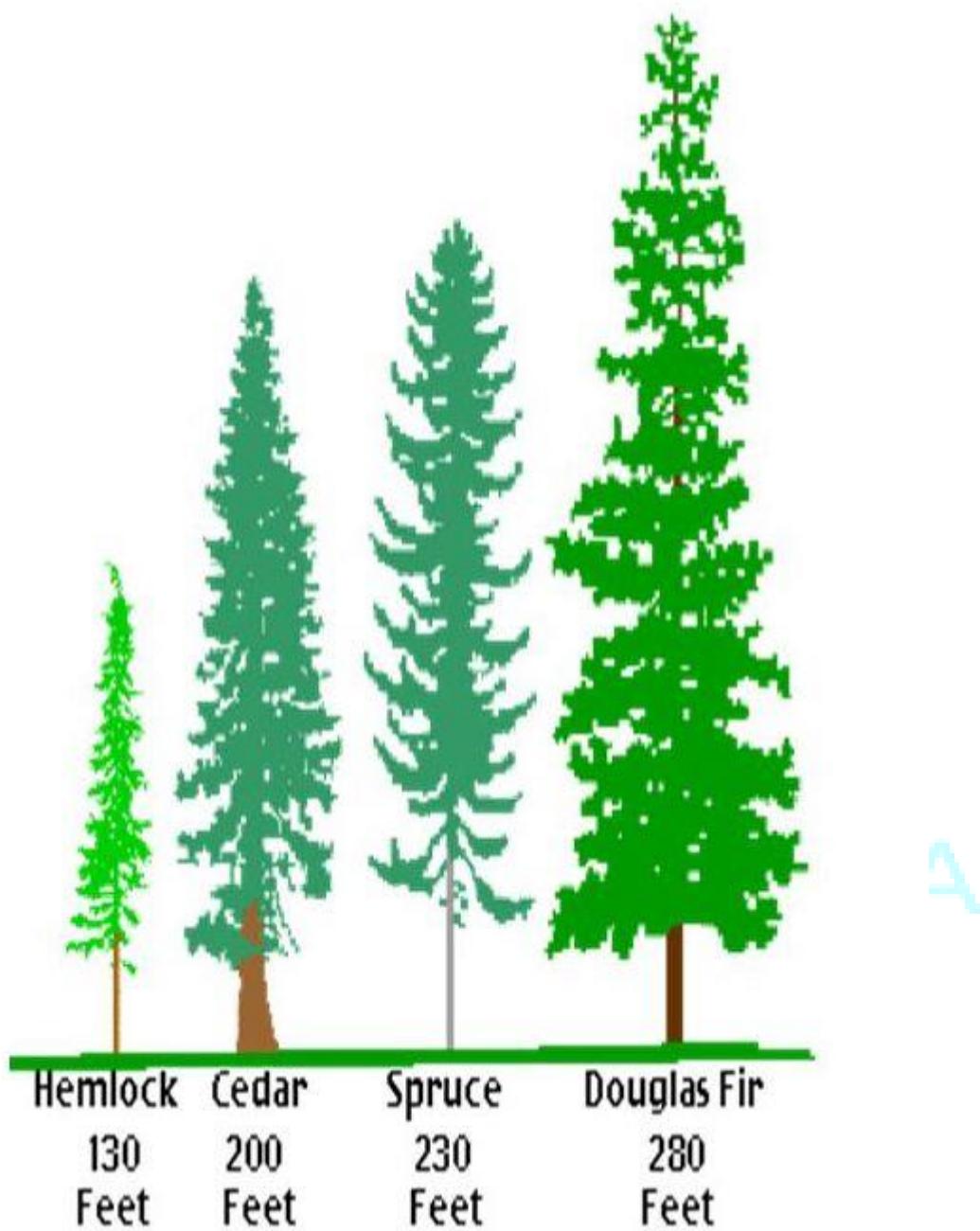
Data: NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis Project, 1959-1997 Climatologies



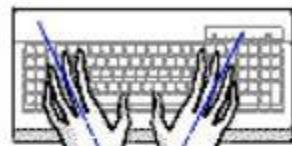
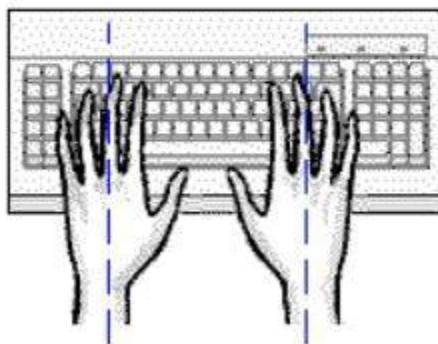
Electricity Generation in China by Type, 1994-2004



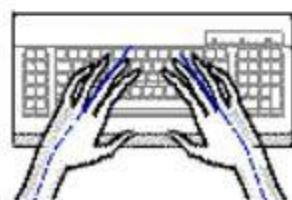
Source: EIA International Energy Annual



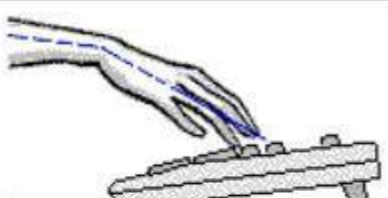
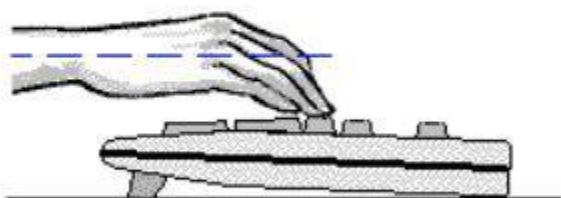
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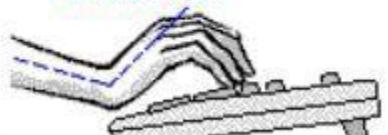
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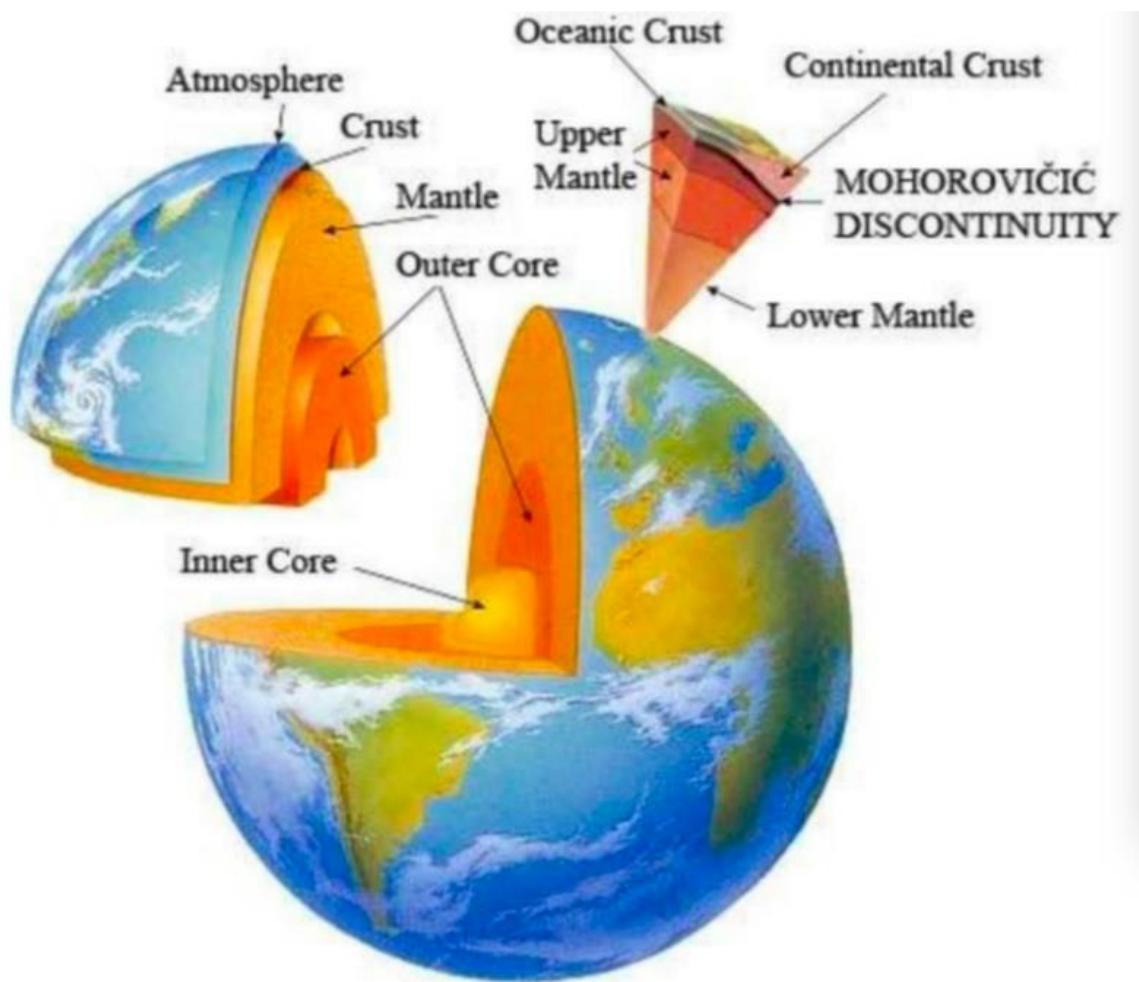
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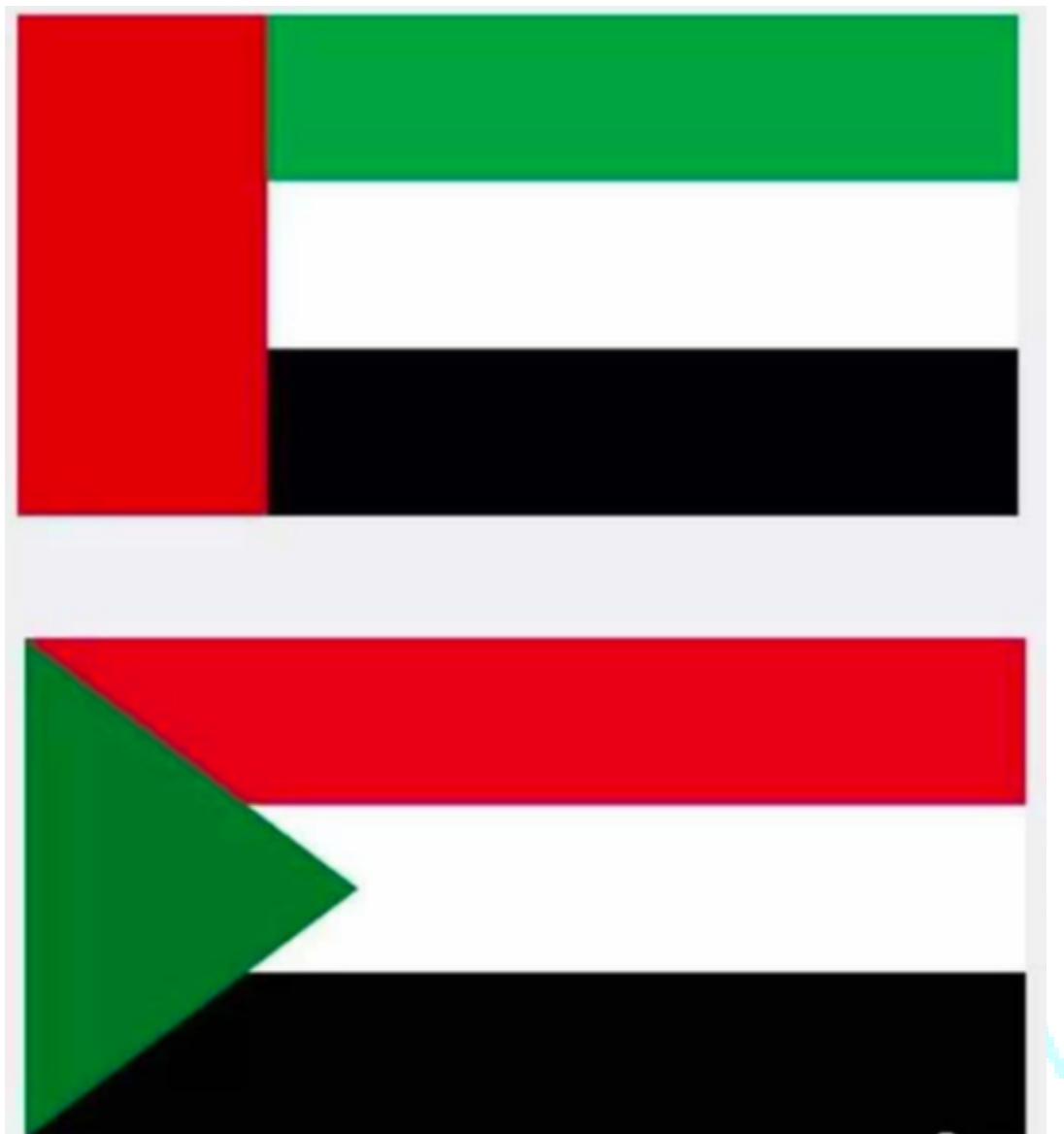
WRONG!

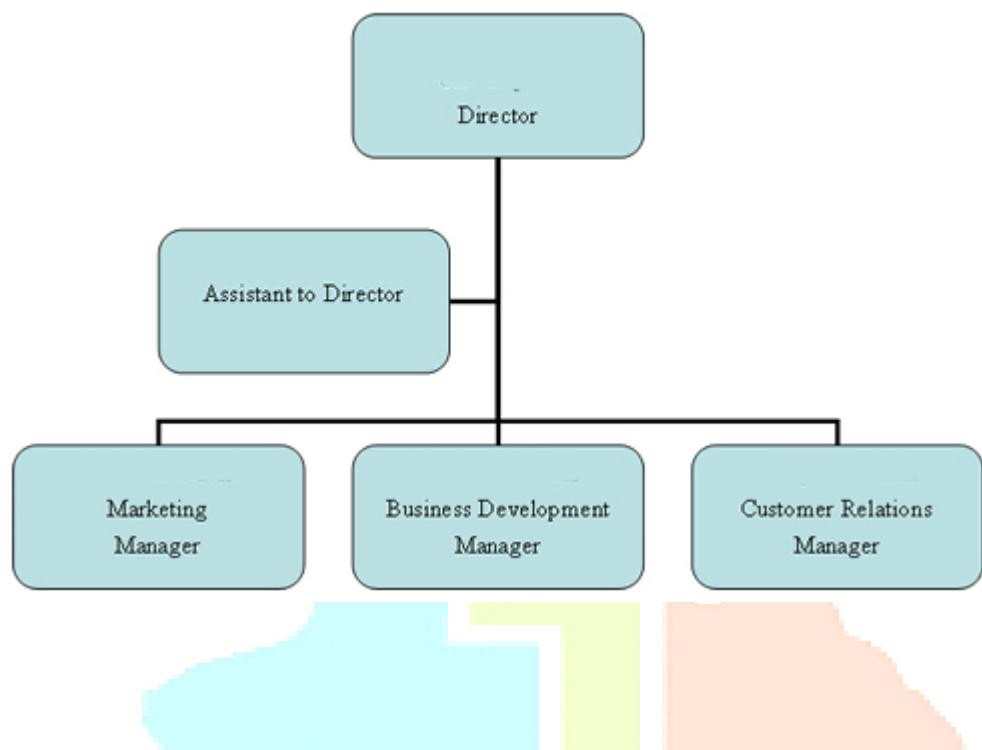


 **ONE AUSTRALIA**



ONE AUSTRALIA





Lunar Cycle affect Fish Catch Rates

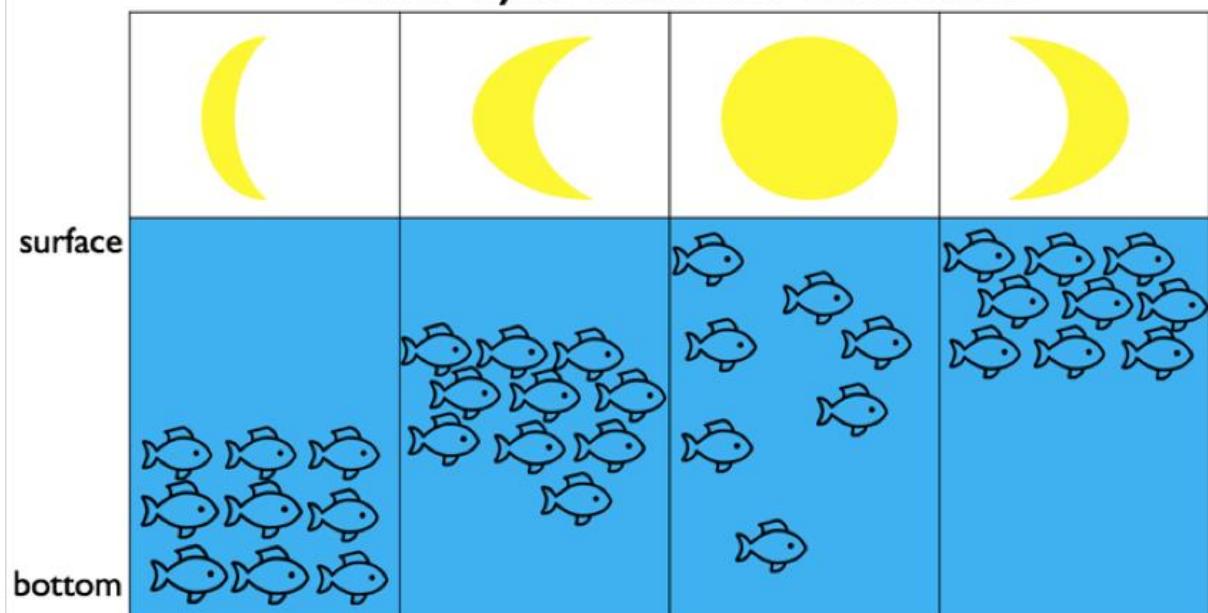
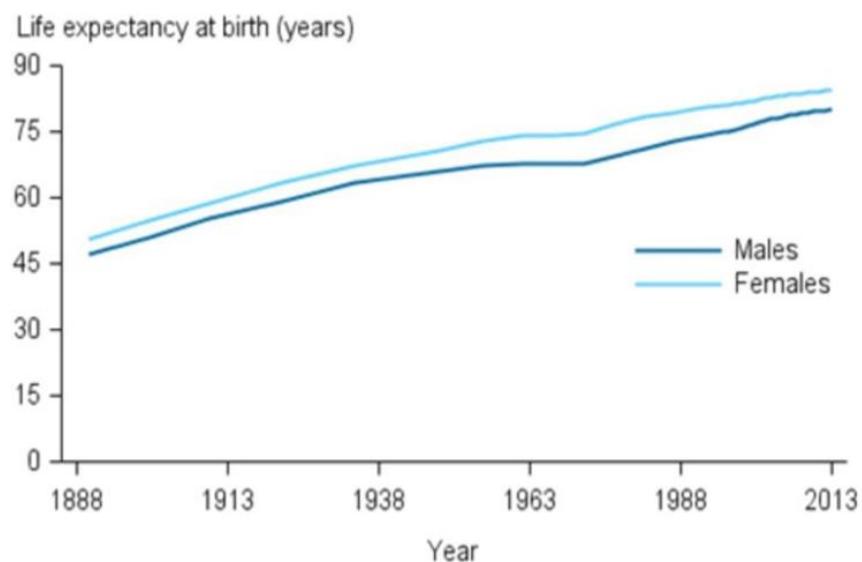
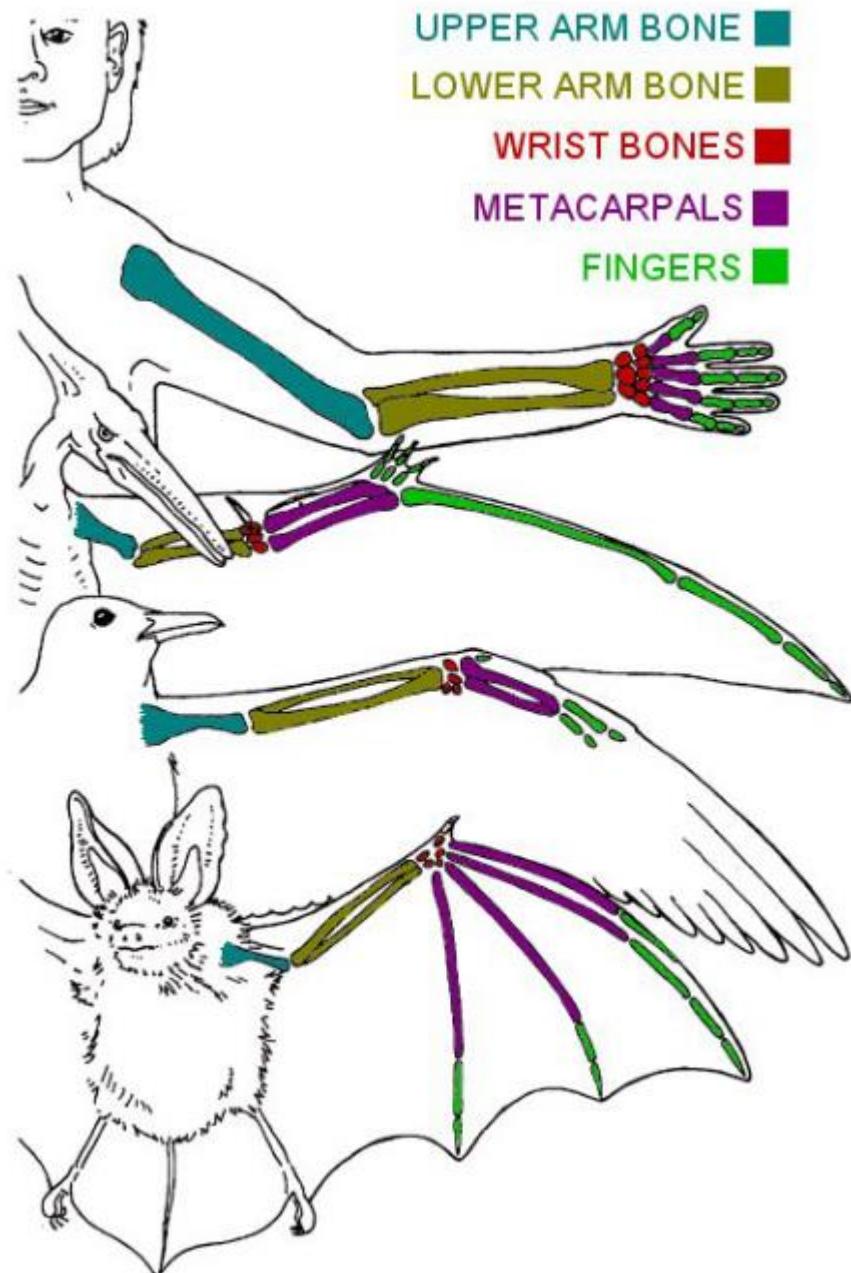


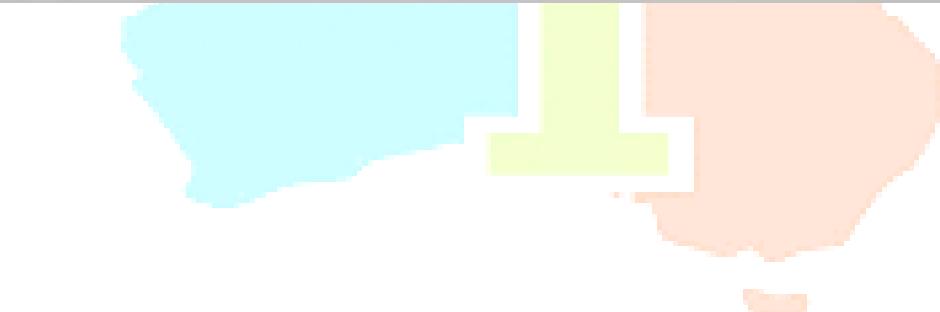
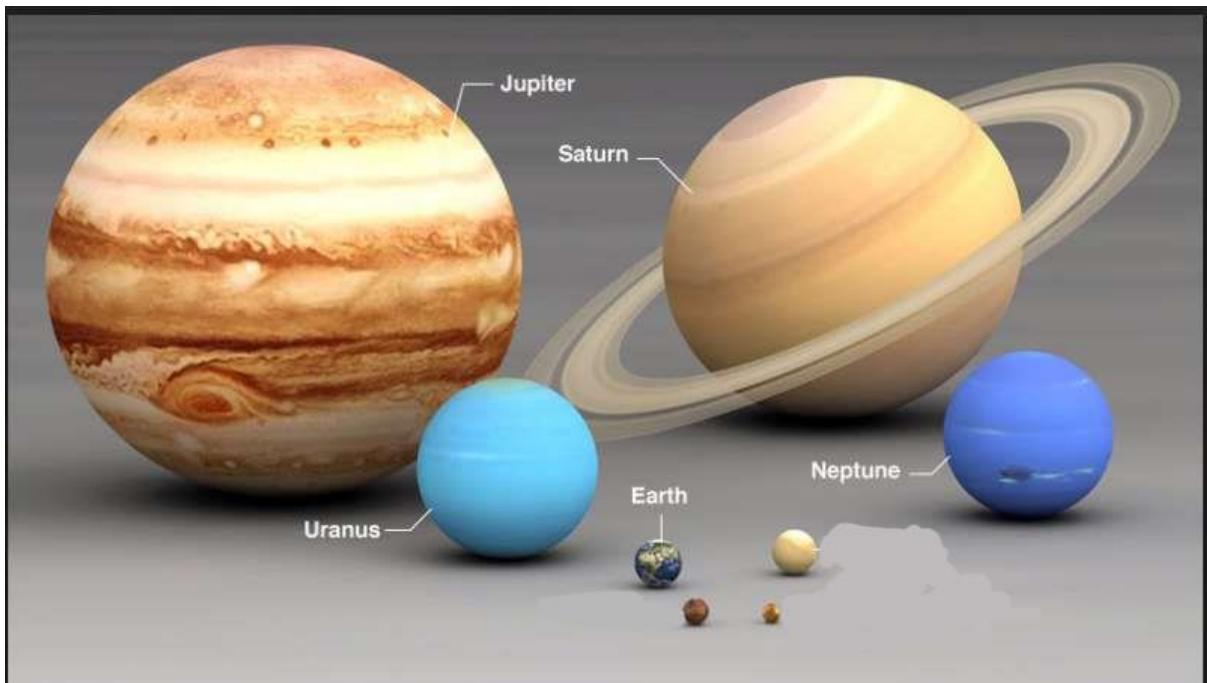
Figure 1: Life expectancy (years) at birth by sex, 1881–1890 to 2011–2013



 **ONE AUSTRALIA**



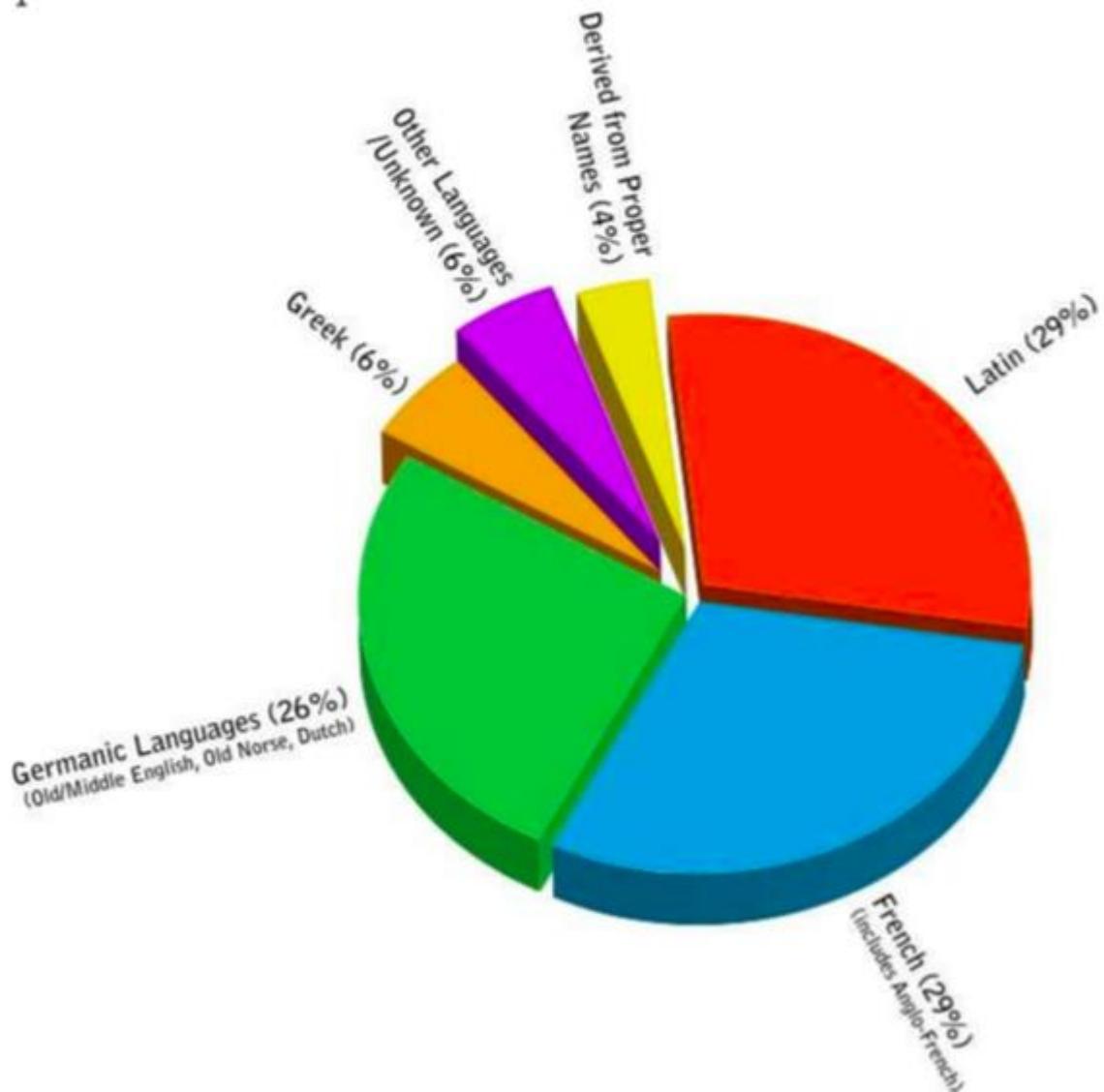
IA

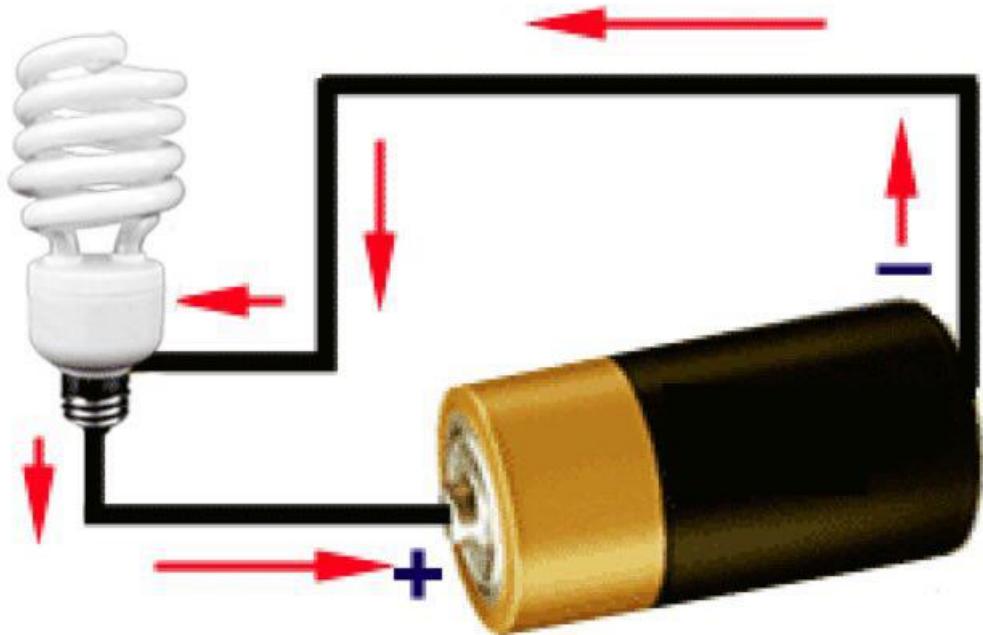


ONE AUSTRALIA

Dormitory in the University of Southampton self-catered one bedroom





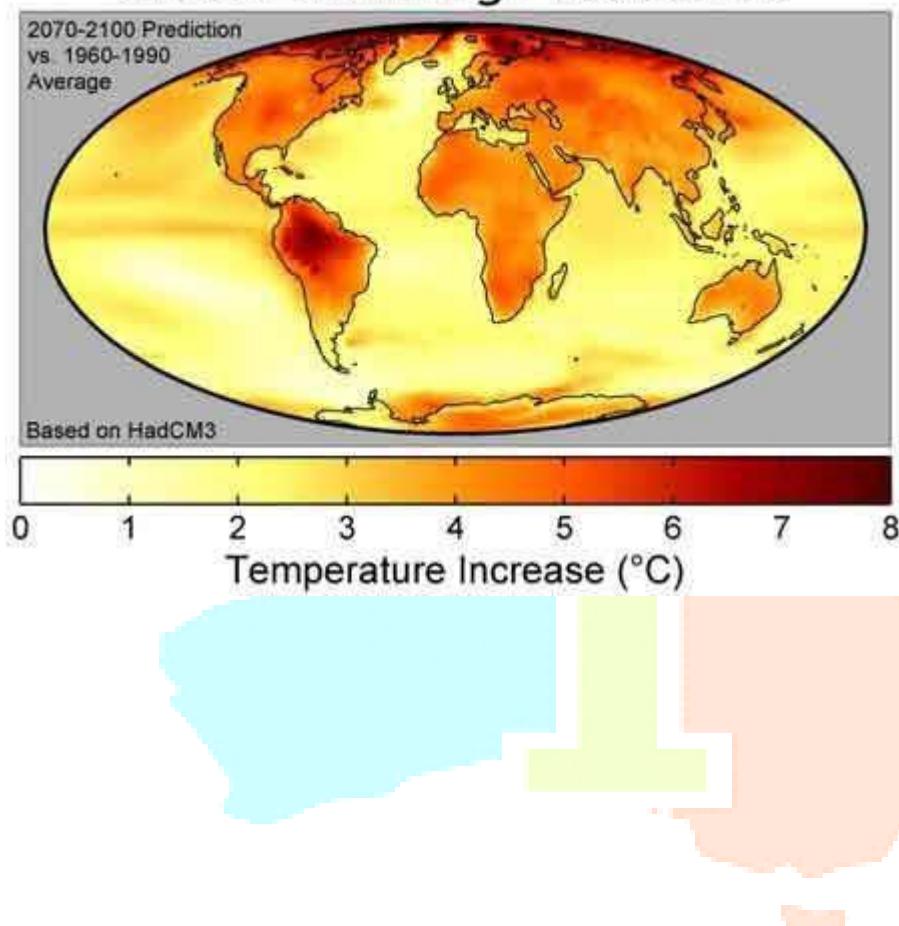


Simple circuit with light

ONE AUSTRALIA

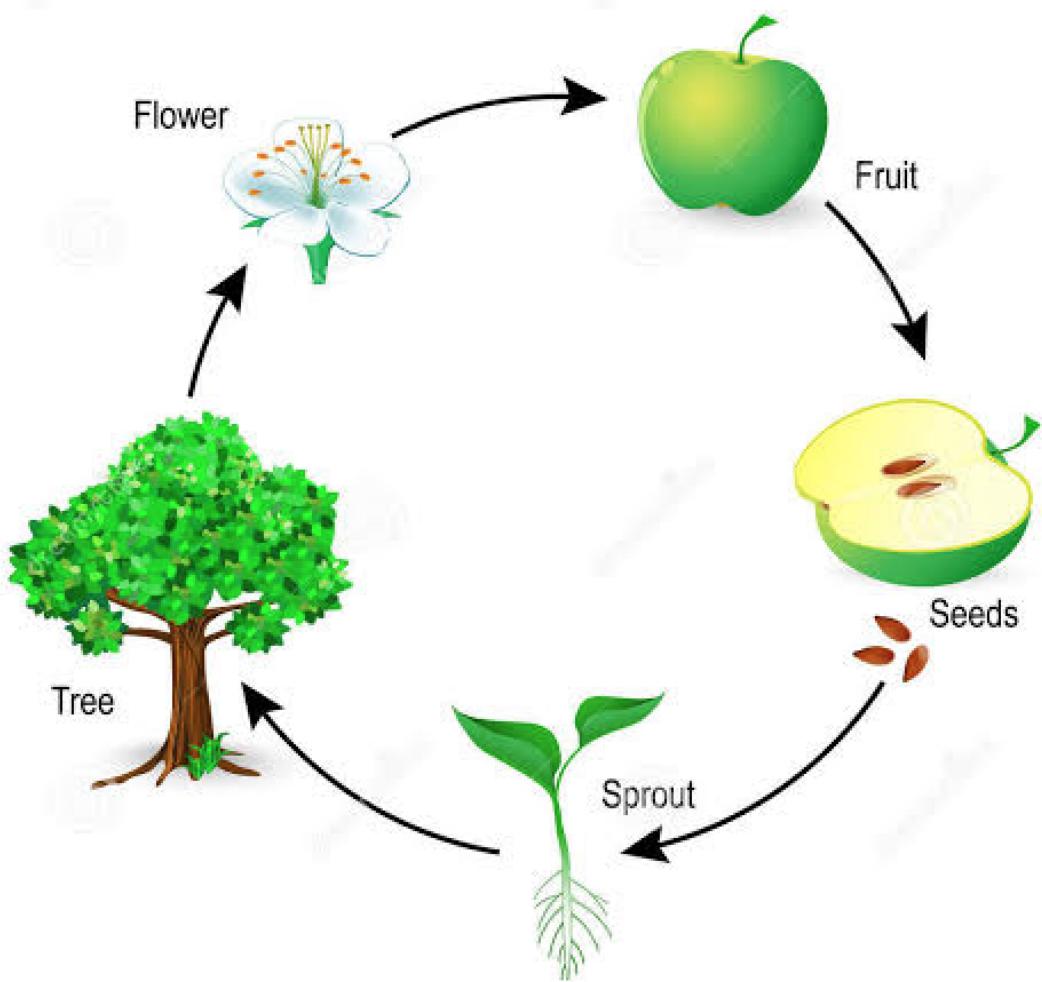


Global Warming Predictions



ONE AUSTRALIA

LIFE CYCLE OF AN APPLE TREE



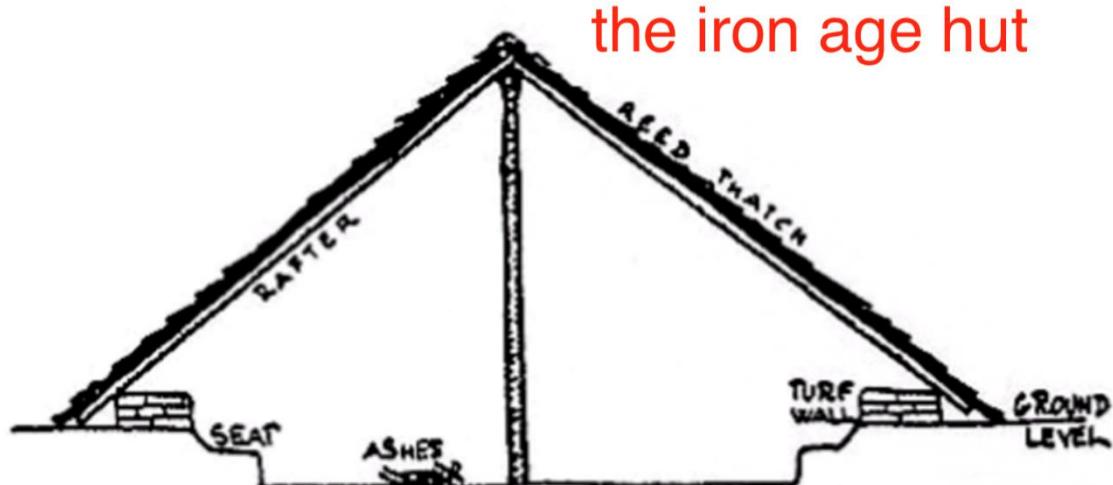


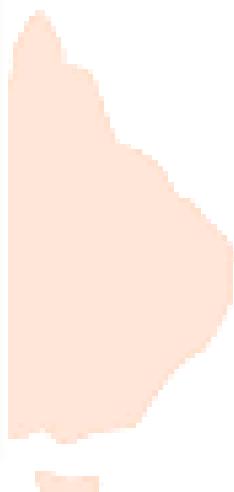
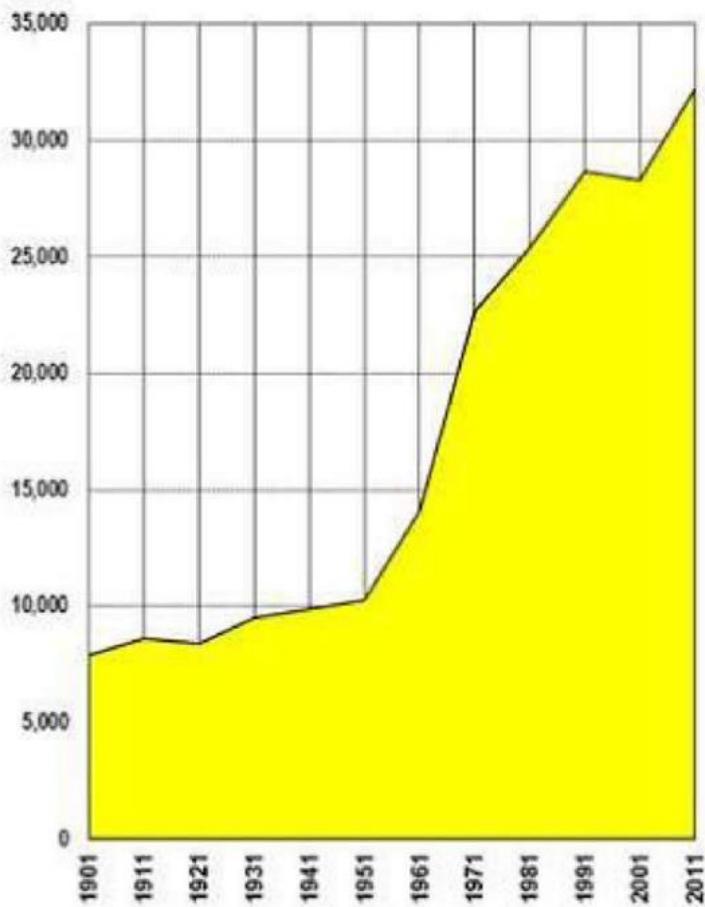
ONE AUSTRALIA

Australia = Inbound visitors (~~2005~~ & 2006)

inbound visitors to Australia	2005	2006
New Zealand	1099	1073
Japan	576	588
United States	700	720
Germany	430	410
short-time stays

