

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS

The second section of the test is used to measure your knowledge and ability related to structure and written expressions. Knowing the strategies for this section will be very important but with more practices, you will be able to solve the questions in the assigned time. You will be given only 25 minutes to answer 40 questions in this part of the test.



In section two of the test, you will find two parts which are divided into structure and written expressions.



STRUCTURE

In this part of section two, you will find multiple choices questions where you will be required to choose the best answer to fill in the blanks in the questions.

Example from the paper TOEFL test:

For the investor who _____ money, silver or bonds are good options.

- (A) has very little
- (B) has so little a
- (C) has so few

In this sentence, you will see that the sentence has the subject the investor and the verb are. You can use the words before and after the blank as your clue to help you answering the question.

As you're going through the questions below, select the appropriate answer for each by clicking on it. When you have answered all the questions, check the answers at the end of the page.

Now begin work on the questions.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1

1. Vegetables are an excellent source _____ vitamins.
A. have
B. of
C. where
D. contain

2. Microscopes make small things appear larger than _____.
A. really are
B. are really
C. are they really
D. they really are

3. The city of Montreal _____ on an island in the Saint Lawrence River.
A. was built
B. has built
C. that built
D. built

4. A singer's struggle to succeed in popular music is the kind of story _____ a fascinating film could be made.
A. with
B. by

C. for whom
D. about which



WRITTEN EXPRESSION

In this part of the test, you will need to find the incorrect part of the sentence. The options are underlined.

Let's practice!

In questions below, each sentence has four highlighted words or phrases. The four highlighted parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one highlighted word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

Example

A large number of automobile part are now made of plastic instead of steel.

A

B

C

D

The correct choice is B.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 2

1. When a severe ankle injury forced herself to give up reporting in 1926, Margaret
A B C
Mitchell began writing her novel, Gone with the Wind.
D
2. The pineapple, a fruit grow in tropical climates throughout the world, is native to parts of
A B C D
South America.
3. Canals are artificial waterways, often constructed either to transport heavy loads or
A B
to delivering water to cities and farms.
C D

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS

STRATEGIES

There are several important strategies in this section. Make sure that you understand each strategy to help you analyze the questions and find the correct answer.

STRATEGY 1: MAKE SURE THE SENTENCE HAS SUBJECT AND VERB

A sentence in English should have a subject and a verb. In the TOEFL test, the most common questions have to do with subjects and verbs; perhaps the sentence is missing either the subject or the verb or both, or perhaps the sentence has an extra subject or verb.

Example 1 :

..... was backed up for miles on the freeway.

- (a) Yesterday
- (b) In the morning
- (c) Traffic
- (d) Cars

In this example you should notice immediately that there is a verb (was), but there is no subject. Answer (C) is the best answer because it is a singular subject that agrees with the singular verb was. Answer (A), yesterday, and answer (B), in the morning, are not subjects, so they are not correct. Although answer (D), Cars, could be a subject, it is not correct because cars is plural and it does not agree with the singular verb was.

Example 2:

The boy going to the movies with a friend.

- (a) He is
- (b) He always was
- (c) Is relaxing
- (d) Will be

This sentence has a subject (boy) and has part of a verb (going) ; to be correct, some form of the verb be is needed to make the sentence complete. Answer (A) and (B) are incorrect because the sentence already has a subject (boy) and does not need the extra subject he. Answer (C) is incorrect because relaxing is an extra verb part that is unnecessary because of going. Answer (D) is the best answer; will be together with going is a complete verb.

EXERCISE

Underline the subjects once and the verb twice in each of the following sentence. Then indicate if the sentence are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. _____ Last week went fishing for trout at the nearby mountain lake.
2. _____ A schedule of the day's events can be obtained at the front desk.
3. _____ A job on the day shift or the night shift at the plant available.
4. _____ The new computer program has provides a variety of helpful applications.
5. _____ The box can be opened only with a special screwdriver.
6. _____ The assigned text for history class it contains more than twenty chapters.
7. _____ The papers in the wastebasket should be emptied into the trash can outside.
8. _____ Departure before dawn on a boat in the middle of the harbor.
9. _____ Yesterday found an interesting article on pollution
10. _____ The new machine is processes 50 percent more than the previous machine.

STRATEGY 2:
PAY ATTENTION TO PART OF SPEECH

Parts of Speech

NOUN
Name of a person, place, thing or idea.
Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope
- *Mary* uses a blue *pen* for her *notes*.

PRONOUN
A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition.
Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those
- I want *her* to dance with *me*.

ADJECTIVE
Describes, modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.
Examples: cold, happy, young, two, fun
- The *little* girl has a *pink* hat.

VERB
Shows an action or a state of being.
Examples: go, speak, eat, live, are, is
- I *listen* to the word and then *repeat* it.

ADVERB
Modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells how (often), where, when.
Examples: slowly, very, always, well, too
- *Yesterday*, I ate my lunch *quickly*.

PREPOSITION
Shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word.
Examples: at, on, in, from, with, about
- I left my keys *on* the table *for* you.

CONJUNCTION
Joins two words, ideas, phrases together and shows how they are connected.
Examples: and, or, but, because, yet, so
- I was hot *and* tired *but* still finished it.

INTERJECTION
A word or phrase that expresses a strong emotion. It is a short exclamation.
Examples: Ouch! Hey! Oh! Watch out!
- *Wow!* I passed my English exam.

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. An individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances. Understanding parts of speech is essential for determining the correct definition of a word when using the dictionary.

Below is a list of common suffixes (word endings) that help indicate what part of speech a word is. Sometimes a word can be identified as a noun, adjective, adverb, or verb by its suffix.

NOUNS

Suffix	Example
ion, sion, tion	population
acy	accuracy
age	image
ance, ence	permanence
hood	childhood
ar, or	scholar, doctor
ism	socialism
ist	artist
ment	government
ness	Happiness
y	beauty
ity	reality, capacity

ADJECTIVES

Suffix	Example
Al	natural
Ful	beautiful
Ly	friendly
Ic	chronic
Ish	childish
Like	childlike
Ous	populous, numerous
Y	happy
Ate	accurate
able, ible	capable, terrible

VERBS

Suffix	Example
ify	beautify
ate	populate
ize	realize
en	widen, lengthen

ADVERBS

Suffix	Example
Ly	happily, readily, beautifully

NOUN FOR PERSON

Suffix	Example
er	teacher, driver, singer

Note:

An interjection is a word used to express emotion. It is often followed by an exclamation point.

EXERCISE

1. One important branch of linguistics is semantics, which analysis the meaning of words.
A B C D
2. Unlike folk dancers, which are the product of a single culture, ballet is an international art form.
A B C D
3. Black bears can move rapidly when necessary and are skillful tree-climbers for their size and weigh.
A B C D
4. Liberal arts colleges cultivate general intellectually abilities rather than technical or professional skills.
A B C D
5. Goats are extremely destruction to natural vegetation, and are often responsible for soil erosion.
A B C D