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

LESSON 18

War and Conquest

Target Words

1. annex
2. apex
3. collapse
4. conquest
5. devise
6. invasive
7. prevailing
8. resist
9. severely
10. violation

Definitions and Samples

1. **annex** *v.* To make something (usually land) part of another unit

   Bardstown grew by **annexing** several farms at the north edge of town.

   Parts of speech annexation *n*, annex *n*

2. **apex** *n.* The highest point

   Gregory knew that his running skills had to be at their **apex** during the tournament.

   Usage tips *Apex* is often used to describe the high point of someone's abilities.

3. **collapse** *v.* To fall down, usually because of weakness

   Parts of speech collapse *n*, collapsible *adj*

4. **conquest** *n.* A takeover by force or continued effort

   The first recorded **conquest** of Mt. Everest was by Tensing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hilary.

   Usage tips *Conquest* is usually followed by an *of* phrase.

   Parts of speech conquer *v*

5. **devise** *v.* To find an original way to make an object or a plan

   The soldiers **devised** a way to cross the river into enemy territory without being seen.

   Parts of speech device *n*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. **invasive** *adj.* Aggressively entering into someone else's territory

Surgery with a laser is less **invasive** than surgery with a knife or scalpel.

Parts of speech invade *v,* invasion *n,* invader *n*

7. **prevailing** *adj.* Strongest or most common

The **prevailing** attitude among our neighbors is to be friendly but not too friendly.

Parts of speech prevail *v,* prevalence *n*

8. **resist** *v.* To refuse to give in to a strong force or desire

Although many native nations **resisted,** the U.S. government eventually took over almost all Indian land.

Parts of speech resistance *n,* resistant *adj*

9. **severely** *adv.* Harshly; extremely

Commanders **severely** punished any soldier who criticized the battle plan.

Parts of speech severity *n,* severe *adj*

10. **violation** *n.* An action that breaks a law or agreement; mistreatment of something that deserves respect

The army's testing of new weapons was a **violation** of the cease-fire agreement.

The sculptures at Mt. Rushmore may be a **violation** of sacred Indian land.

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

Parts of speech violate *v,* violator *n*

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

_____ 1. severely	(a) invent
_____ 2. prevailing	(b) fall down
_____ 3. devise	(c) add on
_____ 4. collapse	(d) extremely
_____ 5. annex	(e) most common

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TOEFL Prep II Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The judge ruled that Harry was guilty of a (violation / conquest) of the seat-belt law.
2. Because Dalmatia was protected by high mountains, the empire could not (apex / annex) it.
3. We have to (conquest / devise) a way to fight this new disease.
4. Several armed groups joined together to (resist / collapse) the foreign invaders.
5. The (prevailing / invasive) belief held that the enemy's peace moves were not sincere.

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

The Roman *conquest* of North Africa is, in the *prevailing* view, less interesting than Rome's European adventures. In truth, one of the first lands Rome *annexed* beyond the Italian peninsula was the area around Carthage in North Africa. Carthage and Rome had been in conflict (called the Punic Wars) since 264 BCE for control of trade along the Mediterranean coast. In 202 BCE, during the Second Punic War, the Carthaginian general Hannibal *devised* a clever plan, in *violation* of most military wisdom, to march through the high Alps to attack the Roman heartland. The cold weather and steep terrain *severely* stressed Hannibal's forces, many of whom rode elephants. The Romans *resisted* Hannibal's attacks, and his bold *invasion* force *collapsed.* **In the end,** Rome finished off Carthage in the Third Punic War (149–146 BCE). At its *apex* in 117 CE, Rome controlled all of North Africa and territories from the Persian Gulf to Britain.

***Bonus Structure*— In the end** *introduces the last stage of a long process.*

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?
   a. Romans were very successful at resisting invaders.
   b. Hannibal tried crossing the Alps on elephants to invade Rome.
   c. Rome and Carthage fought three wars, known as the Punic Wars.
   d. One of Rome's first overseas conquests was of the North African state of Carthage.

2. The author of this passage believes that Hannibal's attack on Rome by crossing the Alps was _____.
   a. not what most military commanders would do
   b. exactly what the Roman army used to do
   c. cruel to elephants
   d. impractical because elephants can't cross mountains

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LESSON 19

History

Target Words

1. chronologically
2. coincide
3. consequence
4. core
5. deny
6. diminish
7. longitude
8. milieu
9. Orwellian
10. reconciliation

Definitions and Samples

1. **chronologically** *adv.* In order according to time

Allen's book is arranged **chronologically,** from the First Crusade in 1095 to the fall of Granada in 1492.