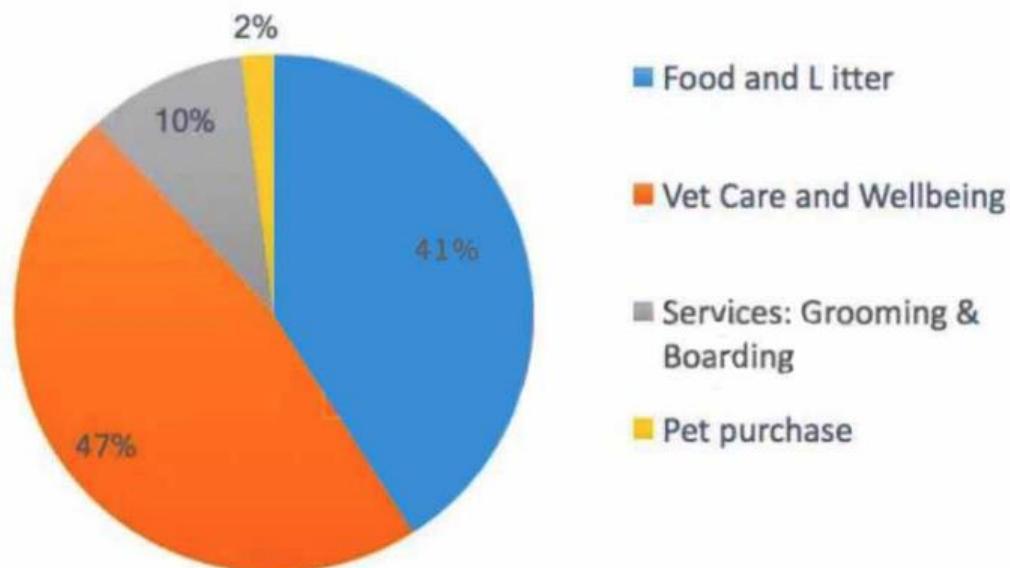
ONE AUSTRALIA





ONE AUSTRALIA

Pet Expenditure in US



TRADING GOODS

Imports

Cedar oil
Timber

Copper
Semi-
precious
stones
Gold

Ebony
Ivory
Slaves
Exotic
animals

Horses
Fruit
Honey
Pots
Copper

from
Lebanon

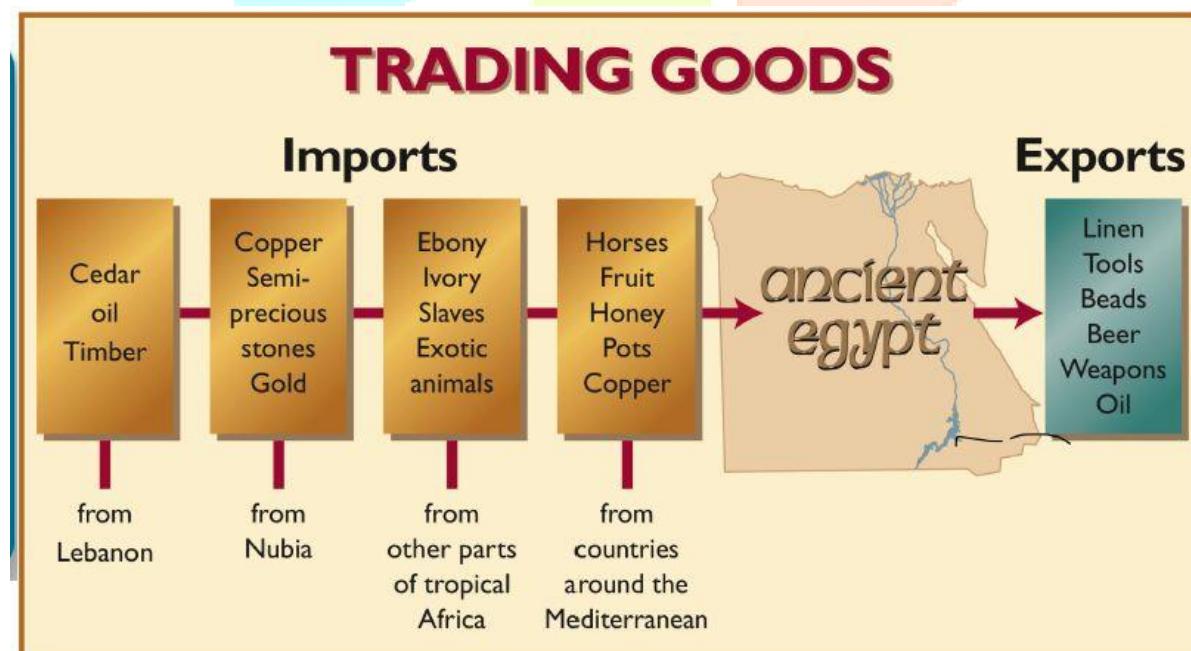
from
Nubia

from
other parts
of tropical
Africa

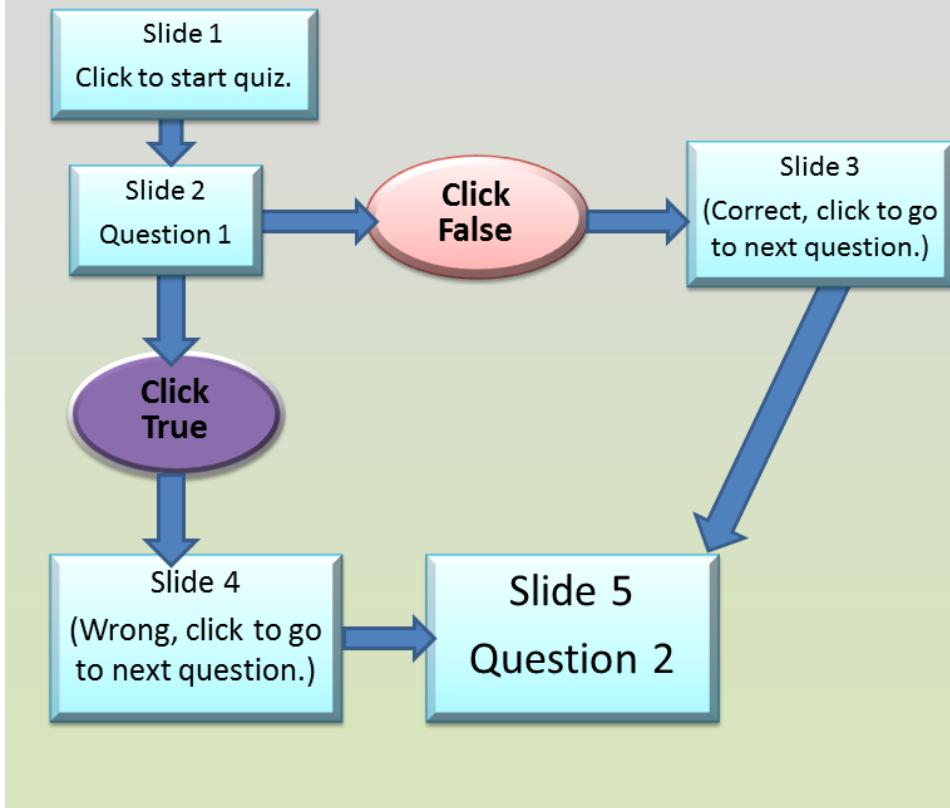
from
countries
around the
Mediterranean

Exports

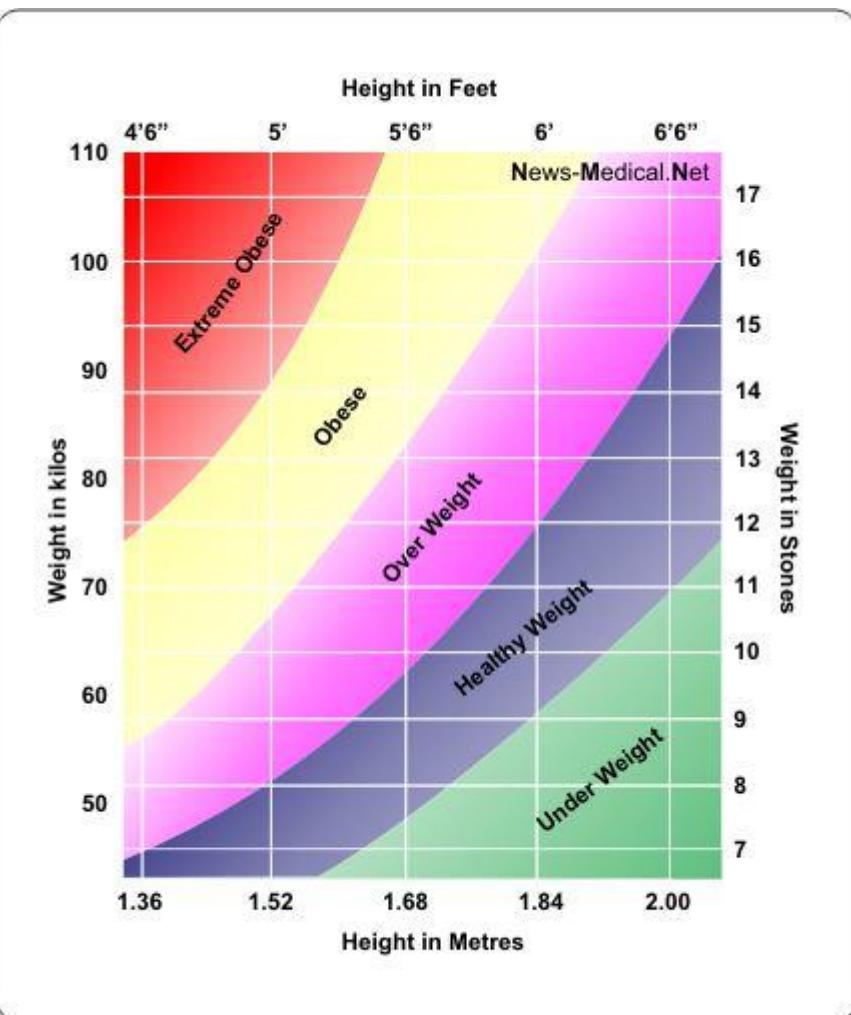
Linen
Tools
Beads
Beer
Weapons
Oil



Beginning of flow chart for quiz.

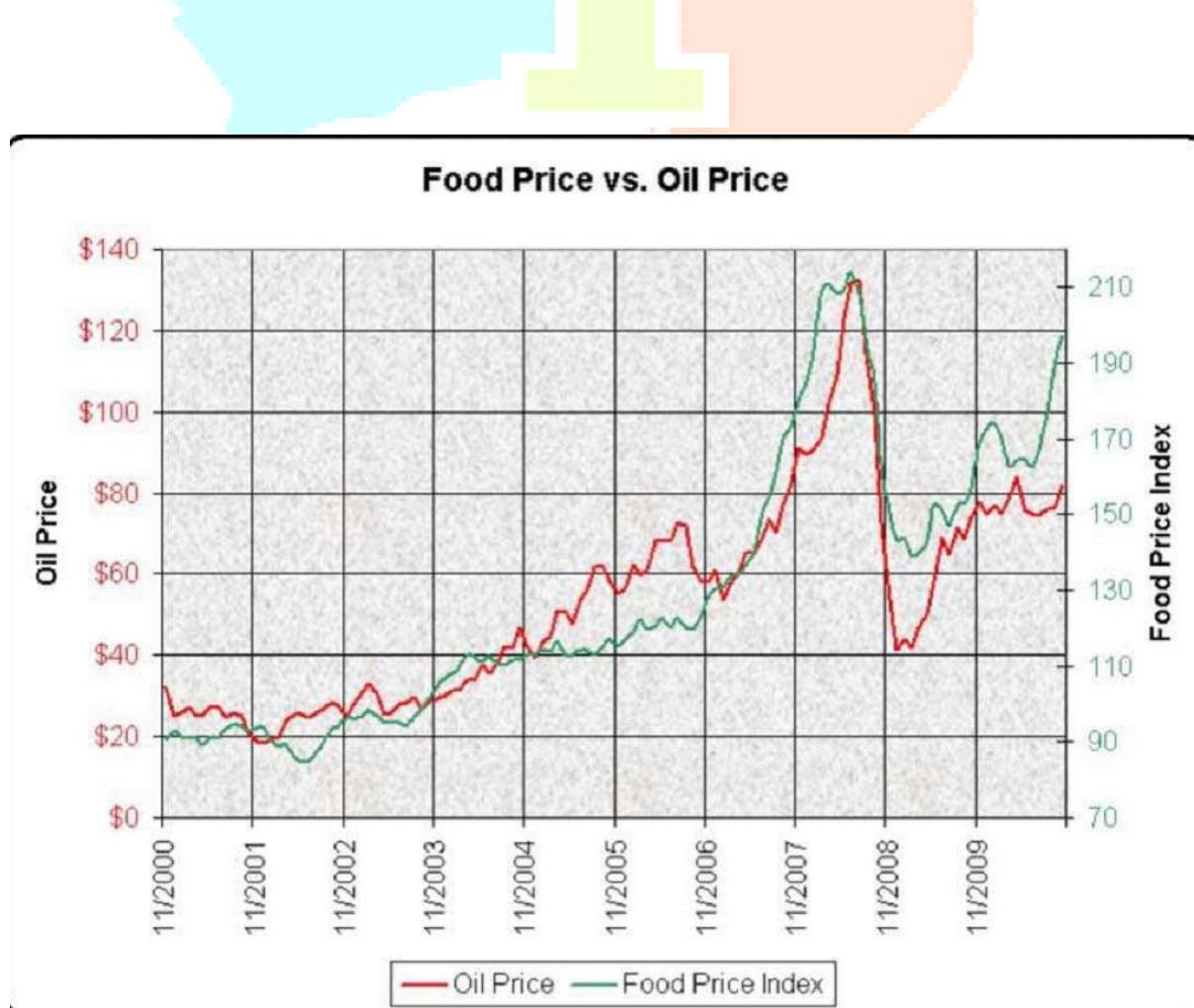
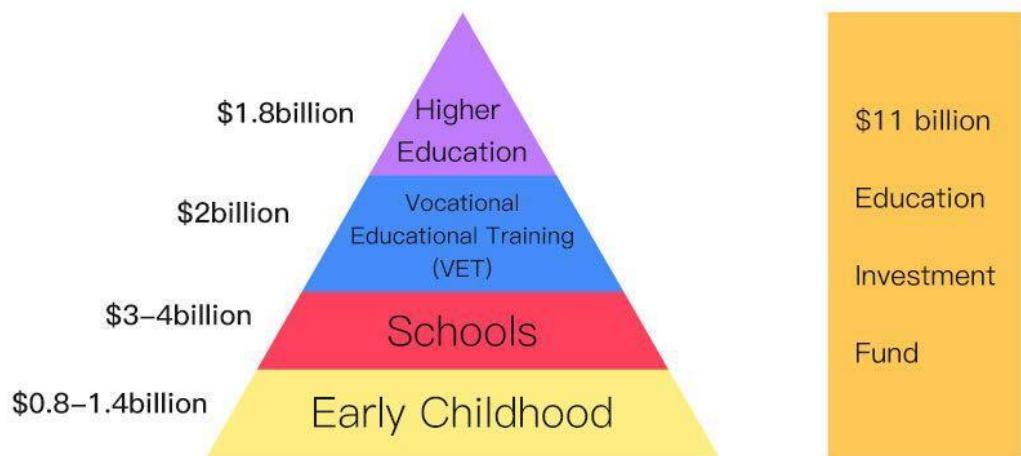


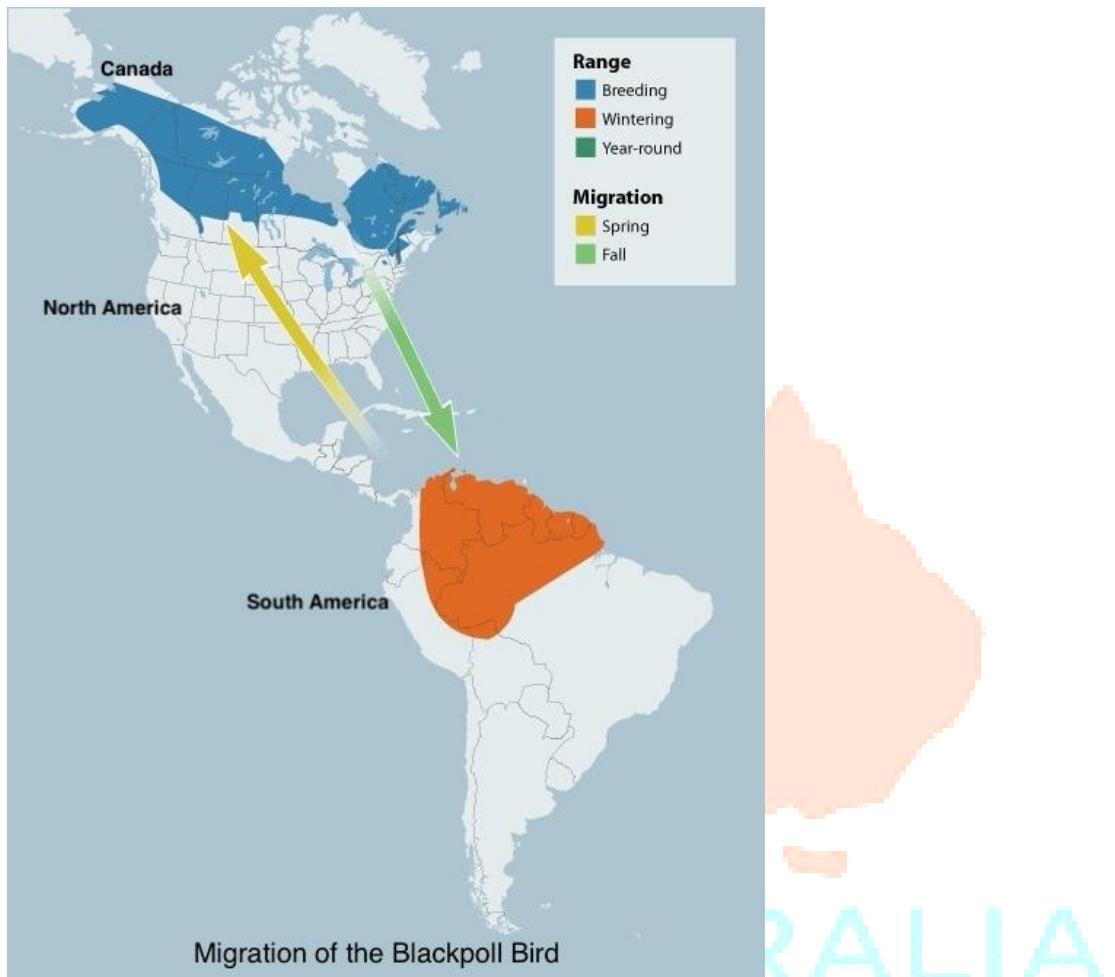
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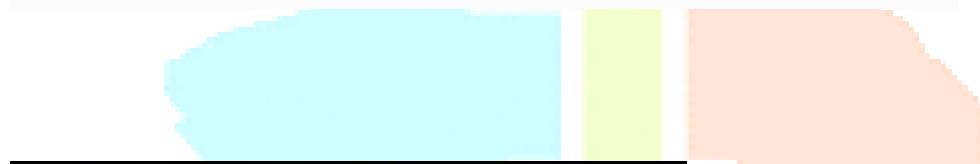
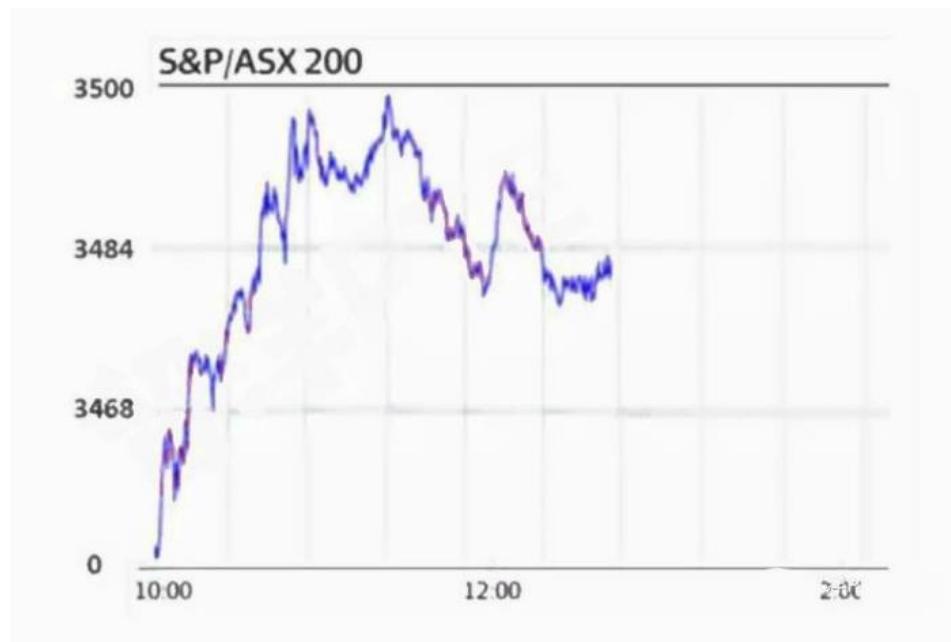


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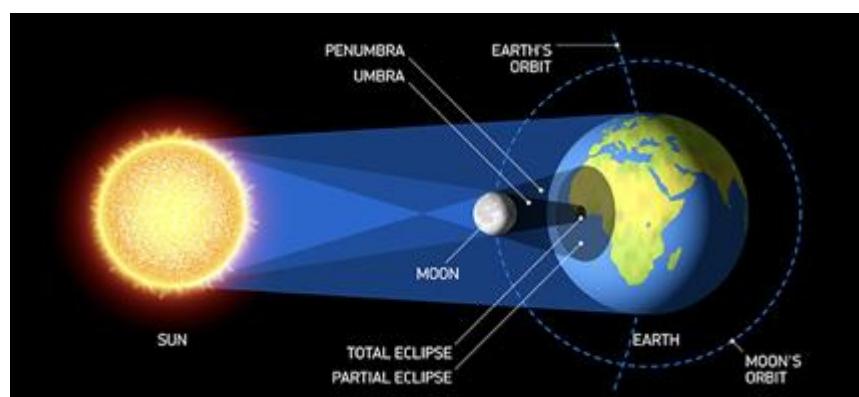
Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



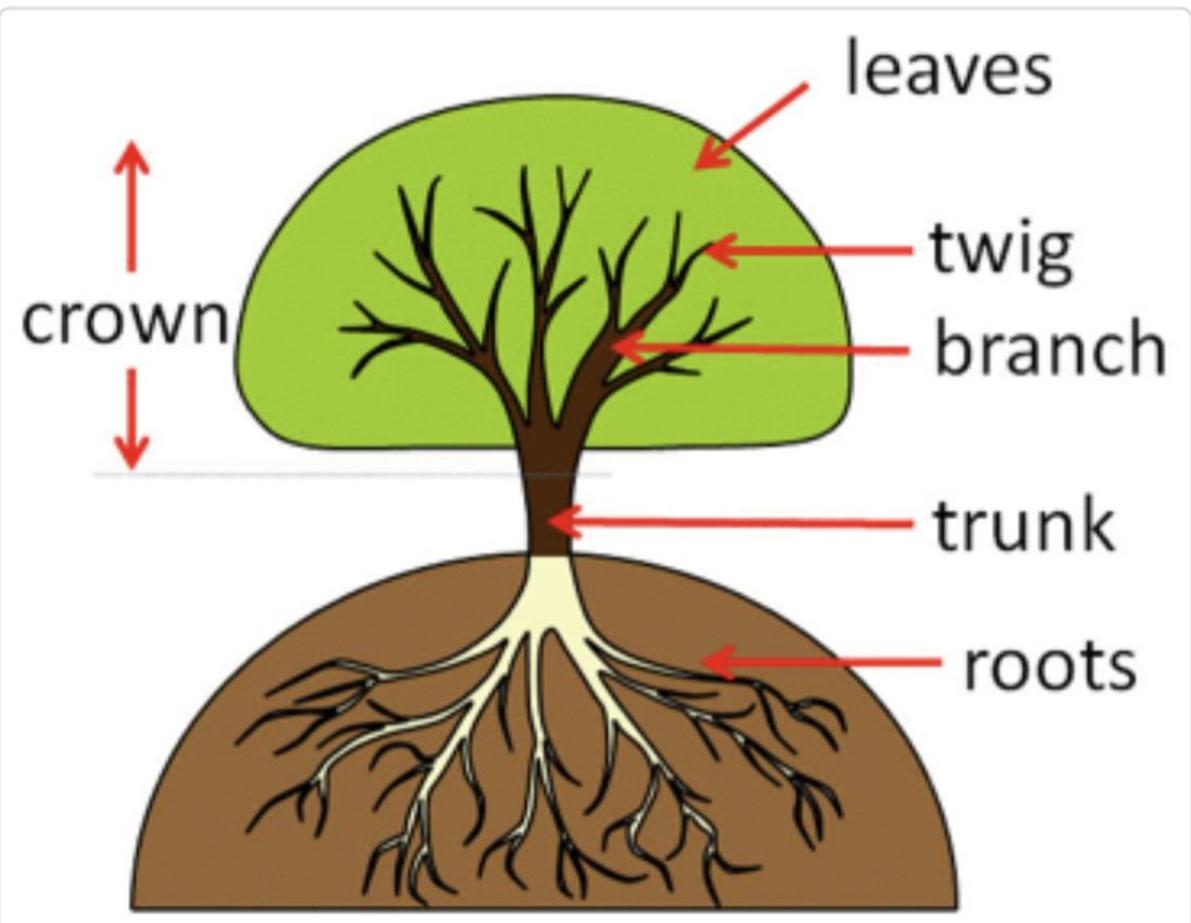


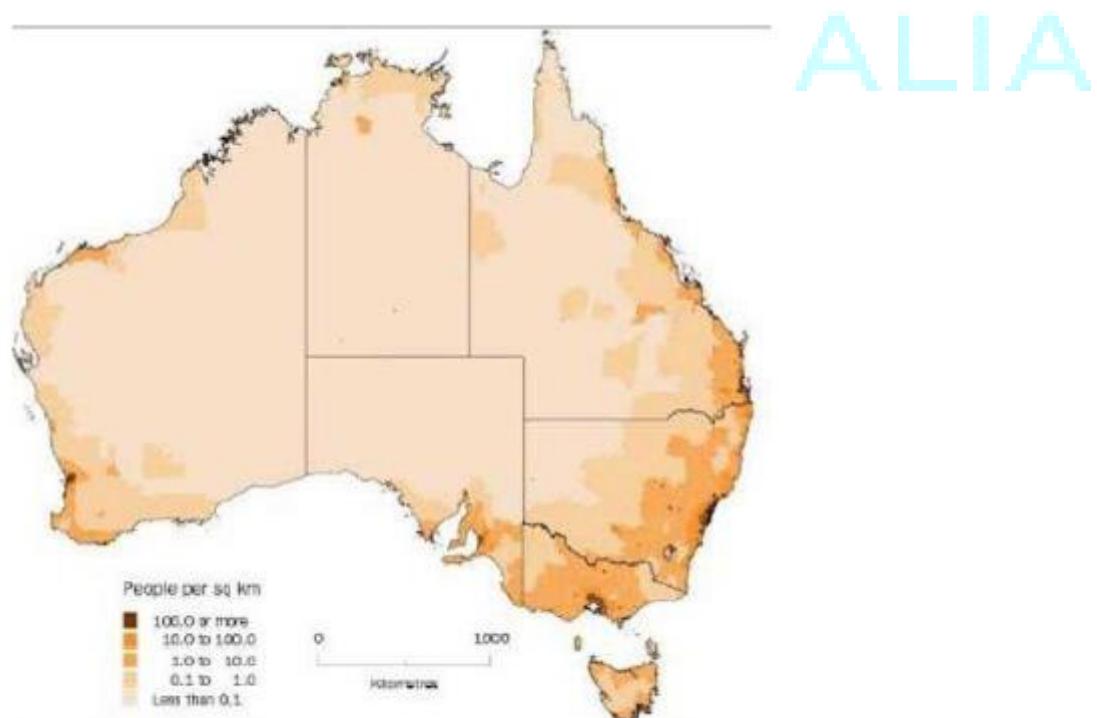
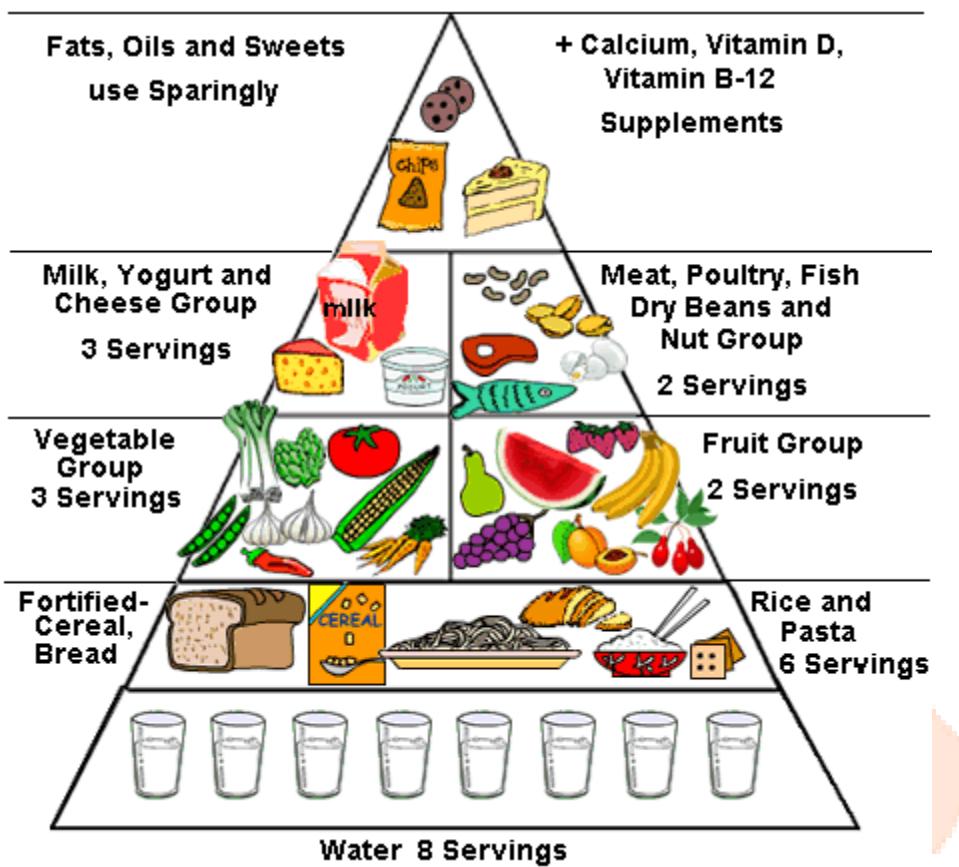


TRALIA



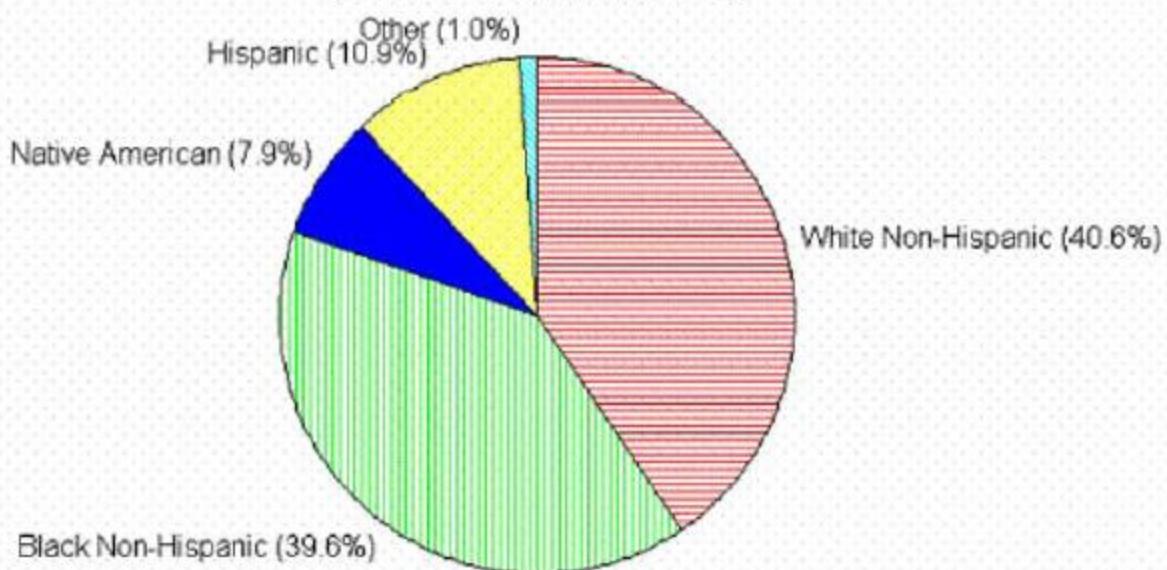
Parts of Tree



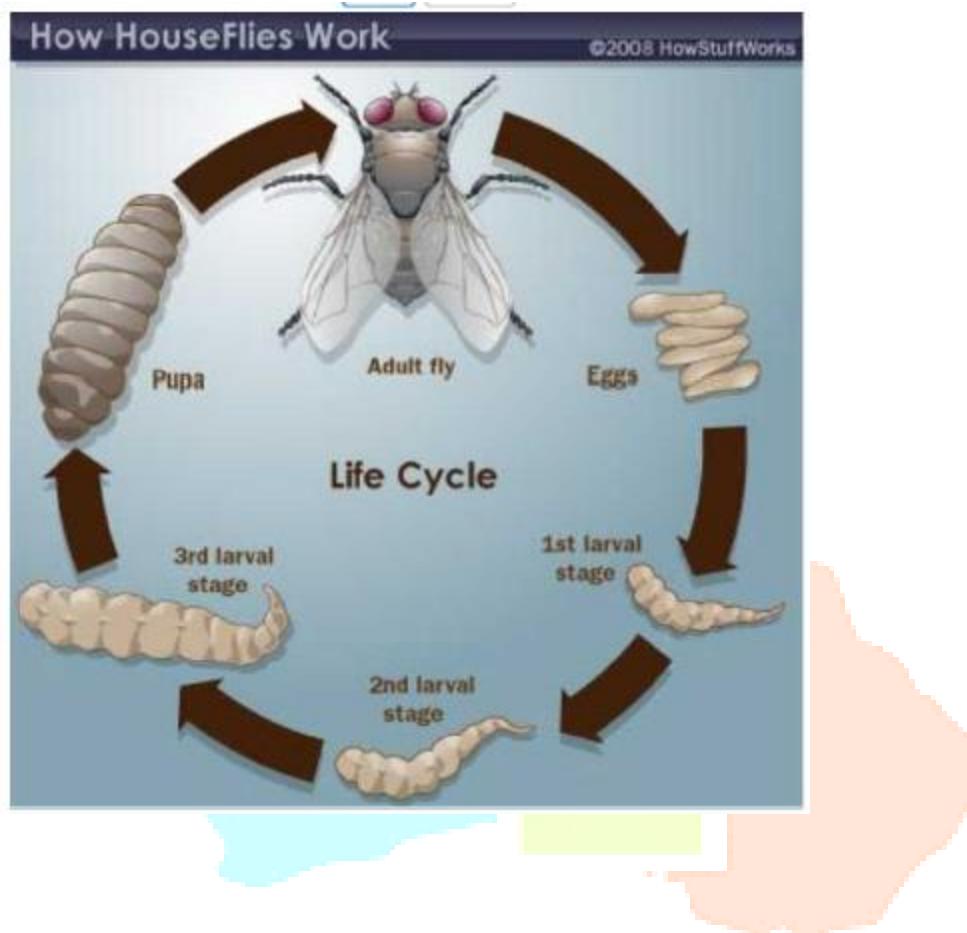


US Homelessness by Race / Ethnicity

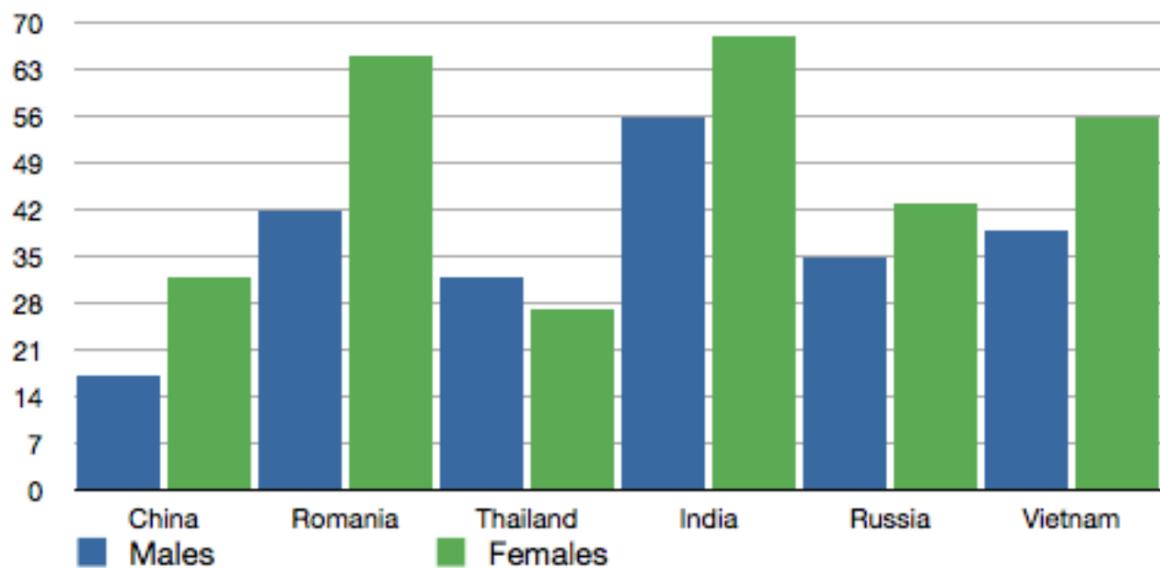
(Source: US Urban Institute 1996)



ONE AUSTRALIA

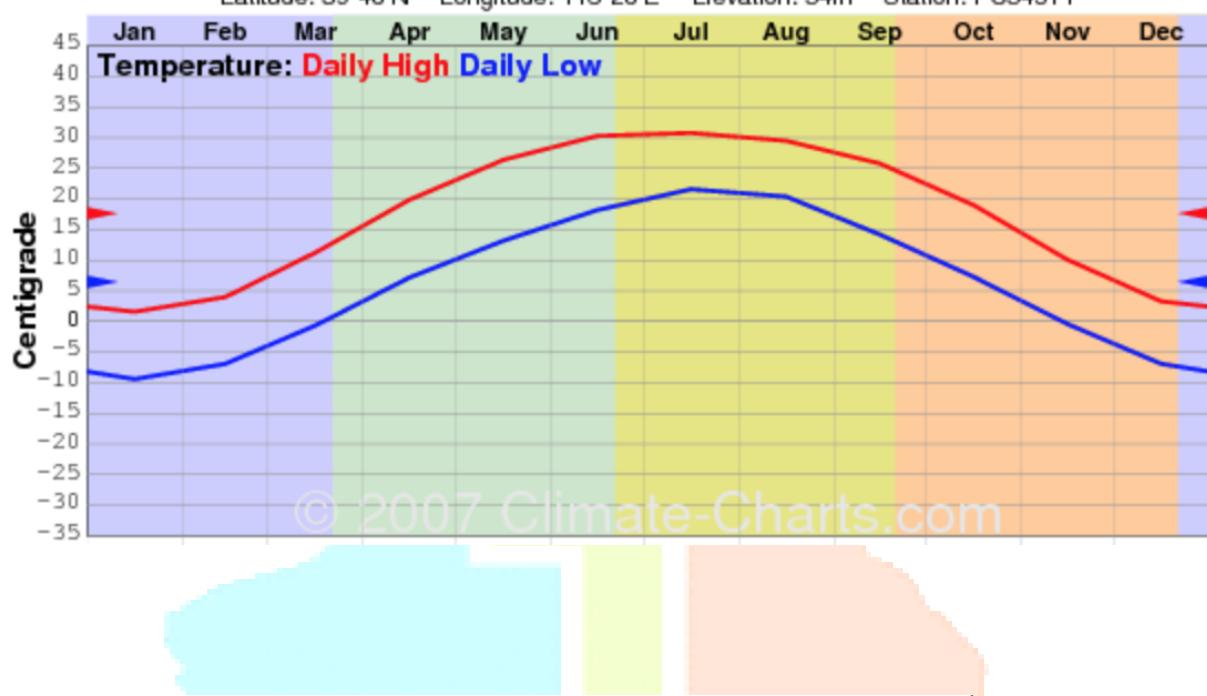


Percentage of students proficient in a foreign language

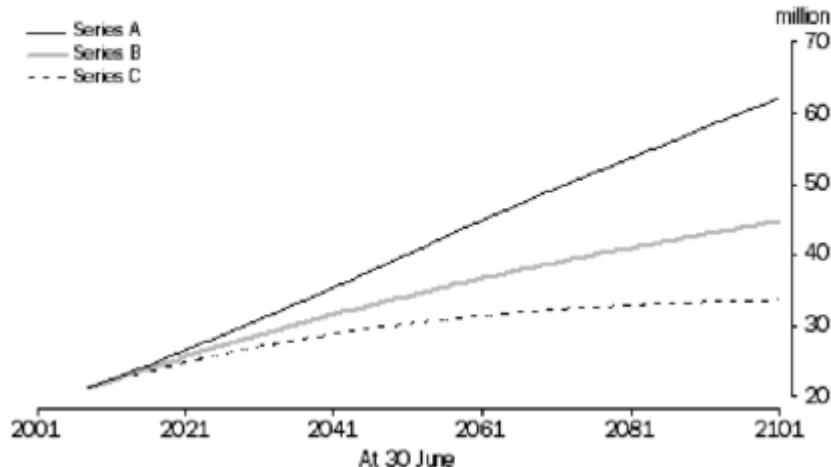


Beijing, China

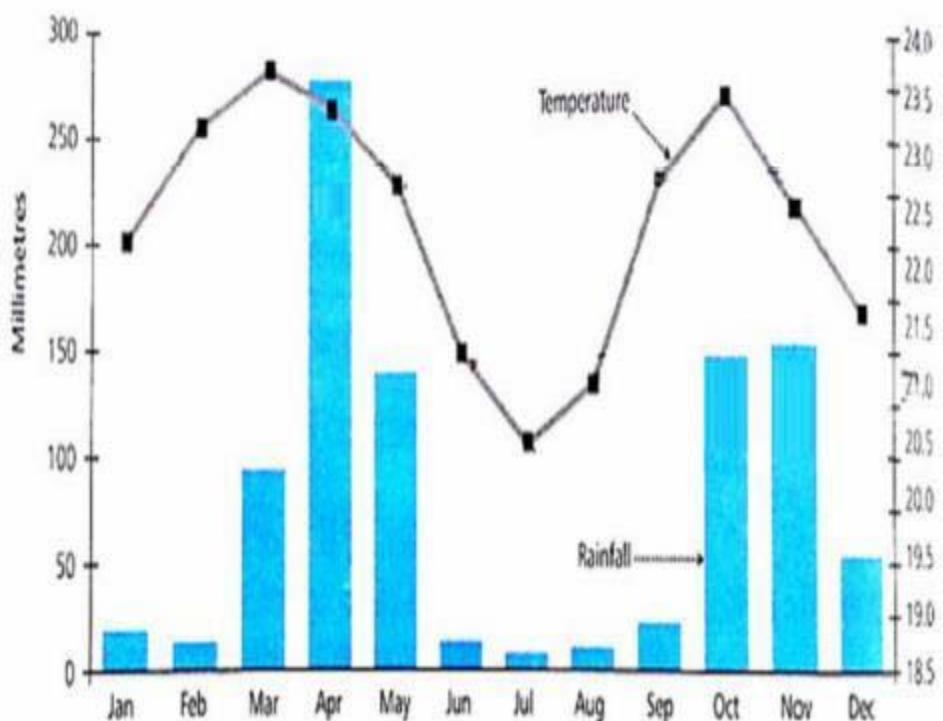
Latitude: 39°48'N Longitude: 116°28'E Elevation: 54m Station: PC54511



