L16 and L17 VOCABULARY ITP

STUDENT NAME:_____

TASK: Read the target words. Practice using them by means of the exercises presented here.

LESSON 16

Expertise

Target Words

1. curriculum
2. distinctly
3. erudite
4. fortify
5. implicitly
6. parochial
7. rigor
8. roster
9. secular
10. suspend

Definitions and Samples

1. **curriculum** *n.* The courses of study offered by an educational institution

The teachers met to design a new **curriculum** for the Intensive English Program.

2. **distinctly** *adv.* Clearly

I **distinctly** remember saying that we would meet at noon.

Parts of speech distinction *n*, distinct *adj*

3. **erudite** *adj.* Highly educated

Even though Stella was only a freshman, she was considered **erudite** by both her classmates and her professors.

4. **fortify** *v.* To strengthen

The high-priced drink had extra vitamins and minerals to **fortify** the body.

Parts of speech fortification *n*

5. **implicitly** *adv.* Without being stated; unquestioningly

By joining the competition, she agreed **implicitly** to the rules.

Parts of speech implicit *adj*

6. **parochial** *adj.* Restricted in outlook; relating to the local parish

Marla moved from her rural community to get away from its **parochial** thinking.

Sending your children to a **parochial** school can cost as much as sending them to college.

7. **rigor** *n.* Strictness; difficult situations that come from following rules strictly

The wrestler followed his diet with **rigor.**

The **rigors** of military life toughened the young men quickly.

Parts of speech rigorous *adj*

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8. **roster** *n.* A list, especially of names

Two of the names on the **roster** were misspelled.

9. **secular** *adj.* Worldly rather than spiritual; not related to religion

Few private schools in the United States are **secular.**

10. **suspend** *v.* To cause to stop for a period; to hang as to allow free movement

The trial was **suspended** when the judge learned that one of the jury members knew the defense lawyer.

The circus acrobat was **suspended** in midair.

Parts of speech suspension *n,* suspension *adj*

TOEFL Prep I For each word, choose the word that has the most similar meaning. Write the letter of your choice on the line.

1. distinctly _____
   (a) clearly (b) fully (c) softly (d) aggressively
2. erudite _____
   (a) strong (b) wise (c) complicated (d) plain
3. fortify _____
   (a) weaken (b) contemplate (c) strengthen (d) reshape
4. rigor _____
   (a) strictness (b) talent (c) peace (d) recklessness
5. suspend _____
   (a) tie (b) fill (c) hang (d) throw

TOEFL Prep II Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

curriculum *implicitly* *parochial* *roster* *secular*

_____ 1. The class <u>list</u> showed that only 12 students had enrolled for spring quarter.

_____ 2. Many parents feel that public schools are as good as <u>private, religious</u> schools.

_____ 3. The principal requested parents' feedback on the new <u>set of math classes</u>.

_____ 4. In the United States, many private grade schools are <u>not affiliated with a religion</u>.

_____ 5. The janitor agreed <u>indirectly</u> not to turn in the students.

TOEFL Success Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

In the last three decades, universities across the United States have attempted to adapt their *curriculums* to meet the changing purposes of higher education. University education was also once considered an exclusive opportunity, with *erudite* scholars establishing courses based on the goal of training a *distinctly* academic "elite." These days, not every

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undergraduate is destined to become a scholar, and the *roster* of students represents a more complete cross section of society, including minorities, women, and returning students. These days, most learners attend university to *fortify* basic skills, primarily learning how to learn and how to express themselves. Far from its earlier religious or elitist image, the university is seen increasingly as a *secular* center for career development, where students know they will graduate into a competitive job market. Most professors have embraced this evolution in the university's role, letting go of the traditional, *parochial* view of higher education. **On the other hand**, many feel that while they want to accommodate an adaptable curriculum, universities must not *suspend* their obligation of establishing *rigorous* requirements for education and graduation. *Implicit* in their stance is support for the traditional liberal arts curriculum with a core of classes required across disciplines.

Bonus Structure— **On the other hand** *introduces an opposing point.*

1. According to information in the reading, which of the following sentences would the author be most likely to agree with?
   a. Universities are becoming increasingly exclusive.
   b. A curriculum needs to be completely adaptable to students' needs.
   c. The role of higher education is changing, and so is the university curriculum.
   d. The cost of university puts it out of reach of many populations.

2. In this passage, the word elitist is closest in meaning to
   a. superior
   b. academic
   c. populist
   d. elegant

LESSON 17

Military Operations

Target Words

1. **allegiance**
2. **artillery**
3. **battle**
4. **cease**
5. **hierarchy**
6. **in the trenches**
7. **mobilize**
8. **rank**
9. **ratio**
10. **strategic**

Definitions and Samples

1. **allegiance** *n.* Loyalty

My **allegiance** to my country is based on respect for its principles.

