Writing: Original Classroom Practice

TOEFL iBT · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
chunks /tʃʌŋks/	Put the **chunks** in order to make a sentence.
statement /ˈsteɪtmənt/	“The room is empty” is a **statement**. “The room is empty”
verb /vɜːb/	“Arrived” is a **verb**. “Arrived”
question word /ˈkwestʃn wɜːd/	“When” is a **question word** that asks about time. “When”
subject /ˈsʌbdʒekt/	In “Tom runs”, Tom is the **subject**. “Tom runs” Tom
relative clause /ˈrelətɪv klɔːz/	“That I bought” is a **relative clause**. “That I bought”
modifies /ˈmɒdɪfaɪz/	In “a quiet room”, “quiet” **modifies** “room”. “a quiet room” “quiet” “room”
noun /naʊn/	“Dog” is a **noun**. “Dog”
predicate /ˈpredɪkət/	In “The dog barked loudly”, “barked loudly” is the **predicate**. “The dog barked loudly” “barked loudly”
main clause /meɪn klɔːz/	A **main clause** can stand alone as a sentence.
modal verb /ˈməʊdl vɜːb/	“Can”, “must” and “should” are each a **modal verb**. “Can”、“must” “should”
past participle /pæst pɑːˈtɪsɪpl/	“Eaten” is the **past participle** of “eat”. “Eaten” “eat”
passive voice /ˈpæsɪv vɔɪs/	“The cake was eaten” is in the **passive voice**. “The cake was eaten”
hypothetical /ˌhaɪpəˈθetɪkl/	“If I won the lottery…” describes a **hypothetical** situation. “If I won the lottery…”

Word	Example
article /ˈɑːtɪkl/	“A”, “an” and “the” are each an **article**. “A”、“an” “the”
contrast /ˈkɒntræst/	Use “however” to show a **contrast**. “however”

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