PROJECTED POPULATION, Australia

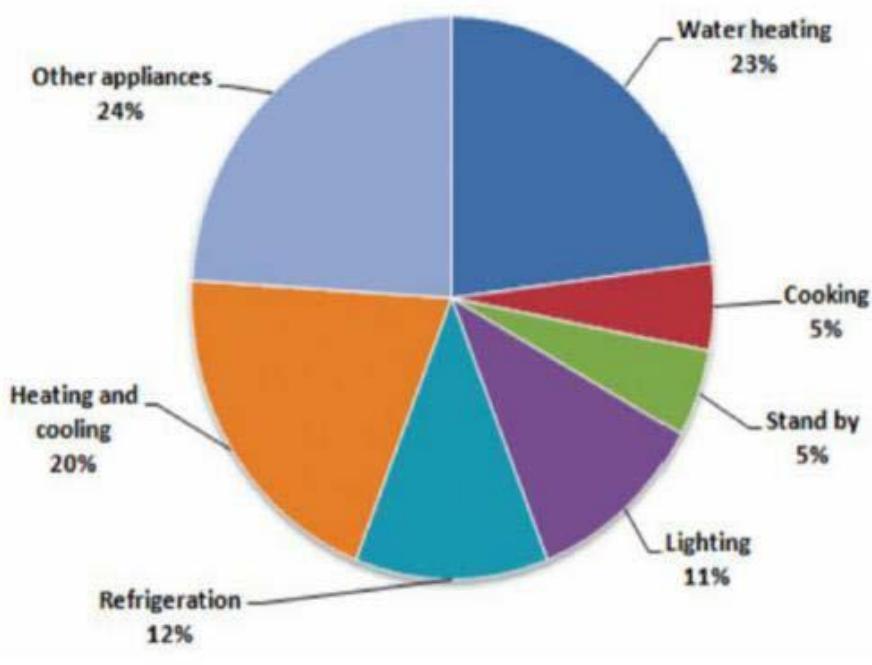


Average monthly rainfall and temperature

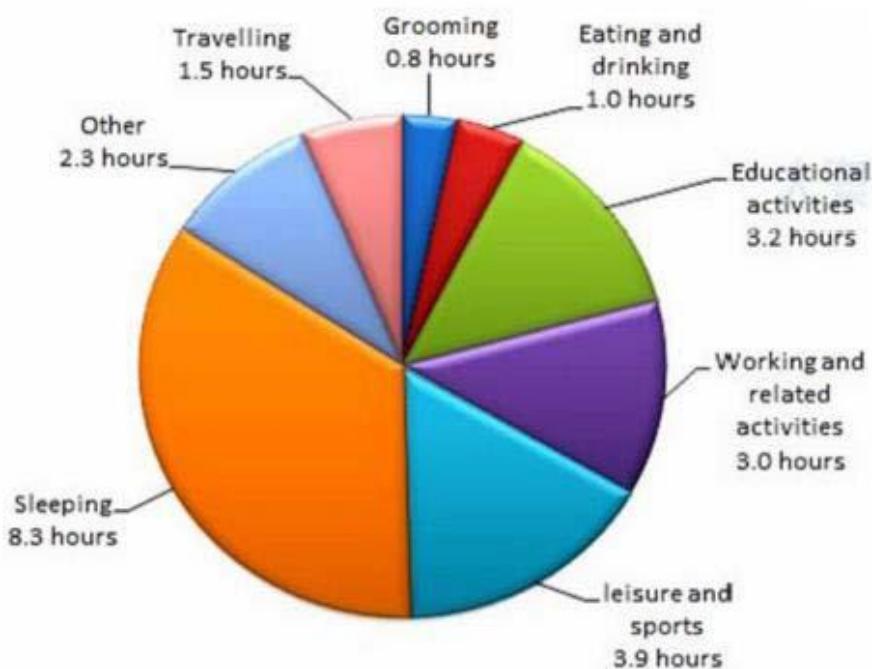


ONE AUSTRALIA

The Average Household Energy Consumption



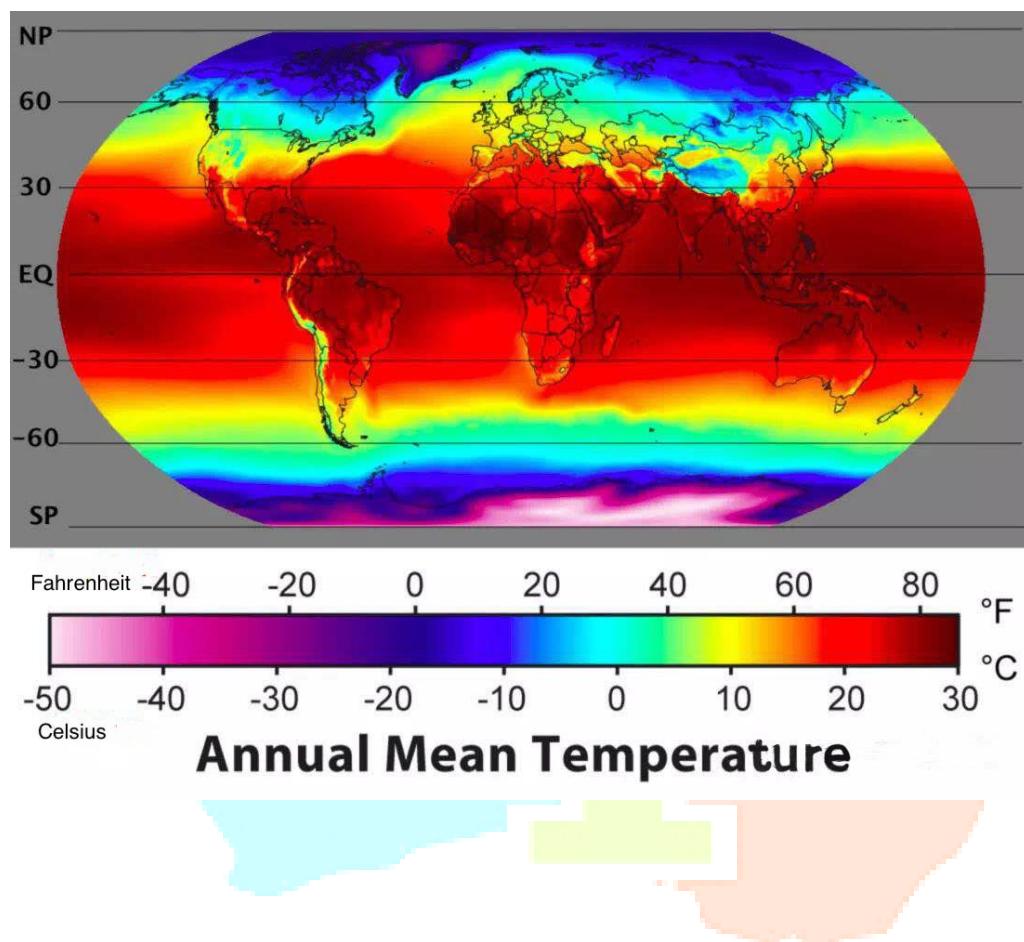
 ONE AUSTRALIA



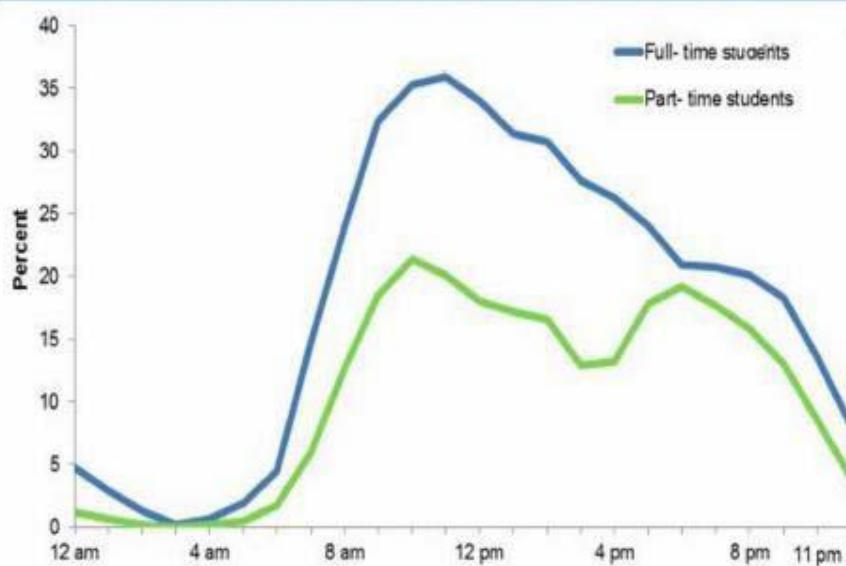
Data include individuals who were enrolled at a university or college, excluding part-time students. Data include non-holiday weekdays and are averages for 2003-07.

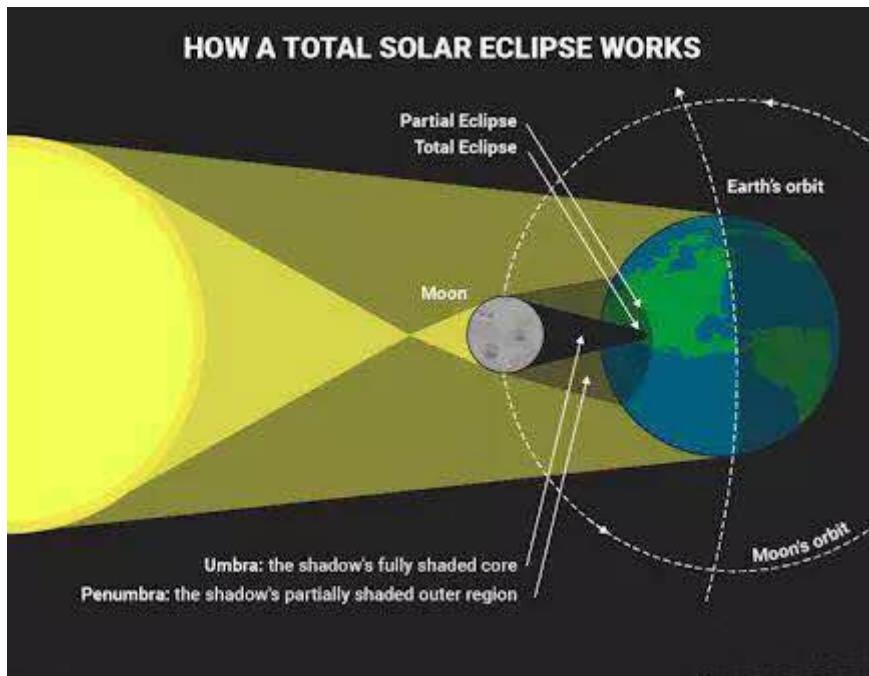
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

ONE AUSTRALIA

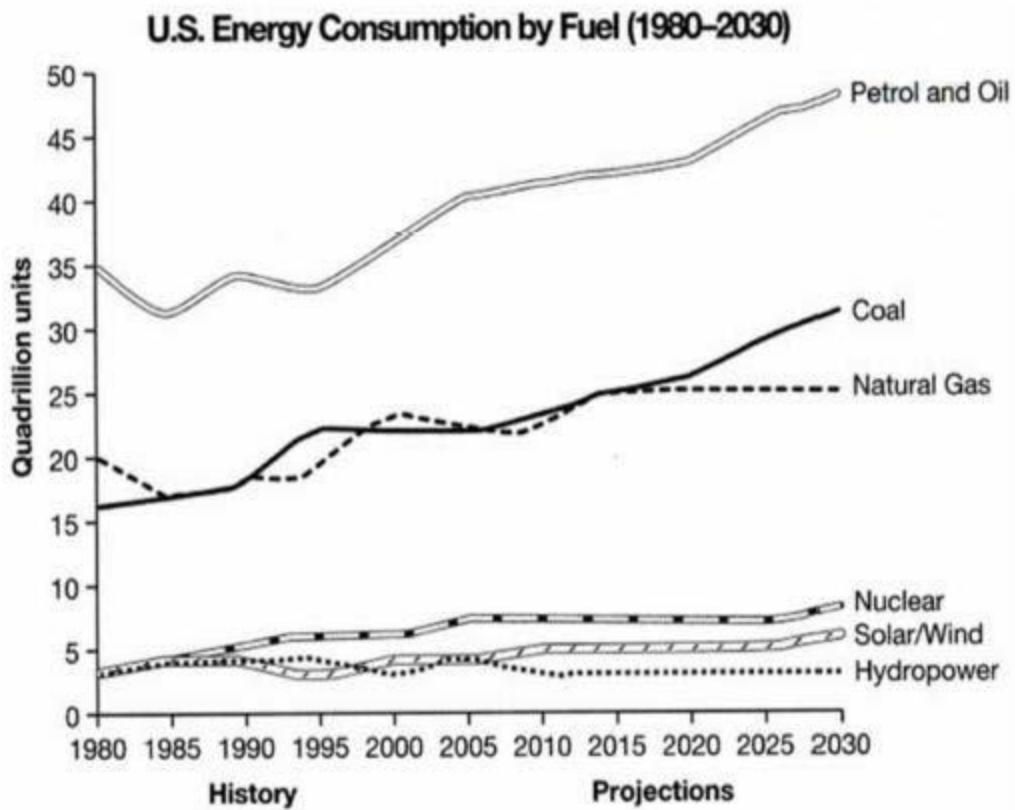


Percent of university and college students who did educational activities, by hour of day on weekdays



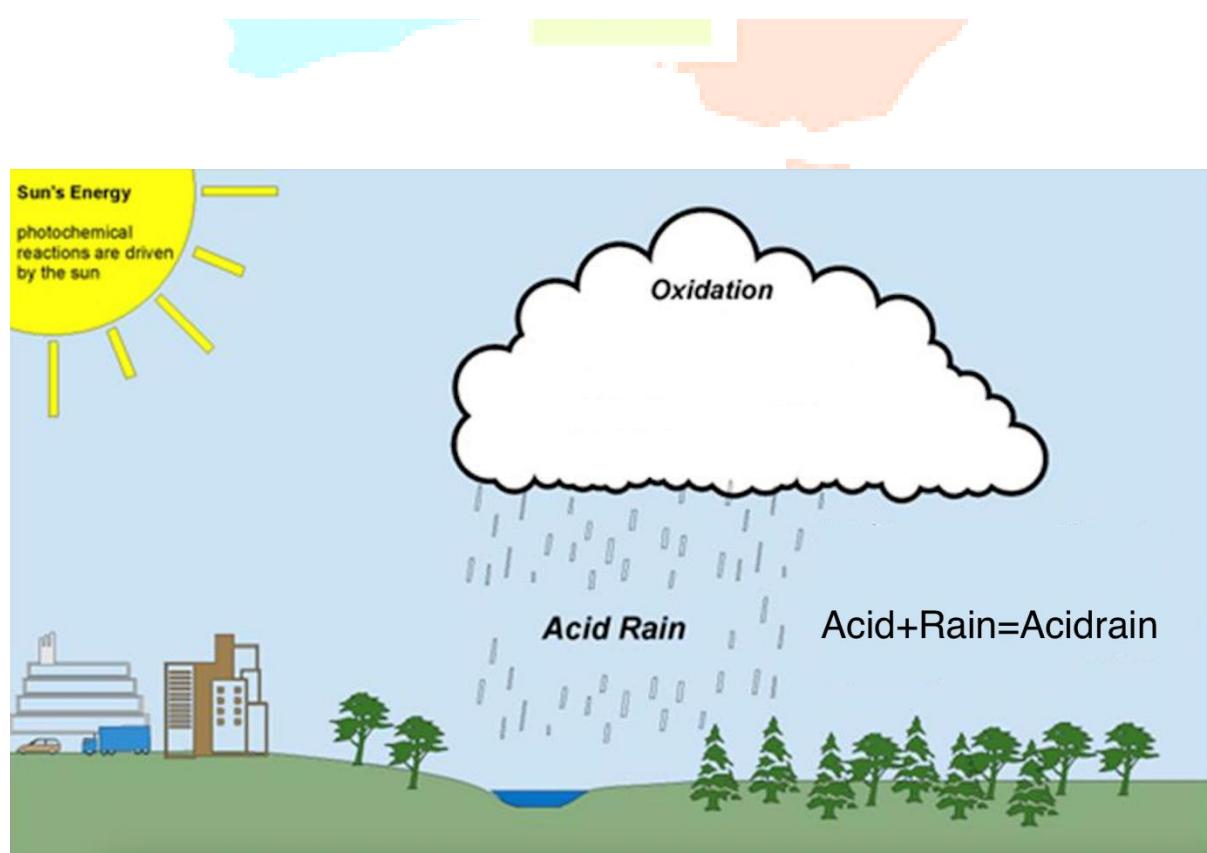
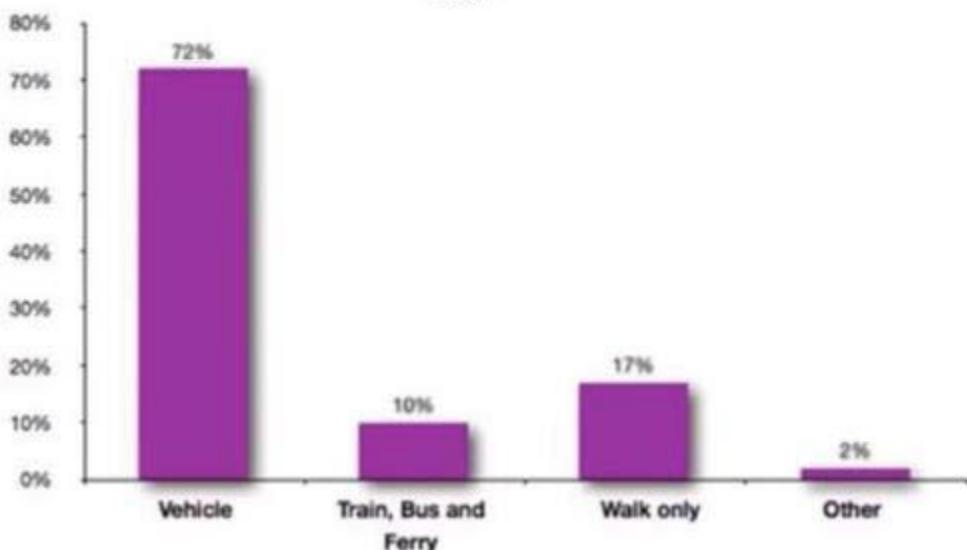


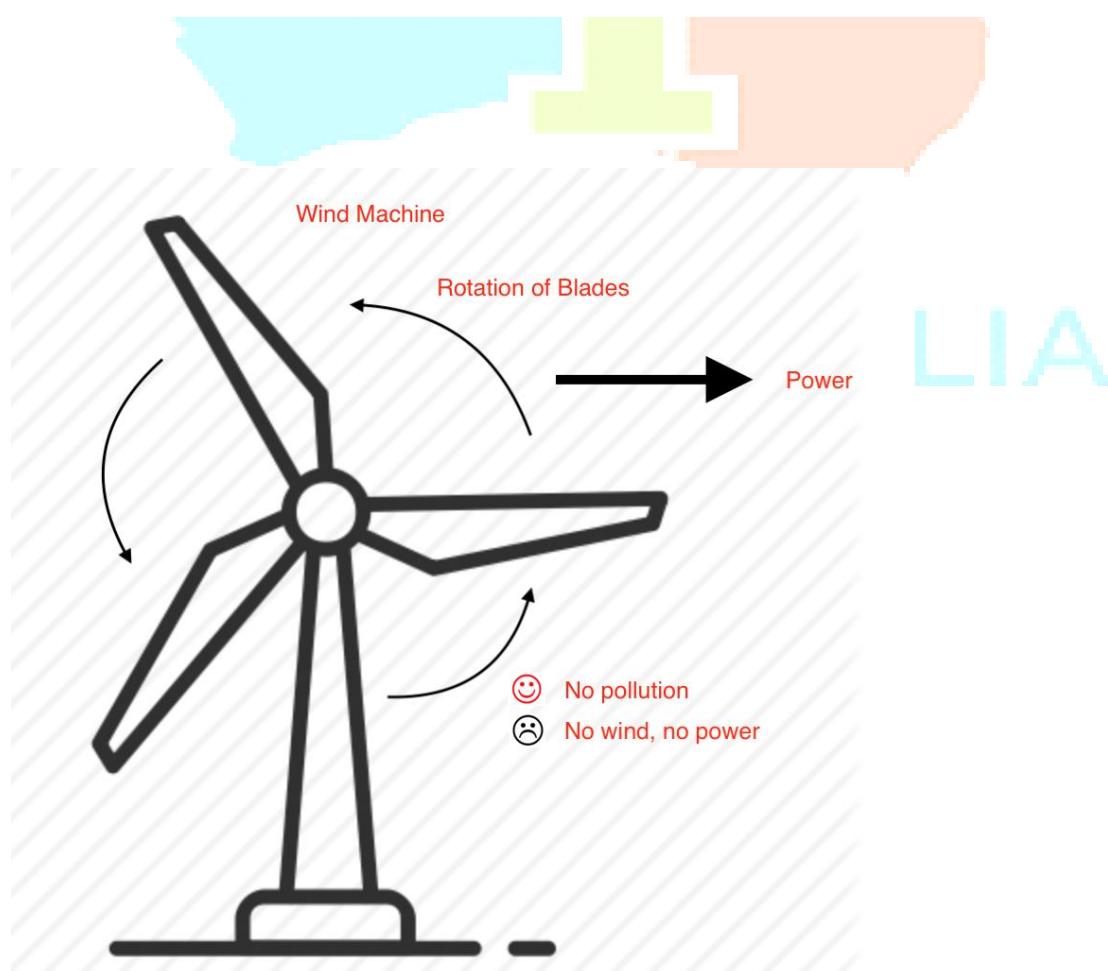
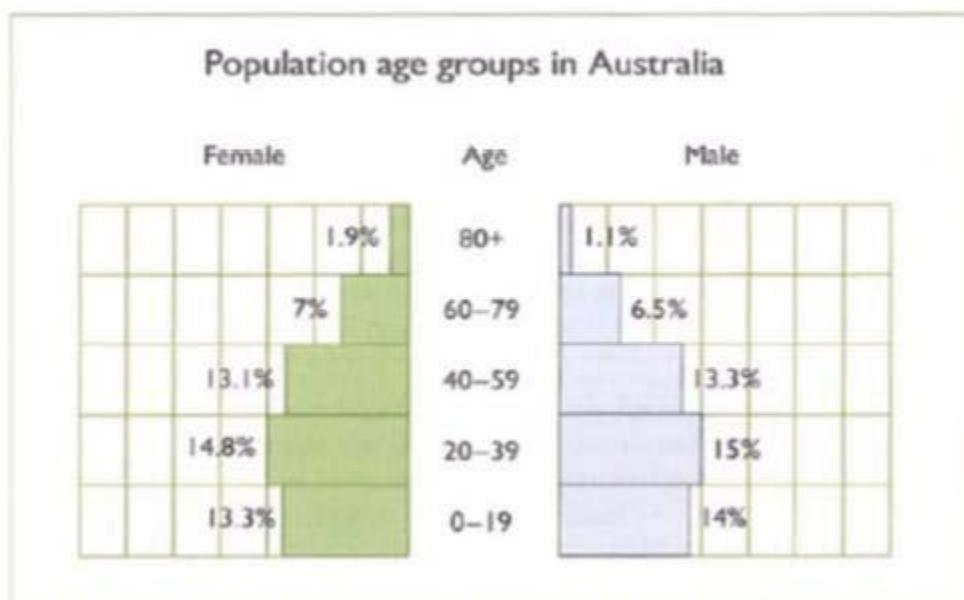
ONE AUSTRALIA



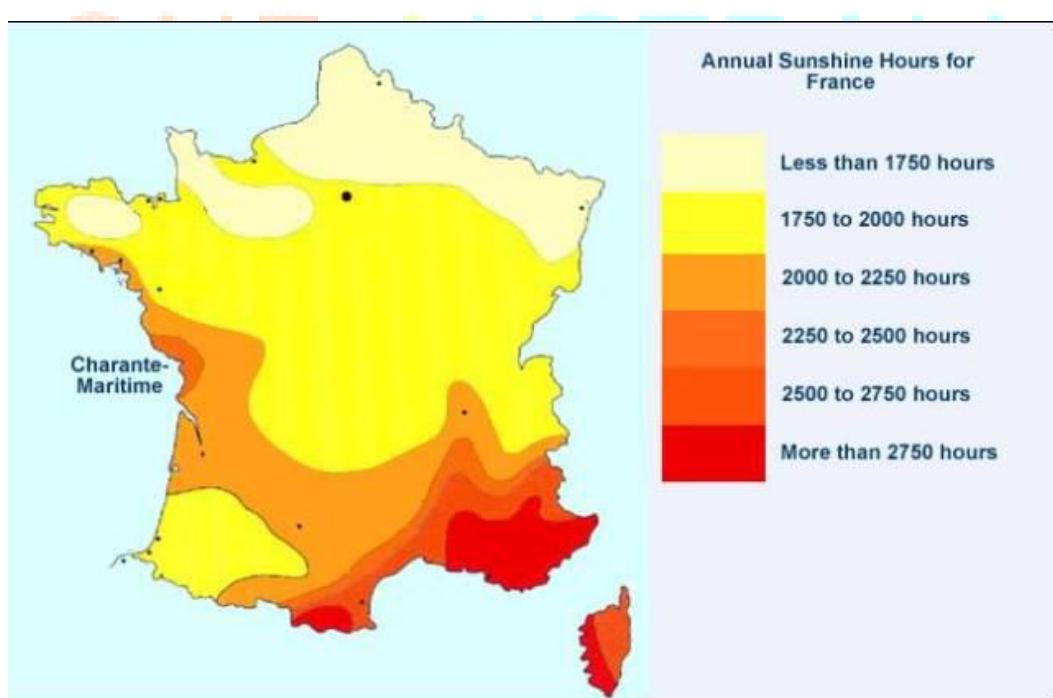
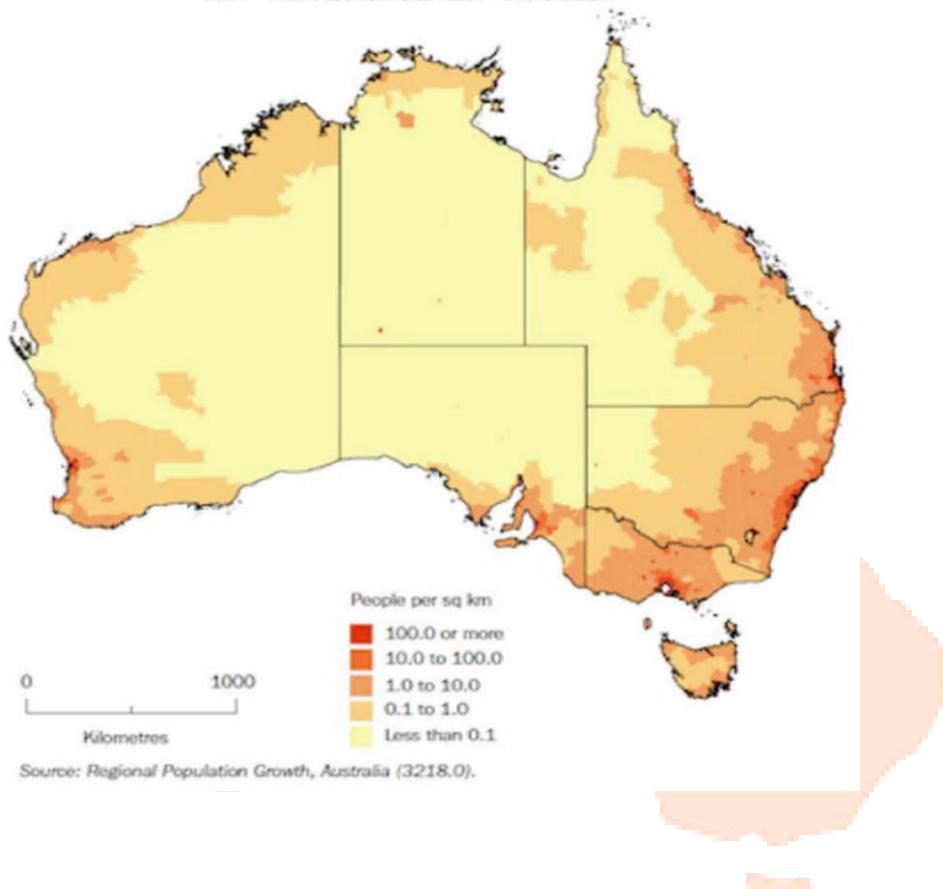
A

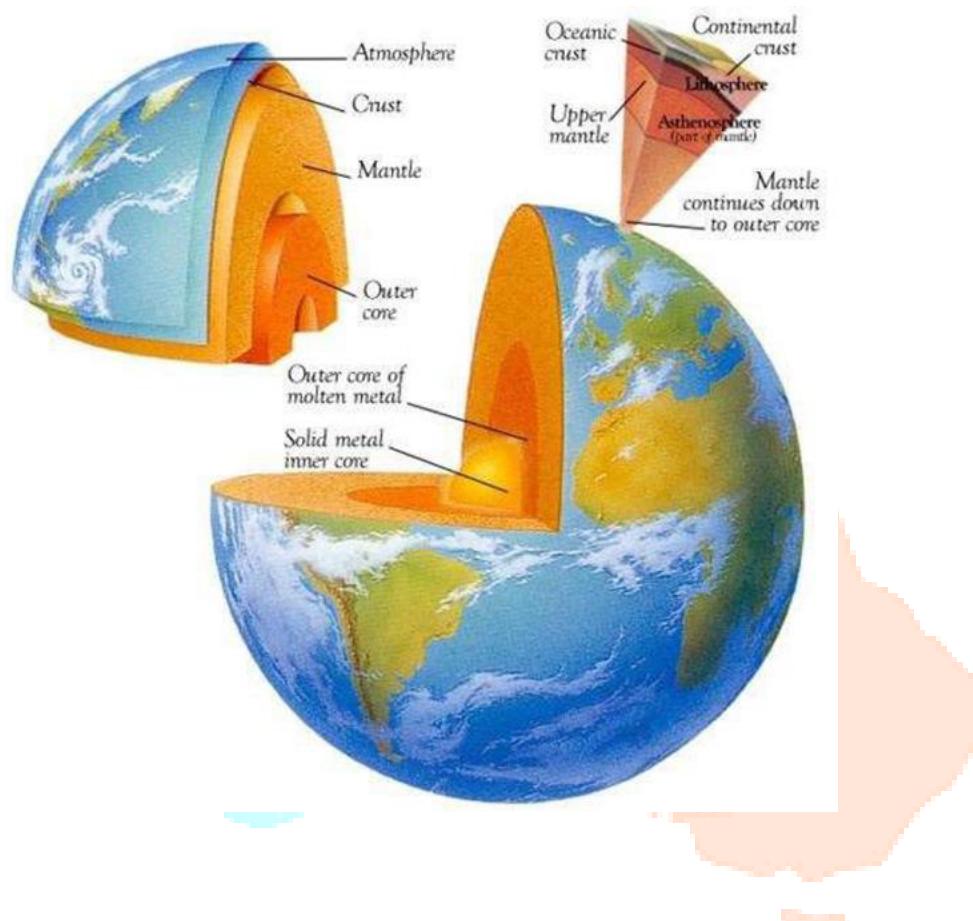
Proportion of trips made by mode, Sydney, 2004





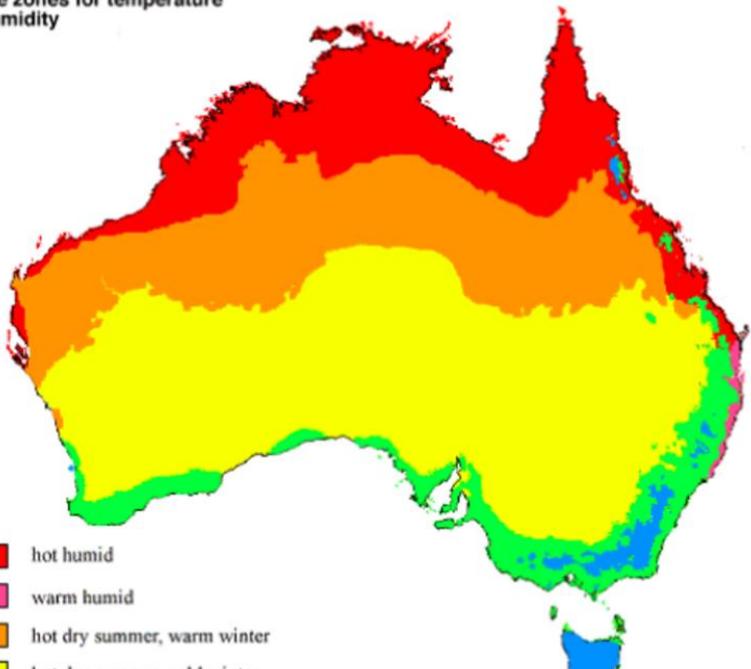
7.14 POPULATION DENSITY—June 2010





ONE AUSTRALIA

Climate zones for temperature and humidity



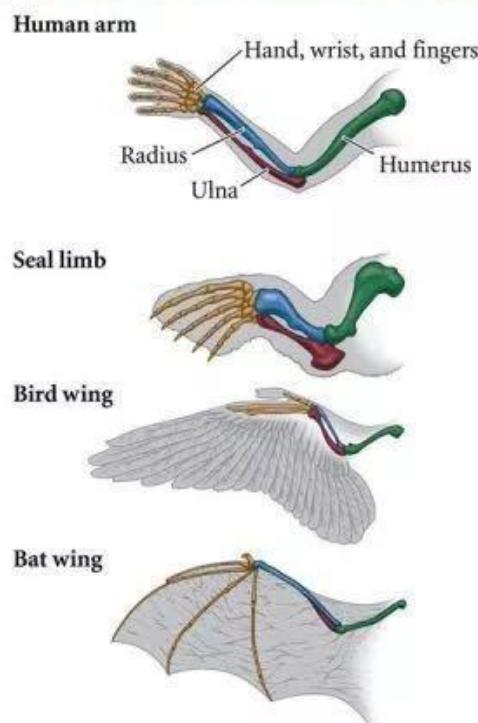
BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY

The eatwell plate

Food Standards Agency
eatwell.gov.uk



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



DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, 9e, Figure 1.19

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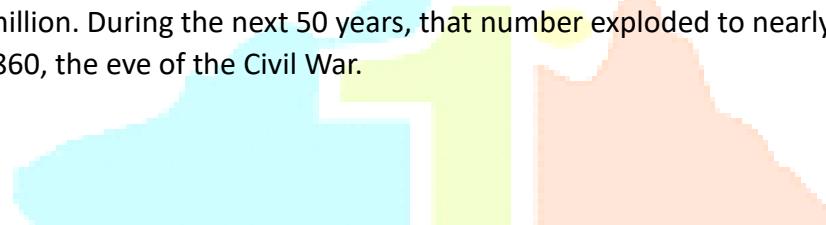
RETELL LECTURE

ONE AUSTRALIA

How, as a journalist, do you ask the questions that yield this type of narrative? You have to know what to ask of whom. First you need to understand that every piece of journalism requires a trifecta of sourcing. If you picture the reporting process as depicted by a triangle, one side will be official sources, another side will be overview sources, and a third side will be unofficial sources. All three components are necessary in every well-reported piece. The first side has official sources. Those are the people with titles and expertise, who own the company; are spokespeople for the movement. They tell you the numbers, and the answers to how much, how many, where, when, and who. A second side of the triangle includes overview sources: academics, consultants, authors, who are not directly connected as stakeholders, but have knowledge of the big picture. Yet it is the third side of the trifecta - unofficial sources - who hold the power of the individual's insight. This is where you can find the why, giving consequence on the event, trend, phase, or idea and what it means on a soul level to someone affected by it. So how do you mine for the gems, identifying what is compelling from what is chatter? You ask surprising questions. To achieve the complicated, fragile human connection, you regard the stories of every subject as sacred. Realize that an anecdote is oxygen that breathes life into a grey story of exposition, facts and data.

You know, back in the 40s and 50s, the original standard television had a 4 to 3 width to height ratio. That shape was chosen to be a slight rectangle, but still mostly square, thus having the maximal screen area for the given dimensions. And that's still the ratio on many TVs and computer monitors in today's homes. The problem is, hardly anybody today treats video content in a 4 to 3 ratio. See, this whole problem started when people wanted to watch movies from the theater in the comfort of their own homes. Movie screens are considerably larger than our home television. More important, the screen is completely different rectangle, and can't mathematically fit on our TV screens without manipulation. A typical TV is one and a third times wider than it is tall. Some movie screens could be up to three times as wide as it is tall. So what're we gonna do to make it fit? Well, we have all kinds of options. Well we could squeeze and stretch and mangle everything on to the screen, to make it all fill up, and everyone would look ridiculously thin and compressed. The good news is the sound would be just fine. Although I don't think people would be too happy about that option, particularly the actors in the movie. We could just cut a chunk of the original movie like a cookie cutter and just see that frame of the movie. The problem with that would be that people and objects would be speaking from off the screen, or even worse, they might be cut in half. Some movie editors use what's called the 'pan and scan' technique to allow the full height of the TV screen to be used, but pick and choose what section of the original movie should be shown on your screen thus eliminating the annoying cutting of people.

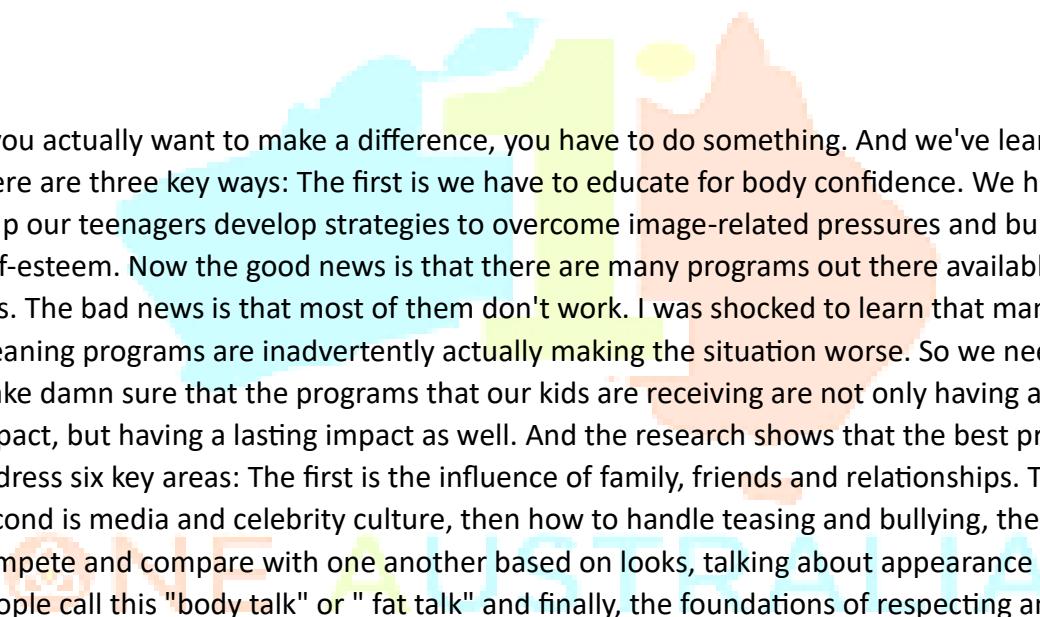
In 1790, about 3,000 bales of cotton were produced in America each year. A bale was equal to about 500 pounds. By 1801, with the spread of the cotton gin, cotton production grew to 100 thousand bales a year. After the destructions of the War of 1812, production reached 400 thousand bales a year. As America was expanding through the land acquired in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, yearly production exploded to four million bales. Cotton was king. It exceeded the value of all other American products combined, about three fifths of America's economic output. But instead of reducing the need for labor, the cotton gin propelled it, as more slaves were needed to plant and harvest king cotton. The cotton gin and the demand of Northern and English factories recharted the course of American slavery. In 1790, America's first official census counted nearly 700 thousand slaves. By 1810, two years after the slave trade was banned in America, the number had shot up to more than one million. During the next 50 years, that number exploded to nearly four million slaves in 1860, the eve of the Civil War.



Plans called "detoxification diets" either promote or restrict certain foods to provide specific nutrients in high quantities. These can be useful for addressing some nutritional problems, but they're far too specific to be used as general cure-alls. For example, for a person with low vitamin A, a juice diet might be helpful. But for someone high in vitamin A, juicing could be disastrous. And regardless of personal nutrition, maintaining a juice diet over < multiple weeks is likely to compromise the immune system due to a lack of essential fats and proteins. Therein lies the problem with all these fast-moving diets-whether you're cutting calories or food groups, extreme diets are a shock to your system. There are well-established rates of healthy weight loss motivated by both diet and exercise that account for genetic and medical differences. And staying on those timelines requires a dietary lifestyle that's sustainable. In fact, some of the worst side effects of extreme diets are rarely discussed since so few people stick with them, it also bears mentioning that many societies have unhealthy relationships with weight. and people are often pressured to diet for reasons other than health or happiness. So rather than trying to lose weight fast, we should all be taking our time to figure out what the healthiest lifestyle is for ourselves.

The good news is that there's treatment for anxiety, and that you don't have to suffer. Remember, this isn't about weakness. It's about changing brain patterns and research shows that our brains have the ability to reorganize and form new connections all throughout our lives. A good first step is to do the basics. Eat a balanced diet, exercise regularly and get plenty of sleep, as your mind is part of your body. It might also help to try meditation.

Instead of our heart rate rising and our body tensing, with mindfulness and breathing we can slow down the fight-or-flight response and improve how we feel in the moment. Cognitive behavioral therapy, a form of talk therapy, can also be fantastic. In it, you learn to identify upsetting thoughts and determine whether they're realistic. Over time, cognitive behavioral therapy can rebuild those neural pathways that tamp down the anxiety response. Medication can also give relief, in both the short-term and the long-term. In the short-term, anti-anxiety drugs can down-regulate the threat-detection mechanisms that are going into overdrive. Studies have shown that both long-term medications and cognitive behavioral therapy can reduce that over-reactivity of the amygdala we see in anxiety disorders. High blood pressure and diabetes, they can be treated or managed over time. And the same is true for an anxiety disorder too.



If you actually want to make a difference, you have to do something. And we've learned there are three key ways: The first is we have to educate for body confidence. We have to help our teenagers develop strategies to overcome image-related pressures and build their self-esteem. Now the good news is that there are many programs out there available to do this. The bad news is that most of them don't work. I was shocked to learn that many well-meaning programs are inadvertently actually making the situation worse. So we need to make damn sure that the programs that our kids are receiving are not only having a positive impact, but having a lasting impact as well. And the research shows that the best programs address six key areas: The first is the influence of family, friends and relationships. The second is media and celebrity culture, then how to handle teasing and bullying, the way we compete and compare with one another based on looks, talking about appearance - some people call this "body talk" or "fat talk" and finally, the foundations of respecting and looking after yourself. These six things are crucial starting points for anyone serious about delivering body-confidence education that works. An education is critical, but tackling this problem is going to require each and everyone of us to step up and be better role models for the women and girls in our own lives. Challenging the status quo of how women are seen and talked about in our own circles.

Awe's a powerful and transformative emotion. It's inspired great works of art incited religious movements and generated philosophical musing about the sublime. But despite this impressive resume, only very recently have we begun to study this emotion in psychology. So what is awe? I define it by its synonyms, wonder and amazement, and by its psychological experience. We feel awe when we encounter something vast and grande that challenges our world view. It makes us feel small in the presence of something bigger than ourselves and connected with others around us. Now you may be thinking that you have to

travel to remote places in order to experience this emotion, but I can tell you that that's not the case. In fact, participants report feeling awe about twice a week on average, making it a more common emotion than you might expect. We feel awe when we hear beautiful music, when we look up at the night sky and see the stars, or when we watch athletes achieve feats that we thought were beyond reality. So here's the question: why would awe be a better predictor of good health than other positive emotions? We don't yet know. It may be because awe's particular protein at reducing stress or increasing feelings of social connection. It may be because awe generates a desire to engage or explore the world around us. Recent work suggests that awe promotes greater humility, prosociality and well-being. And all of these things could impact physical health.