Usage tips *Allegiance* is commonly followed by a *to* phrase.

2. **artillery** *n.* Large guns that shoot powerful shells; army units that handle such guns

An **artillery** barrage broke down the city's thick walls within seconds.
The 47th **Artillery** fired on rebels camped in the city center.

Usage tips When it means a part of an army, *artillery* is sometimes plural.

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3. **battle** *v.* To fight against

The Viet Minh **battled** French forces at Dien Bien Phu for nearly two months in 1954.

Parts of speech battle *n*

4. **cease** *v.* Stop

The lightning continued even after the thunder had **ceased.**

Usage tips *Cease* is found in official statements, not usually in everyday speech.

Parts of speech cessation *n,* ceaseless *adj*

5. **hierarchy** *n.* A system of levels that places people high or low according to their importance

Starting as a lowly private, Burt Jones gradually rose through the **hierarchy** of the army.

Usage tips *Hierarchy* is often followed by an *of* phrase.

Parts of speech hierarchical *adj,* hierarchically *adv*

6. **in the trenches** *adv'l.* In the middle of the hardest fighting or work

With their unrealistic view of this war, our generals don't know what things are like out **in the trenches.**

Usage tips Creates an image of soldiers fighting in a long, dug-out place in the battlefield.

7. **mobilize** *v.* To put members of a group into motion

After a terrible storm, the governor **mobilized** the National Guard to rescue victims.

Parts of speech mobilization *n*

8. **rank** *v.* To put into a many-leveled order, depending on importance or achievement

The Marines **ranked** Jim Hurst highest among all their officer candidates.

Parts of speech rank *n*

9. **ratio** *n.* The relationship of one number or amount to another

Military analysts say that the **ratio** of attackers to defenders in a battle should be about three to one for the attackers to win.

Usage tips *Ratio* is very often followed by an *of . . . to* structure.

10. **strategic** *adj.* Related to long-term plans for achieving a goal

The United States has formed **strategic** friendships with Tajikistan and Mongolia to have Central Asian bases in the future.

Usage tips *Strategic* is often used with nouns for plans.

Parts of speech strategy *n,* strategize *v,* strategically *adv*

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TOEFL Prep I Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word or phrase in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

_____ 1. cease	(a) stay still
_____ 2. artillery	(b) not in the fighting
_____ 3. mobilize	(c) continue
_____ 4. battle	(d) make peace
_____ 5. in the trenches	(e) light guns

TOEFL Prep II Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

allegiance *hierarchy* *ranked* *ratio* *strategy*

_____ 1. Destruction of the enemy's radar defenses was rated very high in the plan of attack.

_____ 2. The president's constant mistakes weakened the army's loyalty to him.

_____ 3. Eventually, Gordon reached the highest level in the military's system of positions, that of five-star general.

_____ 4. The planet Mercury is so small that the proportion of its volume to Earth's is only about 1 to 20.

_____ 5. While other officers worried about day-to-day operations, General Helvetski kept his eye on long-term plans.

TOEFL Success Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Until a century ago, military medicine was poor at *battling* disease. The *ratio* of soldiers killed by diseases to those killed in combat was probably at least two to one. For *strategic* reasons, military camps were often set up near a body of water. This gave some protection from enemy *artillery,* but it exposed soldiers to disease-carrying mosquitoes. Mosquitoes also plagued troops *in the trenches.* Low-*ranking* troops suffered the most. Officers who were advanced enough in the *hierarchy* slept in separate tents on high ground.

Bonus Structure— **Until a century ago** *indicates that the condition to be described stopped about 100 years ago.*

The long-held belief that disease resulted from evil spirits or bad air eventually *ceased* to rule military medicine. The germ theory *mobilized* actual science against disease. General George Washington ordered that his men be vaccinated against smallpox. Their *allegiance* to him can be measured by the fact that they obeyed, for Washington's doctors used the actual smallpox virus, not the safer vaccination that Edward Jenner would introduce in 1798.

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1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?

   a. Army officers were far healthier than common foot soldiers.
   b. For a long time, a soldier was more likely to die of disease than in battle.
   c. Armies should camp on dry ground, not near water.
   d. Diseases are caused by viruses and spread by mosquitoes.

2. Why does the author mention that military camps were often set up near water?

   a. to explain why soldiers were not usually killed by artillery
   b. to show that officers and men did not mix
   c. to explain how soldiers came into contact with disease-carrying mosquitoes
   d. to show that water was valuable in treating "camp fever"

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