Usage tips *Chronologically* is often used with *arranged, organized, listed,* or some other word for order.

Parts of speech chronology *n,* chronological *adj*

2. **coincide** *v.* Happen or exist at the same time

The Viking attacks on western Europe **coincided** with an abnormally warm period in the Earth's climate.

Usage tips *Coincide* is often followed by a *with* phrase.

Parts of speech coincidence *n,* coincidental *adj,* coincidentally *adv*

3. **consequence** *n.* A result, often one much later in time than the cause

One **consequence** of global warming may be the flooding of low-lying islands.

Usage tips *Consequence* usually implies something negative or serious about the result.

Parts of speech consequent *adj,* consequently *adv*

4. **core** *n.* an area or object at the center

The **core** of India's film industry is in Bombay, where all but a few film studios are located.

Usage tips *Core* is often followed by another noun (e.g., *core principle*) or by an *of* phrase.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. **deny** *v.* Say that something is not true

Movie star Allen Butcher **denied** that he and the Princess of Denmark were getting married.

Usage tips *Deny* is often followed by the *-ing* form of a verb or by a *that* clause.

Parts of speech denial *n*, deniably *adv*

6. **diminish** *v.* Make something smaller or weaker; become smaller or weaker

The Protestant Reformation **diminished** the power of the Roman Catholic Pope.

Mr. Partridge's influence in the company **diminished** after he relocated to a branch office.

7. **longitude** *n.* A system of imaginary lines running from north to south along the Earth's surface, where each line is numbered from 0° to 180° west or east

The prime meridian, a line running through Greenwich, England, is marked as 0° **longitude.**

Parts of speech longitudinal *adj*, longitudinally *adv*

8. **milieu** *n.* General environment or surroundings

Many Vietnam veterans did not feel comfortable in the antiwar social **milieu** of the 1970s.

9. **Orwellian** *adj.* Frightening and overcontrolled by a government that interferes in nearly every aspect of personal life

Biometric devices like eye-scanners allow an **Orwellian** level of government knowledge about everyone's location.

10. **reconciliation** *n.* Coming back together peacefully after having been enemies

South Africa avoided a bloodbath after apartheid by setting up a Truth and **Reconciliation** Commission.

Parts of speech reconcile *v*, reconciliatory *adj*

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

_____ 1. deny	(a) say something isn't true
_____ 2. chronologically	(b) an end to being enemies
_____ 3. consequence	(c) middle
_____ 4. reconciliation	(d) in the order in which events happened
_____ 5. core	(e) result

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TOEFL Prep II Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. When a nation becomes unwilling to listen to its allies, its international influence will (deny / diminish).
2. The release of many new movies (coincides / consequences) with the start of the holiday period.
3. The (core / milieu) of Roman power shifted to Constantinople after Rome was attacked repeatedly by armies from the north.
4. As our government becomes better at monitoring us, an (Orwellian / coincidental) future awaits us.
5. As you move directly east from one point on the Earth to another, your (longitude / chronology) changes.

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

Revisionist history promotes a new view of *chronological* events, usually for political purposes. Radical revisionists *diminish* the credibility of a previous view and may even *deny* that certain events happened at all. Some revisionist Asian historians have ignored long-standing conflicts among native peoples and have explained Asia's conflicts as a *consequence* of colonialism and its class-oriented cultural *milieu*. **Good motives** among the revisionists—to promote *reconciliation* among traditional rivals—**don't excuse bad history**. History is valuable only if its stories *coincide* with verifiable facts. From far away, an observer may see clearly that a given conflict had nothing to do with colonialism and a lot to do with 1,000-year-old rivalries. But this is not likely to matter much to a confirmed revisionist historian. At its *core*, revisionism—by the government in particular—is an *Orwellian* exercise in thought control, not honest science.

Bonus Structure—**Good motives don't excuse bad history.** *Even though revisionists are trying to achieve a good social goal, they shouldn't distort history to do so.*

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?
   a. Historians constantly revise history in the light of new facts.
   b. Revisionist history is less concerned with accuracy than with promoting a point of view.
   c. A new way of studying history, revisionism, has been very successful in Asia.
   d. Revisionist history is the only way to accurately relate events.

2. Why does the author of this reading mention Asia?
   a. because it offers an example of attempts at revisionist history
   b. because a civil war occurred between revisionists and others
   c. because it is the birthplace of revisionist history
   d. because it was colonized by Europeans and needs a revisionist history

LIVEWORKSHEETS