Over the past few months, the government has been pushing to remove all advertising outlets for the tobacco industry, and in particular pushing for plain packaging. The tobacco industry, however, are against this and they in particular argue that the cigarette box is not a form of advertising. Michaela has been doing her PhD looking at cigarette advertising and how it's changed over the last 50 years.

Basically, I've accessed advertising from the tobacco industry since the 1950s and just analyze the images and looked at the use of the cigarette box within the adverts. In the very early adverts, the cigarette box is a very small part of the adverts and they focus much more on the social aspects of smoking. However, as you move through the decades and get closer to the present day, the cigarette box became more and more of a focal point in the adverts.

My argument is that the cigarette box has actually become iconic to each brand. So when a smoker takes a box out of their pocket, they are actually advertising that brand.

So what we hope will come out of this is that the government will introduce plain packaging. And like Australia who have already introduced its policy and Ireland who are again beginning to introduce its policy, we hope that the UK will stop cigarette companies from using their box as a form of advertising.

Walking is the most fundamental basic form of human physical activity. The average sort of hunter-gatherer will take 10, 15,000 steps a day. The average American before the pandemic was taking something like 4,700 and something steps a day. Only about 20% of Americans get the very minimum levels of exercise that every health organization in the world thinks is the minimum for an adult- which is 150 minutes a week. So 80% of us really struggle and fail to get very basic amounts of exercise, but almost everyone says that they want to get enough exercise. We live in a world where we no longer have to be physically active. We

now, in a very strange way, have to choose to be physically active, and that's not so easy 'cause there were no ellipticals and other kinds of machines back in the Stone Age. If you wanna get your heart rate up you probably were running. And one of the biggest myths about running is that it'll destroy your knees. There's tons and tons of studies, more than a dozen randomized, controlled-perspective, gold standard studies, which show that people who run more are not more likely to get arthritis. In fact, lots of research shows that physical activities like running actually cause your joints to repair themselves and to stay healthy. The other kinds of running injuries- I think that a lot of them are caused because we don't learn how to run properly anymore. I think running is a skill like swimming or throwing or, you know, all kinds of other things that we do.

And there are many benefits of moral outrage, but there are also many costs. So the benefits can fall into two broad categories. The first category of benefit is social benefits. So when we express outrage about some kind of wrongdoing, that teaches others that that kind of behavior is not going to be tolerated, and it can motivate other people to behave morally so that they can avoid getting shamed or punished for breaking the rules. The other kind of benefit that moral outrage brings out is personal. Moral outrage broadcasts to the rest of your social group that you are the kind of person who is not likely to break the rules. So these two benefits of expressing outrage have to be balanced against the costs of outrage.

As Emerson once put it, 'In the minds of geniuses, we find - once more - our own neglected thoughts.' It is almost certain that people who have devoted themselves to self-honesty and self-observation have an above average chance of meeting with comprehension, irritation, censorship or boredom when they attempt to share the data from their own minds frankly in company. Their thoughts (it might be on politics or architecture, family life or sexuality) will sound more threatening, more intense, oblique or tender than is allowed. That feels lonely, if one is in the mood to frame things like this. There are simply fewer people at large committed to self-honesty and self-observation - and therefore up for exchanging notes on what it's truly like to be alive. Yet there is one resource that is exceptionally well suited to address the feelings of disconnection liable to be felt by the emotionally intelligent: art. Works of art are humanity's secret diary : records of all that could not be said in regular social contexts, but which have found a home in the more intimate, honest communication that can take place between an art-work and its audience.

The modern fantasy about wow, business is changing so quickly, you've got to keep morphing and changing, updating your brand, getting a new visual identity. All of those things, they're just bad, bad, bad, bad, bad. Don't do them. Why? It's because you interrupt habit. So rather than a consumer thinking about, oh, wow, I am loyal to, let's say, Tide. I'm loyal to Tide detergent. I really should buy it. It's actually that person's subconscious saying, you know, the most comfortable thing to do, the thing we... in your subconscious are most confident of is that thing that worked for us before. So please, please, please don't think about buying something else. Tide's been around for 76 years, and it has what we call cumulative advantage. Cumulative advantage is what you increasingly build as the customer becomes more and more comfortable with using your product or service. Each time they use it and get the benefits they wish, you get more cumulative advantage that causes the subconscious to say I'm totally comfortable with this and I would be uncomfortable if we did something else. That's the win of cumulative advantage.

According to the literature on reality monitoring, stories based on imagined experiences are qualitatively different from those based on real experiences. This suggests that creating a false story about a personal topic takes work and results in a different pattern of language use. A technology known as linguistic text analysis has helped to identify four such common patterns in the subconscious language of deception. First, liars reference themselves less, when making deceptive statements. They write or talk more about others, often using the third person to distance and disassociate themselves from their lie, which sounds more false: "Absolutely no party took place at this house," or "I didn't host a party here." Second, liars tend to be more negative, because on a subconscious level, they feel guilty about lying. For example, a liar might say something like, "Sorry, my stupid phone battery died. I hate that thing." Third, liars typically explain events in simple terms since our brains struggle to build a complex lie. Judgment and evaluation are complex things for our brains to compute. As a U.S. President once famously insisted: "I did not have sexual relations with that woman." And finally, even though liars keep descriptions simple, they tend to use longer and more convoluted sentence structure, inserting unnecessary words and irrelevant but factual sounding details in order to pad the lie.

Work comes to be the center around which the world turns. Human beings start to see themselves chiefly as workers, and the entirety of life becomes more and more work, or work like. To see this we can begin to examine a number of what I might call tightening conditions. So the first condition would be the centrality of work. We've come to think that work is actually the center and everything else begins to turn around it. That we are preparing for work. That we are preparing to leave work. And this is happening all the way

around the world. Meanwhile we're adjusting our schedules, the rest of our lives so that they are turning about it. So that would be the first condition. The second condition is subordination. That everything else in life comes to seem as if it's subordinate to, and to be put in the service of, work. We can think of sleeping: the idea is that we wish to sleep well today in order to be focused and prepared for work. And that when we're at work we wish to be as productive as possible. So sleep becomes that which is an instrument in the service of productivity. And we can play that game with all sorts of different instances. The third condition is the resemblance claim. It seems as if everything else in life comes to resemble work, more and more. So you can think of, on a day off you are wanting to be as productive as possible, thinking about how much you got done. You can begin to think about all the ways in which you plan and schedule time with children. The terms that begin to mark out our lives even when we're not actually working sound more and more work like. And the last condition I think is the most intense and that's what I might call cultural forgetfulness. We've come to almost forget that there was a time in which work was not the center of the world, that there are other ways of life that proceed the modern world, in which work was a part of life but was not the focus of life. We forget that that's still true today with other cultures, some other cultures. And we forget that there could actually be a time when work would not be that around which the rest of the world turns.

Why are there so many jobs? There are actually two fundamental economic principles at stake. One has to do with human genius and creativity. The other has to do with human insatiability, or greed, if you like. I'm going to call the first of these the O-ring principle, and it determines the type of work that we do. The second principle is the never-get-enough principle, and it determines how many jobs there actually are. Let's start with the O-ring. ATMs, automated teller machines, had two countervailing effects on bank teller employment. As you would expect, they replaced a lot of teller tasks. The number of tellers per branch fell by about a third. But banks quickly discovered that it also was cheaper to open new branches, and the number of bank branches increased by about 40 percent in the same time period. The net result was more branches and more tellers. But those tellers were doing somewhat different work. As their routine, cash-handling tasks receded, they became less like checkout clerks and more like salespeople, forging relationships with customers, solving problems and introducing them to new products like credit cards, loans and investments: more tellers doing a more cognitively demanding job. There's a general principle here. Most of the work that we do requires a multiplicity of skills, and brains and brawn, technical expertise and intuitive mastery, perspiration and inspiration in the words of Thomas Edison. In general, automating some subset of those tasks doesn't make the other ones unnecessary. In fact, it makes them more important. It increases their economic value.

The public realm in America has two roles: it is the dwelling place of our civilization and our civic life, and it is the physical manifestation of the common good. And when you degrade the public realm, you will automatically degrade the quality of your civic life and the character of all the enactments of your public life and communal life that take place there. The public realm comes mostly in the form of the street in America because we don't have the 1,000-year-old cathedral plazas and market squares of older cultures. And your ability to define space and to create places that are worth caring about all comes from a body of culture that we call the culture of civic design. This is a body of knowledge, method, skill and principle that we threw in the garbage after World War II and decided we don't need that anymore; we're not going to use it. And consequently, we can see the result all around us. The public realm has to inform us not only where we are geographically, but it has to inform us where we are in our culture. Where we've come from, what kind of people we are, and it needs to, by doing that, it needs to afford us a glimpse to where we're going in order to allow us to dwell in a hopeful present.

The comic move is to guide us to a benevolent conception of people, and hence, parts of ourselves. Comedy also does a great job at reducing power imbalances. It's hugely reassuring to see the powerful laughing at themselves. Finding oneself comical is a token of maturity; it means being able to see one's faults without being too defensive about it. Humor often provides a mechanism where by the powerless, or at least, the less powerful, can give constructive but pointed feedback to the powerful. Monty Python was particularly focused on this task. "The Philosophers' Football Match" mocks the great figures of intellectual history. It's funny because we've been intimidated so deeply in the past by intellectual bullies, we made us feel small with our reading of Wittgenstein or Schopenhauer. And now they're shown as being completely rubbish at football, and yet seriously involved in the game. Comedy isn't just a bit of fun. The comic perspective is a central need of a society. It enables us to cope much better with our own follies and disappointments, our troubles around work and love, and our difficulties in enduring ourselves. Comedy is waiting to be re-framed as a central tool in a better society.

We can fertilize our food. Each one of us is pooping and peeing something that could fertilize half or maybe all of our food, depending on our diet. That dark brown poo in the toilet is dark brown because of what? Dead stuff, bacteria. That's carbon. And carbon, if we're getting that into the soil, is going to bind to the other minerals and nutrients in there. Boom! Healthier food. Voilà! Healthier people. Chemical fertilizers by definition don't have carbon

in them. Imagine if we could move our animal manure and our human manure to our soil, we might not need to rely on fossil fuel-based fertilizers, mine minerals from far away. Imagine how much energy we could save. Now, some of us are concerned about industrial pollutants contaminating this reuse cycle. That can be addressed. But we need to separate our discomfort about talking about poo and pee so we can calmly talk about how we want to reuse it and what things we don't want to reuse. And get this: if we change our approach to sanitation, we can start to slow down climate change. Remember that carbon in the poop? If we can get that into our soil bank, it's going to start to absorb carbon dioxide that we put into the air. And that could help slow down global warming.

Our society is just more and more mobile. Everything is on the move. I mean, the good part, it's convenient. You can drink coffee anywhere. You don't have to stay in the dinner. It can be in the subway. You can be walking. The bad part is it's harder to savor a coffee when you're taking it on the road. The first patent for a lid on a cup was in 1934, but it was for cold beverages, and in 1950 this guy named James Reifsnyder invented the first snap-on lid, but it didn't have an opening for drinking. In the '60s there was this huge cultural shift where people started drinking coffee on the move, and 7-Eleven was the first to sell coffee to go. And then came this revolution. In 1967, a man named Alan Frank invented a lid that you could peel a tab off, like in the shape of a guitar pick and drink it from there. In 1975, another big advance, you could peel back a tab and attach it to the lid itself. So more and more people started drinking coffee on the go. In 1984, a watershed moment in the history of coffee cup lids, the birth of the traveler lid, and it is iconic. You've seen it a million times, and it solved a whole host of problems. It's designed so that you don't splash your face, because it's higher than any of the other ones. It's got this protruding rim, so it slightly cools the coffee before it hits your lips. It's got a small depression in the center for your nose, so you can really get in there and get maximum aroma. It's got this tiny air hole that lets the steam out and stops it from creating a vacuum. This is one of those objects where you just don't notice it until it dribbles on your lap, so I think the coffee cup lid will just continue to evolve, and you're gonna see a move away from single-use plastic lids to lids that are a little more sustainable.

How are we raising our children? Are we raising them for now instead of yet? Are we raising kids who are obsessed with getting As? Are we raising kids who don't know how to dream big dreams? Their biggest goal is getting the next A, or the next test score? And are they carrying this need for constant validation with them into their future lives? Maybe, because employers are coming to me and saying, "We have already raised a generation of young workers who can't get through the day without an award." So what can we do? How can we

build that bridge to yet? Here are some things we can do. First of all, we can praise wisely, not praising intelligence or talent. That has failed. Don't do that anymore. But praising the process that kids engage in, their effort, their strategies, their focus, their perseverance, their improvement. This process praise creates kids who are hardy and resilient. There are other ways to reward yet. We recently teamed up with game scientists from the University of Washington to create a new online math game that rewarded yet. In this game, students were rewarded for effort, strategy and progress. The usual math game rewards you for getting answers right, right now, but this game rewarded process. And we got more effort, more strategies, more engagement over longer periods of time, and more perseverance when they hit really, really hard problems. Just the words "yet" or "not yet," we're finding, give kids greater confidence. Give them a path into the future that creates greater persistence. And we can actually change students' mindsets.

I kept thinking: Why does the item have to be returned to the retailer in the first place? What if there was another way, a win-win for everyone? What if when a person is trying to return something, it could go to the next shopper who wants it, and not the retailer? What if, instead of a return, they could do what I call a "green turn"? Consumers could use an app to take pictures of the item and verify the condition while returning it. Artificial intelligence systems could then sort these clothes by condition mint condition or slightly used and direct it to the next appropriate person. Mint-condition clothes could automatically go to the next buyer, while slightly used clothes could be marked down and offered online again. The retailer can decide the business rules on the number of times a particular item can be resold. All that the consumer would need to do is obtain a mobile code, take it to the nearest shipping place to be packed and shipped, and off it goes from one buyer to the next, not the landfill. Now you will ask, "Would people really go through all this trouble?" I think they would if they had incentives, like loyalty points or cash back. Let's call it "green cash." There would be a whole new opportunity to make money from this new customer base looking to buy these returns. This system would make a fun thing like shopping a spiritual experience that helps save our planet.

Now typically, when we think about business, we use what I call "mechanical thinking." We set goals, we analyze problems, we construct and we adhere to plans, and more than anything else, we stress efficiency and short-term performance. Now, don't get me wrong this is a splendidly practical and effective way of addressing relatively simple challenges in relatively stable environments. It's the way that Bob and probably many of us, myself included process most business problems we're faced with every day. In fact, it was a pretty good mental model for business - overall until about the mid-1980s, when the conjunction

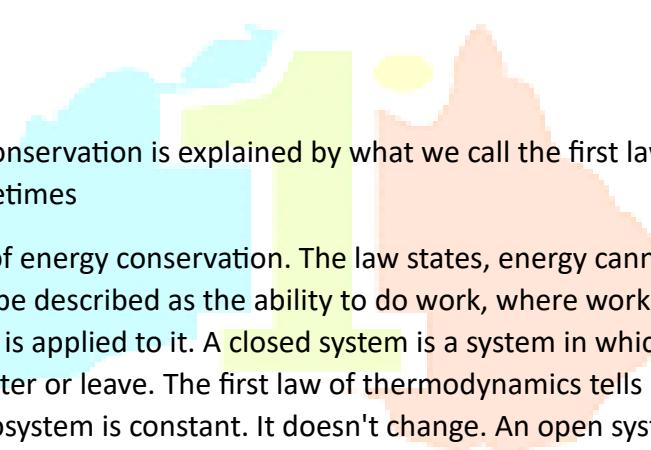
of globalization and a revolution in technology and telecommunications made business far more dynamic and unpredictable. But what about those more dynamic and unpredictable situations that we now increasingly face? I think in addition to the mechanical thinking, we now need to master the art of biological thinking, as embodied by our six principles. In other words, we need to think more modestly and subtly about when and how we can shape, rather than control, unpredictable and complex situations.

Unlike the Moon our dead, rocky companion the Earth is alive, pulsing with creative and destructive forces that power its geological metabolism. Lunar rocks brought back by the Apollo astronauts all date back to about the age of the Solar System. Moon rocks are forever. Earth rocks, on the other hand, face the perils of a living lithosphere. All will suffer ruination, through some combination of mutilation, compression, folding, tearing, scorching and baking. Thus, the volumes of Earth history are incomplete and disheveled. The library is vast and magnificent - but decrepit. And it was this tattered complexity in the rock record that obscured its meaning until relatively recently. Nature provided no card catalog for geologists - this would have to be invented. Five thousand years after the Sumerians learned to record their thoughts on clay tablets, the Earth's volumes remained inscrutable to humans. We were geologically illiterate, unaware of the antiquity of our own planet and ignorant of our connection to deep time. It wasn't until the turn of the 19th century that our blinders were removed.

ONE AUSTRALIA

We know from history that every major industrial disruption has followed the same shape and exponential curve, with new technologies being adopted very slowly at first, but then a doubling rate kicking in consistently until the overall transformation happens very quickly in the end. It's a movie we've seen many times before, whether from horses to cars, from valves to transistors, or landlines to mobile phones. And we understand how it works. Initially, the cost of technology is high but as we learn through volume adoption, the cost goes down and adoption goes up. Best example right now would be electric batteries, consistently coming down in cost by 20% a year for the last 10 years. And as the volume of adoption grows, especially with electric vehicle sales growing, we can be confident that the costs of that technology will continue to go down, driving that exponential growth. We set these exponential goals because we believe in the power of human innovation. Engineers love these goals. They stretch targets. It's what they live for.

First, let's talk about how smell works. From coffee to stinky trash, the substances around us give off volatiles, which you can think of as tiny smell molecules. We breathe in these smell molecules, which then stimulate the olfactory sensory neurons that sit high in the nose. Each of these neurons contains an odor receptor on its surface. Once the odor receptors are triggered by these smell molecules, the neurons send information about them to the brain. Here's what I think is so cool. The brain not only categorizes that information as a particular odor, it may also begin to associate feelings like pleasure or disgust and other moods and emotions with that odor for future reference. For example, you sniff bacon. You eat it. Your taste buds get salt, and then your body gets a whack of fat, which is an energy source. So the brain loves it and attaches a positive label to it. The next time you smell bacon, a sensation associated with pleasure arises.



This phenomenon of conservation is explained by what we call the first law of thermodynamics, sometimes

referred to as the law of energy conservation. The law states, energy cannot be created or destroyed. Energy can be described as the ability to do work, where work is the movement of matter when a force is applied to it. A closed system is a system in which no matter or energy is allowed to enter or leave. The first law of thermodynamics tells us that the amount of energy within an ecosystem is constant. It doesn't change. An open system, on the other hand, allows stuff to come in and go out. Since most systems are not closed, the laws of energy conservation can be rephrased to say that the change in the internal energy of the system is equal to the difference between the amount of energy coming in, minus the amount of energy going out. In other words, the amount of energy in the system can change but only if it comes from another system or goes to another system. At any rate, systems, whether they're open or closed, do not create or destroy energy. Rather, energy can enter from one system and leave to another.

Cartoonists are like sponges; they soak up people, places, mannerisms, clothing, and behavior. Sometimes they might jot them down in a little black book that they carry around with them. Other times, it is just soaked up into the cartoonist's brain only to be squeezed out later when she is sitting at her drawing table. Not only does a cartoonist have to be aware of what she is seeing visually, but she has to listen to herself think. In other words, take the incoming information and select it, shape it, and then use it for a cartoon. Now that you have an idea, or something you think could be good for a cartoon, it's time to shape it. A cartoon is like a staged play. A cartoonist is playwright, director, stage designer, choreographer, and costume designer. A cartoon has characters, a set, dialogue, even if one

line, and a backstory. The characters must be dressed to fit the idea, speak in a way that is natural and forwards the idea or gives the punchline. Nothing should be in the cartoon that is not absolutely necessary for the advancement of the idea. The image and words have to dance together in a way that makes sense. It could be a graceful dance, or an awkward dance, if that is part of the humor or idea. And then the execution. Some cartoonists sketch the idea with pencil then ink it with pen using a light box. Others visualize the image in their head and draw directly on the paper in pen.

And as Great Britain grew, interest in tea spread around the world. By 1700, tea in Europe sold for ten times the price of coffee and the plant was still only grown in China. The tea trade was so lucrative that the world's fastest sailboat, the clipper ship, was born out of intense competition between Western trading companies. All were racing to bring their tea back to Europe first to maximize their profits. At first, Britain paid for all this Chinese tea with silver. When that proved too expensive, they suggested trading tea for another substance, opium. This triggered a public health problem within China as people became addicted to the drug. Then in 1839, a Chinese official ordered his men to destroy massive British shipments of opium as a statement against Britain's influence over China. This act triggered the First Opium War between the two nations. Fighting raged up and down the Chinese coast until 1842 when the defeated Qing Dynasty ceded the port of Hong Kong to the British and resumed trading on unfavorable terms. The war weakened China's global standing for over a century.

ONE AUSTRALIA

At some point in your life- maybe even now- you might wonder whether freelancing is right for you. You'll need a few things to be successful. First, you'll need a skill that's in demand. This can be as universal as driving a car to as specialized as neurosurgery, and it can be in pretty much any field. The more people who want your skill, and the fewer people who have it, the more you can charge for your services. Next, you'll need to transform yourself into an entrepreneur. Before freelancers can do any work, they have to find it. That takes marketing your services, negotiating contracts, building a network of satisfied clients, and a whole set of administrative skills like project management, time management, and accounting. And thirdly, if you can afford it, it's probably a good idea to budget for some benefits for yourself and maybe your family. Freelancers don't automatically get perks that some salaried jobs offer, like paid vacation or sick leave, life insurance, college tuition, or retirement plans.

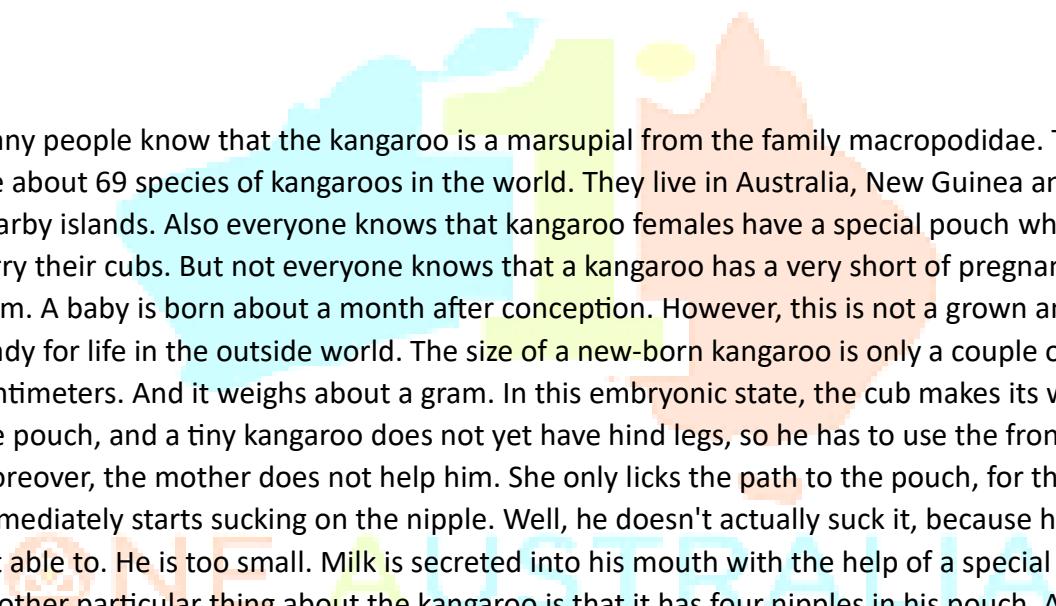
Parties have become synonymous with sociability because of certain underlying ideas about what true social connection might require and entail. We assume that sociability naturally springs up when lots of people are put together in a room, that it means speaking a lot and notably cheerfully about things that have been happening in our lives, that it depends on a jokey manner and ideally on the possession of a few entertaining anecdotes, often involving striking coincidences. But such assumptions sidestep two sizeable objections. Firstly, true sociability that is a real connection between two people is almost never built up via anything cheerful. It is the result of making ourselves vulnerable before another person, by revealing some of what is broken, lost, confused, lonely and in pain within us. We build genuine connections when we dare to exchange thoughts that might leave us open to humiliation and judgement; we make real friends through sharing in an uncensored and frank way a little of the agony and confusion of being alive. Secondly, true sociability requires a context. We are generally under such pressure to appear normal, self-possessed and solid; we are understandably uninclined spontaneously to disclose our true selves. Our default mode is without anything sinister being meant by this to lie about who we are and what is really going on in our lives. This suggests that a genuinely social occasion might be rather different from what we typically envisage.

There are many theories that attempt to quantify the number of hours, days, and even years of practice that it takes to master a skill. While we don't yet have a magic number, we do know that mastery isn't simply about the amount of hours of practice. It's also the quality and effectiveness of that practice. Effective practice is consistent, intensely focused, and targets content or weaknesses that lie at the edge of one's current abilities. So if effective practice is the key, how can we get the most out of our practice time? Try these tips: Focus on the task at hand. Minimize potential distractions by turning off the computer or TV and putting your cell phone on airplane mode. In one study, researchers observed 260 students studying. On average, those students were able to stay on task for only six minutes at a time. Laptops, smartphones, and particularly Facebook were the root of most distractions. Start out slowly or in slow-motion. Coordination is built with repetitions, whether correct or incorrect. If you gradually increase the speed of the quality repetitions, you have a better chance of doing them correctly. Next, frequent repetitions with allotted breaks are common practice habits of elite performers. Studies have shown that many top athletes, musicians, and dancers spend 50-60 hours per week on activities related to their craft. Many divide their time used for effective practice into multiple daily practice sessions of limited duration. And finally, practice in your brain in vivid detail.

The sensation of fullness is set in motion as food moves from your mouth down your esophagus. Once it hits your stomach, it gradually fills the space. That causes the surrounding muscular wall to stretch, expanding slowly like a balloon. A multitude of nerves wrapped intricately around the stomach wall sense the stretching. They communicate with the vagus nerve up to the brainstem and hypothalamus, the main parts of the brain that control food intake. But that's just one input your brain uses to sense fullness. After all, if you fill your stomach with water, you won't feel full for long. Your brain also takes into account chemical messengers in the form of hormones produced by endocrine cells throughout your digestive system. These respond to the presence of specific nutrients in your gut and bloodstream, which gradually increase as you digest your food. As the hormones seep out, they're swept up by the blood and eventually reach the hypothalamus in the brain. Over 20 gastrointestinal hormones are involved in moderating our appetites. One example is cholecystokinin which is produced in response to food by cells in the upper small bowel. When it reached the hypothalamus, it causes a reduction in the feeling of reward you get when you eat food. When that occurs, the sense of being satiated starts to sink in and you stop eating.

How do schools of fish swim in harmony? And how do the tiny cells in your brain give rise to the complex thoughts, memories, and consciousness that are you? Oddly enough, those questions have the same general answer: emergence, or the spontaneous creation of sophisticated behaviors and functions from large groups of simple elements. Like many animals, fish stick together in groups, but that's not just because they enjoy each other's company. It's a matter of survival. Schools of fish exhibit complex swarming behaviors that help them evade hungry predators, while a lone fish is quickly singled out as easy prey. So which brilliant fish leader is the one in charge? Actually, no one is, and everyone is. So what does that mean? While the school of fish is elegantly twisting, turning, and dodging sharks in what looks like deliberate coordination, each individual fish is actually just following two basic rules that have nothing to do with the shark: one, stay close, but not too close to your neighbor, and two, keep swimming. As individuals, the fish are focused on the minutiae of these local interactions, but if enough fish join the group, something remarkable happens. The movement of individual fish is eclipsed by an entirely new entity: the school, which has its own unique set of behaviors. The school isn't controlled by any single fish. It simply emerges if you have enough fish following the right set of local rules. It's like an accident that happens over and over again, allowing fish all across the ocean to reliably avoid predation.

What is bipolar disorder? The word bipolar means two extremes. For the many millions experiencing bipolar disorder around the world, life is split between two different realities - elation and depression. Although there are many variations of bipolar disorder, let's consider a couple. Type 1 has extreme highs alongside the lows, while Type 2 involves briefer, less extreme periods of elation interspersed with long periods of depression. For someone seesawing between emotional states, it can feel impossible to find the balance necessary to lead a healthy life. Type 1's extreme highs are known as manic episodes, and they can make a person range from feeling irritable to invincible. But these euphoric episodes exceed ordinary feelings of joy, causing troubling symptoms like racing thoughts, sleeplessness, rapid speech, impulsive actions, and risky behaviors. Without treatment, these episodes become more frequent, intense, and take longer to subside.



Many people know that the kangaroo is a marsupial from the family macropodidae. There are about 69 species of kangaroos in the world. They live in Australia, New Guinea and the nearby islands. Also everyone knows that kangaroo females have a special pouch where they carry their cubs. But not everyone knows that a kangaroo has a very short of pregnancy term. A baby is born about a month after conception. However, this is not a grown animal ready for life in the outside world. The size of a new-born kangaroo is only a couple of centimeters. And it weighs about a gram. In this embryonic state, the cub makes its way into the pouch, and a tiny kangaroo does not yet have hind legs, so he has to use the front ones. Moreover, the mother does not help him. She only licks the path to the pouch, for the cub immediately starts sucking on the nipple. Well, he doesn't actually suck it, because he is not yet able to. He is too small. Milk is secreted into his mouth with the help of a special muscle. Another particular thing about the kangaroo is that it has four nipples in his pouch. And each of them secretes a different kind of milk. So, kangaroos have four times of milk depending on the age of the cub. Sometimes a female has two cubs of different ages at once, and both are still in the pouch. In this case, two kinds of milks are secreted. In about 190 days, the cub becomes large and strong enough to climb out of the pouch. At first, he only sticks his head out. And this can continue for several weeks, until the cub feels safe enough to get out. He then starts spending more and more time in the outside world. And eventually- In about 235 days, he lives in the pouch for the last time.

In 2019, a study led by Zurich's Crowther lab analyzed satellite imagery of the world's existing tree cover. By combining it with climate and soil data and excluding areas necessary for human use, they determined Earth could support nearly one billion hectares of additional forest. That's roughly 1.2 trillion trees. This staggering number surprised the scientific community, prompting additional research. Scientists now cite a more conservative

but still remarkable figure. By their revised estimates, these restored ecosystems could capture anywhere from 100 to 200 billion tons of carbon, accounting for over one-sixth of humanity's carbon emissions. More than half of the potential forest canopy for new restoration efforts can be found in just six countries. And the study can also provide insight into existing restoration projects, like The Bonn Challenge, which aims to restore 350 million hectares of forest by 2030. But this is where it gets complicated. Ecosystems are incredibly complex, and it's unclear whether they're best restored by human intervention. It's possible the right thing to do for certain areas is to simply leave them alone.

One of the most striking properties about life is that it has color. To understand the phenomenon of color, it helps to think about light as a wave. But, before we get to that, let's talk a little bit about waves in general. Imagine you're sitting on a boat on the ocean watching a cork bob up and down in the water. The first thing you notice about the motion is that it repeats itself. The cork traces the same path over and over again... up and down, up and down. This repetitive or periodic motion is characteristic of waves. Then you notice something else... using a stopwatch, you measure the time it takes for the piece of cork to go over its highest position down to its lowest and then back up again. Suppose this takes two seconds. To use the physics jargon, you've measured the period of the waves that cork is bobbing on. That is, how long it takes a wave to go through its full range of motion once. The same information can be expressed in a different way by calculating the wave's frequency. Frequency, as the name suggests, tells you how frequent the waves are. That is, how many of them go by in one second. If you know how many seconds one full wave takes, then it's easy to work out how many waves go by in one second. In this case, since each wave takes 2 seconds, the frequency is 0.5 waves per second. So enough about bobbing corks... what about light and color? If light is a wave, then it must have a frequency. Right? Well... yes, it does. And it turns out that we already have a name for the frequency of the light that our eyes detect. It's called color. That's right. Color is nothing more than a measure of how quickly the light waves are waving.



ANSWER SHORT QUESTIONS

 **ONE AUSTRALIA**

What do we call the point on the Earth's surface directly above an earthquake?

Answer: Epicenter

What is the currency used in Russia?

Answer: Ruble

What is the capital city of South Korea?

Answer: Seoul

What do we call the study of coins and medals?

Answer: Numismatics

What is the basic unit of electric current?

Answer: Ampere

Who was the Greek god of the sea?

Answer: Poseidon

ONE AUSTRALIA

What is the name of the longest river in the USA?

Answer: Mississippi

What is the capital of Russia?

Answer: Moscow

What do we call a baby bear?

Answer: Cub

Who invented the light bulb?

Answer: Edison

What do we call a baby frog?

Answer: Tadpole

What is the largest bone in the human body?

Answer: Femur

What is the common name for sodium chloride?

Answer: Salt

Who discovered gravity?

Answer: Newton

What do we call animals that are active at night?

Answer: Nocturnal

ONE AUSTRALIA

What device is used to measure temperature?

Answer: Thermometer

Who proposed the theory of relativity?

Answer: Einstein

What do we call water in its solid state?

Answer: Ice

What is the name of the fairy tale character who slept for 100 years?

Answer: Sleeping Beauty

What is the tallest animal in the world?

Answer: Giraffe

What is the capital of Mexico?

Answer: Mexico City

What is the name of the world's longest river?

Answer: Nile

What do we call a female deer?

Answer: Doe

What do we call a baby sheep?

Answer: Lamb

What is the capital of Egypt?

Answer: Cairo

What is the main ingredient in chocolate?

Answer: Cocoa

What is the name of the ship that famously sank in 1912?

Answer: Titanic

What is the capital of Germany?

Answer: Berlin



ONE AUSTRALIA



WRITE ESSAY

ONE AUSTRALIA

Professional athletes can earn very high salaries. Many people argue that this is unfair and that other professions deserve higher salaries. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Artificial intelligence is good in the teaching field. To what extent do you agree with this?

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

As dealing with money is such an important skill, all children should be taught financial management at school. Do you agree with it or not?

Some believe the value of travel is overrated. 'One brilliant scholar never leaves the home bases.' People argue whether travel is a necessary component of quality education or not. To what extent do you agree with it?

In the company, some people think the employers should involve the workers in decision making. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages.

While artificial intelligence becomes so advanced, people can use computers to translate foreign languages. That makes learning a foreign language unnecessary. To what extent do you agree with it?

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.

What are the advantages and the disadvantages of being over-competitive to individuals and society?

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?

It is harder for children to grow up in the 21st century than it was in the past. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your opinions.

Many 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 advantages and disadvantages of this? Support your writing with your experience or examples.

Some people think learning a foreign language at school should be compulsory. To what extent do you agree with it? Use your experience or examples to support your viewpoint.

Unemployment among young people is a serious problem. One solution has been suggested 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 the whole workforce?

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/disagree with this point of view? Give your opinion with your experiences.

"In the future, people will work fewer hours at their jobs than they do now." Do you agree with the statement? Please support your opinion with your own experience.

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

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 beneficial or detrimental impact to society.

Many people engage in dangerous activities, such as sky-diving, skiing and extreme motorcycling. Are you in favor of such activities or not? Why?

For a less developed country, the disadvantages of tourism are as great as the advantages. Please discuss this statement, and give and explain your opinion.

Some people think human behavior can be changed by laws, while others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?

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 the discounts and special offers? Why?

Imagine you have been assigned on the study of climate change. Which area of climate change will you focus on and why? Use examples.

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

Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. It is impossible to study with employment because one may distract the other. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Give your opinion with examples.



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.

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

Age restrictions are placed on many activities. It is believed that people should not do things until they reach the right ages, 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.

Tourism is good for a less developed country, but the disadvantages of tourism can be as great as the advantages. Discuss it.

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

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

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?

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

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?

Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who has responsibilities to solve the problem, governments, large companies, or individuals?

Do you think the design of buildings affects, positively or negatively, where people live and work?

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 and give the solution?

In some companies, employers involve workers in decision-making process about products and services. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a policy?

Nowadays, work leaves little time to people's personal life. How widespread do you think it is? How can we solve the problems caused by the shortage of time?

Many education systems assess students' learning 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.

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

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

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.

ONE AUSTRALIA

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?

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? What are the reasons that make some people think that this is hard to achieve?

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

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

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.

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

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

Should parents be held legally responsible for the actions of their children? Support your opinion from your study, observations or experiences.

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.

 ONE AUSTRALIA



SUMMARIZE WRITTEN TEXT

 **ONE AUSTRALIA**

Telescope

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.

Women in university

If women are so far ahead of men, why are they so far behind? Reports from both sides of the Atlantic show that female students dominate university courses, yet women still do not make it to the top. A report on inequality in the UK said last week that girls had better educational results than boys at 16, went to university in greater numbers and achieved better degrees once they got there. "More women now have higher education qualifications than men in every age group up to age 44," the report said.

In the US, 57 per cent of college graduates in 2006-07 were women. Women form the majority of all graduates under 45. Yet few women make it to the boards of companies in either country. In the UK, the proportion of women on FTSE 100 boards rose fractionally from 11.7 per cent to 12.2 per cent last year, according to the Cranfield University School of Management, but that was only because of a fall in the size of the boards.

In the US, women accounted for 15.2 per cent of board seats on Fortune 500 companies, according to Catalyst, the research organization, which said the numbers had barely budged for five years. The hopeful way of looking at this is that the rising generation of female graduates has yet to reach director age. Give it 10 years and they will dominate boards as they do universities. If that were true, however, we would surely see the number of women

director numbers moving up by now. The first year that women college graduates outnumbered men in the US was 1982. These graduates must be entering their 50s – prime director age.

Levels of Crime

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.

ONE AUSTRALIA Difference in Intelligence

People differ greatly in all aspects of what is casually known as intelligence. The differences are apparent not only in school, from kindergarten to college, but also in the most ordinary circumstances: in the words people use and comprehend, in their differing abilities to read a map or follow directions, or in their capacities for remembering telephone numbers or figuring change. The variations in these specific skills are so common that they are often taken for granted. Yet what makes people so different?

It would be reasonable to think that the environment is the source of differences in cognitive skills — that we are what we learn. It is clear, for example, that human beings are not born with a full vocabulary; they have to learn words. Hence, learning must be the mechanism by which differences in vocabulary arise among individuals. And differences in experience — say, in the extent to which parents model and encourage vocabulary skills or in the quality of language training provided by schools — must be responsible for individual differences in learning.

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

Natural Language

When people start thinking about language, the first question which often occurs to them is this: is language natural to humans? - in the same way that grunting is natural to pigs, and barking comes naturally to dogs. Or is it just something we happen to have learned? - in the same way that dogs may learn to beg, or elephants may learn to waltz, or humans may learn to play the guitar.

Clearly, in one sense, children 'learn' whatever language they are exposed to, be it Chinese, Nootka or English. So no one would deny that 'learning' is very important. But the crucial question is whether children are born with 'blank sheets' in their head as far as language is concerned - or whether humans are 'programmed' with an outline knowledge of the structure of languages in general.

This question of whether language is partly due to nature or wholly due to learning or nurture is often referred to as the nature-nurture controversy, and has been discussed for centuries. For example, it was the topic of one of Plato's dialogues, the Cratylus. Controversies which have been going on for literally ages tend to behave in a characteristic fashion. They lie dormant for a while, then break out fiercely. This particular issue resurfaced in linguistics in 1959 when the linguist Noam Chomsky wrote a devastating and witty review of *Verbal Behavior*, a book by the Harvard psychologist B.F. Skinner (Skinner 1957; Chomsky 1959). This book claimed to 'explain' language as a set of habits gradually built up over the years. According to Skinner, no complicated innate or mental mechanisms are needed. All that is necessary is the systematic observation of the events in the external world which prompt the speaker to utter sounds.

Environmental Technologies

Many technologies have promised these qualities, but few have been commercially viable. What's been lacking is the performance data needed to demonstrate that these

technologies are durable, genuinely environmentally beneficial, and suitable to be insured. Over the past 13 years, our Department of Architecture & Civil Engineering has led on research into straw as a low-impact building material. This work, which has included developing a unique straw bale panel as well as scientific monitoring and testing, has now culminated in crucial industry certifications. The BM TRADA's Q-Mark certification guarantees a straw building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather-resilience and means that developers and homebuyers can now get insurance and mortgages for straw homes and buildings.

The innovative straw walls in the new houses provide two times more insulation than required by current UK building regulations. Based on monitoring a residential straw-bale development in Leeds, fuel bill reductions up to 90% can be expected. The walls have been built using ModCell technology; prefabricated panels consisting of a wooden structural frame infilled with straw bales or hemp and rendered with either a breathable lime-based system or ventilated timber or brick cladding. This technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO₂ performance of any system of construction currently available. In fact, as an agricultural co-product, straw buildings can be carbon negative as straw absorbs CO₂ when it grows.

Drone-delivering

Delivering packages with drones will scale back CO₂ emissions inbound circumstances as compared to truck deliveries, a brand new study from University of Washington transportation engineers finds.

In a paper to be revealed in associate degree coming issue of Transportation analysis half D, researchers found that drones tend to own CO₂ emissions blessings over trucks once the drones haven't got to fly terribly way to their destinations or once a delivery route has few recipients.

Trucks — which may provide environmental edges by carrying everything from garments to appliances to the article of furniture in a very single trip — become a lot of climate-friendly various once a delivery route has several stops or is farther off from a central warehouse.

For small, light-weight packages — a bottle of drugs or a kid's bathing costume — drones contend particularly well. However, the carbon edges erode because the weight of a package increases since these unmanned aerial vehicles have to be compelled to use extra energy to remain aloft with a significant load.

South Africa

The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia. The San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people who lived in small groups of about 15 to 20 people. They survived by fishing and hunting and by gathering roots and other wild foods. They did not build permanent dwellings but used rock shelters as temporary dwellings. Around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast.

In the eastern part of present-day South Africa, iron-working societies date from about 300 A.D. The Sotho-Tswana and Nguni peoples arrived in this region around 1,200 A.D. They lived by agriculture and stock farming, mined gold, copper and tin and hunted for ivory and built stone-walled towns. Over the centuries, these societies had diverse contacts with the Khoisan.

Strife between the San and the Khoikhoi developed over competition for game; eventually the Khoikhoi became dominant. These peoples lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known collectively as the Khoisan.

Bank Overdraft

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.

Education Technology

In 1953 B.F. Skinner visited his daughter's maths class. The Harvard psychologist found every pupil learning the same topic in the same way at the same speed. A few days later he built his first "teaching machine", which let children tackle questions at their own pace. By the mid-1960s similar gizmos were being flogged by door-to-door salesmen. Within a few years, though, enthusiasm for them had fizzled out.

Since then education technology (edtech) has repeated the cycle of hype and flop, even as computers have reshaped almost every other part of life. One reason is the conservatism of teachers and their unions. But another is that the brain-stretching potential of edtech has remained unproven.

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

The conventional model of schooling emerged in Prussia in the 18th century. Alternatives have so far failed to teach as many children as efficiently. Classrooms, hierarchical year-groups, standardized curriculums and fixed timetables are still the norm for most of the world's nearly 1.5bn schoolchildren.

ONE AUSTRALIA

Importance of Soil

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.

Solar Energy

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

Advantages of Solar Power

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

Renewable

Solar energy is a 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.

Positive Mindset

Research shows that when people work with a positive mind-set, performance on nearly every level – productivity, creativity, engagement - improves. Yet happiness is perhaps the most misunderstood driver of performance. For one, most people believe that success

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

Independent Work

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

Tax on Meat

"A day would come", Percy Shelley predicted in 1813, "when the monopolizing eater of animal flesh would no longer destroy his constitution by eating an acre at a meal." He

explained: "The quantity of nutritious vegetable matter consumed in fattening the carcass of an ox would afford 10 times the sustenance if gathered immediately from the bosom of the earth." Two hundred years later, mainstream agronomists and dietitians have caught up with the poet. A growing scientific consensus agrees that feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food, that there is a limited amount of grazing land, that the world will be hard-pressed to supply a predicted population of 9 billion people with a diet as rich in meat as the industrialized world currently enjoys, and that it's not a very healthy diet anyway. On top of this, livestock contribute significantly towards global warming, generating 14.5% of all manmade greenhouse gas emissions, according to one much-quoted estimate from the United Nations. Now that the problem has been identified, the challenge is to persuade people in wealthy countries to eat less meat. That might seem a tall order, but governments have successfully persuaded people to quit smoking through a combination of public information, regulation and taxation.

