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

LESSON 24

International Trade

Target Words

1. distill
2. entrepreneurial
3. extract
4. haggle
5. intrepid
6. merchant
7. proportionately
8. prototype
9. reward
10. shuttle

Definitions and Samples

1. **distill** *v.* to remove one liquid from a mixture of liquids by boiling; to get something valuable from a confusing mix of ideas

   The forest peoples of Southeast Asia **distill** an alcoholic drink called *arak* from a paste of palm berries.

   Most students are confused by her lectures, but Joe can always **distill** her main idea.

   Parts of speech distillation *n*, distillery *n*

2. **entrepreneurial** *adj.* Able to create business opportunities from a wide variety of circumstances

   Many engineers of the 1970s made great computers, but only a few were **entrepreneurial** enough to see the business possibilities in the new machines.

   Parts of speech entrepreneur *n*

3. **extract** *v.* To take out

   International mining companies came to the Malay Peninsula to **extract** the region's massive tin deposits.

   Parts of speech extraction *n*, extractor *n*

4. **haggle** *v.* To argue back and forth about a price

   The customer and the shopkeeper **haggled** over the silver plate for more than an hour.

   Usage tips *Haggle* is often followed by a phrase with *over* or *about*.

   Parts of speech haggler *n*

5. **intrepid** *adj.* Fearless

   For nearly 200 years, only the most **intrepid** colonists would cross the Appalachian Mountains.

6. **merchant** *n.* A person who makes a living by selling things

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The spice **merchants** of the eastern markets charged top prices to the Dutch and British sailors, who had come too far to sail away without buying.

Usage tips The word *merchant* might be preceded by another noun telling what the merchant sells (e.g., *spice merchant* or *wine merchant*).

Parts of speech merchandise *v*, merchandise *n*, mercantile *adj*

7. **proportionately** *adv.* In an amount appropriate to each of several recipients

The food aid was distributed **proportionately** per family, with larger families receiving more.

Parts of speech proportion *n*, proportionate *adj*, proportionally *adv*

8. **prototype** *n.* The first one made of a machine or system

The airplane manufacturer uses robots to test every **prototype**, just in case there is a problem with the design.

9. **reward** *n.* Something one gets for having done well

The greatest **reward** of being a parent is to see your child make a wise decision.

Usage tips Reward might be followed by an *of* or *for* phrase naming what one has done well.

Parts of speech reward *v*

10. **shuttle** *v.* To move back and forth often between two places

The small jet **shuttles** between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore nearly every two hours.

Parts of speech shuttle *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. haggle	(a) brave
_____ 2. intrepid	(b) in appropriate amounts
_____ 3. extract	(c) argue about price
_____ 4. entrepreneurial	(d) take out
_____ 5. proportionately	(e) business-oriented

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

1. To avoid disease, many people drink only (distilled / extracted) water, which has been boiled to evaporation and then recondensed on a cold surface.
2. Most business travelers do not find it exciting to (haggle / shuttle) between one location and another.
3. According to the laws in this state, tobacco can be sold only by certain licensed (merchants / entrepreneurs) at special tobacco stores.
4. One early (reward / prototype) of the computer was called ENIAC and was as big as an average-sized laboratory.
5. The children were punished (intrepidly / proportionately), with the leader getting a longer sentence than the followers.

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

Tomatoes, potatoes, and hot peppers, all originally from South or Central America, are among several plants that have *disproportionately* influenced cooking around the world. This happened only after a few *intrepid* eaters got beyond common fears about potatoes, tomatoes, and other products. *Entrepreneurial* hunters for new food products hardly knew what they were *haggling* for when they tried to *extract* from foreign markets goods that would sell well at home. *Shuttling* between Europe and exotic lands, Italians, Spaniards, and Britons in particular brought back food *prototypes* that were not obviously good things to eat—cinnamon bark, cousins of the dreaded nightshade (tomatoes), and even the pollen from a crocus flower (saffron). **As a glance at** international cookbooks will show, many creative *merchants* were well *rewarded* not just with financial success, but with culture-changing influence.

Bonus Structure— **As a glance at** *introduces evidence for the author's claim.*

1. According to this reading, why did merchants have "culture-changing influence"?
   a. They found new ways to get from one country to another.
   b. Many of the plants they sold were poisonous and killed off some populations.
   c. They made it possible for cultures to develop new dishes.
   d. They spread European cooking habits around the world.

2. Cinnamon, tomatoes, and saffron are mentioned to make the point that _____.
   a. many of the new plants merchants introduced were from Asia
   b. some strange-looking foods from odd sources were eventually accepted
   c. nightshade was unfairly dreaded by Europeans
   d. nearly every part of a plant can be turned into a kind of food

LESSON 25

Politics

Target Words

1. advocate
2. authority
3. bitterly
4. candidate
5. coalition
6. contest
7. election
8. inaugurate
9. policy
10. poll

Definitions and Samples

1. **advocate** *v.* To speak out in favor of something

   Some environmentalists **advocate** removing large dams from the Columbia River.

