

Talk/Lecture 1.Listen to a talk about the end of China's one child policy.

1.When was the one-child policy introduced?

- A.1975
- B.1979
- C.1973
- D.1989

2.What percentage of China's population had to stick to one child?

- A.38%
- B.53%
- C.36%
- D. 18%

3.What does China want to reverse that is currently very low?

- A.policies
- B.restrictions
- C.poverty
- D. childbearing rates

4.What is expected to develop after this new policy?

- A. the economy
- B. the society
- C. the family
- D. the labor force

5.What increase was seen in baby goods companies?

- A. annual consumption
- B. public concerns
- C. stakes
- D. goods

Talk/Lecture 2.Listen to a talk about influenza vaccine.

6.What do millions of people go to the doctor every year for?

- A.a flu jab
- B.advice
- C.tissues
- D. an operation

7.What other animals did they test on besides ferrets and monkeys?

- A.chimpanzees
- B.frogs
- C.mice
- D. elephants

8.How many people are killed by flu virus every year?

- A.just-over-500.000
- B.500,000
- C.millions
- D. 300,000

9.What makes the success rate low?

- A.wrong-process
- B.unqualified-scientists
- C.predictions
- D. methods

10.What other two viruses might the research help?

- A.chickenpox-and-the-common-cold
- B. SARS
- C. Ebola
- D. HIV and the common cold

Talk/Lecture 3. Listen to a talk about the need of chocolate researcher.

What kind of mind will chocolate-loving applicants need?

- A. a narrow mind
- B. a rich mind
- C. a scientific mind
- D. an open mind

What temperature is similar to the melting point of chocolate?

- A. the human body
- B. solid
- C. the average temperature in Ghana
- D. butter

How long is the research position for?

- A. 2 years
- B. 2 ½ years
- C. 3 years
- D. 3 ½ years

What controls how hard or soft chocolate is?

- A. the quality of cocoa beans
- B. oils and fatty acids
- C. butter
- D. sugar

What controls the dispersal of chocolate's flavour on the tongue?

- A. the sugar content
- B. the melting point
- C. saliva
- D. the wrapping