Language Teaching Approaches

Over the years, language teachers have alternated between favoring teaching approaches that focus primarily on language use and those that focus on language forms or analysis. The alternation has been due to a fundamental disagreement concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by communicating in that language (such as in an immersion experience) or whether one learns to communicate in a second language by learning the lexicogrammar – the words and grammatical structures – of the target language. In other words, the argument has been about two different means of achieving the same end.

As with any enduring controversy, the matter is not easily resolved. For one thing, there is evidence to support both points of view. It is not uncommon to find learners who, for whatever reason, find themselves in a new country or a new region of their own country, who need to learn a new language, and who do so without the benefit of formal instruction. If they are postpubescent, they may well retain an accent of some kind, but they can pick up enough language to satisfy their communicative needs. In fact, some are natural acquirers who become highly proficient in this manner. In contrast, there are learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar. Yet they too achieve a measure of communicative proficiency, and certain of these learners become highly proficient as well. What we can infer from this is that humans are amazingly versatile learners and that some people have a natural aptitude for acquiring languages and will succeed no matter what the circumstances.

Silent Movies

The 1920's movie goers experience was largely dominated by silent movies but saw the introduction of synchronized sound. In the 1920's movie stars were really stars - with huge salaries, the fashions and activities of the Hollywood greats echoed around the world and 100,000 people would gather in cities all over the world, including such diverse cities as London and Moscow, to greet Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks when they toured of Europe. Early silent movies were often accompanied by live piano or organ music and provided enormous entertainment value to audiences captivated by the experience of watching moving pictures on the silver screen. Although there had been previous attempts to introduce sound, it wasn't until 1923 that a synchronized sound track was photographically recorded and printed on to the side of the strip of motion picture film and made it on to a commercially distributed movie. It would still be seven long years before talking pictures gained total supremacy and finally replaced the silent film era.

The first movie theatres were called Nickelodeons, and were very basic compared to the luxurious picture palaces that followed but what an aura of excitement, of laughter, fun and tears surrounded them! Before the introduction of movie soundtracks, movies were often accompanied by scripted music from a piano.

Plastic Particles

Fish are being killed, and prevented from reaching maturity, by the litter of plastic particles finding their way into the world's oceans, new research has proved. Some young fish have been found to prefer tiny particles of plastic to their natural food sources, effectively starving them before they can reproduce. The growing problem of microplastics - tiny particles of polymer-type materials from modern industry - has been thought for several years to be a peril for fish, but the study published on Thursday is the first to prove the damage in trials. Microplastics are near-indestructible in natural environments. They enter the oceans through litter, when waste such as plastic bags, packaging and other convenience materials are discarded. Vast amounts of these end up in the sea, through inadequate waste disposal systems and sewage outfall. Another growing source is microbeads, tiny particles of hard plastics that are used in cosmetics, for instance as an abrasive in modern skin cleaners. These easily enter waterways as they are washed off as they are used, flushed down drains and forgotten, but can last for decades in our oceans.

The impact of these materials has been hard to measure, despite being a growing source of concern. Small particles of plastics have been found in seabirds, fish and whales, which swallow the materials but cannot digest them, leading to a build-up in their digestive tracts. For the first time, scientists have demonstrated that fish exposed to such materials during

their development show stunted growth and increased mortality rates, as well as changed behavior that could endanger their survival.

Wright Brothers (B)

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

Both the U.S. Army and the French asked for an airplane capable of carrying a passenger. The Wright brothers hastily adapted their 1905 Flyer with two seats and a more powerful engine. They tested these modifications in secret, back at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina for the first time in several years. Then the brothers parted temporarily -- Wilbur to France and Orville to Virginia.

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

Wright Brothers

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

Others in the United States were also developing aircraft at the time the Wright brothers started turning their curiosity skyward. Samuel Langley had flown an unmanned steam-

powered aircraft in 1896. Octave Chanute and others were flying gliders near Chicago late in the decade as well. But it wasn't until the Wright brothers started working on the matter that the "flying problem" would finally be solved.

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

But it was the idea of controlled flight that the Wright brothers recognized as the biggest challenge. The Wright brothers realized the problem wasn't getting into the air, it was what to do once the pilot was airborne. One of the key features of the Wright brothers' design is something they learned from watching birds.

The City of London

Who would have thought back in 1698, as they downed their espressos, that the little band of stockbrokers from Jonathan's Coffee House in Change Alley EC3 would be the founder members of what would become the world's mighty money capital?

Progress was not entirely smooth. The South Sea Bubble burst in 1720 and the coffee house exchanges burned down in 1748. As late as Big Bang in 1986, when bowler hats were finally hung up, you wouldn't have bet the farm on London surpassing New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo as Mammon's international nexus.

Yet the 325,000 souls who operate in the UK capital's financial hub have now overtaken their New York rivals in size of the funds managed (including offshore business); they hold 70% of the global secondary bond market and the City dominates foreign exchange trading. And its institutions paid out £9 billion in bonuses in December. The Square Mile has now spread both eastwards from EC3 to Canary Wharf and westwards into Mayfair, where many of the private equity 'locusts' and their hedge fund pals now hang out.

For foreigners in finance, London is the place to be. It has no Sarbanes Oxley and no euro to hold it back, yet the fact that it still flies so high is against the odds. London is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in, transport systems groan and there's an ever present threat of terrorist attack. But, for the time being, the deals just keep on getting bigger.

Plug-in Vehicle

Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: plug-in vehicle, and the acronym PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in ten years and more from now. At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car - your plugin vehicle. Its big on board batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50-100 kilometers through city traffic.

When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout, or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power from peaking stations. If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio-fuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey.

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

Plants Research

Plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans, and they shape our environment. According to Ehrhardt and Frommer, the three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, energy, and environmental degradation. All three are plant related.

All of our food is produced by plants, either directly or indirectly via animals that eat them. Plants are a source of energy production. And they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, including agricultural expansion and its impact on habitat destruction and waterway pollution.

What's more, none of these issues are independent of each other. Climate change places additional stresses on the food supply and on various habitats. So, plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future. For plant research to move significantly forward, Ehrhardt and Former say technological development is critical, both to test existing hypotheses and to gain new information and generate fresh hypotheses. If we are to make headway in understanding how these essential organisms

function and build the foundation for a sustainable future, then we need to apply the most advanced technologies available to the study of plant life, they say.

Malaysia Tourism

Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region. Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year.

Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesias Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sipadan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds.

While you're in Malaysia, consider a trip to Malacca. In its heyday, this southern state was a powerful Malay sultanate and a booming trading port in the region. Facing the Straits of Malacca, this historical state is now a place of intriguing Chinese streets, antique shops, old temples and reminders of European colonial powers. Another interesting destination is Penang, known as the Pearl of the Orient. This island off the northwest coast of Malaysia boasts of a rich Chinese cultural heritage, good food and beautiful beaches.

Electric Cars

Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle.

At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became

such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes - as fork-lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example.

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

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

Children Allowance

Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

Australian Indigenous Food

In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country. 'There can be little doubt that using an indigenous product must qualify a dish as Australian notes Stephanie Alexander. Similarly, and without qualification, states that 'A uniquely Australian food culture can only be based

upon foods indigenous to this country, although, as Craw remarks, proposing Australian native foods as national symbols relies more upon their association with 'nature' and geographic origin than on common usage. Notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are, of necessity, founded on ingredients native to the country—after all, Italy's gastronomic identity is tied to the non-indigenous tomato, Thailand's to the non-indigenous chili—the reality is that Australians do not eat indigenous foods in significant quantities. The exceptions are fish, crustaceans and shellfish from oceans, rivers and lakes, most of which are unarguably unique to this country. Despite valiant and well-intentioned efforts today at promoting and encouraging the consumption of native resources, bush foods are not harvested or produced in sufficient quantities for them to be a standard component of Australian diets, nor are they generally accessible. Indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.

2014 Olympics

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

The sporting events are the latest participants to join the network, and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment, said Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director.

“Whether carried out on track and field or on ice and snow, sporting events ignite the spirit of achievement in thousands of competitors and billions of spectators worldwide,” Mr. Steiner said.

“It is, therefore, heartening that this passion for excellence increasingly encompasses environmental performance, with sporting organizations raising the bar ever higher at each and every tournament,” he added.

Organizers of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games – to be held in a unique natural setting between the shores of the Black Sea and the soaring snow-capped Caucasus Mountains – say they will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy.

That investment will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure, offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity, air travel and ground transportation, the reforestation of Sochi National Park and the development of green belts in the city.

House Mice

According to new research, house mice (*Mus musculus*) are ideal biomarkers of human settlement as they tend to stow away in crates or on ships that end up going where people go. Using mice as a proxy for human movement can add to what is already known through archaeological data and answer important questions in areas where there is a lack of artifacts, Searle said. Where people go, so do mice, often stowing away in carts of hay or on ships. Despite a natural range of just 100 meters (109 yards) and an evolutionary base near Pakistan, the house mouse has managed to colonize every continent, which makes it a useful tool for researchers like Searle.

Previous research conducted by Searle at the University of York supported the theory that Australian mice originated in the British Isles and probably came over with convicts shipped there to colonize the continent in the late 18th and 19th centuries. In the Viking study, he and his fellow researchers in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden took it a step further, using ancient mouse DNA collected from archaeological sites dating from the 10th to 12th centuries, as well as modern mice.

He is hoping to do just that in his next project, which involves tracking the migration of mice and other species, including plants, across the Indian Ocean, from South Asia to East Africa.

Ageing Australia

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

The 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.

Paleolithic People

The ways of life Upper Paleolithic people are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, together with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making. The people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding. They hunted the bigger herbivores, while berries, leaves, roots, wild fruit and mushrooms probably played a major role in their diet. Their hunting was indiscriminate; perhaps because so many animals were about they did not need to spare pregnant females or the young. In the cave of Enlene, for example, many bones of reindeer and bison fetuses were found. Apparently, upper Paleolithic people hunted like other predators and killed the weakest prey first. They did, however, sometimes concentrate on salmon runs and migrating herds of reindeer. Contrary to popular beliefs about cave man, upper Paleolithic people did not live deep inside caves. They rather chose the foot of cliffs, especially when an overhang provided good shelter. On the plains and in the valleys, they used tents made from hides of the animals they killed. At times, on the great Russian plains, they built huts with huge bones and tusks collected from skeletons of mammals.

Men hunted mostly with spears, the bow and arrow were probably not invented until the Magdalenian period that came at the end of the Upper Paleolithic.

Embracing Simplicity

In our fast-paced and increasingly complex world, it's easy to become overwhelmed by the demands of modern life. However, there is a growing movement that encourages us to embrace simplicity and find joy in the everyday moments.

Simplicity is not about deprivation or austerity; it's about focusing on what truly matters and eliminating unnecessary clutter from our lives. It's about rediscovering the beauty in simplicity, mindfulness, and gratitude.

One way to embrace simplicity is by decluttering our physical spaces. Marie Kondo's KonMari method, for example, advocates for keeping only the possessions that "spark joy." By tidying up and organizing our surroundings, we create a more peaceful and harmonious environment.

Another aspect of simplicity is cultivating mindfulness. This means being fully present in the moment, savoring each experience, and appreciating the small pleasures in life. Whether it's enjoying a cup of tea, taking a leisurely walk in nature, or spending quality time with loved ones, mindfulness allows us to connect with the richness of the present.

Gratitude is also a key element in finding joy in simplicity. Taking time to acknowledge and appreciate the things we often take for granted can shift our perspective and bring greater happiness. Practicing gratitude reminds us of the abundance in our lives, even during challenging times.

Simplicity does not require a radical overhaul of our lives; it's about making small, intentional choices that align with our values and priorities. By simplifying our lives, we can reduce stress, enhance our well-being, and create space for the experiences and relationships that truly enrich our lives.

In conclusion, embracing simplicity is a powerful antidote to the complexities of modern life. It invites us to declutter, be mindful, and practice gratitude, ultimately allowing us to find greater joy in the everyday moments and appreciate the beauty in life's simplicity.



Bridges in Digital Age

In an era dominated by technology and screens, the significance of genuine human connections cannot be overstated. As our lives become increasingly intertwined with digital platforms, it's essential to recognize and nurture the human relationships that form the foundation of our society.

Despite the convenience and connectivity provided by social media and digital communication tools, there's a growing concern that these virtual interactions often lack depth and authenticity. A simple "like" or "comment" on a social media post cannot replace the warmth of a smile, the comfort of a hug, or the understanding in a friend's eyes during a face-to-face conversation.

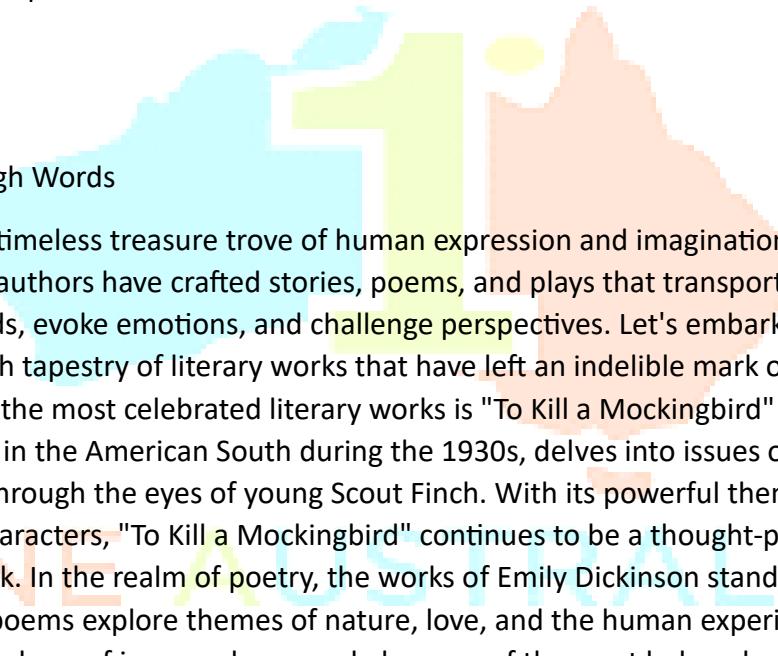
Human connections are not just about the exchange of information; they are about empathy, shared experiences, and emotional support. They are about listening,

understanding, and offering a helping hand when needed. These connections create a sense of belonging and contribute to our overall well-being.

Building and nurturing meaningful human relationships require time, effort, and intentionality. It involves being present with others, actively listening, and showing genuine interest in their lives. It involves reaching out to friends and family, strengthening bonds, and creating a support network that can weather life's challenges.

In a world that often values virtual connections and digital distractions, let us not forget the profound impact of human relationships. As we navigate the digital age, let us make a conscious effort to prioritize genuine human connections, for they are the threads that weave the fabric of our lives, providing comfort, joy, and a sense of belonging in an increasingly complex world.

Journey through Words



Literature is a timeless treasure trove of human expression and imagination. Through the written word, authors have crafted stories, poems, and plays that transport readers to different worlds, evoke emotions, and challenge perspectives. Let's embark on a journey to explore the rich tapestry of literary works that have left an indelible mark on our hearts and minds. One of the most celebrated literary works is "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee. This novel, set in the American South during the 1930s, delves into issues of racism, justice, and morality through the eyes of young Scout Finch. With its powerful themes and memorable characters, "To Kill a Mockingbird" continues to be a thought-provoking and influential work. In the realm of poetry, the works of Emily Dickinson stand out. Her concise yet profound poems explore themes of nature, love, and the human experience. Dickinson's unique style and use of imagery have made her one of the most beloved and studied poets in American literature. Shakespeare's plays, including "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," and "Macbeth," remain timeless classics. His mastery of language, intricate plots, and exploration of universal themes like love, ambition, and power have ensured his enduring legacy in the world of literature. Contemporary literature has also produced remarkable works. Arundhati Roy's "The God of Small Things" is a modern masterpiece that weaves a complex narrative of family, love, and societal norms in India. The novel's lyrical prose and evocative storytelling have earned it critical acclaim and a dedicated readership. Literary works have the power to transcend time and place, offering readers a window into the human condition. Each work carries its own unique voice and perspective, inviting us to reflect on our own lives and the world around us. As we delve into the pages of these literary treasures, we embark on a journey of discovery, empathy, and enlightenment, finding solace and inspiration in the beauty of words.

Inevitable Rhythms

The natural world is a testament to the profound and intricate patterns of growth and change that govern all living things. Whether it's the growth of a towering oak tree or the transformation of a caterpillar into a butterfly, the rhythms of growth and change are embedded in the very fabric of life. One of the most remarkable aspects of growth is its consistency. In the world of plants, seeds germinate, roots take hold, and shoots emerge, all guided by the innate wisdom of nature. Animals, too, undergo predictable stages of development as they progress from infancy to adulthood. These processes are governed by genetic instructions that ensure the survival and reproduction of species. Change is another fundamental aspect of growth. As living organisms grow, they undergo numerous transformations. For example, the seasons bring about dramatic changes in the natural world. Trees shed their leaves in the fall, only to bud new ones in the spring. Animals molt, migrate, and hibernate in response to changing environmental conditions. The concept of metamorphosis, as seen in the transformation of a caterpillar into a butterfly, illustrates the marvels of growth and change. This process involves a series of distinct stages, each with a specific purpose. The caterpillar, a voracious eater, prepares for its final transformation by storing energy and building a chrysalis. Inside the chrysalis, the caterpillar undergoes a remarkable metamorphosis, emerging as a completely different creature with wings that enable it to fly. Ultimately, these patterns of growth and change remind us of the resilience and adaptability of life in the natural world. They highlight the interconnectedness of all living things and the importance of preserving and protecting our environment to ensure the continued growth and evolution of the diverse species that call our planet home.

Investment Markets

Investment markets can be a labyrinth of opportunities and risks. Whether you're a seasoned investor or a newcomer, understanding the dynamics of these markets is essential for making informed financial decisions.

One of the critical aspects of the investment market is diversification. Spreading your investments across various asset classes can help reduce risk. A well-balanced portfolio may include stocks, bonds, real estate, and alternative investments. Diversification can cushion the impact of market volatility and enhance the potential for long-term returns.

Market research is another key component. Staying informed about economic trends, geopolitical events, and company performance is vital. Many investors rely on financial news, reports, and expert analysis to make informed decisions.

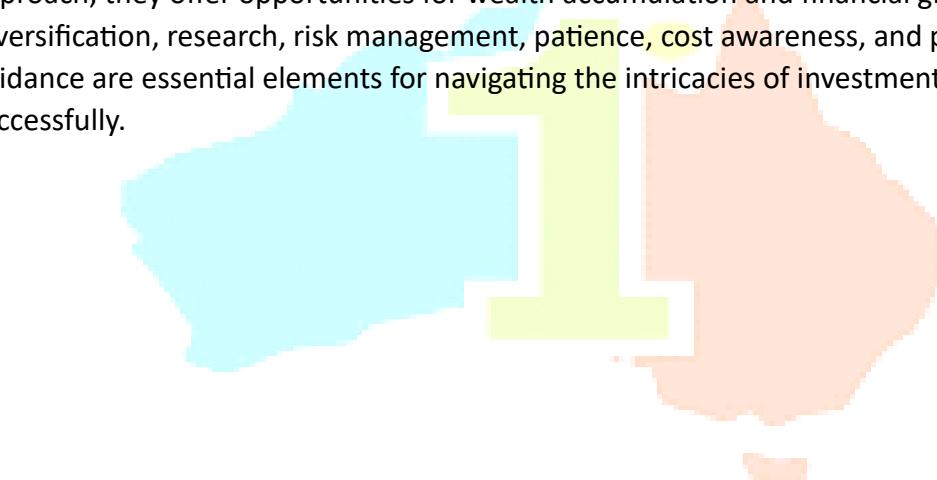
Risk management is also paramount. Assessing your risk tolerance and setting clear investment goals are essential steps. Risk tolerance varies from person to person, and understanding your comfort level can help you determine the appropriate mix of assets in your portfolio.

Moreover, patience is a virtue in investment markets. Markets can fluctuate, and short-term fluctuations are common. Long-term investors often benefit from riding out market volatility and staying committed to their investment strategies.

Furthermore, it's crucial to stay vigilant about fees and costs associated with investments. High fees can erode your returns over time. Understanding the fees associated with various investment options can help you make cost-effective choices.

Lastly, consider seeking professional advice. Financial advisors can provide valuable insights and help you create an investment strategy tailored to your financial goals and risk tolerance.

In conclusion, investment markets can be complex, but with the right knowledge and approach, they offer opportunities for wealth accumulation and financial growth. Diversification, research, risk management, patience, cost awareness, and professional guidance are essential elements for navigating the intricacies of investment markets successfully.



 **ONE AUSTRALIA**



ONE AUSTRALIA



R/W FILL IN THE BLANKS

ONE AUSTRALIA

The increasing darkness in the Northern Hemisphere this time of year indicates to the plant that (Answer: autumn) is coming on. So it starts recouping materials from the (Answer: leaves) before they drop off. Evergreens protect their needle-like foliage from freezing with (Answer: waxy) coatings and natural "antifreezes." But broadleaf plants, like sugar maples, birches, and sumacs, have no such protections. As a result, they (Answer: shed) their leaves. But before they do, the plants first try to (Answer: salvage) important nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.

Choices:

- 1.autumn, summer, spring, winter
- 2.trunks, leaves, roots, branches
- 3.booty, sticky, waxy, watery
- 4.shed, collected, brought, beat
- 5.deliver, call, convene, salvage

Complementary therapies—such as those (Answer: practiced) by naturopaths, chiropractors and acupuncturists—have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few (Answer: decades). Interest initially coincided with (Answer: enthusiasm) for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an (Answer: influence). The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their (Answer: efficacy).

Choices:

- 1.practiced, conducted, expected, recommended
- 2.hours, decades, moments, records
- 3.enthusiasm, confidence, interest, occupation
- 4.earning, idea, indication, influence
- 5.efficacy, practice, efficiency, experiment

Currently, there is concern about the increasing amount of time children spend (Answer: engaged) in sedentary activities, the number of children who fail to achieve (Answer: minimum) daily physical activity guidelines (i.e. 60 min of moderate-to-vigorous intensity

activities every day), and the apparent increase in obesity prevalence as a result of such sedentary (Answer: behavior). Screen-based activities, including television viewing and playing computer games, are (Answer: part) of the most frequently observed sedentary activities that children partake with children spending 2.5–4 h per day participating in such activities. The introduction of “active video games” (AVGs) into the gaming market presents an opportunity to convert traditional, sedentary screen-time into active screen-time and thus increases total daily energy expenditure (EE). Modern AVGs utilize cameras and motion sensors to allow the gamer to physically perform a variety of actions, dependent on the console, such as swinging a tennis racquet or running. The most demanding AVGs provided similar responses to walking and, based on international standards, should be classified as low-intensity activities. Whilst AVGs may provide children with a better alternative to sedentary gaming, they are not a sufficient (Answer: replacement) for normal physical activity, e.g. sports and outdoor play.

Choices:

- 1.wasted, prevailing, engaged, being
- 2.maximum, mini, minimum, enough
- 3.times, position, behavior, action
- 4.relative, independent, dependent, part
- 5.consumption, employment, replacement, analogy

ONE AUSTRALIA

Sales jobs allow for a (Answer: great) deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives - especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place (Answer: to help motivate and guide) their performance. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of patient visits. Service personnel are assigned a number of service calls they (Answer: must perform) during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business (Answer: hinges on) the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into (Answer: producing what) the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.

Choices:

- 1.huge, great, few, big
- 2.helping motivate and guide, to help motivate and guide, have helped motivate and guide, help motivate and guide
- 3.can perform, must perform, need perform, should perform
- 4.leads to, hinges on, is set to, is set on
- 5.producing what, consuming as, protecting that, producing where

A herbal is a book of plants, describing their appearance, their properties and how they may be used for preparing ointments and medicines. The medical use of plants is (Answer: recorded) on fragments of papyrus and clay tablets from ancient Egypt, Samaria and China that date back 5,000 years but document traditions far older still. Over 700 herbal remedies were detailed in the Papyrus Ebers, an Egyptian text written in 1500 BC. Around 65 BC, a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a herbal that was (Answer: translated) into Latin and Arabic. Known as 'De materia medica', it became the most influential work on medicinal plants in both Christian and Islamic worlds until the late 17th century. An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) (Answer: survives) from the sixth century. The first printed herbals date from the dawn of European printing in the 1480s. They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job was to make the pills and potions (Answer: prescribed) by physicians. In the next century, landmark herbals were produced in England by William Turner, considered to be the father of British botany, and John Gerard, whose illustrations would inspire the floral fabric, wallpaper and tile designs of William Morris four centuries later.

Choices:

- 1.registered, recorded, memorized, discovered
- 2.moved, interpreted, translated, removed
- 3.preserves, revives, suffers, survives
- 4.presided, presented, prescribed, predominated

Organizations need to integrate their sales activities more both internally and with customers' needs according to a new book co-authored by an academic at the University of East Anglia. The book (Answer: addresses) how sales can help organizations to become more

customer-oriented and considers how they are responding to challenges such as increasing competition, more (Answer: demanding) customers and a more complex selling environment. Many organizations are facing escalating costs and a growth in customer power, (Answer: which) makes it necessary to allocate resources more strategically. The sales function can provide critical customer and market knowledge to help inform both innovation and marketing. However, the authors say that within the industry (Answer: there) is still uncertainty about the shape a future sales team should take, how it should be managed, and how it (Answer: fits) into their organization's business model.

Choices:

- 1.predicts, stipulates, addresses, writes
- 2.demanding, aggressive, friendly, needy
- 3.which, this, that, where
- 4.that, there, which, it
- 5.applies, suits, fits, develops

One thing is certain. Most people do not get enough exercise in their (Answer: daily) routines. All of the advances of modern technology — from (Answer: electric) can openers to power steering have made life easier, more comfortable and much less physically (Answer: demanding). Yet our bodies need activities, especially if they are carrying around too (Answer: much) fat. Satisfying this need requires a sustainable plan, and a commitment. There are two (Answer: main) ways to increase the number of calories you spend: start a regular exercise program if you do not have one already. Increase the amount of physical activity in your daily routine.

Choices:

- 1.daily, simple, common, usual
- 2.vibrational, electronic, synthetic, electric
- 3.need, demanding, pushing, supplying
- 4.few, many, much, several
- 5.opposite, odd, main, fair

Over the last ten thousand years there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments throughout the history of towns and cities. (Answer: One) is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement, or fire destroyed it, or the new city (Answer: marks) a new political beginning. The other can be likened to the effect of a magnet: established settlements attract people, who (Answer: tend) to come whether or not there is any planning for their arrival. The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city (Answer: unless) its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history.

Incidentally, many settlements have been planned from the beginning but, for a variety of reasons, no settlement followed the plan. A good example is Currowan, on the Clyde River in New South Wales, which (Answer: 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.

Choices:

1. It, What, One, That
2. highlights, starts, marks, protrudes
3. hesitate, ought, turn, tend
4. whereas, whatever, if, unless
5. has been surveyed, had surveyed, be surveyed, was surveyed

ONE AUSTRALIA

Teens write for a variety of reasons—as part of a school assignment, to (Answer: get) a good grade, to stay in touch with friends, to share their artistic creations with others or simply to put their thoughts to paper (whether virtual or otherwise). In our focus groups, teens said they are motivated to write when they can (Answer: select) topics that are relevant to their lives and interests, and report greater enjoyment of school writing when they have the opportunity to write creatively. Having teachers or other adults who challenge them, (Answer: present) them with interesting curricula and give them detailed feedback also serves as a motivator for teens. Teens also (Answer: report) writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well.

Choices:

1. get, skip, maintain, avoid
2. debate, communicate, use, select
3. meet, educate, present, introduce
4. compose, learn, report, provide

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

Choices:

- 1.regarded, described, assimilated, originated
- 2.prohibited, convinced, immune, protected
- 3.needs, roots, demands, values
- 4.differ, complicate, indulge, interested
- 5.more, some, small, little

ONE AUSTRALIA

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose (Answer: diet) consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow (Answer: whole), as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special (Answer: treatment). These snakes have spines that stick (Answer: out) from the backbone. The spines crack (Answer: open) the egg as it passes through the throat.

Choices:

- 1.food, meal, snack, diet
- 2.total, entire, whole, all
- 3.thinking, treatment, food, supplement
- 4.about, on, by, out
- 5.down, up, out, open

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The (Answer: motivation) for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull (Answer: factors)' — those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the factors that motivate people to move (Answer: include) seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the (Answer: congestion) of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality, many complex factors and personal reasons may (Answer: interact) to motivate a person or family to move.

Choices:

- 1.accommodation, combination, abbreviation, motivation
- 2.factors, generators, ideas, settings
- 3.include, mean, indicate, behold
- 4.congestion, configuration, concoction, conjunction
- 5.intercept, intercede, interact, intersperse

Some scientists say the use of fire helped make us modern humans—it dramatically changed what and how we eat and may have even altered our anatomy. But University of Utah anthropologist Polly Wiessner thinks that fire was also important in shaping human social interactions and cultural (Answer: traditions). Her conclusions are in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Wiessner evaluated day and night activities and (Answer: conversations) of Bushmen from Botswana and Namibia. These communities still live by hunting and gathering, as most humans did over (Answer: evolutionary) history. During the day, nearly a third of the conversations dealt with economic issues such as hunting strategies and foraging plans. Another third covered complaints, criticisms and gossip. But at night around the fire, more than 80 percent of group conversations were storytelling, often about people living far away or in the spirit world. Weissner says that humans are unique in that we create ties to others outside of our immediate group. Gathering at the fire (Answer: expanded) listeners' imaginations and allowed for the development of cognitive processes that made it possible to form those links to distant communities. Which makes fire the precursor to Facebook.

Choices:

- 1.traditions, ridges, rebellions, successors
- 2.glaciers, concentrations, contraindications, conversations

- 3.evolutionary, contemporary, tricky, dinky
- 4.expanded, spattered, soldered, gathered

"If you want to find unique (Answer: diversity) and if you want to find a wide range of (Answer: different) below-ground organisms, you don't have to travel around the world. You can walk across Central Park." That statement comes from Noah Fierer, an ecology and evolutionary biology professor at the University of Colorado, Boulder. He's also a (Answer: coauthor) of a study that uncovered the surprisingly large diversity of subterranean microbial life at the 843-acre green rectangle in the heart of Manhattan. The research is in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. Investigators looked at 596 (Answer: separate) soil samples from the park and found thousands of different types of (Answer: microbes). They 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, (Answer: rainforests) and prairies. Antarctica was the only area that had microbes that did not overlap with those found in Central Park. And only a small percentage of the park's microbes were found to be already listed in databases. The variety of microbes probably reflects a diversity of soil conditions within the park. Seems that New York is a melting pot for people above the surface. And for microbes beneath it.

Choices:

- 1.thankfully, diversity, scantily, audacity
- 2.different, coincident, impressionist, inconsiderate
- 3.holler, propaganda, pastor, coauthor
- 4.separate, subjugate, waved, wage
- 5.pageants, maestros, microbes, sidestrokes
- 6.biogas, rainforests, land, rangeland

Clown fish became famous thanks to the movie Finding Nemo. In real life, their social hierarchy is simple: larger fish dominate their smaller (Answer: counterparts). Now we know that to reinforce this social structure, the fish communicate with aggressive and submissive audio signals. The new info is in the journal PLoS ONE. Researchers (Answer: recorded) clown fish calls, (Answer: capturing) this noise as one chased a smaller fish. These popping sounds function as an aggression signal. When a clown fish has been chased and wishes to submit, it shakes its head in a submissive gesture and produces clicking noises like these. The

researchers (Answer: compared) the aggressive and submissive calls, and found that the sound pulses in a submissive signal were shorter and more high-pitched. Unlike many animals that use sound to draw in (Answer: potential) mates, clown fish appear to use their calls only as labels of social status. When a little fish makes submissive sounds to a larger one, neither has to invest in a physical confrontation. Which is good news for small-fry like Nemo.

Choices:

1. palms, prompts, traps, counterparts
2. unfolded, deported, recorded, dialed
3. cluttering, profiting, capturing, padlocking
4. pared, compared, guided, treaded
5. exponential, potential, nimble, ventral

Owls are nearly (Answer: noiseless) hunters, swooping down on prey without any warning whoosh. How do they do it? We've known that the leading edge of an owl's wing has a comb of stiff (Answer: feathers). And the trailing edge has a flexible fringe, unlike the rigid trailing edge of a (Answer: conventional) bird wing. These two features contribute to a structure that (Answer: produces) almost no noise as it rushes through the air. Now it appears that these (Answer: predators) have a third trick up their sleeves — or rather, wings — that allow them to be so silent but deadly. Researchers modeled the effect of the layer of down on the wing's top surface. And it looks like that fluffy stuff absorbs sound too. The work was presented at a meeting of the American Physical Society's Division of Fluid Dynamics. Mimicking owl wing down may lead to new sound-proofing materials. Down and the other silencing features could inspire wind turbines and plane engines that produce less noise and fewer vibrations. So that all we hear is silence.

Choices:

1. employables, joyfulness, noiseless, avoidances
2. feathers, beaks, claws, tracts
3. bearable, convectional, correctable, conventional
4. equals, manufactures, produces, derives
5. riveters, nebulas, predators, spiracles

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 (Answer: heritage). Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world (Answer: standards). They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts. In terms of population (Answer: characteristics), Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have (Answer: experienced) similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the (Answer: associated) challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

Choices:

1. heritage, asset, appearance, prestige
2. statistics, standards, authorities, records
3. senses, characteristics, aspects, directions
4. experienced, expected, compensated, estimated
5. associated, favourable, comprehensive, irrevocable

ONE AUSTRALIA

Climate is the word we (Answer: use) for weather over a long period of time. The desert has a dry climate because there is very little rain. The UK (Answer: has) a 'temperate climate', (Answer: which) means winters are, overall, mild and (Answer: summers), generally, don't get too hot.

Choices:

1. estimate, predict, describe, use
2. is, are, has, be
3. what, these, that, which
4. summers, winter, desert, dessert

Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility (Answer: involves) the number of children that women (Answer: have) and differs from fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality is the study of the causes, consequences and measurement of processes affecting death in a population.

Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical (Answer: device) which provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from an origin place to a destination place across some pre-defined political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements as migrations, (Answer: unless) they are somewhat permanent. Thus demographers do not consider tourists and travelers to be migrating. While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of (Answer: residence), indirect sources of data including tax forms and labor force surveys are also important. Demography is today widely taught in many universities across the world, (Answer: attracting) students with initial training in social sciences, statistics or health studies.

Choices:

- 1.contributes, rotates, involves, requires
- 2.rear, slander, equip, have
- 3.means, study, researches, device
- 4.but, though, unless, therefore
- 5.preference, residence, importance, health
- 6.researching, attracting, analyzing, exploiting

ONE AUSTRALIA

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 (Answer: collaborate) on research that concerns them both. 'This center will bring the two departments together in an area where they (Answer: overlap) — in the physics of the very early universe,' said Dr. Neal Evans, Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have (Answer: revealed) the presence of dark matter and dark energy, discoveries that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics involve energies so high that no Earth-bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their (Answer: laboratory). Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the Center's (Answer: advent) a very exciting development for that department.

Choices:

- 1.separate, collaborate, participate, cooperative
- 2.overlapped, overload, overlap, folded
- 3.enhanced, released, revealed, deluded
- 4.workshop, library, laboratory, basement
- 5.extent, movement, advent, approach

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life (Answer: rather) than its quality, and provides a useful summary of the general health of the population. While an indicator describing how long Australians live that simultaneously takes into account quality of life would be a desirable summary measure of (Answer: progress) in the area, currently no such measure exists, and this is why life expectancy at birth is used as the Main Progress Indicator here. During the decade 1999 to 2009, life expectancy at birth improved for both sexes. A girl born in 2009 could expect to reach 83.9 years of age, (Answer: while) a boy could expect to live to 79.3 years. Over the decade, boys 'life expectancy increased (Answer: slightly) more than girls' (3.1 compared with 2.1 years) . This saw the gap between the sexes' life expectancy decrease by one year to 4.6 years. In the longer term, increases (Answer: in) life expectancy also occurred over (Answer: most) of the 20th century. Unfortunately, life expectancy isn't shared across the whole population though, being lower in Tasmania and the Northern Territory, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Choices:

- 1.rather, more, none, better
- 2.density, volume, progress, surface
- 3.that, as, while, which
- 4.lightly, slightly, slowly, dramatically
- 5.at, in, for, above
- 6.the most, most, a majority, a few

The Classic era of Mayan (Answer: civilization) came to an end around 900 AD. Why this happened is unclear; the cities were probably over-farming the land, so that a (Answer:

period) of drought led to famine. Recent geological (Answer: research) supports this, as there appears to have been a 200-year drought around this time.

Choices:

- 1.community, society, civilization, class
- 2.time, period, range, phase
- 3.research, test, examination, exploitation

Snails are not traditionally known for quick thinking, but new research shows they can make complex decisions using just two brain cells in (Answer: findings) that could help engineers design more efficient robots. Scientists at the University of Sussex attached electrodes to the heads of freshwater snails (Answer: as) they searched for lettuce. They found that just one cell was used by the mollusc to tell (Answer: if) it was hungry or not, while another let it know when food was present. Foodsearching is an example of goal-directed behavior, (Answer: during) 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 (Answer: fewest) possible components necessary to perform complex tasks." What goes on in our brains when we (Answer: make) complex behavioral decisions and carry them out is poorly understood." Our study reveals for the first time how just two neurons (Answer: can) create a mechanism in an animal's brain which drives and optimizes complex decision-making tasks.

Choices:

- 1.findings, results, recommendations, decisions
- 2.because, although, but, as
- 3.that, if, neither, how
- 4.through, about, during, to
- 5.least, less, fewest, few
- 6.take, act, make, hold
- 7.shall, should, can, ought

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later. The rocket lofted an uncrewed (Answer: mock-up) of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one-day carry both crew and cargo to orbit. 'This has been a good day for SpaceX and a (Answer: promising) development for the US human space flight program,' said Robyn Ringuette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch. In a teleconference with the media on Thursday, SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co-founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached (Answer: orbit). 'Even if we prove out just that the first stage functions correctly, I'd still say that's a good day for a test,' he said. 'It's a great day if both stages work correctly.' SpaceX hopes to win a NASA (Answer: contract) to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9. US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are scheduled to be (Answer: retired) for safety reasons at the end of 2010.

Choices:

- 1.replication, mock-up, setting, base
- 2.promising, hopefully, rapid, encouraging
- 3.track, orbit, circulation, trajectory
- 4.award, contract, case, bid
- 5.ceased, fixed, removed, retired

What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians (Answer: have selected). They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, (Answer: for example), when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media (Answer: interest). Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, (Answer: intervened) in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two main camps on this issue: those who thought the history of Britain should take pride of (Answer: place), and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

Choices:

- 1.were selected, have selected, have been selected, should be selected
- 2.nevertheless, shall we say, for example, likewise
- 3.realization, knowledge, interest, tastes

4.had intervened, intervened, was intervened, did intervene

5.location, place, culture, opportunity

It seems we live in a bizarre universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up from a mysterious (Answer: substance) known as 'Dark Energy', which causes an acceleration of the cosmic expansion. Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up from invisible 'Cold Dark Matter' that can only be (Answer: detected) through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget. These (Answer: discoveries) require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus' (Answer: revelation) that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the chequered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein's proposal for a similar entity in 1917, but by tracing the concept back to Newton's ideas. This lecture will (Answer: summarize) the current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the 'Dark Energy Survey', the Hubble Space Telescope and the proposed Euclid space mission.

Choices:

1.stuff, matter, substance, material

2.deducted, observed, seen, detected

3.innovations, studies, discoveries, theories

4.revelation, suspicion, conviction, revolution

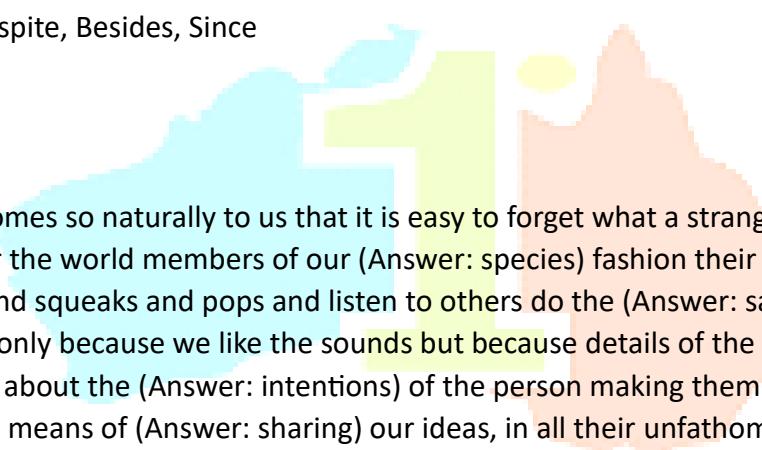
5.overthrow, admit, summarize, focus

Distance learning can be highly beneficial to a large variety of people from young students wanting to expand their horizons to adults looking for more job security. With programs that allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal advancement and (Answer: degrees), distance learning can (Answer: meet) the needs of a diverse population. Perhaps one of the most notable and often talked about (Answer: advantages) of distance learning is the flexibility. The majority of programs allow students to learn when and where it's convenient for them. For (Answer: those) who are struggling to balance their distance learning goals with working a fulltime job and taking care of a family this kind of flexibility can allow many people to (Answer: pursue) education who would not otherwise be able to do so. (Answer: Since) there are no on-campus courses to attend, students can learn from their own homes, at work on their lunch breaks and from virtually anywhere with internet

access. For some it can even be a big source of savings on the fuel costs and time required to commute to classes.

Choices:

- 1.conformations, discriminations, abhorrences, degrees
- 2.claim, achieve, devise, meet
- 3.definitions, factors, advantages, defaults
- 4.they, them, those, that
- 5.obey, accelerate, test, pursue
- 6.Dueto, Despite, Besides, Since



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 (Answer: species) fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks and pops and listen to others do the (Answer: same). We do this, of course, not only because we like the sounds but because details of the sounds contain information about the (Answer: intentions) of the person making them. We, humans, are fitted with a means of (Answer: sharing) our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness. When we listen to speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before and that never would have (Answer: occurred) to us on our own.

