400 MUST HAVE WORDS FOR THE TOEFL

400 Must Have Words for the TOEFL LESSON 15 – Social Inequality Vocabulary Test

12 questions · Choose the correct answer. Online test and answer key with explanations:
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Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 12

1. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

During the trial, the defense lawyer _____ each claim with an opposite charge.
A) biased **B)** countered
C) de facto **D)** notion
E) paradigm

2. The basketball coach was naturally _____ toward the taller players.
A) biased **B)** counter
C) de facto **D)** notion
E) paradigm

3. After we saw the fancy car that the Jacobses bought, we gave up the _____ that they could not afford the basic things in life.
A) biased **B)** counter
C) de facto **D)** notion
E) paradigm

4. The battle was successful, as judged by the prevailing _____ of that era.
A) biased **B)** counter
C) de facto **D)** notion
E) paradigm

5. Even though Jovie was a cleaner, not a nanny, she was the baby's _____ caregiver because his parents worked so many hours.
A) biased **B)** counter
C) de facto **D)** notion
E) paradigm

6. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word.

amend
A) relieve
B) allow to operate freely
C) leave as is
D) unbiased
E) by making careful choices

7. burden
A) relieve
B) allow to operate freely
C) leave as is
D) unbiased
E) by making careful choices

8. oppress
A) relieve
B) allow to operate freely
C) leave as is
D) unbiased
E) by making careful choices

9. indiscriminately
A) relieve
B) allow to operate freely
C) leave as is
D) unbiased
E) by making careful choices

10. prejudiced
A) relieve
B) allow to operate freely
C) leave as is
D) unbiased
E) by making careful choices

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

Nelson Mandela devoted his life to fighting **prejudice** in South Africa. Mandela traveled throughout his state, organizing a fight against **discriminatory** laws and racial **bias**. He encouraged civil disobedience as a tool against the **oppression** of Blacks. As deputy president of the African National Congress, Mandela encouraged his fellow citizens to challenge the prevailing **paradigm** of power. Mandela believed that prejudice **burdened** not only the oppressed but also the oppressors.

The government **countered** Mandela's activities with a criminal conviction. Still, Mandela's **de facto** leadership gained him respect and authority among his fellow citizens. Mandela's courage and popularity worried the ruling class, who did not want to share power. What's more, they refused to **amend** the state's laws. So when Mandela returned from an overseas trip to gain support for his cause in 1962, he was arrested, jailed, and sentenced to life in prison for various crimes.

This only fueled Mandela's **notions** about inequality and justice. He took his demands to jail, where he demanded the same dress and safety gear for Black prisoners as for White prisoners. After 27 years in prison, Mandela was released, returning immediately to public life. In 1994, he was elected the president of South Africa.

***Bonus Structure*— The ruling class** *means those who held power mostly because of the families they*

were born into.

11. Which of the following best expresses the essential information of this passage?

A) Nelson Mandela used illegal means to achieve his ends.

B) Nelson Mandela fought prejudice in South Africa.

C) Nelson Mandela inspired Blacks around the world.

D) Nelson Mandela was driven primarily by his religious beliefs.

12. In the passage, the word **amend** is closest in meaning to _____.

A) ignore **B)** write down

C) change **D)** discuss

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