   Usage tips *Advocate* is usually followed by a term for a process or action, very often the *-ing* form of a verb

   Parts of speech advocate *n,* advocacy *n*

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2. **authority** *n.* The power to make decisions, to tell others what to do.

The governor has the **authority** to call the legislature together for emergency sessions.

Usage tips A *to* phrase often follows *authority*.

Parts of speech authorize *v,* authoritative *adj*

3. **bitterly** *adv.* Strongly and with a lot of bad feelings

Senator Thomas **bitterly** opposed the movement to design a new state flag.

Parts of speech bitterness *n,* bitter *adj*

4. **candidate** *n.* Someone who wants to be chosen, especially in an election, for a position

In most U.S. elections, there are only two major-party **candidates** for president.

Usage tips *Candidate* is often followed by a *for* phrase.

Parts of speech candidacy *n*

5. **coalition** *n.* A group of several different groups or countries that are working together to achieve a certain goal.

Several local churches, mosques, synagogues, and temples formed a **coalition** to promote understanding among people of different religions.

6. **contest** *v.* To challenge

Dave Roper, who narrowly lost the mayor's race, **contested** the results, demanding a recount of the votes.

Usage tips The noun *contest* can mean a game, especially one played for a prize.

Parts of speech contest *n*

7. **election** *n.* A process in which people choose officials

Because of problems with vote-counting four years ago, international observers monitored this year's **election** to make sure it was fair.

Parts of speech elect *v,* elective *adj*

8. **inaugurate** *v.* To bring into public office; to start formally

The U.S. president is elected in November but is not **inaugurated** until the following January.

An effort to bring electric service to farms and small towns was **inaugurated** with the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

Usage tips When it means "bring into public office," *inaugurate* is usually in the passive voice.

Parts of speech inauguration *n,* inaugural *adj*

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9. **policy** *n.* An approved way for approaching a certain kind of situation

The **policy** said that government money could not be given to any private hospital.

10. **poll** *v.* To find out a small group's opinion so that you can guess what a much larger group thinks

The newspaper **polled** 500 registered voters and found that only 27 percent were in favor of expanding the city zoo.

Parts of speech poll *n*, pollster *n*

TOEFL Prep I Find the phrase that best describes each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

_____ 1. policy	(a) a process of choosing
_____ 2. candidate	(b) a kind of power
_____ 3. authority	(c) a kind of person
_____ 4. coalition	(d) a way of handling a situation
_____ 5. election	(e) a kind of group

TOEFL Prep II Complete each sentence by filling in each blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

advocated *bitterly* *contest* *inaugurated* *polled*

1. In the early twentieth century, politicians fought _____ about whether the U.S. dollar should be based on gold.
2. Only one month after he was _____, President Harrison fell sick and died.
3. My opponent says that I cheated on my taxes. I _____ that charge, and I will prove him wrong.
4. Their predictions about the election results were not very accurate because they _____ too few people in advance.
5. Last year, the Freedom Party _____ giving medical treatment even to people who could not pay for it.

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

In the history of U.S. presidential *elections*, the year 1876 stands out as one of the oddest. That year, *polls* suggested that one person had won the popular vote but another had won more official electoral votes—just as happened in the year 2000. In 1876, however, the election was so *bitterly contested* that a special electoral commission was given the *authority* to determine which *candidate*—Republican Rutherford B. Hayes or

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Democrat Samuel J. Tilden—had won. This commission represented a *coalition* of interests. The Democrats favored this because otherwise the head of the Senate, Republican Thomas Ferry, would probably have been allowed to declare the winner. In the end, the Democrats were disappointed, as the commission *advocated* the Republican cause. The situation was not settled until March 2 of 1877, only three days before the scheduled *inauguration* of a new president—Hayes, **as it turned out**. Only then did America find out who its new leader would be. Americans seem not to have learned many lessons from 1876, however, because in 2000 there was still no official *policy* on how to settle an election that hung on a few contested votes. The problem was settled (by the Supreme Court) much faster in 2000, but still, no real system had been set up to deal with the situation.

Bonus Structure—
As it turned out *is an adverbial clause indicating an eventual resolution of a long-standing problem.*

1. In what way was the 1876 election even odder than that in 2000?
   a. It happened much earlier.
   b. It involved only two major candidates.
   c. One person won the popular vote and another won the electoral vote.
   d. The uncertainty over who would win the presidency lasted many months.

2. Who decided the outcome of the 1876 election?
   a. a special electoral commission
   b. Thomas Ferry
   c. the Supreme Court
   d. Rutherford B. Hayes

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