Choices:



- 1.humanity, people, group, species
- 2.same, so, liking, similarity
- 3.intentions, activities, relationships, sounds
- 4.rendering, loading, turning, sharing
- 5.appeared, occurred, risen, happened

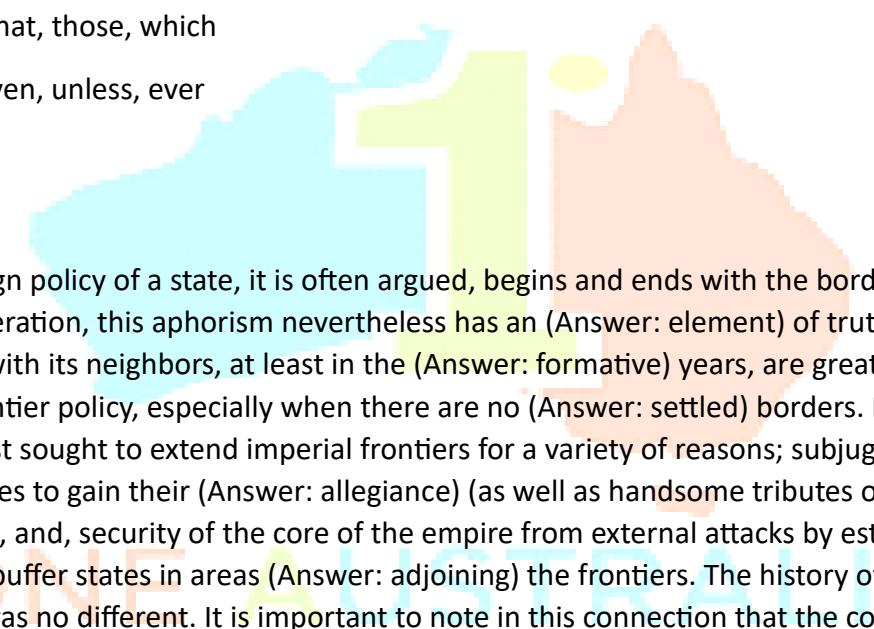
Film is where art meets commerce. (Answer: As) Orson Welles said:"A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army." And an army needs money. A producer is just like an entrepreneur, and we (Answer: raise) money to make films. First, we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and purchase the rights, then we need money to develop that idea, often not a reasonably small sum. (Answer: Besides), to

commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, as we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of (Answer: which) are good places to develop an idea.

Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or (Answer: even) Europe because the economic dynamic is different.

Choices:

1. As, Likely, Unlike, Despite
2. raise, arise, rise, raze
3. Nevertheless, Or, Besides, Thus
4. them, that, those, which
5. until, even, unless, ever



The foreign policy of a state, it is often argued, begins and ends with the border. No doubt an exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an (Answer: element) of truth. A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the (Answer: formative) years, are greatly influenced by its frontier policy, especially when there are no (Answer: settled) borders. Empire builders in the past sought to extend imperial frontiers for a variety of reasons; subjugation of kings and princes to gain their (Answer: allegiance) (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), and, security of the core of the empire from external attacks by establishing a string of buffer states in areas (Answer: adjoining) the frontiers. The history of British empire in India was no different. It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and (Answer: delineated), was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule.

Choices:

1. element, exertion, evidence, explanation
2. cultivating, early, formative, established
3. disputed, firmed, nether, settled
4. admittance, tranquility, allegiance, prestige
5. adjoining, adhering, having, declaring
6. delineated, divided, circled, deposited

What are allergies? Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system (Answer: mistakenly) believes that this substance is harmful to your body. Substances that cause allergic reactions- such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines- are known as allergens. In an attempt to (Answer: protect) the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to (Answer: release) chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine (pronounced: HIS-tuh-meen). The histamine then (Answer: acts) on the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this (Answer: antibody) response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have some form of allergy symptoms.

Choices:

- 1.mistakenly, misleadingly, involuntarily, unprovokedly
- 2.protect, preserve, equip, hedge
- 3.dissolve, thicken, release, crystallize
- 4.focuses, targets, reacts, acts
- 5.antigen, counter, antibody, psychological

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many (Answer: sources), including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these (Answer: factors) build confidence. Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave (Answer: unethically), they become plagued by self-doubt and lose their conviction, or they are blinded by power, lose self-awareness and thus lose (Answer: connection) with those they lead as the context around them changes. Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong. It is up to them to (Answer: abide) by a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

Choices:

- 1.foundations, origins, outcomes, sources
- 2.objects, functions, elements, factors

- 3.falsely, outrageously, eternally, unethically
- 4.contempt, association, connection, convection
- 5.abide, remain, stand, conform

In the US, artists in the mid-1950s began to create a (Answer: bridge) to Pop. Strongly influenced by Dada and its (Answer: emphasis) on appropriation and everyday objects, artists increasingly worked with (Answer: collage), consumer products, and a healthy dose of irony. Jasper Johns (Answer: reimagined) iconic imagery like the American flag; Robert Rauschenberg employed silk-screen printings and found objects; and Larry Rivers used images of mass-produced goods. All three are considered American (Answer: forerunners) of Pop.

Choices:

- 1.bridge, distribution, cap, finale
- 2.emphasis, point, pressure, strength
- 3.collage, cost, disintegration, leash
- 4.reimagined, recalled, recycled, reviewed
- 5.forerunners, protesters, funders, founders

ONE AUSTRALIA

The rest of Taylor's restaurant is student-run. Students in quantity food production and service management (Answer: classes) make the articulate and detailed dishes. "We teach students to understand where a product comes from and to respect that product," Garmy said. Skeptics might doubt the (Answer: quality) of a student-run restaurant, but one visit to Taylor's will immediately change their outlook. Dishes such as orecchiette and butternut squash, pappardelle with duck and bistro chicken will please any appetite while imparting the need to (Answer: return) for a second taste. Students are taught to use ratios and proportions rather than recipes when creating dishes. "Understanding ratios and proportions when creating dishes instead of recipes makes students think and (Answer: actually) teaches them how to cook, rather than just reading a recipe and not learning from it," Garmy said. Garmy said he believes in using all aspects of a product, which Taylor's (Answer: menu) reflects.

Choices:

- 1.standings, classes, credits, kitchen

- 2.quantity, qualification, quality, quantification
- 3.redo, boil, return, review
- 4.surprisingly, relatively, actually, factually
- 5.manner, cuisine, menu, utensil

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km² (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north-west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution (Answer: had its 18th century roots) in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history. The site (Answer: incorporates a 5km length of) the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge (Answer: offers a powerful insight) into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains extensive remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together with (Answer: traditional landscape and forests) of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there also remain (Answer: extensive collections) of artifacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes, and products that made the area so important.

Choices:

- 1.over turned the fascinating image, have its modern impression, had its 18th century roots, came to an abrupt halt
- 2.fuses a 5km width of, incorporates a 5km length of, expands a lot of, adds a finishing touch to
- 3.gives a useful understanding, afford some information, allows a good understanding, offers a powerful insight
- 4.conventional woods and stuff, outdated roadside scenery, traditional landscape and forests, old-fashioned countryside
- 5.big crowds, large communities, extensive collections, customized groups

The last tourists may have been leaving the Valley of the Kings on the West Bank in Luxor but the area in front of the tomb of Tutankhamun remained far from deserted. Instead of the (Answer: tranquillity) that usually descends on the area in the evening it was a hive of activity. TV crews trailed masses of equipment, journalists milled and photographers held their cameras at the ready. The reason? For the first time since Howard Carter (Answer: discovered) the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display. Inside the subterranean burial chamber Egypt's archaeology supremo Zahi Hawass, (Answer: accompanied) by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, were slowly lifting the mummy from the golden sarcophagus where it has been rested -- mostly undisturbed -- for more than 3,000 years. The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and (Answer: transported) to its new home, a high- tech, climate-controlled plexi-glass showcase located in the outer chamber of the tomb where, covered in linen, with only the face and feet exposed, it now greets visitors.

Choices:

1. chaos, permanence, ecstasy, tranquillity, franchise
2. showed, founded, discovered, dismantled, accounted
3. accomplished, complimented, accompanied, affected, afflicted
4. commuted, transmitted, transported, convoy, conflated



Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as "the corn people." The phrase is not intended as metaphor. Rather, it's meant to (Answer: acknowledge) their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the (Answer: staple) of their diet for almost 9,000 years. Forty percent of the calories a Mexican eats in a day comes directly from corn, most of it in the form of tortillas. So when a Mexican says I am maize or corn walking, it is simply a statement of fact: The very substance of the Mexicans body is to a considerable extent a (Answer: manifestation) of this plant.

Choices:

1. remember, renown, acknowledge, knowledge
2. staple, fix, range, variety
3. manifestation, display, show, exhibition

David Lynch is professor and head of education at Charles Darwin University. (Answer: 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 (Answer: campus). David's career in education began as a primary school teacher in Queensland in the early 1980's and (Answer: progressed) to four principal positions before (Answer: entering) higher education. David's research interests predominate in teacher education with particular interest in building teacher capability to meet a changed world.

Choices:

- 1.After, Prior, Last, Before
- 2.campus, place, camp, college
- 3.projected, processed, pronounced, progressed
- 4.leaving, hiring, entering, having





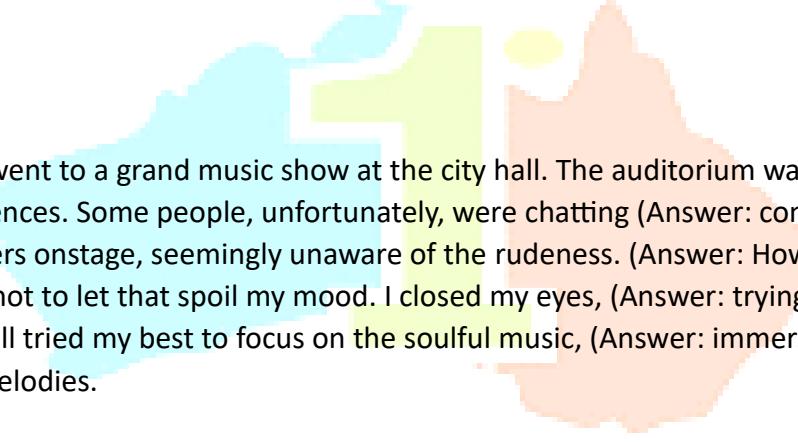
READING FILL IN THE BLANKS

 **ONE AUSTRALIA**

The world of science has witnessed countless breakthroughs. Last month, a research team (Answer: discovered) a new species of deep-sea fish during an expedition. These creatures, living in the darkest depths, were hidden from human sight until now. The scientists didn't just (Answer: stumble) across them casually; they used advanced sonar technology and spent hours analyzing data. Back in the lab, the team worked with biologists who (Answer: possessed) extensive knowledge of marine genetics. Their combined expertise enabled them to study the fish's unique DNA structure. Soon after, their findings were published, and the scientific community (Answer: hailed) it a significant discovery, opening new doors for ocean research.

Choices:

acclamation, discovered, possessed, invented, find, unearths, hailed, stumble, occupied



Last night, I went to a grand music show at the city hall. The auditorium was filled with excited audiences. Some people, unfortunately, were chatting (Answer: constantly), ignoring the performers onstage, seemingly unaware of the rudeness. (Answer: However), I was determined not to let that spoil my mood. I closed my eyes, (Answer: trying) to block out the noise, and still tried my best to focus on the soulful music, (Answer: immersing) myself in the wonderful melodies.

Choices:

immersing, constantly, But, However, immersed, trying, tries, constant



In our fast-paced modern lives, getting sufficient sleep is often overlooked, yet it (Answer: is) vital. And also, it is really important that you get enough sleep to stay (Answer: rested). Adequate sleep allows our body to repair and rejuvenate, keeping our mind sharp. If you (Answer: lack) enough sleep regularly, you may feel drowsy, which (Answer: impacts) concentration, saps energy, and even dulls reflexes, making daily tasks a struggle.

Choices:

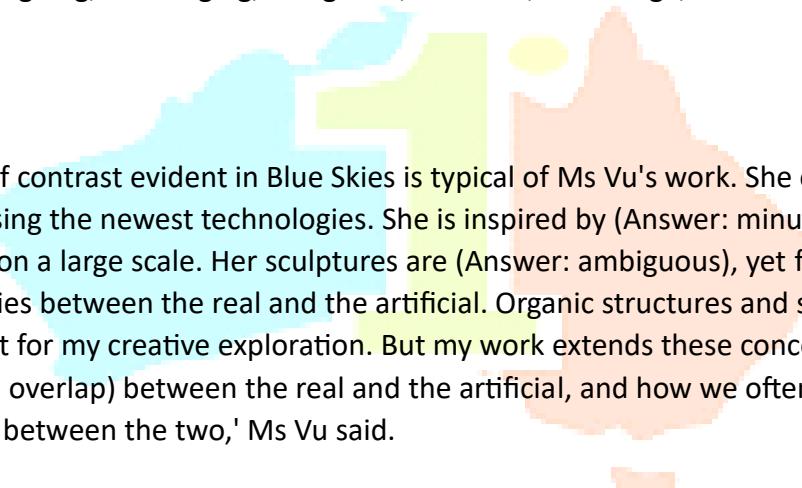
constitute, is, rejuvenated, lack, rested, shun, impacts

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 (Answer:

activities) 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. Organiser 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 (Answer: intriguing) 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 (Answer: audiences). "We want people to see that science is interesting as well as important in our lives, and to (Answer: encourage) people who may not consider it possible to go to University."

Choices:

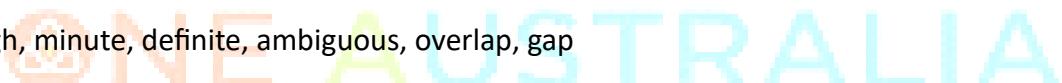
activities, intriguing, challenging, categorize, schemes, encourage, audiences, groups



The theme of contrast evident in Blue Skies is typical of Ms Vu's work. She explores organic structures using the newest technologies. She is inspired by (Answer: minute) detail but often works on a large scale. Her sculptures are (Answer: ambiguous), yet familiar, blurring the boundaries between the real and the artificial. Organic structures and spirals are the starting point for my creative exploration. But my work extends these concepts to explore the (Answer: overlap) between the real and the artificial, and how we often don't differentiate between the two,' Ms Vu said.

Choices:

high, minute, definite, ambiguous, overlap, gap



Since Austria sits at a high elevation and spends a quarter of the year under (Answer: snow), it should come as no surprise that heating is a matter of considerable importance in the (Answer: country). What may be surprising, however, is that Vienna — a grand imperial city of music, art, and history — actually boasts a museum (Answer: dedicated) specifically to heating systems.

Choices:

snow, shadow, extent, dedicated, summarized, containing, country

The wrist watch works by (Answer: tracking) information such as a person's pulse or movement. When it (Answer: detects) a change in a person's health, the watch sends information to a touchscreen hub (Answer: located) in the home. The hub then (Answer: alerts) pre-determined contacts and calls for help immediately.

Choices:

administer, detects, hoisted, healthy, decides, located, tracking, alerts

Mercury is not found in many common products that we buy because it can be very dangerous. The most common products that (Answer: contain) mercury are batteries, powerful outdoor lights, disinfectants and thermometers, which are used to measure our body's temperature. It can also be found in barometers, which are used to measure air pressure and (Answer: show) changes in weather, and thermostats, which (Answer: regulate) the temperature of buildings. Mercury can also be found in printer and photocopy toners.

Choices:

fix, cover, constrain, regulate, contain, show

For lots of first-year students, the University may be their first experience living away from home for an (Answer: extended) period. It is a (Answer: definite) break from home. In my point of view, this is the best thing that you can do. I know you have to fend for yourself, cook and clean after yourself, basically look after yourself without your parents but the truth is some time in your life you are going to have to part with lovely Mummy and Daddy. But they are only just a phone call away, and it is really good to have some QUALITY TIME without them. The first few weeks can be a (Answer: lonely) period. There may be concerns about forming the friendship. When new students look around, it may seem that everyone else is self-confident and (Answer: socially) successful! The reality is that everyone has the same concerns. Increased personal freedom can feel both wonderful and (Answer: frightening). Students can come and go as they choose with no one to hassle them. The strange environment with new kinds of procedures and new people can create the sense of being on an emotional roller coaster. This is normal and to be expected. You meet so many more people in the halls than if you stayed at home. The main points about living away from home are NO PARENTS! You don't have to tell them where you're going, who you're going with, what time you'll be coming, why you're going etc. You learn various social skills. You have to get along with your roommates. Living with them can present special, sometimes intense, problems. Negotiating respect of personal property, personal space, sleep, and relaxation needs, can be a complex task. The complexity increases when roommates are of

different (Answer: backgrounds) with very different values. It is unrealistic to expect that roommates will be best friends. Meaningful, new relationships should not be expected to develop overnight. It took a great deal of time to develop intimacy in high school friendships; the same will be true of intimacy in university friendships. You have a phone! So if you ever get homesick or miss you, Mummy, then she's always at the end of a phone-line for you and so are your friends.

Choices:

timely, natural, exciting, frightening, easily, extra, backgrounds, socially, definite, lonely, extended

The rest of Taylor's restaurant is student-run. Students in quantity food production and service management Answer: classes) make the articulate and detailed dishes. We teach students to understand where a product comes from and to respect that product," Garmy said. Skeptics might doubt the (Answer: quality) of a student-run restaurant, but one visit to Taylor's will immediately change their outlook. Dishes such as orecchiette and butternut squash, pappardelle with duck and bistro chicken will please any appetite while imparting the need to (Answer: return) for a second taste. Students are taught to use ratios and proportions rather than recipes when creating dishes. "Understanding ratios and proportions when creating dishes instead of recipes makes students think and (Answer: actually) teaches them how to cook, rather than just reading a recipe and not learning from it," Garmy said. Garmy said he believes in using all aspects of a product, which Taylor's (Answer: menu) reflects.

Choices:

actually, quality, sign, separately, classes, register, menu, return, quantity, rosters

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

Choices:

enlist, headaches, tired, varied, hydrated, consume, humble, hardness

By the 1820s Bentham had become a well-known (Answer: figure), both in Britain and in other parts of the world. His ideas were to influence the reforms of public administration made during the nineteenth century, and his writings are still at the centre of academic debate, especially regarding social policy, legal positivism, and welfare economics. Bentham died on 6 June 1832, a day before the first Reform Act was given Royal Assent. As per the directions in his will, Bentham's body was dissected by his friend, the surgeon Thomas Southwood Smith, and his skeleton was (Answer: preserved) as the Auto-Icon. Research into Bentham's thought and life continues today at UCL's Bentham Project, set up in the early 1960s with the aim (Answer: of) producing the first scholarly edition of his works and correspondence. This edition is projected to run to some eighty volumes. Members of the public are invited to assist in this massive editorial task by helping to (Answer: transcribe) Bentham's manuscripts via Transcribe Bentham.

Choices:

envisioned, figure, transcribe, among, preserved, of, transcend, characteristic

A herbal is a book of plants, describing their appearance, their properties and how they may be used for preparing ointments and medicines. The medical use of plants is (Answer: recorded) on fragments of papyrus and clay tablets from ancient Egypt, Samaria and China that date back 5,000 years but document traditions far older still. Over 700 herbal remedies were detailed in the Papyrus Ebers, an Egyptian text written in 1500 BC. Around 65 BC, a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a herbal that was (Answer: translated) into Latin and Arabic. Known as 'De materia medica', it became the most influential work on medicinal plants in both Christian and Islamic worlds until the late 17th century. An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) (Answer: survives) from the sixth century. The first printed herbals date from the dawn of European printing in the 1480s. They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job was to make the pills and potions (Answer: prescribed) by physicians. In the next century, landmark herbals were produced in England by William Turner, considered to be the father of British botany, and John Gerard, whose illustrations would inspire the floral fabric, wallpaper and tile designs of William Morris four centuries later.

Choices:

prescribed, translated, recorded, initiated, removed, survives, discovered, suffers

The way we design our cities needs a serious rethink. After thousands of years of progress in urban development, we (Answer: plateaued) some 60 years ago. Cities are not safer,

healthier, more efficient, or more (Answer: equitable) They are getting worse on these measures. The statistics on chronic disease, rising road tolls and congestion in our urban environments paint a (Answer: bleak) future. The clues to why lie in how we think about and design our cities.

Choices:

broad, equitable, plateaued, recovered, bleak, retarded

The tomato is probably the most widely grown (Answer: vegetable) by the home gardener because of its (Answer: food) value, many uses, and relative ease of (Answer: culture). Originating in Central and South America, the tomato was domesticated in Mexico. There are many related (Answer: wild) species in South America. "Tomati" was the name (Answer: used) by Native Americans.

Choices:

fruit, used, wild, stuff, culture, cooking, food, took, eating, vegetable

One (Answer: distinguishing) 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 (Answer: accompanied) by hard bargaining, in which both sides conceal their full hand and perhaps (Answer: engage) in some bluffing. And a skilled salesperson is well - (Answer: versed) in the art of arousing a customer's attention (sometimes by a bit of puffery) to (Answer: clinch) 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.

Choices:

distinguishing, compliant, engage, distribute, versed, extinct, gauge, informed, accompanied, clinch

The universe is a vast chemical cauldron, brewing elements essential for life. Among the 92 naturally occurring elements, a select few form the building blocks of living (Answer: organisms). Oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, for instance, constitute the (Answer: majority) of life's molecular structure. This universality of life's elemental ingredients

suggests that the search for extraterrestrial life, (Answer: regardless) of its chemical basis, may find success in the far (Answer: reaches) of our galaxy and beyond.

Choices:

prospect, regardless, departments, supplements, organisms, reaches, majority, despite

The *Hyalinobatrachium yaku*, known for its translucent skin (Answer: through) which its heart and internal organs can be seen, presents a stunning example of the wonders of natural adaptation. Researchers have been studying these glass frogs to understand their (Answer: unique) camouflage techniques which protect them from (Answer: predators). These studies unveil the secrets of amphibian survival strategies in (Answer: dense) rainforests and the intricate relationships between species and their (Answer: habitats).

Choices:

moral, upon, unique, predators, habitats, dense, superfluous, ancestors, through, authorities

Traditional education systems, often (Answer: criticized) for their excessive focus on rote learning and standardized testing, are increasingly being reevaluated. Modern educational theorists (Answer: argue) for methods that emphasize critical thinking, creativity, and practical skills. This shift reflects the need for education to (Answer: adapt) to the changing demands of the 21st century, including the integration of technology and personalized learning paths.

Choices:

adapt, overlapped, criticized, fund, fluctuate, argue

The Internet has become humanity's most powerful tool for information (Answer: exchange) and communication. However, this (Answer: dominance) has its drawbacks. Traditional forms of media and interpersonal communication have been significantly (Answer: altered), with some languages and dialects becoming less prevalent in the digital space. This digital revolution, spearheaded by the rise of social media and online platforms, has resulted in a constant (Answer: influx) of information.

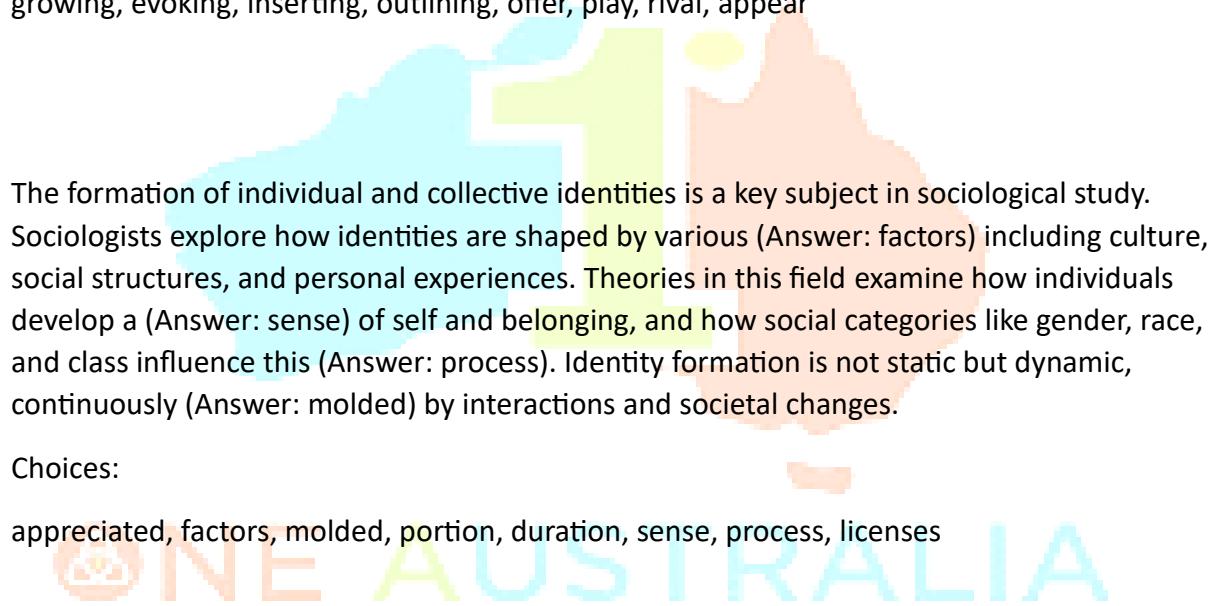
Choices:

exchange, influx, altered, stability, shirked, dominance, permission, treatment

Video games have come a long way from the simple pixelated graphics and repetitive sounds of the past. Today's games (Answer: offer) immersive narratives and stunning visuals that (Answer: rival) traditional media forms. This evolution reflects the (Answer: growing) recognition of video games as a legitimate art form, capable of conveying complex stories and (Answer: evoking) deep emotional responses.

Choices:

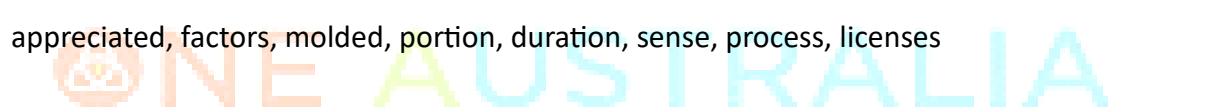
growing, evoking, inserting, outlining, offer, play, rival, appear



The formation of individual and collective identities is a key subject in sociological study. Sociologists explore how identities are shaped by various (Answer: factors) including culture, social structures, and personal experiences. Theories in this field examine how individuals develop a (Answer: sense) of self and belonging, and how social categories like gender, race, and class influence this (Answer: process). Identity formation is not static but dynamic, continuously (Answer: molded) by interactions and societal changes.

Choices:

appreciated, factors, molded, portion, duration, sense, process, licenses



Trees have developed intricate (Answer: methods) to maintain a balanced structure. As they grow, they naturally (Answer: get) rid of branches that become redundant, usually due to lack of light or resources. This process is vital for the tree's overall health, ensuring that only productive branches (Answer: remain). In drier regions, trees may (Answer: shed) branches to conserve water. Additionally, some species use this as a means of propagation, with fallen branches taking (Answer: root) in new locations.

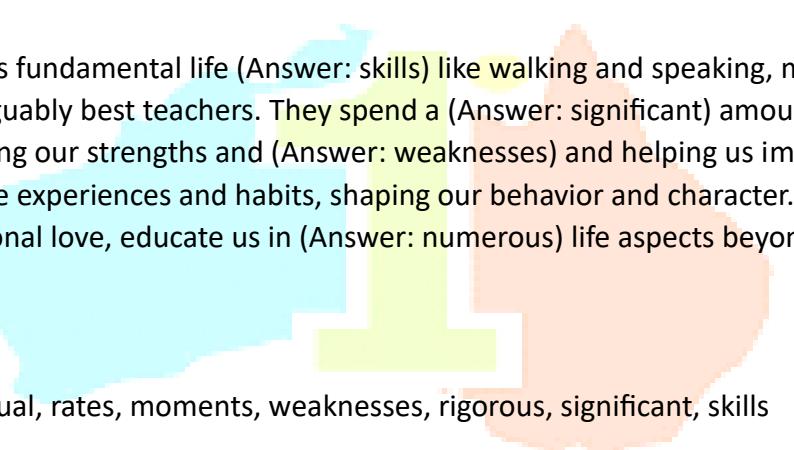
Choices:

get, put, methods, peel, evidence, ethnicities, root, shed, convene, remain

The political landscape of ancient Egypt, (Answer: characterized) by the central role of the Pharaoh, was a unique combination of theocratic and bureaucratic (Answer: elements). The Pharaoh was both a political leader and a divine (Answer: figure), centralizing power and religious authority. This system fostered a stable and organized society that could undertake monumental architectural projects, like the (Answer: construction) of the pyramids, reflecting the strength and organization of the Egyptian state.

Choices:

figure, deposits, object, characterized, elements, planet, proposed, construction



Parents teach us fundamental life (Answer: skills) like walking and speaking, making them our first and arguably best teachers. They spend a (Answer: significant) amount of time with us, understanding our strengths and (Answer: weaknesses) and helping us improve. They pass on valuable experiences and habits, shaping our behavior and character. Parents, with their unconditional love, educate us in (Answer: numerous) life aspects beyond academic knowledge.

Choices:

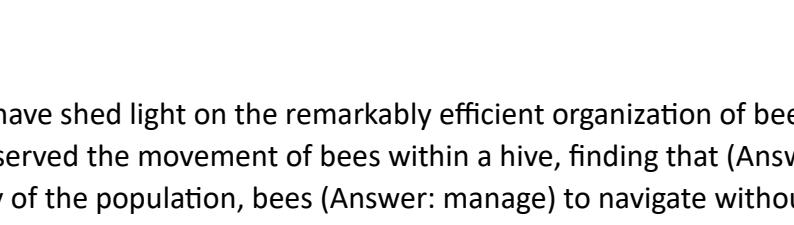
numerous, mutual, rates, moments, weaknesses, rigorous, significant, skills



Psychology and psychiatry are often confused, yet they are distinct fields. Psychology focuses on the study of behavior and the mind, utilizing various therapeutic techniques for mental health (Answer: issues). Psychiatrists, on the other (Answer: hand), are medical doctors specializing in mental health, able to (Answer: prescribe) medications alongside therapy. Both fields play crucial roles in mental health treatment, but they (Answer: approach) it from different angles.

Choices:

hand, carry, issues, prescribe, direction, rules, invest, approach



Recent studies have shed light on the remarkably efficient organization of bee colonies. Researchers observed the movement of bees within a hive, finding that (Answer: despite) the high density of the population, bees (Answer: manage) to navigate without causing 'traffic jams.' This efficiency is attributed to their unique communication system, involving

the 'waggle dance' to (Answer: relay) information about food sources. The findings have implications for optimizing human crowd management strategies, particularly in (Answer: densely) populated urban areas.

Choices:

thrive, relay, despite, manage, demote, densely, eagerly, even though

The first millennium B.C. (Answer: witnessed) the rise of major trading hubs like Tyre and Sidon, which not only (Answer: facilitated) the exchange of goods but also became centers for cultural and technological exchange. These trading posts were strategically (Answer: located) along the coastlines, allowing for the efficient movement of goods, ideas, and people. The success of these trading routes catalyzed economic growth, leading to a (Answer: surge) in urbanization as ports grew into bustling cities.

Choices:

derived, facilitated, witnessed, interpreted, surge, located, confidence, functioned

The (Answer: convenience) of readily available food has diminished the art of cooking. In the past, cooking was a communal and creative process, (Answer: bringing) families together and ensuring nutritious meals. Today's fast-paced lifestyle has led to a (Answer: reliance) on quick, often less nutritious food options, (Answer: reducing) family bonding time and the enjoyment of cooking.

Choices:

situation, employing, reducing, convenience, contrasting, bringing, reliance, survey

Preparing for a career is very important for young people in today's (Answer: competitive) society. Without a solid educational background, they may struggle to (Answer: build) good careers or even find a job. Colleges and universities provide new skills to (Answer: meet) career requirements, equipping students with the tools needed to (Answer: succeed) in a dynamic job market."

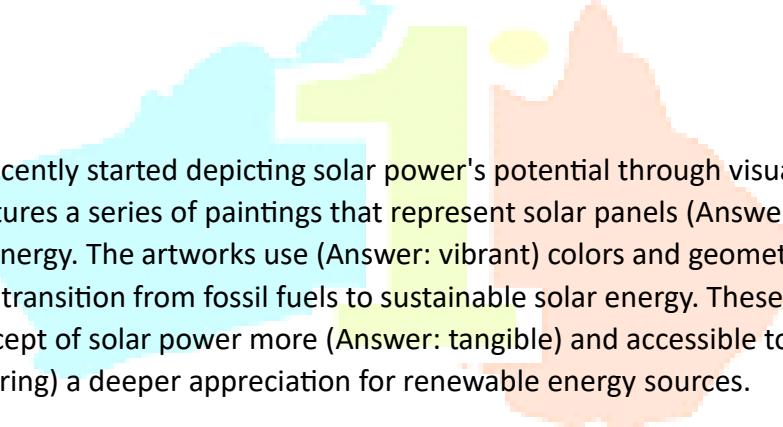
Choices:

postpone, competitive, devise, build, necessary, succeed, meet, remind

The domestication of the dog from its wild ancestors is a story that spans thousands of years. Originally, dogs were (Answer: tamed) for their abilities in hunting and protection. Over time, selective breeding led to a wide variety of breeds, each (Answer: suited) to different tasks and environments. As a result, dogs have become the most widespread and popular domestic animals in the world, with a population (Answer: estimated) to be over 900 million.

Choices:

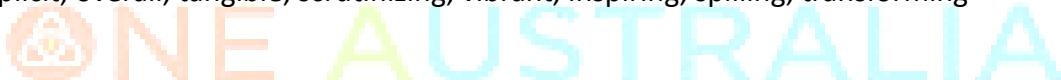
estimated, achieved, corresponded, tamed, collected, suited



Artists have recently started depicting solar power's potential through visual art. One exhibition features a series of paintings that represent solar panels (Answer: transforming) sunlight into energy. The artworks use (Answer: vibrant) colors and geometric patterns to symbolize the transition from fossil fuels to sustainable solar energy. These pieces aim to make the concept of solar power more (Answer: tangible) and accessible to the public, (Answer: inspiring) a deeper appreciation for renewable energy sources.

Choices:

implicit, overall, tangible, scrutinizing, vibrant, inspiring, spilling, transforming



An interesting account of a malaria (Answer: outbreak) in Rome was in the late 19th century. The city was ravaged by malaria until a particularly harsh winter set in, bringing unusually low temperatures. The cold (Answer: spell) significantly reduced the mosquito population, a key vector in the (Answer: transmission) of malaria, (Answer: thereby) aiding in the city's recovery from the epidemic. This historical (Answer: case) illustrates the profound impact of environmental factors on the spread and control of infectious diseases.

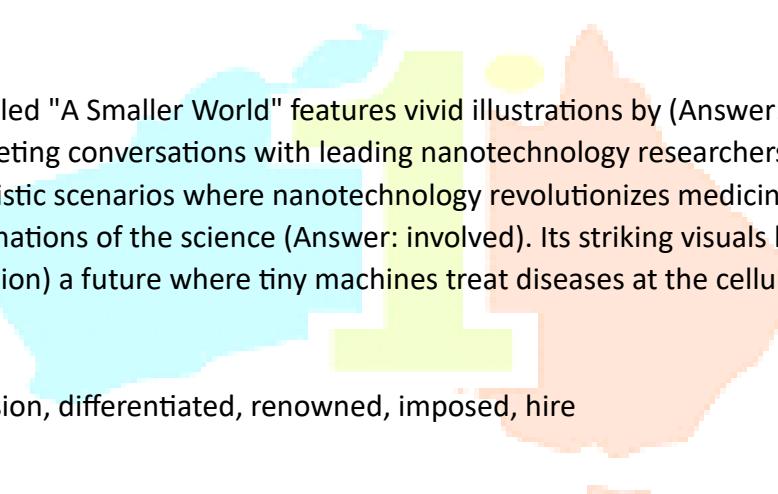
Choices:

transmission, whereas, counterpart, thereby, monopoly, spell, case, engagement, outbreak

In an unprecedented study of solar panel performance across diverse climatic zones, panels were deployed and (Answer: monitored) for their energy output. Initially, all panels performed optimally, but over time, efficiency (Answer: varied) based on regional climatic conditions. Surprisingly, some panels in colder climates (Answer: outperformed) those in warmer regions. This revelation suggests that solar energy efficiency hinges not solely on sunlight intensity, but (Answer: rather) on a multifaceted interaction of environmental factors.

Choices:

demonstrated, varied, persuaded, restricted, monitored, rather, patiently, outperformed



A new book titled "A Smaller World" features vivid illustrations by (Answer: renowned) artists, interpreting conversations with leading nanotechnology researchers. The book presents futuristic scenarios where nanotechnology revolutionizes medicine, alongside detailed explanations of the science (Answer: involved). Its striking visuals help readers (Answer: envision) a future where tiny machines treat diseases at the cellular level.

Choices:

involved, envision, differentiated, renowned, imposed, hire



Group dynamics plays a pivotal role in understanding how individuals interact in social settings. This area of sociology examines the patterns of interaction between ((Answer: members) within a group, including the roles they (Answer: assume), the norms that govern their behavior, and the influence they (Answer: exert) on one another. Understanding group dynamics is crucial for comprehending various social (Answer: phenomena), from the formation of social identities to the spread of beliefs and attitudes.

Choices:

challenges, pretend, members, phenomena, commit, charts, exert, assume

Choosing the right contractor for home renovation is crucial for a successful project. Begin by defining your renovation goals and budget to (Answer: ensure) clarity on the scope of work. Research potential contractors, focusing on their experience, customer reviews, and portfolio of past projects. Importantly, (Answer: draw) up a detailed contract to avoid

misunderstandings. Remember, a reliable contractor is key not just for quality work but for peace of (Answer: mind) throughout the renovation journey.

Choices:

draw, ensure, frame, mind, exploit, cycle

Coding languages, (Answer: integral) to modern technology, emerged from the convergence of mathematical logic and electronic engineering. Initially (Answer: developed) for specific tasks, they evolved to create complex systems and applications. Python, known for its simplicity and readability, has become widely used in (Answer: diverse) fields from web development to data science. Moreover, it is constantly evolving and improving, as new features and enhancements are (Answer: incorporated) into the language and its library every year.

Choices:

developed, partial, incorporated, enforced, integral, diverse, coincided, adequate

A group of psychologists in Melbourne focused on the development of empathy in early childhood as a crucial aspect of socialization. They (Answer: conducted) a study, involving 120 pairs of parents and their children, and observed varied forms of empathetic responses in children, closely (Answer: linked) to parental interaction styles. A particular form of response, termed 'engaged empathy,' was (Answer: noted) when children showed genuine concern and understanding of others' emotions, often (Answer: mirroring) their parents' empathetic behavior.

Choices:

posted, mirroring, seeming, linked, conducted, hesitated, dominated, noted

The proliferation of plastic waste is a global concern, with millions of tons of non-biodegradable materials (Answer: ending) up in landfills and oceans annually. Recycling efforts are crucial in (Answer: mitigating) this issue, yet they face challenges (Answer: due to) the variety of plastics and the complexity of processing them. Innovations in bioplastics and recycling technologies hold promise for reducing the environmental footprint of plastic

production and waste, (Answer: emphasizing) the need for a shift towards a more sustainable circular economy.

Choices:

mitigating, ending, forecasting, emphasizing, witnessing, proving, in spite of, due to

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 (Answer: donors). These people gave across the range of non-profit bodies, from museums to religious (Answer: organizations), with a heavy (Answer: emphasis) 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 40-year (Answer: average).

Choices:

emphasis, all, indebtedness, average, organizations, companies, donors

The Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) has (Answer: awarded) \$2.49 million to cover a portion of the cost of a collaborative project led by the Australian Maritime College at the University of Tasmania, in (Answer: partnership) with The University of Queensland and CSIRO. The \$5.85 million 'Tidal Energy in Australia - Assessing Resource and Feasibility to Australia's Future Energy Mix' project will map the country's tidal energy in unprecedented detail before assessing its ability to contribute to Australia's energy needs. Lead chief investigator Associate Professor Irene Penesis from the University of Tasmania said the project would help overcome (Answer: barriers) to investment in commercial-scale tidal farms in Australia. 'With some of the largest tides in the world, Australia is (Answer: ideal) for this extremely reliable and low-carbon form of energy,' she said.

Choices:

part, awarded, partnership, generated, barriers, thoroughfares, ideal, detail

For many first-year students, the University may be their first (Answer: experience) living away from home for an extended period of time. It is a (Answer: definite) break from home. The individual's usual (Answer: sources) of support are no longer present to (Answer: facilitate) adjustment to the unfamiliar environment.

Choices:

classification, bizarre, ratios, retard, facilitate, definite, sources, experience

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

Choices:

autumn, reassess, summer, salvage, slimy, leaves, roots, waxy, shed

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity (Answer: environment) --- such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) --- results in loss of bone density and (Answer: damage) to the body's (Answer: muscles). That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are (Answer: restricted) at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/20 vision (Answer: deteriorated) after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

Choices:

background, timed, environment, deteriorated, integrated, muscles, mass, restricted, ability, devastate, damage

Mapping software works with your phone's GPS for the location and then the in-built (Answer: compass) finds north, adjusting to the direction you're facing and (Answer: pointing) the way. But that's not easy because there are two 'norths'. There's (Answer: true) north - which is the direction of the North Pole and which reliably stays put - and there's (Answer: magnetic) north which, thanks to the flowing layer of molten iron in the Earth's outer (Answer: core), has a habit of moving around.

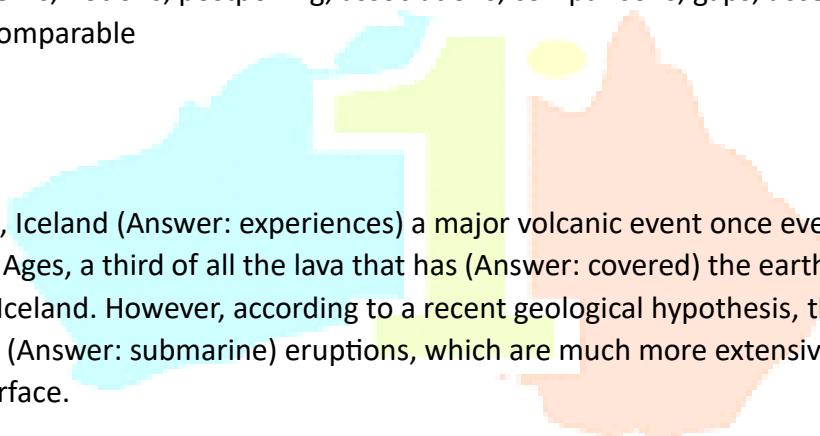
Choices:

pole, gadget, pointing, spherical, core, sticking, compass, true, magnetic

Low fertility is a concern for many OECD countries as they face the prospect of population aging. This article makes (Answer: comparisons) between Australia and seven other OECD countries in fertility rates between 1970 and 2004. Changing age (Answer: patterns) of fertility are also compared and show that for most of the countries, women are (Answer: postponing) childbirth and having fewer babies. The (Answer: associations) of women's education levels and rates of employment with fertility are also (Answer: explored).

Choices:

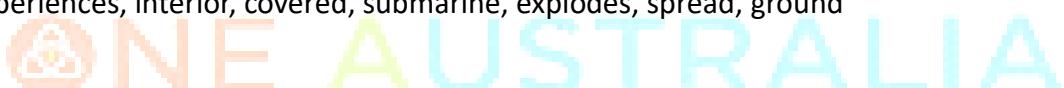
sense, patterns, notions, postponing, associations, comparisons, gaps, accelerating, explored, comparable



On average, Iceland (Answer: experiences) a major volcanic event once every 5 years. Since the Middle Ages, a third of all the lava that has (Answer: covered) the earth's surface has erupted in Iceland. However, according to a recent geological hypothesis, this estimate does not include (Answer: submarine) eruptions, which are much more extensive than those on the land surface.

Choices:

experiences, interior, covered, submarine, explodes, spread, ground



An exhibit that brings together for the first (Answer: time) landscapes painted by French impressionist Pierre-Auguste Renoir (Answer: comes) to the National Gallery of Canada this June. The (Answer: gallery) in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to (Answer: pull) together the collection of 60 Renoir (Answer: paintings) from 45 public and private collections.

Choices:

paintings, gets, masterpiece, muster, time, pull, comes, gallery

McLuhan's preeminent theory was his idea that human history could be (Answer: divided) into four eras: the acoustic age, the literary age, the print age and the electronic age. He

(Answer: outlined) the concept in a 1962 book called The Gutenberg Galaxy, which was (Answer: released) just as the television was starting to become popular. He (Answer: predicted) the world was entering the fourth, electronic age, which would be (Answer: 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 access to the same information through technology. The "global village" could be understood to be the internet.

Choices:

divided, will, acknowledged, released, underlay, outlined, closed, predicted, characterized

What is music? In one sense, this is an easy (Answer: question). Even the least musical among us can recognize pieces of music when we hear them and name a few canonical (Answer: examples). We know there are different kinds of music and, even if our (Answer: knowledge) of music is restricted, we know which kinds we like and which kinds we do not.

Choices:

volume, question, examples, knowledge, issue, classes

Built in 1880 on 4,000 acres of (Answer: land) outside of the Chicago city limits, Pullman, Illinois, was the first industrial planned (Answer: community) in the United States. George Pullman, of the Pullman railroad Car Company, built the south residential portion of the company town first, which contained 531 (Answer: houses), some of which stand today more or less as they did originally.

Choices:

houses, community, factories, soil, land, workers

If consciousness comes in degrees, then how far along on the spectrum is the octopus? Octopuses almost certainly feel pain. They nurse and protect (Answer: injured) body parts, and show a preference not to be touched near wounds. In addition to feeling pain, octopuses also have (Answer: sophisticated) sensory capacities: excellent eyesight, and acute sensitivity to taste and smell. This, together with their large nervous systems and (Answer: complex) behavior makes it all but certain. The question of what subjective

experience might be like for an octopus is (Answer: complicated) by the odd relationship between its brain and body.

Choices:

exquisite, injured, simple, complicated, sophisticated, complex, made, hurting

Gauss was a child prodigy. There are many (Answer: anecdotes) concerning his precocity as a child, and he made his first ground-breaking mathematical (Answer: discoveries) while still a teenager. At just three years old, he (Answer: corrected) an error in his father payroll calculations, and he was looking after his father's accounts on a regular (Answer: 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 instantly (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.

Choices:

anecdotes, reputation, researchers, corrected, modified, discoveries, basis, system

Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of (Answer: life) in the UK to be delivered by the Measuring National Well-being program and will be (Answer: updated) and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the economy, people and the environment. Information such as the unemployment rate or (Answer: number) of crimes against the person is presented alongside (Answer: data) on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, satisfaction with our jobs or (Answer: leisure) time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.

Choices:

range, busy, updated, hordes, set, life, number, data, ideas, leisure

Scientists preparing for NASA's proposed Jupiter icy Moons Orbiter believe that Jupiter's moons Europa may be a corrosive mixture of acid and peroxide. Thus, it may not be the (Answer: ideal) place for life to exist as was thought possibly to be the case. (Answer: Virtually), all the information we have about Europa comes from the spacecraft Galileo,

which completed its mission to study. (Answer: Although) the general perception of Europa is of a frozen crust of water ice harboring a salty subterranean ocean kilometer below, researchers studying the most (Answer: recent) measurements say light reflected from the moons icy surface bears the spectral fingerprints of hydrogen peroxide and strong acids. (Answer: However), they accept that it could just be a thin surface dusting and might not come from the ocean below.

Choices:

ideal, recent, ideally, Virtually, actually, Although, Whatsoever, However, thus

Upholding the motto of “Integrity, Vision and Academic Excellence”, Shanghai International Studies University (SISU) is an internationally recognized, (Answer: prestigious) academic institution distinctive for its multidisciplinary and multicultural nature, committed to preparing innovative professionals and future global leaders for a wide range of international expertise to address the critical challenges of our times. Drawing on our strengths in multi-language programs and multi-disciplinary resources, while responding to national and regional strategies, we operate more than 70 research institutes and centers serving as academic think tanks to provide advisory services on language policies, diplomatic strategies and global public (Answer: opinion) of China. These academic entities have contributed landmark research and are also dedicated to promoting the development of social sciences in China. We have now established partnerships with more than 330 (Answer: universities) and institutions from 56 countries and regions, and have (Answer: maintained) close connection with international organizations, including the United Nations and the European Union.

Choices:

opinion, reputation, create, keep, maintained, prestigious, universities, ideas

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek (Answer: root) “to build”. Putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which (Answer: refers) to how the Earth’s surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics (Answer: states) that the Earth’s outermost layer is (Answer: fragmented) into a dozen or more large and small plates that are moving (Answer: relative) to one another.

Choices:

made, foundation, relative, refers, states, fragmented, root, around, pieced, indicates

The writer—or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader — or listener — must take this line of symbols and from it (Answer: reconstruct) the original wholeness of thought. There is (Answer: little) difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can (Answer: cut) in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by (Answer: converging) on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical (Answer: tone) and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Choices:

much, tone, converging, little, concentrating, reconstruct, reshape, cut, get, installation

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This (Answer: concept) of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't fit into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human (Answer: 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 (Answer: argue) that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

Choices:

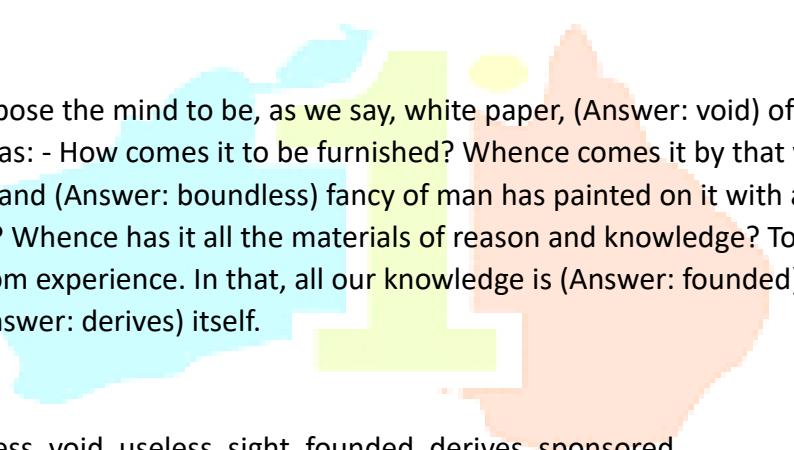
behavior, punchline, argue, concept, results, doubt, conscript

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the (Answer: general) population, because illness increases with age. However, the (Answer: proportion) of the population who visited complementary health (Answer: therapists) was highest between the

ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over (Answer: contrasted) with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of (Answer: acceptance) of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

Choices:

acceptance, public, proportion, independence, contrasted, majority, elder, health, therapists, doctors, controlled, general



Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, (Answer: void) of all characters, without any ideas: - How comes it to be furnished? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and (Answer: boundless) fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer, in one word, from experience. In that, all our knowledge is (Answer: founded); and from that it ultimately (Answer: derives) itself.

Choices:

fancies, boundless, void, useless, sight, founded, derives, sponsored



ONE AUSTRALIA

Discrimination against women has been alleged in hiring practices for many occupations, but it is extremely difficult to demonstrate sex-biased hiring. A change (Answer: in) the way symphony orchestras (Answer: recruit) musicians provides an unusual way to test for sex-biased hiring. To overcome possible biases in hiring, most orchestras (Answer: revised) their audition policies in the 1970s and 1980s. A major change involved the use of 'blind' auditions with a 'screen' to (Answer: conceal) 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 (Answer: increases) by 50% the probability a woman will be (Answer: advanced) out of certain preliminary rounds. The screen also enhances, by several fold, 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.

Choices:

on, increases, employ, revised, conceal, decreases, recruit, exchanged, in, reveal, peaks, steal, stood, advanced



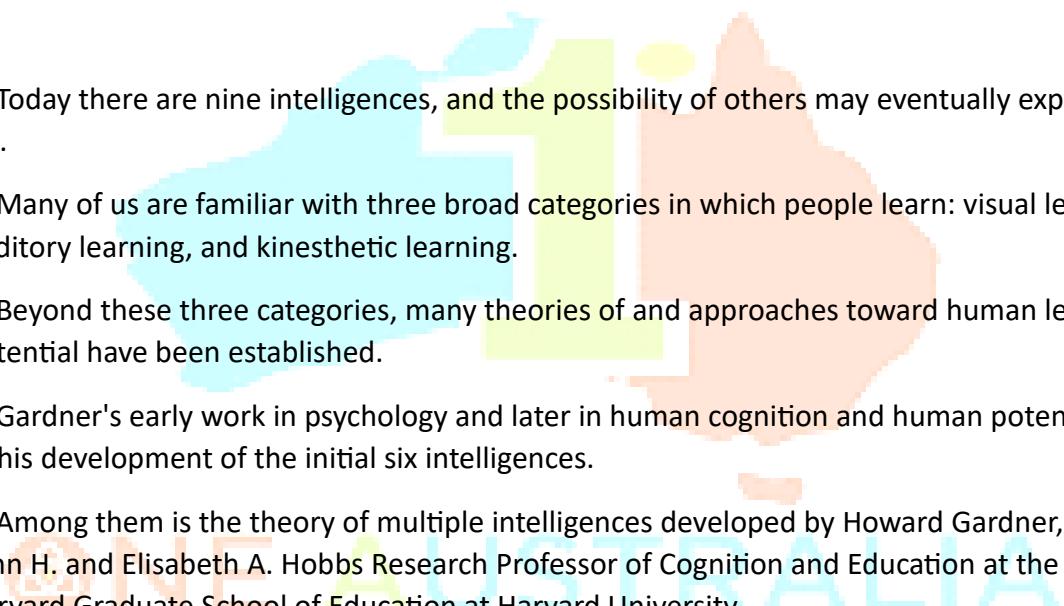


REORDER PARAGRAPHS

ONE AUSTRALIA

- 1) Opals can be seen embedded in the walls of some of these hotel rooms.
- 2) 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.
- 3) As a result of the intense heat, a number of miners living in town have chosen to live underground.
- 4) Among the local public buildings found underground are three churches, a bookstore, an art gallery, a bar, and hotels.
- 5) This has continued with much of the modern town being built underground.

Answer: 2,3,5,4,1



- 1) Today there are nine intelligences, and the possibility of others may eventually expand the list.
- 2) Many of us are familiar with three broad categories in which people learn: visual learning, auditory learning, and kinesthetic learning.
- 3) Beyond these three categories, many theories of and approaches toward human learning potential have been established.
- 4) Gardner's early work in psychology and later in human cognition and human potential led to his development of the initial six intelligences.
- 5) Among them is the theory of multiple intelligences developed by Howard Gardner, Ph.D., John H. and Elisabeth A. Hobbs Research Professor of Cognition and Education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education at Harvard University.

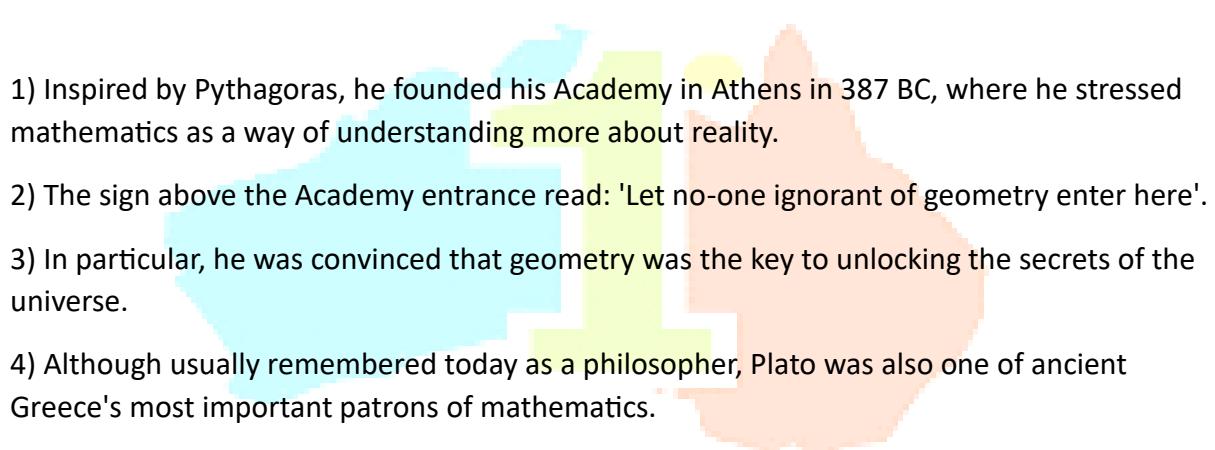
Answer: 2,3,5,4,1

- 1) Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water if they are to stay fit and healthy.
- 2) Without water, people, animals and plants cannot live.
- 3) Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3 percent of it is fresh, and most of that is stored as ice and snow at the poles, or is so deep under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it.
- 4) Everybody needs fresh water.

Answer: 4,2,1,3

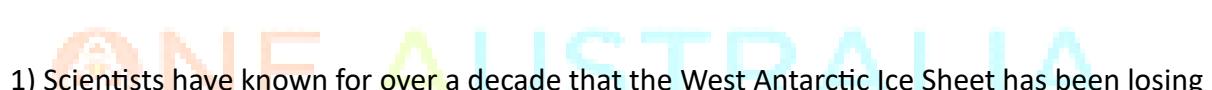
- 1) And they found that crabs that experienced an electric shock when they hid under a safe, dark rock would eventually learn to avoid the hiding place.
- 2) Scientists at Queen's University in Belfast now think that crustaceans may be more sensitive to pain than previously thought.
- 3) The last time 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.
- 4) Until recently many researchers believed the crustacean nervous system too primitive to process pain.

Answer: 3,4,2,1



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

Answer: 4,1,3,2



- 1) Scientists have known for over a decade that the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has been losing mass and contributing to sea level rise.
- 2) Despite its huge size and importance, conflicting results have been published on the recent behavior of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet.
- 3) A study led by a group of NASA scientists, that was published in 2015, suggested that this part of Antarctica was gaining so much mass that it compensated for the losses in the west.
- 4) Its eastern neighbor is, however, ten times larger and has the potential to raise the global sea level by some 50 meters.

Answer: 1,4,2,3

- 1) English (and Dutch) farmers were the most productive farmers of the century and were continually adopting new methods of farming and experimenting with new types of vegetables and grains.

- 2) In other words, many English farmers were treating farming as a science, and all this interest eventually resulted in greater yields.
- 3) Historians are now agreed that beginning in the 17th century and continuing throughout the 18th century, England witnessed an agricultural revolution.
- 4) They also learned a great deal about manure and other fertilizers.

Answer: 3,1,4,2

- 1) Photogrammetry involves taking hundreds of photos of an object at slightly different angles and 'stitching' them together to create an interactive digital 3D model.
- 2) Now the same technology is being used to create virtual replicas of artifacts within the University's museum's collections, including an ancient Egyptian mummified cat, prehistoric skulls and ancient Greek pottery.
- 3) Photogrammetry lets the public and students get to see them close-up and in very high detail.
- 4) The process is already being used by the University of Aberdeen's anatomy department to create digital models of organs and other body parts to aid teaching and learning for young doctors.
- 5) These artifacts are rarely handled as they are so fragile.

Answer: 1,4,2,5,3



- 1) 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.
- 2) That is not possible when historical events or topics are isolated and extracted from the web of historic time to serve some other curricular purpose.
- 3) The people and events of the past can only be understood when viewed within the larger context in which they existed.
- 4) The value of history also depends upon the chronological presentation of events through time.

Answer: 3,2,4,1

- 1) Giant pandas are not biologically herbivores, but for some reason they developed a taste for bamboo about 6,000 years ago and stopped eating a varied diet, including meat.

2) Pandas are the most expensive animal to keep in a zoo, costing about five times as much as an elephant.

3) Food alone is a logistical headache.

4) Bamboo, however, is low in nutrients and difficult to digest, which means pandas have to eat a lot and then rest.

Answer: 2,3,1,4

1) Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.

2) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.

3) But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, a drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.

4) The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.

Answer: 2,3,1,4

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

2) Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study.

3) The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.

4) Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.

Answer: 2,4,3,1

1) 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.

2) They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made.

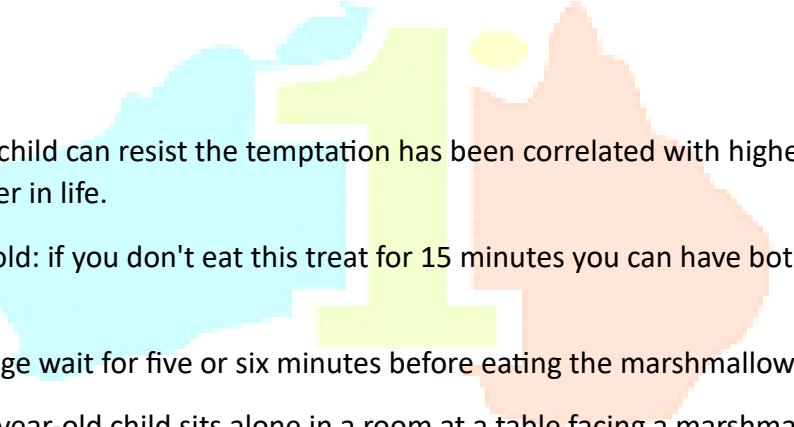
3) What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected.

4) History is selective.

Answer: 4,3,2,1

- 1) "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.
- 2) The company ended up removing 45 rattlesnakes from beneath the house.
- 3) 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.
- 4) "He saw a 'few' snakes and quickly crawled out," said a post on Big Country Snake Removal's Facebook page.

Answer: 3,4,1,2



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

Answer: 4,2,3,1



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

Answer: 3,2,1,4

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

4) Vaccines are very important to this effort.

Answer: 3,4,1,2

1) Sometimes, the infant was dressed in blue and was called Adam and sometimes it was dressed in pink and was called Beth.

2) There were three toys in the room: a train (boy stereotype), a doll (girl stereotype) and a fish (neutral).

3) 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.

4) This study found that babies dressed in blue and thought to be boys were more likely to be given the train.

5) Babies in pink or 'girls' were more likely to be given the doll and more people smiled at 'Beth' then at 'Adam'.

Answer: 3,1,2,4,5

1) Around the world, wind in valleys generally travels up the valley, and up the sides of mountains, during the day.

2) This is often driven by differences in pressure caused by the slopes of the mountains and the shape of the valleys.

3) 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.

4) 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.

Answer: 3,4,1,2

1) 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.

2) The bony shell of a sea turtle can actually sense when something touches it.

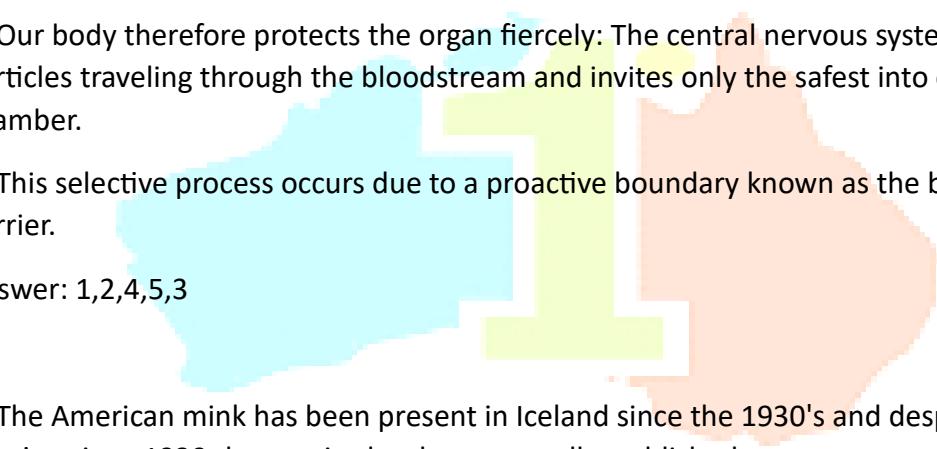
3) The nerves do not contain pain receptors so scientists do not think sea turtles feel pain when touched on the shell, but these thin nerves could transmit information to other parts of the sea turtle's body.

4) A series of thin nerves run along the shell and detect pressure changes associated with touch.

Answer: 2,4,3,1

- 1) The brain is our most treasured possession.
- 2) It coordinates our movements, our words, our relationships, and the ability to pass on our genes.
- 3) The barrier serves a vital role, but it also poses a tremendous challenge for scientists developing drugs to treat brain-based disorders.
- 4) 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.
- 5) This selective process occurs due to a proactive boundary known as the blood-brain barrier.

Answer: 1,2,4,5,3



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

Answer: 1,3,4,2

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

Answer: 2,1,4,3,5

- 1) 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.
- 2) They have also forged relationships and collaborations with research and aid agencies around the world.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.

Answer: 4,1,2,3

- 1) To overcome the pull of gravity and reach another body in space you need to achieve a certain speed.
- 2) This requires large rockets, tonnes of fuel, and complex orbital maneuvering.
- 3) 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).
- 4) This is roughly one third of that necessary to reach the International Space Station from Earth.
- 5) A journey to Mars from Earth's surface requires a minimum total speed of nearly 30,000mph.

Answer: 1,5,2,3,4

- 1) But with opportunity comes responsibility!
- 2) That means it's up to you to carve out your place in the world and know when to change course.
- 3) Companies today aren't managing their knowledge of workers' careers.

4) 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.

5) Instead, you must be your own chief executive officer.

Answer: 4,1,3,5,2

1) The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.

2) The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.

3) Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.

4) For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.

5) The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the *Arachnocampa richardsae*, a type of fungus gnat.

Answer: 1,2,4,5,3

1) However, when archaeologists want to know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.

2) Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing objects can help if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records written in nature's hand.

3) For example, tree ring, 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.

4) The series of strata in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely.

Answer: 2,4,1,3

1) Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.

2) The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.

3) Heart attack is caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.

4) When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.

Answer: 3,4,2,1

- 1) The first steel rails were made in 1857 by Robert Forester Mushet, who laid them at Derby station in England. Steel is a much stronger material, which steadily replaced iron for use on railway rail and allowed much longer lengths of rails to be rolled.
- 2) An early proponent of this design was Benjamin Outram. His partner William Jessop preferred the use of "edge rails" in 1789 where the wheels were flanged and, over time, it was realised that this combination worked better.
- 3) These were superseded by cast iron rails that were flanged (i.e. 'L' shaped) and with the wagon wheels flat.
- 4) However, the long-term expense involved in frequent maintenance outweighed any savings.
- 5) These rails were too fragile to carry heavy loads, but because the initial construction cost was less, this method was sometimes used to quickly build an inexpensive rail line.
- 6) Early rails were used on horse drawn wagon ways originally with wooden rails, but from the 1760s using strap-iron rails, which consisted of thin strips of cast iron fixed onto wooden rails.

Answer: 6,5,4,3,2,1

- 1) As in previous studies, the volunteers could not recognize melodies with fundamental tones above 5 kHz.
- 2) Previous studies have shown that humans are unable to recognize melodies whose notes have a fundamental tone above 5 kilohertz.
- 3) 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.
- 4) It was thought that, at frequencies this high, the rapidly cycling sound wave was too fast for the auditory nerve to cope with.

Answer: 2,4,3,1

- 1) Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514.
- 2) For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.
- 3) According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543,

4) The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium libri vi* ("Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs"), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.

Answer: 1,2,4,3

1) They collected the results from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and or behavior.

2) Palaus and his colleagues wanted to see if any trends had emerged from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains.

3) For example, playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention.

4) The studies show that playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure.

Answer: 2,1,4,3

1) 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.

2) 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.

3) 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.

4) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.

Answer: 2,3,4,1

1) Such defenses from the country's most elite universities "do not hold water", Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes.

2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.

3) England's most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country's fair access watchdog has warned.

4) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country's most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.

Answer: 3,2,4,1

1) 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'.

2) Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.

3) Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?

4) Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe both.

5) 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.

Answer: 4,1,3,2,5

1) Traditionally, the black keys were made from ebony and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory, but since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.

2) Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.

3) Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood, for lightness.

4) Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.

Answer: 3,4,1,2

1) 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.

2) But this map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.

3) This is somewhat surprising given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.

4) This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regard the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

Answer: 1,3,2,4

1) The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure.

2) All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.

3) Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location.

4) Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.

Answer: 1,3,2,4

1) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.

2) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.

3) Why is that?

4) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.

5) Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.

Answer: 5,3,2,1,4

1) Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.

2) Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.

3) This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.

4) Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.

5) Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.

Answer: 2,4,5,1,3

- 1) More important, the Arcelor Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.
- 2) The story tells us two things about European business, both positive.
- 3) Shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.

Answer: 4,5,2,3,1

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.
- 4) Ne, an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.

Answer: 1,4,3,2

- 1) Eventually whole societies existed that seemed to do little else.
- 2) He (or very possibly she) took one stone and carefully used it to shape another.
- 3) It was so superior to existing tools that soon others were following the inventor's lead and making hand-axes of their own.
- 4) The result was a simple teardrop-shaped hand- axe, but it was the world's first piece of advanced technology.
- 5) Sometime about a million and a half years ago, some forgotten genius of the hominid world did an unexpected thing.

Answer: 5,2,4,3,1



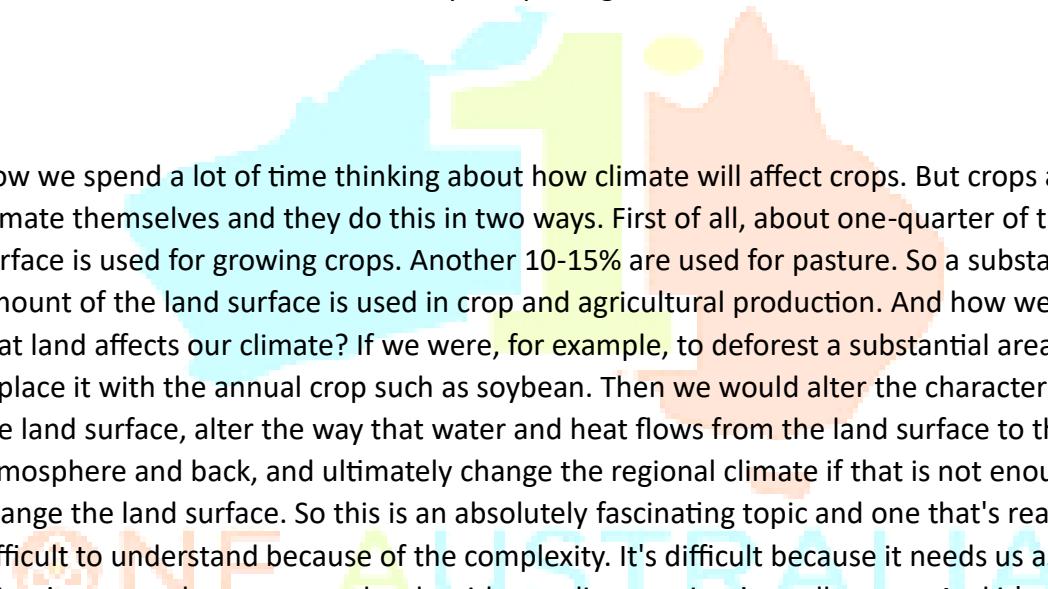
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SUMMARIZE SPOKEN TEXT

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



Now we spend a lot of time thinking about how climate will affect crops. But crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. First of all, about one-quarter of the land surface is used for growing crops. Another 10-15% are used for pasture. So a substantial amount of the land surface is used in crop and agricultural production. And how we used that land affects our climate? If we were, for example, to deforest a substantial area and replace it with the annual crop such as soybean. Then we would alter the characteristics of the land surface, alter the way that water and heat flows from the land surface to the atmosphere and back, and ultimately change the regional climate if that is not enough to change the land surface. So this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. It's difficult because it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist, colleagues. And it's difficult because we have to join our models together.

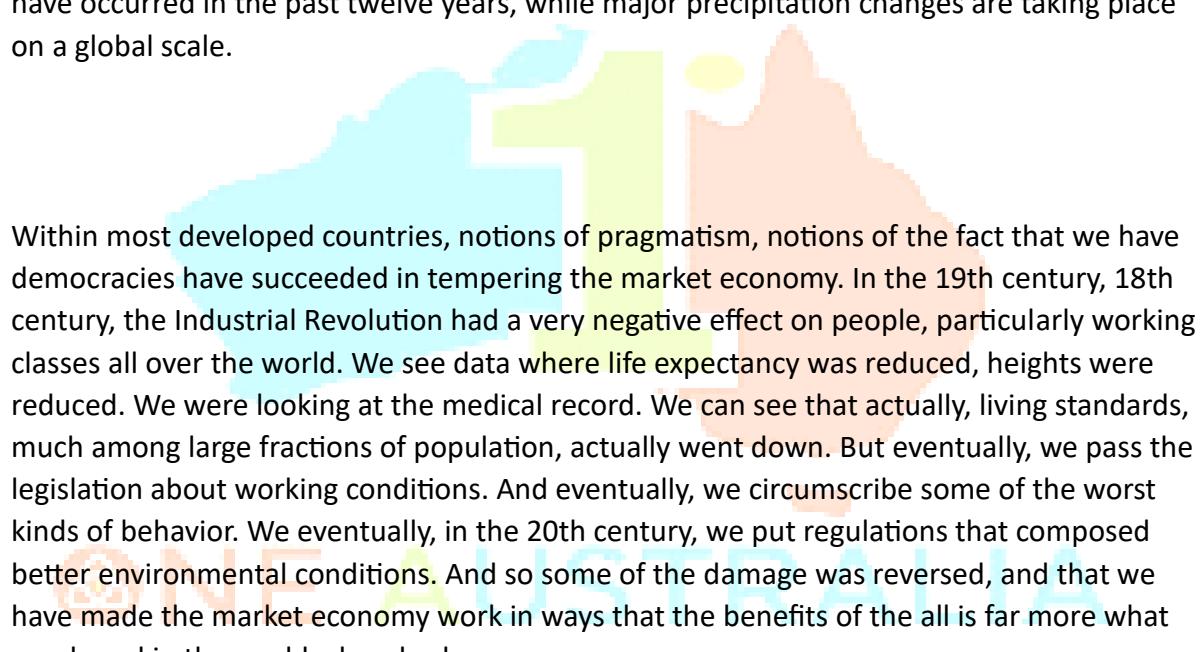
So, I think you all know what I mean by globalization, don't you? This is the idea that we all live in a global village. With instant communications, we can share ideas, and consume cultural artifacts from countries all over the world, just by going into the Internet and all dream up, basically. The world is shrinking. In terms of speeds, it is accelerating, but in terms of distance, it's shrinking. What do I mean by detraditionalization? I mean the disappearance or the erosion, for the better word to use, the erosion of traditional values, of conventional ways of doing things, of conventional moralities. More and more young people around the world are rejecting the culture they grow up in, and it's probably a little bit cruel. But some imitating a Hollywood model of society, rather than the one which they inherit from their local tradition background. OK?

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

Well, the Voynich manuscript does have many different theories proposed for it. Some people think that it's a complete hoax. It's now been carbon dated from the 15th century. So it's most likely if it is hopes to have been a 15th-century hoax which I personally don't believe. But some people think it's just gobbledegook. It's just an invention to make money. Somebody made it to fool people and make money. Other people think it's probably a code. in other words, someone encoded lots of secrets in it, hoping that no one would find out. And if so, that's been very successful because no one has corrected it so far. But, in my opinion, it is actually a genuine script. Obviously, a human devised script but masking behind it a genuine human language. In a language, it seems to me to have more if you like Near Eastern, maybe Caucasian Asian aspects, to it rather than European because of some of the words that I've decoded. So I would imagine that once we've actually managed to decode the script, we'll find that the language underneath is a natural human language probably from that part of the world.

There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called "greenhouse gases primarily carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by amounts of mass panic and what to do about it.

To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian "Population Bomb" of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit. Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about. Nevertheless, can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got it wrong? Is it not in everyone's interest to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions. - now, rather than at some future time? As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years, while major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.



Within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism, notions of the fact that we have democracies have succeeded in tempering the market economy. In the 19th century, 18th century, the Industrial Revolution had a very negative effect on people, particularly working classes all over the world. We see data where life expectancy was reduced, heights were reduced. We were looking at the medical record. We can see that actually, living standards, much among large fractions of population, actually went down. But eventually, we pass the legislation about working conditions. And eventually, we circumscribe some of the worst kinds of behavior. We eventually, in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. And so some of the damage was reversed, and that we have made the market economy work in ways that the benefits of the all is far more what we shared in the world a hundred years ago.

Globalization, what is globalization? I think that it takes on a few different definitions in one sense of the word. Globalization means proliferation of transactions across country. So, one way of thinking about globalization is a way to describe, increase international communications, more trade happening between countries and be less self-sufficient in providing goods and services to their people and more companies that have offices in multiple countries, which we call multinationals. So, the source of growth in travel and communication and corporate trade across borders. And this way of thinking about globalization is the continuation of thinking that has been around for a long time, such as when the Europeans went to the Orient, to find spices, which was also an example of global trade and communication. Another way to think of globalization though, is an economic system. It is a system in which countries become integrated in a way that never had been

before. In this system, we see a global split in the process between consuming and producing goods. Some countries produce goods, some countries consume goods, and then these countries in different areas of the globe depend on each other in a kind of organic solidarity rather than having an economic system being just inside your country. The system is the way economy in your country functions depends on economy of another country. And in fact this way of thinking about globalizations represents a new area of economic progress. The past industrialist economy has been a global issue.

Sound receptors. You've got sound receptors in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear. And they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hitting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear, into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff, we are not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students think to find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices.

Far too many people often say things like animals do this but we don't. Or this animal does this and that animal does this, but the humans don't do things like that. Those statements have some assumptions like we are not animals. When we say animals do this, animals do that, we often assume they are not animals. If we are not animals, what are we? Are we plants or trees or flowers? No, we are not. Then okay we are not plants? And are we microorganisms. really tiny microscopic things? No, we are not. Then the natural conclusion must be we are not living things. That's not true. Yes, we are animals and I see animals in us and I see humans in animals. So I'm going to talk about the animal behavior and human nature. In order to understand human nature, we can look into animals eyes and animal behaviors and find something about what made us, who we are.

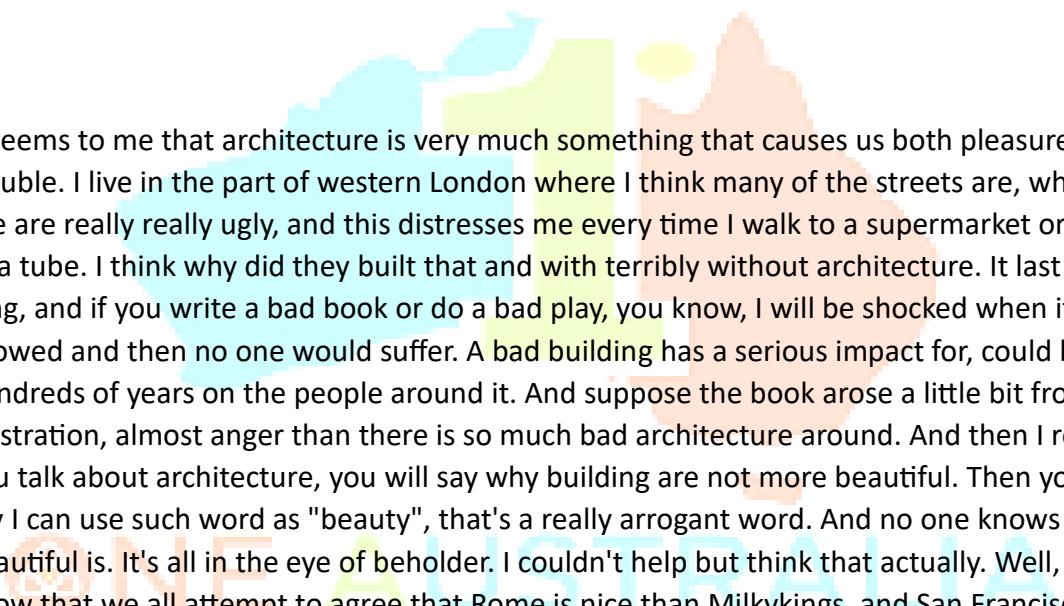
What is a happy home for dogs? This is a broad question and the answer depends on individuals. However, there are some criteria. It should satisfy dogs' basic needs, not only food, water and comfort, but also control. It is not to say that dogs try to control owners, but that they can control outcomes for themselves, which means they can get food and beds at any time. Because dogs are concerned about issues like can I get a nice bed and sleeping area when I need it. For them, communication is also important, especially interactive

stimulation, because dogs are social animals, just like humans. But people do not provide enough for animals yet. We spend eight hours working every day, and often leave them alone at home. So, the needs of us and those of dogs are often little matched simultaneously. And a luxury pethouse is not enough to be a happy home for dogs.

So, there is an example comes from the other end of life and has to do with what's called wonder babies. This was a study which was done a few years ago in Trieste which is basically at the border on Slovenia and Italy. So there are a lot of italians and there are a lot of Slovenians and there are of course a lot of mixed marriages. What they did was they took three groups of babies, all babies were seven months old so there were a bunch of italian speaking babies, bunch of Slovenian speaking babies and a bunch of Italian-Slovenian babies from mixed families. They showed those babies various puppets and then they switched the situation. Typically when the seven-month-old baby is used to particular setting and the situation switches it takes them a little while to regroup. So turned out that seven-month-old Italian and seven-month-old Slovenian babies would get used to the puppet appearing on the right, and then when the puppet would appear on the left they would continue looking to the right as if nothing had changed. Whereas the bilingual babies very quickly would turn their head and notice that the puppet has changed its position.

The evolution of the washing machine, as demonstrated in this barn, is a representative example of this changing domestic life. For many centuries, sailors used to place their clothing in a cloth bag, tie the bag to a rope and throw it overboard, letting the ship drag it for hours. The principle was simple: force water through the clothes to remove the dirt. But in the household before running water and electricity, washing clothes took a staggering amount of labor. To wash, boil and rinse a single load of clothes could take 50 gallons of water, which had to be hand carried from a pump or well. Hand-wringing rubbing and lifting the clothes could expose women to caustic substances in the soaps. The whole process for a household's laundry could take an entire day or more of backbreaking labor. In 1846, a patented washing machine imitated the human hand moving cloth over a washboard, by using a lever to rub the clothes between two rib surfaces. This machine was sold in the U.S. as late as 1927. The first electric clothes washers, in which a motor rotated the tub, were introduced into America about 1900.

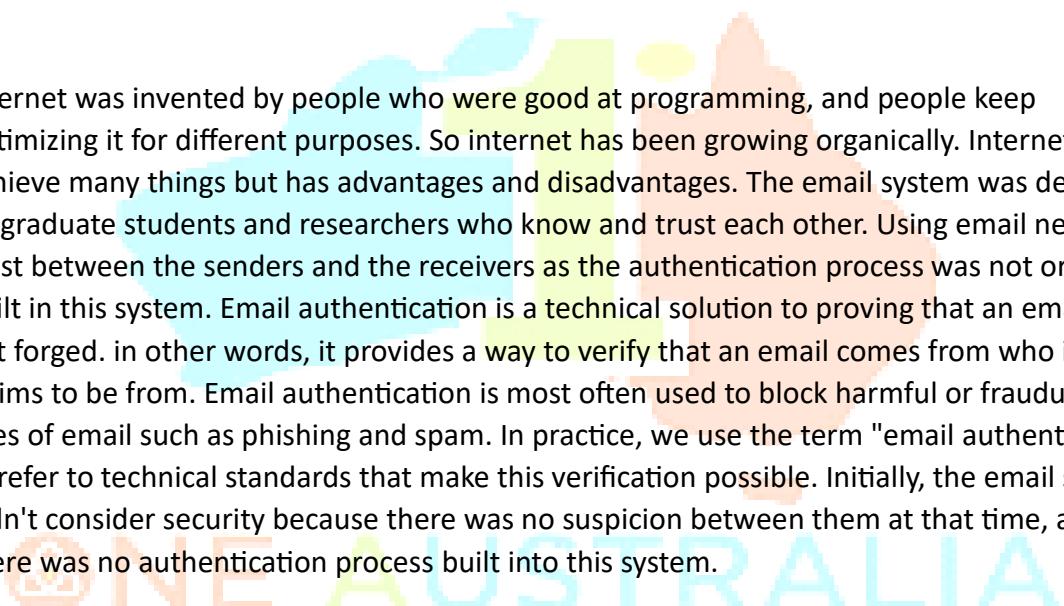
In my view, it's impossible not to talk about wildlife, and not think about its role in livelihood. And I guess part of that is my own view, part of the research that I do in Africa. In most Eastern West Africa, I look at the role. All the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food, and also the source 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.



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

Organization studies seem to draw on the whole family of social sciences, clearly psychology, clearly sociology, but also economics, anthropology, politics, as we said, philosophy to a degree, history, sometimes literary studies, cultural studies, so on and so forth. I think that's absolutely right. And for me, that's absolutely the pleasure and even on good days, the joy of doing organizations studies, because it enables you not just enables, but requires you in some sense, to have some kind of broad familiarization of that sort. Now, there's a price to be paid for that because that kind of breadth, if you like, does come, I suppose as the cost of depth. And I guess there would be people who are clearly within academic disciplines or

sociology or economics or whatever, who might say, well, these are sort of Magpie-ish, amateurish kind of forays into our territory. You know, I wouldn't necessarily disown that idea. But I think that what studying organizations teaches us and teaches me is actually the artificiality of those academic subdivisions. And as soon as we start to actually think about something like the organized world, then immediately, the kinds of things that come into focus are things have traditionally been studied by different demands. And so, I think it's a liberating idea, the idea that we don't need to be bound by those strictures and structures of disciplinary division, and that we can be free actually to imagine and think about the social world through an agglomeration of techniques and ideas and theories and concepts from across the social sciences.



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.

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 Victorian 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.

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

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.

So the pace, at which human minds have evolved over the last half million years and more recently the last 200,000 years, has been so frighteningly rapid that the evolution of

cognitive function and perception can only occur in a small number of genes. If one needed to adapt dozens of genes changes in concert, in order to acquire the penetrating minds that we now have, which our ancestors 5,000 years ago didn't have the evolution could not have taken place, it could not have occurred so quickly. And for that reason alone one begins to really suspect that the genetic differences between people who lived 5,000 years ago is evidence that the difference between their cognitive functions and ours is not actually as large. Therefore, a rather small number of genes may be responsible for the powerful minds that humans have which most of us now possess.

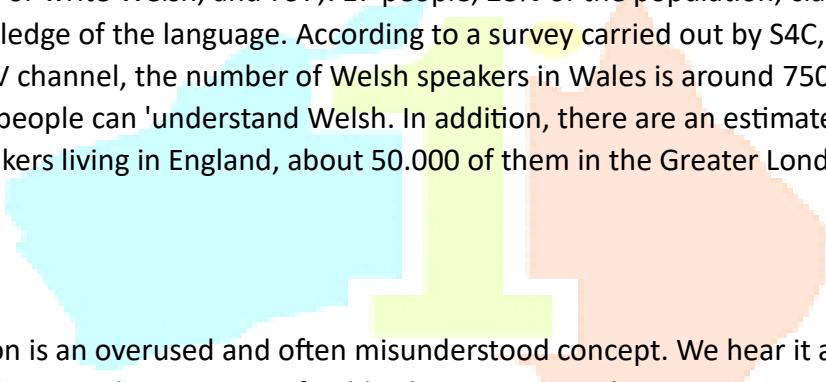
There are a number of possible purposes for a social network. You now have a good understanding of how to analyze the basic characteristics of your social network or that of another individual. Network is a social relationship which helps transfer information such as traveling from one place to another. It also helps people get to different destinations more quickly if they need to travel in a long distance or two destinations. It is suitable for old cities with high-density population like Paris. There are thousands of trips and too many travelers everyday in Paris. The transportation network in Paris provides thousands of public services and links them together. A good network can help people with long-distance or multi-destination trips. In cities with high-density population such as Paris, people would better carefully plan their journeys by looking at the routes of the network in advance, to reduce the density of commuters at the same time.

ONE AUSTRALIA

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.

Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in Wales by about 740,000 people, and in the Welsh colony in Patagonia, Argentina by several hundred people. There are also Welsh speakers in England, Scotland, Canada, the USA, Australia and New Zealand. At the beginning of the 20th century about half of the population of Wales spoke Welsh as an everyday language. Towards the end of the century, the proportion of Welsh speakers had fallen to about 20%. According to the 2001 census 582,368 people can speak Welsh, 659,301 people can either speak, read or write Welsh, and 797,717 people, 28% of the population, claimed to have some knowledge of the language. According to a survey carried out by S4C, the Welsh language TV channel, the number of Welsh speakers in Wales is around 750,000, and about 1.5 million people can 'understand Welsh. In addition, there are an estimated 133,000 Welsh-speakers living in England, about 50,000 of them in the Greater London area.



Globalization is an overused and often misunderstood concept. We hear it all the time on news broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. But the starting point for understanding globalization is that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. That's why it's helpful to think of globalization as the integration of economic activities across borders. But why does globalization matter? I would argue globalization matters because it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. For example, one of the reasons why the financial crash of 2007/2008 was so serious was because the financial and banking systems of countries around the world have become so closely interconnected with the globalization of markets.

Why do we need to recycle water? Because we don't generate much new water. Chemically the process of generating water, which is basically taking hydrogen and oxygen and burning them to produce water, is not a process that happens a lot anymore. So in terms of our total volume of water in the world, yes it is changing, but it's not changing significantly relative to the rate at which we are using or demand fresh new water. Now there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling, and we are later in the interview going to get to industrial use and the reclamation of sewerage. What about in the home at the moment: what sort of technology is being utilized in the home when we talk about water recycling? Well very little on average. Typically in a modern home, we turn on the tap, we

take a glass of water, we probably in turning on that tap flush ten glasses of water down the sink. We take a shower, we use fresh water, we do a whole range of things, and there is nominally very little recycling of that. It goes down the drain and it goes off to a wastewater treatment plant. There is actually very, very little recycling at a local level. People don't actually say well I'm now going to take the water I just used, put it through a sophisticated process and reuse it and have a closed loop. It's not a closed loop in the home.

It is projected that people are going to suffer from a serious food crisis for the next 30 years until 2030. Unless immediate action is taken, it is increasingly clear that there is an impending global food emergency that could have long-term impacts on hundreds of millions of children and adults. We must double the yield of our production by increasing 100% to feed a growing global population and to cater for the future demand of food. This is an urgent matter and is quite frightening. About 50 million people risk falling into extreme poverty this year. People should elevate food production now. Scientists have predicted an increase in food production of 30% to 50% for developing countries in the next three years. There will be an increase of the cost of the production. There is also an opportunity for developing countries to improve food systems alongside reducing poverty and increasing global resilience to shocks.

We are going to look at a very interesting and important place today. It is called the Mars which is not far away from the earth. Mars is an interesting neighboring planet to Earth with a similar geological surface and landscape, such as the desert, covered with rocks. Although there has not been evidence for the existence of water yet, the trace of heavy gases has existed on Mars for billions of years. Traces of a great amount of water in icy form just like mountains have been found. There is not much atmosphere, but rare gases are still found. It is possibly because heavy gases do not evaporate within a low gravity. The low gravity on Mars indicates that there may be a thin layer of the atmosphere on Mars. Therefore, Mars might be the most ideal destination other than Earth.

Low achievers are more likely to drop out of school. Some boys leave school early. And the main reason is push and pull factors. The main reason of pull is that economy and market provide many job opportunities for boys with mainly two destinations, shipping and traineeship. So dropping from school is not absolutely bad for boys. But girls don't have the same opportunities. Girls are less likely to leave school because fewer jobs are available for

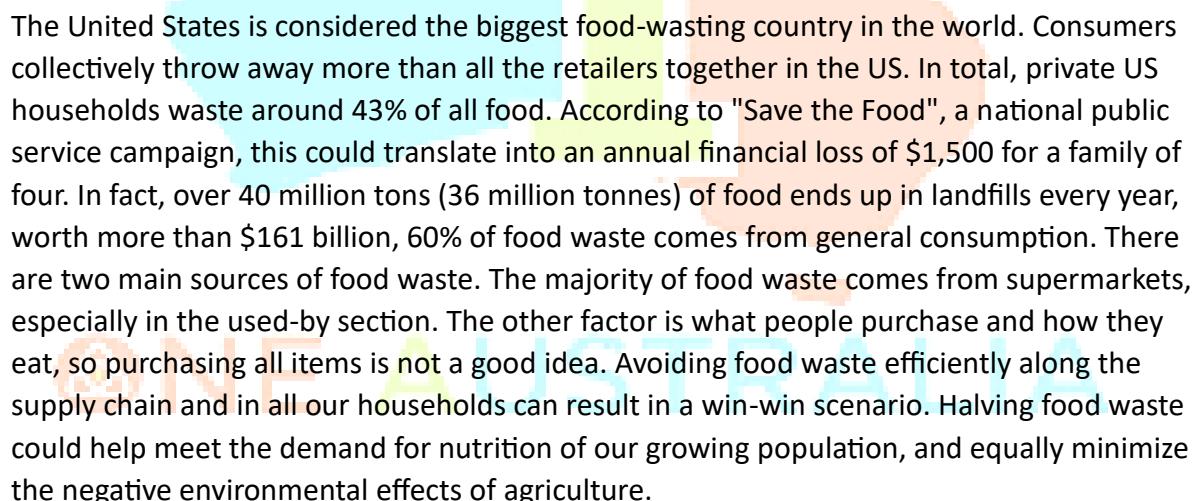
them. The transmission is hard. So, for girls dropping from school is completely bad, and if they do so, they can either get part-time jobs or just stay unemployed.

Well a historical linguist compares languages at several levels. You start out looking for basic vocabulary. All languages of the world, natural languages at least, have words for eye and head and nose and ear and for sky and earth and for water, sand and for sibling, mother and father. They may not have words for uncle and aunt. It becomes much vaquer because in one culture an aunt is different when it comes from your father's side than from your mother's side. You don't include snow. Most people know what snow is but in the tropics you don't have it. So you look for notions that are totally comparable and that occur everywhere in the world. You take the hundred or two hundred most universal notions in the human life, those which you call the basic vocabulary. So you take basic vocabularies and languages that you think are related. You look for words that sound the same.

Honeybees do a waggle dance to direct other bees to sources of nectar, but dancing bees like this one can be halted by a headbutt from another bee. Now, researchers have found that this headbutt is actually a warning signal. A feeding station was set up in the lab to mimic a source of nectar. Then foraging bees were introduced to dangers at the station, such as competition from rival colonies. When foragers returned to the hive, they stopped bees dancing. Scientists think the behavior warns dancers of a dangerous source of nectar.

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.

Today, poetry remains an important part of art and culture. We often talk about the knowledge about the literature in poetry. Poetry is probably the oldest form of literature, and probably predates the origin of writing itself. The oldest written manuscripts we have are poems, mostly epic poems telling the stories of ancient mythology. The English language in poems and poetries is difficult to understand, often giving readers a feeling of frustration and making it hard for readers to enjoy poetry. This is because poems use literary expressions. Poetry was once written according to fairly strict rules of meter and rhyme, and each culture had its own rules. Some poems incorporate rhyme schemes, with two or more lines that end in like-sounding words. We should learn to simply enjoy it and to know more about literature knowledge.



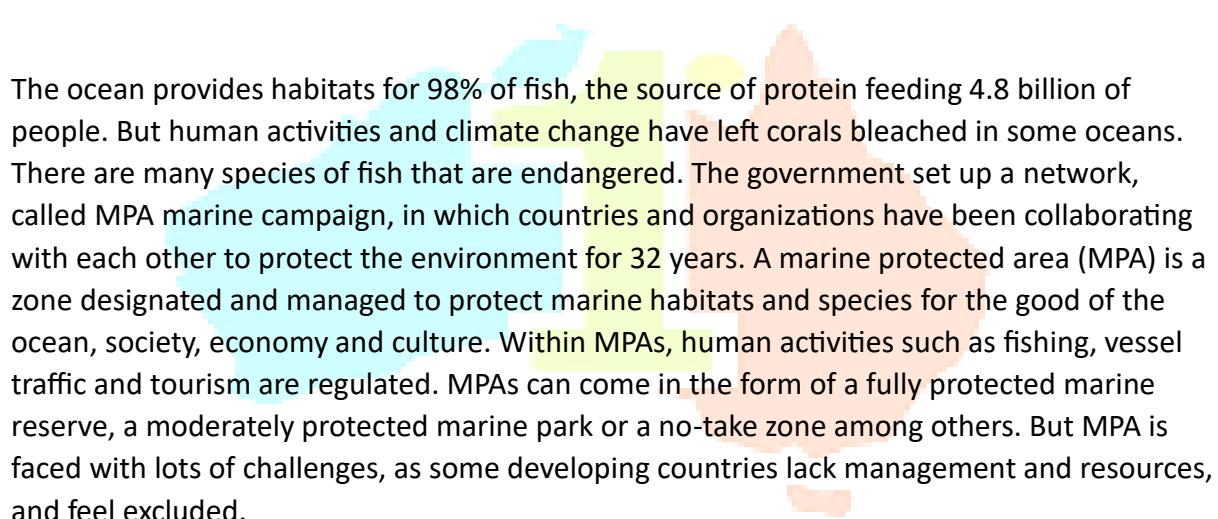
The United States is considered the biggest food-wasting country in the world. Consumers collectively throw away more than all the retailers together in the US. In total, private US households waste around 43% of all food. According to "Save the Food", a national public service campaign, this could translate into an annual financial loss of \$1,500 for a family of four. In fact, over 40 million tons (36 million tonnes) of food ends up in landfills every year, worth more than \$161 billion, 60% of food waste comes from general consumption. There are two main sources of food waste. The majority of food waste comes from supermarkets, especially in the used-by section. The other factor is what people purchase and how they eat, so purchasing all items is not a good idea. Avoiding food waste efficiently along the supply chain and in all our households can result in a win-win scenario. Halving food waste could help meet the demand for nutrition of our growing population, and equally minimize the negative environmental effects of agriculture.

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.



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.

ONE AUSTRALIA

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.

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.

Rejection happens to all of us, and it can be a disappointing experience. I will now give some advice for young researchers. Many things have changed today, which can be a troubling issue. The chance of getting paper published is becoming smaller and smaller. Although it never is easy to take, rejection is particularly hard at the beginning of your career. But rejections will lead to a better result and will be good for the career path. Use this feedback to improve your paper for submission to another journal as well as your next, more robust study of the topic. Usually several individuals with expertise in the topic have donated substantial time to provide detailed advice to advance your paper and future work. Also remember that publication does not mean funding. Investors will learn how to attract and engage young researchers at the same time.

We are living through one of the greatest of scientific endeavours the attempt to understand the most complex object in the universe, the brain. Scientists are accumulating vast amounts of data about structure and function in a huge array of brains, from the tiniest to our own. Tens of thousands of researchers. are devoting massive amounts of time and energy to

thinking about what brains do, and astonishing new technology, including computers and artificial intelligence, is enabling us to both describe and manipulate that activity. Humans can tell computers what to do and how to do, by giving the meaning of the certain words. Computers can operate as programmed, and develop systems and symbols. Computers work by analyzing messages into bytes, and this function is similar to human brains. Both human brains and computers are symbol processors, so computers have potential to bring artificial intelligence.

Today, more and more people realize that the global economic and financial crisis also concerns common ethical values and standards. I am pretty concerned that the global economy has become unethical and unfair. Recent experiences have proved that the sustainability of the market economy is by no means guaranteed. Indeed, one cannot escape the fact that the emergence of global capitalism has brought with it an entirely new set of risks. The global economic and financial crisis concerns common ethical standards. For example, the trade between Europe and the United States has been unfair, which needs to be further negotiated. These problems of the global economy should be on the agenda for the following years. Obviously, all ethical values and standards are culture-bound, but there are core values and standards that are universal. I strongly believe that in the long run, the global market economy will only be accepted in the different regions and nations if it is socially acceptable.

ONE AUSTRALIA

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 100-150 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.

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.

Since the discovery of DNA structure, people have believed that genes have an impact only on people's physical structure. However, the study of mapping of genes in 2001 found that there is a genetic responsibility to human's physical and psychological behaviors, which has changed the way we understand our behaviors. Findings from behavioral genetic research have broadly impacted modern understanding of the role of genetic and environmental influences on behavior. The research on genes has provided integrating information, and the findings can benefit biologists, psychologists and neuroscientists. Qualitative research has fostered arguments that behavioral genetics is an ungovernable field without scientific norms or consensus, which fosters controversy.

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.

Well, the 90s came around and finally it clicked that normal people could get online, which hadn't really clicked before. And the little trick that finally put it together was Tim Berners Lee HTML, so thank you to the UK for providing the fellow who finally put the missing link in place. And then what happened in the 90s was this extraordinary outpouring of creativity and constructiveness from millions and millions of people. There were millions of people making web pages, creating content online, creating social experiments, creating lessons-all sorts of things. And the first decade of the web took place without much of a profit motive, without any particular charismatic figures driving it, without fear, without a desire for an afterlife or any other religious gambits, without advertising, without any of the traditional motivational schemes. It simply happened because people enjoyed it and it was a good idea.

Well, it's like, why is Australian housing 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.

So various conclusions. Yes, bees are in decline. These declines are well-documented. They are real and supported by good, strong scientific evidence, which is the only of these counts. The drivers of decline on many varied depending on species. The effects of pollinator loss

could be absolutely huge. So is it a catastrophe? Not yet. But it could be. On the positive side, we are aware of the problem. Awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. Before fixing is missing, you can recognize the problem. At least it's been done.

It turns out consumers are incredibly smart. They combine a lifetime of experience with that brand, combined with whatever its designed appeal is, how it makes them feel, performance and price. And they do all that in a few seconds. So brands are essential to our business to allow us to deliver the increased consumer value associated with our products. We're not into the generic business of toilet paper. We're into probably about the softest product you're going to want to buy. We're not into a generic soap. We're into the best, you know, stain removing laundry detergent you're going to buy. But we're going to want you to remember that as the tide brand. Now, that means there's a second moment of truth. If they do select you and they pay 50% more than they would have paid for Walmart's brand, when they get home, it'd better perform when it's used. And here's where the science starts, folks. There's an amazing number of fundamental engineering contradictions, right? Airplanes deal with, you know, weight and strength. I want something that's light but strong. That's an engineering contradiction. Once I deal with our things, got to be strong but soft. They have to be strong even when they're wet Bright but not tear, liquids, mixtures, not common things, but they need... they can't separate. You don't want to shake before use, before you pour down in your washing machine.

ONE AUSTRALIA

I am trying here to capture the dynamics that is conventionally being associated with urbanization developments. And get back once again, to this question of agriculture. Once you have cities and you also have the reverse of the cities, you have countryside. You have rural areas and have this relationship with urban areas, and it needs to develop agricultural goods. And you trade with increasing industrial goods. Increasing agriculture productivity, reduces labour needs and opportunities in the rural areas, pushing people towards the cities. There is this notion that in order to have progress and development in cities. you need people. If everybody is busy in growing to crops, growing food that exists, you can't have people all going into the city. You need to increased productivity in the countryside. You need to have one farmer producing enough food for more than one family. And then you will have growth and productivity in the countryside, which will free of people move to the cities. In fact, in many ways, it will compel it. They will go to the cities and search for jobs and provide labour force for the production of all kinds of things.



FILL IN THE BLANKS LISTENING

ONE AUSTRALIA

Green Chemistry is a concept designed to develop (Answer: technologies) which allow chemistry to be practiced with minimal damage to the environment, or in an environmentally (Answer: compatible) way, and it's meant to cover both chemical processes and chemical (Answer: products). The center was set up about seven or eight years ago. And the idea was to provide a hub of activities that covered (Answer: fundamental) research work, international collaboration, but also educational development on public (Answer: understanding) of the project as well, and also networking so we network out to well over 1000 people around the globe.

The Earth is warming. Almost all the Arctic (Answer: summer) ice may have melted by the end of the century, claims the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change the IPCC. The upside. (Answer: Access) to an estimated quarter of the world's oil and gas resources and the (Answer: opening) of the fabled Northwest Passage. The downside. The Arctic wilderness is lost as (Answer: neighboring) countries, Denmark and Greenland, Russia, Canada, Norway, and the United States all race to (Answer: share) in the bounty.

These two paintings, both called "Sunflowers," are generally accepted as the finest of several (Answer: 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 (Answer: repetition) of the London painting. But art historians and curators have long been (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: original)," said Ella Hendriks, a professor of conservation and restoration at the University of Amsterdam, who was the lead researcher on the project.

I think it's really important for young people not to feel (Answer: restricted) in their choices and also to be aware of the choices that are available to them and obviously the media has an (Answer: incredibly) important role to play in that. I think we (Answer: tend) to talk about science as this big kind of monolith but of course actually it's this beautiful multifaceted

thing. You know, there's almost something for everybody there. And there are so many different (Answer: aspects) of it. You know, somebody that's going to be attracted to working in biology might be a very different person from somebody who's attracted to engineering. I suppose it's about knowing the breadth of (Answer: opportunities) that are out there and so anything that universities and broadcast media can do to make sure that those opportunities are visible.

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 (Answer: success) as a nation. We need them (Answer: especially) today. Business, not government, will end this (Answer: recession) . Government must help by creating fair rules, (Answer: 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 (Answer: frontiers) of innovation.

What is nanotechnology? Well, a report that was put together by a (Answer: combination) of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering that came out last summer, (Answer: identifies) two topics. Nano-science is the study of (Answer: phenomena) and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular and (Answer: macromolecular) scales, where properties differ significantly from those at a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design, characterization, production and application of (Answer: 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 (Answer: loosely) speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometers or less.

Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of (Answer: equities) and (Answer: fears) about an unraveling of the global carry trade. At the same time trading in the European credit markets in London was exceptionally (Answer: heavy) for a third consecutive day. London trading was marked by particularly wild (Answer: swings) in the prices of credit derivatives, used to ensure investors against (Answer: corporate) defaults.

For many years the favorite horror story about (Answer: abrupt) climate change was that a shift in ocean currents could (Answer: radically) cool Europe's climate. These currents, called the overturning (Answer: circulation) bring warm water and warm temperatures north from the equator to Europe. Susan Loosier, an (Answer: oceanographer) at Duke University, says scientists have long worried that this ocean circulation could be disrupted.

Along the way, we have built (Answer: unashamedly) beautiful buildings, two of which have won and been runner-up in the prestigious United Nations World (Answer: Habitat) Award: the first time an Australian building has received that international honor. We rely on older (Answer: concepts) of Australian architecture that are heavily influenced by the bush. All residents have private verandas which allow them to (Answer: socialize) outdoors and also creates some "defensible space" between their bedrooms and public areas. We use a lot of (Answer: natural) or soft materials and build beautiful landscaped gardens.

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 (Answer: contract) rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the (Answer: pattern) of pulse. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between (Answer: modes) such as going from a standstill to walking.



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 (Answer: academics) and people like Tim Flannery, indicating that things were really much worse than had been (Answer: foreshadowed), even earlier this year. So is Adelaide, let alone some whole (Answer: regions) of South Australia, in serious bother? Considering that the vast amount of its drinking water comes from the (Answer: beleaguered) Murray, something many of us outside the State may not have quite realized. Is their (Answer: predicament) something we have to face up to as a nation?

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a (Answer: mysterious) figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary (Answer: sources) for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and (Answer: church) documents that

have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many (Answer: gaps) in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

The ocean has been getting bluer, according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that's not really good news for the (Answer: planet) . It means that the plants that give the ocean its (Answer: green) tint aren't doing well. Scientists say that's because the ocean has been getting (Answer: warmer).

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 (Answer: puzzled) when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have (Answer: confessed) they are not really sure what it is either. Some have (Answer: 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 (Answer: pseudo-Latin) which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have (Answer: 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 (Answer: ancient) world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

ONE AUSTRALIA

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 (Answer: industrial) districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a (Answer: distinctive) style of painting and is best known for his (Answer: city) landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as (Answer: matchstick) man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding (Answer: portraits) and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and (Answer: enlarge) the public views, by passing them through the (Answer: medium) of a chosen body of citizens, whose (Answer: wisdom) may best discern the true interests of their country, and whose

(Answer: patriotism) and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or (Answer: partial) considerations.

That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building (Answer: everyone) or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to (Answer: hire), fire, and manage the executive team. From (Answer: 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 hires a poor senior team, the CEO is up (Answer: 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 (Answer: develop) the strategy for the company, but ultimately it's always the CEO who has the final 'go-no-go' decision on strategy.

A majority of U.S. high school students say they get (Answer: bored) in class every day, and more than one out of (Answer: five) has considered dropping out, according to a survey released on Wednesday. The survey of 81,000 students in (Answer: twenty-six) states found two-thirds of high school students complain of boredom, usually because the subject matter was (Answer: irrelevant) or their teachers didn't seem to care about them.

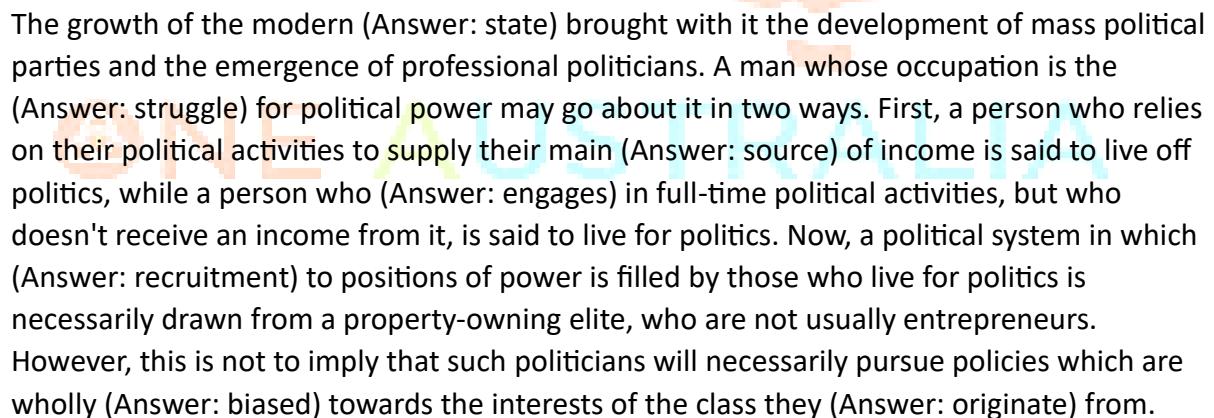
ONE AUSTRALIA

Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland, so we have (Answer: introduced) a paper ticket that allowed you to travel across all the three (Answer: modes) in South East Queensland, so bus, train and (Answer: ferry) and the second stage of integrated ticketing is the introduction of a Smart Card, and the Smart Card will enable people to (Answer: store) value so to put value on the card, and then to use the card for (Answer: traveling) around the system.

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 (Answer: single) track, and asked the drivers to cruise around at a (Answer: constant) speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly, but soon, the distance between cars started to (Answer: vary) and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but

the jams (Answer: 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.

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 (Answer: categorized) users by desirability using PageRank, one of the algorithms behind search technology. (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: mate) pursuit."

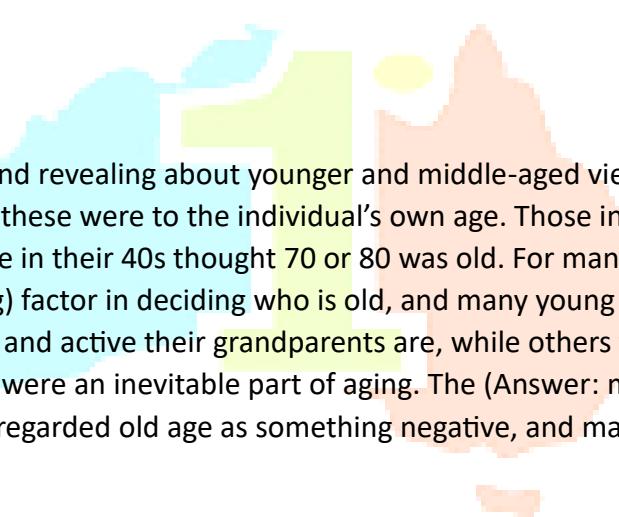


The growth of the modern (Answer: state) brought with it the development of mass political parties and the emergence of professional politicians. A man whose occupation is the (Answer: struggle) for political power may go about it in two ways. First, a person who relies on their political activities to supply their main (Answer: source) of income is said to live off politics, while a person who (Answer: engages) in full-time political activities, but who doesn't receive an income from it, is said to live for politics. Now, a political system in which (Answer: recruitment) to positions of power is filled by those who live for politics is necessarily drawn from a property-owning elite, who are not usually entrepreneurs. However, this is not to imply that such politicians will necessarily pursue policies which are wholly (Answer: biased) towards the interests of the class they (Answer: originate) from.

So two decades later, what's changed? It's now widely recognized that just 20 percent of health (Answer: outcomes) are tied to medical care, whereas up to 70 percent are tied to healthy behaviors and what's called the social (Answer: determinants) of health — basically, everything that happens to us for that vast (Answer: majority) of time when we're not in the doctor's office or the hospital. Health care (Answer: executives) now routinely remind us that our zip code matters more than our genetic code. And one health care publication even

recently had the (Answer: audacity) to describe the social determinants of health as "the feel-good buzzword of the year".

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. My theme for this session is (Answer: 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 (Answer: aspects) of technology and their impact on business, across a broad (Answer: 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 (Answer: sales) force.



What was interesting and revealing about younger and middle-aged views on old age was how (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: dependence) were an inevitable part of aging. The (Answer: majority) of participants, however, regarded old age as something negative, and many expressed fear of (Answer: growing) old.

ONE AUSTRALIA

Lead-in time is the amount of time that elapses between a business placing an order with a supplier for more stock or raw (Answer: 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 (Answer: minimize) the time between paying for the stock and receiving the (Answer: feedback) from the customer. However, this may not happen due to a number of (Answer: factors) , such as delays in the supplier receiving the order, or the breakdown of the suppliers' lorries (Answer: delivering) the stock to the business.

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 (Answer: cocoa) fat from it, so it was, or could be quite (Answer: 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 (Answer: starch) and things, to make it a more palatable product. So there were a lot of (Answer:

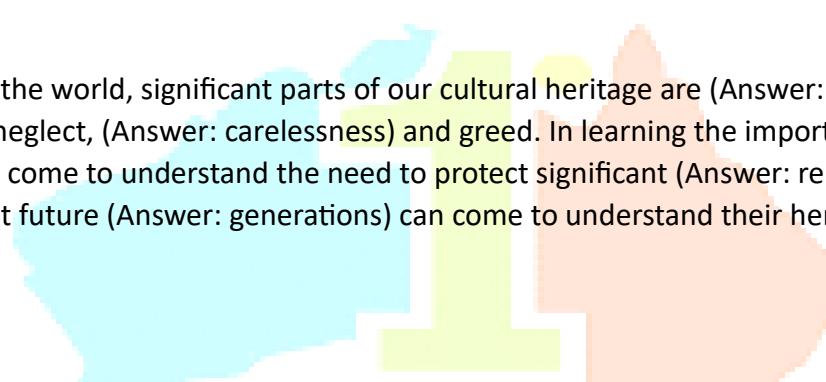
scandals) around the kind of things they were adding to chocolate in the nineteenth century. So by the sort of 1870s, 1880s, there are people like Cadbury's saying, 'Our chocolate is absolutely pure'. We have this new process, the Van Houten process which now extracts all this (Answer: horrible) fat that we can use to make eating chocolate. Now we have a pure product.

So, palm oil is the most widely produced oil crop currently. It's used in a wide range of (Answer: 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 (Answer: environment) as tropical rain forest. So, the use and the (Answer: 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 (Answer: alternative) we can slow the growth of the sector and therefore stop the wide-scale (Answer: deforestation) in south Asia.

We've decided to adopt, just as a loose theme for the course, a (Answer: biological) theme so that you can see the connections between chemistry and biology and the things you might consider doing in the future. We want you to think about the (Answer: molecules) that are relevant to your body, the processes that occur in your body, the chemistry that's going on and how (Answer: energy) plays a role. And we've divided the course into four sections and after each section there will be a mid-term. The first one is about (Answer: matter).

One seminal difference in policy remains; the (Answer: 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 (Answer: currently) lie within the powerful Department of Education and Science, and while there is a (Answer: separate) industry department, it has little influence within Cabinet. This has (Answer: hampered) policy development and given Australia's innovation policies a distinct science and research (Answer: 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 (Answer: commercializing) their results.

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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: unemployment) rate or number of crimes against the person are presented alongside data on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, (Answer: satisfaction) with our jobs or leisure time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.



All around the world, significant parts of our cultural heritage are (Answer: threatened) by pollution, neglect, (Answer: carelessness) and greed. In learning the importance of our history, we come to understand the need to protect significant (Answer: remains) from the past so that future (Answer: generations) can come to understand their heritage.

You might picture Neanderthals as cavemen gnawing on bones around a campfire. Which wouldn't be (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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, (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: detective) work, Neanderthals may have known a thing or two about medicine, but they didn't get regular check-ups at the dentist.

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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: childhood) infection called (Answer: respiratory) syncytial virus —or RSV.

Dave Hackenberg, a beekeeper since 1962, can usually tell what killed his bees just by looking at them. If they're lying on the (Answer: ground) in front of a hive, it's probably pesticides, he says. If the bees are (Answer: deformed) and wingless, it's probably (Answer: vampire) mites. But last fall, Hackenberg saw something he had never seen before. Thousands of his bee colonies simply (Answer: disappeared) . He was in Florida at the time, pulling the lids off some of his commercial hives. To his (Answer: horror) , they were all empty.

Obviously, this is all relevant to your final (Answer: assignment) . So we're going to talk about it. So until today, we've gone through face to face interviews as the main sort of part of interviewing the window. Today we're going to have a look at going to use an email and why they work, why they don't necessarily work, and what are the (Answer: challenges) and some of the things that we need to be understanding, you know when we are completing such interpreters. So let's start with the foreign one. Obviously, there are a few (Answer: benefits) to them, and they are listed there up on that slide. It's obviously less stressful for those of you who might be a little bit (Answer: anxious) about interviewing.

It is about a hundred years since that great Canadian-born physician Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford, (Answer: complained) about the increasing influence of the pharmaceutical industry on the medical (Answer: profession) . He would be turning in his grave at the way the industry now dominates doctors' (Answer: prescribing) habits. It does this not only by direct and indirect pressure on the doctors themselves, but also by (Answer: encouraging) the public to ask for scripts.

And one particular crop, almond in the US and now in Australia, is (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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

(Answer: cardiologists) at hospitals to promote the heart benefits of almonds. In a very good promotion of almonds, and it's (Answer: legitimate) promotion because they are a healthy food.

Well, the simple explanation might be that yesterday's (Answer: 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 (Answer: bargains). Decision by investors that sellers got a little carried away with things so the buyers have (Answer: 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 (Answer: overseas) European markets remain fairly weak, along with many of the Asian markets. But you'll remember that all this started with a big (Answer: plunge) of around 9 percent on the stock market in Shanghai. Well, Chinese rebounded by around 4 percent.

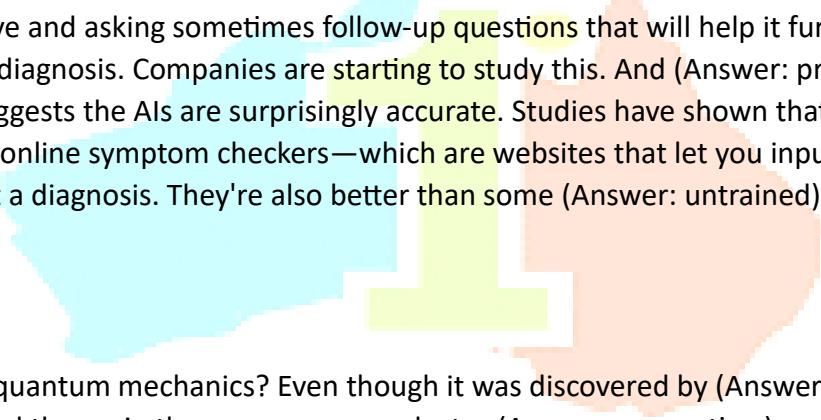
My current research at the moment is really quite broad. I work at the interface between the Arts and Humanities, particularly (Answer: archeology) , but trying to find questions which are difficult to answer unless you start integrating computing and (Answer: visualization) . So really I work in this 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 (Answer: landscape) objects and movement of people.

You've heard about SARS, AIDS and bird flu. Now (Answer: 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 (Answer: five) people are said to suffer from Motivational Deficiency Disorder, or Moded, and most don't even know they have it. (Answer: Symptoms) include being unable to get out of bed in the morning, being trapped on the couch.

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 (Answer: powered) . This poses a huge challenge given the limited supplies of oil and the growing (Answer: 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 (Answer: sleek) , fast automobiles that don't use gasoline. These vehicles of tomorrow are powered by (Answer: 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.

Doctors have been concerned for a long time about people googling their symptoms. There's this term "Dr. Google," which is really frustrating to a lot of (Answer: physicians) , because people come in and think that they know what they have without having the actual (Answer: expertise) or context, just by having looked up, "I have a headache. What does it mean?" GPT software is much better at actually being accurate in (Answer: determining) what patients have and asking sometimes follow-up questions that will help it further hone in on the correct diagnosis. Companies are starting to study this. And (Answer: preliminary) research suggests the AIs are surprisingly accurate. Studies have shown that they work better than online symptom checkers—which are websites that let you input your symptoms and spit out a diagnosis. They're also better than some (Answer: untrained) humans.



So, what is quantum mechanics? Even though it was discovered by (Answer: physicists), it's not a physical theory in the same sense as electro (Answer: magnetism) or general relativity. In the usual " (Answer: hierarchy) of sciences" -- with biology at the top, then chemistry, then physics, then maths -- quantum mechanics sits at a (Answer: level) between maths and physics that I don't know a good name for. Basically, quantum mechanics is the (Answer: operating) system that other physical theories run on as application software (with the (Answer: exception) of general relativity, which hasn't yet been successfully ported to this particular OS).

I think that's not going to be such a (Answer: viable) option for Cerberus, but that may be the way that they're gonna approach it. Private (Answer: equity) of course is supposed to have the advantage of taking management out of the spotlight of quarterly profits and industry (Answer: analysts) , and prying shareholder eyes, and that, (Answer: hypothetically) , gives them a chance to take slower, more (Answer: patient) routes to doing something to turn a company around. I would hope, and I have some, I guess, (Answer: optimism) that some of the Cerberus team will have some creativity and imagination.

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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: concerned) that I'm going to pigeonhole myself too early in the course. Lisa: Yeah, hmm. Brad: As you know there are going to be (Answer: 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, (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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.

Some years ago, Bjorn Lomborg, a young Danish statistician, published a book called The Skeptical Environmentalist. It became a (Answer: bestseller) and generated a lot of heat. Lomborg was attacked, abused and (Answer: accused) of all manner of things; not because he denied the fact of global warming - in fact he (Answer: affirmed) it - but because, on his analysis, the devil and, he says, a lot of (Answer: deviousness) was contained in the details presented concerning the size of the problem and what were the most (Answer: responsible) steps to take in response to global warming.

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of (Answer: 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 (Answer: honed) their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats (Answer: initiated) by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Any foreigners venturing there risked their (Answer: lives), proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

So between 4,000 and 3,000 BC the Mesopotamian Samarian cultures do not (Answer: 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 (Answer: conspicuous) consumption, and this is the context for the royal burials at Ur. OK, so, the royal (Answer: cemetery) consists of quite a number of pits, so these are the (Answer: 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 (Answer: chambers).

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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: habitable) environments. If you're looking for water, a (Answer: source) of energy, either solar energy or thermal energy or chemical energy, and then (Answer: 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.

In this tutorial, we will show you how to find specific journal articles using the library catalog. The university (Answer: subscribes) to over 18,000 journals across a variety of subjects, most of which are available (Answer: electronically) to find a specific journal article using a library catalog. We need to (Answer: search) by the journal name as individual article titles are not (Answer: listed) in the catalog.

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 (Answer: material) reality. Believing is a (Answer: commitment) , an investment, a devotion to possibilities. Beliefs (Answer: permeate) neurobiologies, bodies and ecologies acting as dynamic agents in evolutionary processes. The human capacity for belief, the (Answer: specifics) of belief, and I, and our diverse belief systems shape, structure and alter our daily lives, our societies, and the world around us.

Also, malaria is something that is a very complex disease with this complex life cycle. That means that if you're going to (Answer: 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 (Answer: population) . And so that requires a lot of resources. It requires really good planning and a health system across all these different (Answer: levels) . And so I think the political capital that you need for that, the educational (Answer: infrastructure) you need for that, the economic resources you need for that are quite a (Answer: challenge).

For a long time now, it's been a widely accepted and (Answer: rarely) questioned belief that a strong corporate culture goes hand in hand with success. However, a recent study has (Answer: cast) some doubt on this principle. After all, the (Answer: authors) of the report argue for culture. A company's build-up may be strong, but wrong. There is little point in every (Answer: employee) marching to the same tune if they are all marching in the wrong direction.

We are trying to understand the locomotion of one of our closest living (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: different) types of locomotion they use, but we have no idea about the energetic cost of how they move around the forest and the (Answer: solutions) that they find to problems of moving around the canopy. And what we're doing here is using the parkour athletes as an analogy for a large bodied ape moving around a complex (Answer: 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.

I'm going to argue that the (Answer: tremendous) increases in productivity that we (Answer: associate) with the industrial revolution originate not so much from changes in science or (Answer: technology) or new inventions, where England was far from (Answer: 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 (Answer: continent). Attitudes toward the proper role of government. And (Answer: together), these attitudes constitute much of what the Luddites were protesting against.

Well, the banana is the first (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: origin) , which is believed to be Papua New Guinea, spread out with people who traveled in boats across the Pacific into the (Answer: 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.

For four centuries the Viking (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: trading) with Scotland. Consequently Shetland went into an economic (Answer: depression) . The independent farmers of Shetland had to sell their land and were then (Answer: obligated) to pay rent, eventually becoming serfs.

ONE AUSTRALIA

So in a very important tense, um, memory is the cognitive function that stores knowledge that we've acquired through learning and (Answer: perception), but also memory is important because memory frees our behavior from being (Answer: controlled) by the present stimulus environment. If you didn't have memory, all you'd be able to do was (Answer: react) to whatever is currently in the environment now, whatever it is that you're (Answer: 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 (Answer: reflect) on our experiences so that we plan for, for future encounters.

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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: 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 (Answer: breathes) the faster it ripens and then rots. Bananas ripen more quickly than most fruit because they don't naturally slow the (Answer: respiration) after being picked, in fact it speeds up, causing bananas to become mushy. Chitosan not only kills the (Answer: bacteria) on banana's skin that then leads to rot, it also (Answer: significantly) slows down the respiration in the first place. So bananas won't drive you bananas.

Adidas (Answer: 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 (Answer: environment) and good for business. Because if you know that rapidly growing consumer (Answer: segment) known as hipsters — and I know you know hipsters — then you know that a hipster faced with the (Answer: 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 (Answer: opportunity) to talk about them.



ONE AUSTRALIA



WRITE FROM DICTATION

ONE AUSTRALIA

Extension requirement for the assignment must be submitted before the deadline.

Some studies show the link between depression and social media.

University graduates lose their time finding jobs.

Music has the ability to shape our emotions.

Mental health professionals are talking about the topic of vulnerability.

Your tutor will provide the guidance on how to structure the essays.

Medical books and journals have been moved to the second floor.

Gold is a metal that occurs naturally in a pure state.

Creativity is more important for undergraduates.

It is argued that students can learn more by collaboration rather than as individuals.

The university is seeking funding for a project focused on climate change mitigation.

Open days for undergraduates occur all year round for campus visits.

Globalization in the modern world leads to economic growth.

We will hold a celebration for the graduated students.

Employment figures will decrease in the next few years.

Criminal charges will be brought against all of the men.

Writing history needs a careful selection process of diverse sources.

Social media is responsible for helping the government to solve social problems.

Urbanization increases the costs for other communities.

Students are encouraged to read new books recommended by Professor Jones.

We can see the stars that were formed thirteen billion years ago.

The horizontal line on the graph indicates that there was no change in the period.

Agricultural development is vital for poor rural areas.

For the purpose of research, data should be collected and analyzed.

Organization plays an important role in academic literature.

The biology department is respected in research activities.

The news will not be received until the following week.

Formal conclusions could be established through rigorous experiments.

Our faculty includes five libraries across the university.

Muscle cells bring parts of the body closer together.

The student union hosts a variety of social events.

Most of the lectures begin promptly, so do not be late.

Tomorrow's lecture has been canceled due to the power cut.

Optional tutorials are offered in the final week of a term.

The residence hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester.

We encourage students to complete their applications before the deadline.

The results of this research highlighted the importance of ecosystem balance.

Research shows that knowledge and experience are essential to creativity.

The university now faces a series of challenges of finance.

The university will cease the colossal renovation of the faint empty theater.

A wide range of courses covered different aspects in this subject

The archeologists were astonished by the unexpected previously overlooked foundations.

Leaving valuable possessions unattended in public places is risky.

Globalization has been an overwhelming urbanization phenomenon.

The study is among the initial projects funded by the university.

Students are encouraged to take part in their study as well as games.

Everyone must complete assignments before the deadline.

More research is required in the field of food science.

You should submit your term papers to the general office.

Practical experience is a vital part of legal training.

The course places considerable emphasis on critical thinking skills.

Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of applied mathematics.

Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media.

Students are required to have an undergraduate degree in biology to be enrolled in this course.

The theme of the course is to encourage students to develop their creativity.

Scientists have found all parts of science today.

Graduates from this course typically pursue careers in the financial sector.

The typical part of this course involves the study of society.

Science degrees are now offering different levels of specialization.

Lecture outlines are available on the faculty board and the internal website.

Global connections thrive in academic communities, thanks to social media.

The study of anthropology can help us to learn about society today.

Many food crops require a large amount of water and fertilizer.

Information technology has changed the way people study today.

Advanced technology will create growth in the economy.

Food containing ample calories provides little or no nutritional value.

The rising inflation rate indicates a decrease in demand for consumer products.

Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline.

Thousands of people turned out to be at the presidential address.

All industries consist of systems of inputs, processes, outputs and feedback.

The untapped potential of using the sun's rays is phenomenal.

The closing date of application for travel scholarship is next Monday.

All new medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses.

The university's main library will be open till midnight next Saturday.

We are more able to accommodate postgraduate students than previously possible.

Social policies describe the ways societies meet human needs.

Social policies describe the ways societies meet human needs.

Medical researchers have focused on the causes of diseases and treatments.

The falling birth rate means the number of students drops.

Changing your interest is a natural part of the learning process.

There are a wide variety of disciplines in the field of engineering.

He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers.

Companies' projects must adapt to the general data protection regulations.

Our workshops are open for all students on campus.

Scientific experiments should be repeated to verify the results.

New developments in technology are influencing current research.

Most known oil reserves will only last for half a century.

Our aim is to transform classical teaching in the classroom.

The terms illness and disease are confusing despite clear differences.

Online courses allow students to work at their own pace.

We are phasing out the disposable cups on campus.

The study of utilizing projects is funded by the university.

Many universities are continuously expanding the postgraduate education's online learning resources.

Please refer to the guidelines for more information on setting the goals.

Business practices must obey contemporary general regulations.

Businesses must adapt to the general data protection regulations.

These words recognize the excellence of the undergraduates' research projects.

Academic journals are usually edited by subject specialists.

City planners recognize the need for accessible public transport options.

The deadline for the submission of this assignment is tomorrow.

The deadline for the marketing and scientific assignment will be extended.

Having strong motivation is vital for achieving your goal.

British students must study mathematics at secondary schools.

Scholarships are available for both local and international students.

When sentencing, the court will decide whether the defendant regrets his actions.

The research shows that spending time outdoors has a range of benefits.

Experts say learning and listening to music can reduce the stress.

Reading histories involves a process of careful selections.

All students have their own styles of learning.

Career mobility is very important for new graduates.

Technologies have rapidly transformed the lifestyle of the majority.

Many universities provide exchange programs to other countries.

The course will start with the history of architecture

Conferences ought to be always scheduled two weeks in advance.

Consumer confidence has a direct influence on sales.

Find out how to get your resources before your research.

The educational level is found to be related to social and economic background.

