

FREE TOEFL 2026 PRACTICE MATERIAL

50 TOEFL Build a Sentence Questions PDF With Answers (2026)

Fifty items from the Reach120 bank with the answer and the grammar point printed under each one — and fifty different items from the ones on the question-bank page, so working through both gives you a hundred rather than the same fifty twice.

What is inside

- Fifty Build a Sentence items across the easy, medium and hard practice tiers, dealt evenly rather than taken from one tier.
- The accepted arrangement for every item — this is the one 2026 writing task with a real answer key.
- The grammar point behind each answer, so a wrong item tells you which pattern to work on rather than only that you got it wrong.
- A separate answer key section in the PDF, so the pack can be worked through on paper before anything is checked.

What it does not cover

- The other two writing tasks. Write an Email and Write for an Academic Discussion are open responses with no answer key; their prompts ship as their own packs.
- A timer. Reading fifty answers is a different skill from producing one arrangement under pressure, which is what the free drill is for.
- The fifty items already published on the Build a Sentence question-bank page. This pack is deliberately the next fifty.

DO IT SCORED, FOR FREE

Reading answers is not the same skill as producing them under time pressure. The same material runs scored, in the browser, with no card:

[Practise Build a Sentence, marked as you go —](https://www.reach120.com/toefl-build-a-sentence-practice)

<https://www.reach120.com/toefl-build-a-sentence-practice>

Every question in this file is also on the page it came from:

<https://www.reach120.com/downloads/toefl-build-a-sentence-pack>

WHERE THIS MATERIAL COMES FROM

This pack is generated from the live Reach120 question bank rather than written for the download, and the row ids that went into it are published in a manifest beside the file. That is what makes the provenance checkable instead of a sentence you have to take on trust.

Build a Sentence items, with answers

Cover the answer, arrange the words into one sentence that answers the speaker, then check. The grammar point under each answer is the pattern the item is really testing.

Easy items

Difficulty labels are Reach120 practice settings, not ETS levels.

1. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Tell me about the program.

which covers course is popular whom The science

Answer: The course which covers science is popular.

Relative clause with "which": "Which" introduces a relative clause describing a thing or concept. Place it directly after the noun being described.

Use "which" for things: The item WHICH has a quality...

2. Question Formation

Speaker: You seem curious about the schedule.

starts when know Do does the meeting you

Answer: Do you know when the meeting starts?

Embedded question word order: In embedded questions, use statement word order after the question word. The subject comes before the verb, not after it.

Do you know WHERE she IS? (not "where is she")

3. Question Formation

Speaker: I need some information.

you the library where is tell me Can does

Answer: Can you tell me where the library is?

Indirect question formation: Indirect questions start with a polite phrase, then use a question word followed by statement word order (Subject + Verb).

Could you tell me + question word + Subject + Verb?

4. Question Formation

Speaker: I forgot the assignment.

the teacher to what Did do explain does

Answer: Did the teacher explain what to do?

Embedded question word order: In embedded questions, use statement word order after the question word. The subject comes before the verb, not after it.

Do you know WHERE she IS? (not "where is she")

5. Question Formation

Speaker: There is a new restaurant.

you lunch menu their Have does tried special

Answer: Have you tried their special lunch menu?

Indirect question formation: Indirect questions start with a polite phrase, then use a question word followed by statement word order (Subject + Verb).

Could you tell me + question word + Subject + Verb?

6. Question Formation

Speaker: I want to go shopping.

know did you has sales which Do store

Answer: Do you know which store has sales?

Embedded question word order: In embedded questions, use statement word order after the question word. The subject comes before the verb, not after it.

Do you know WHERE she IS? (not "where is she")

7. Question Formation

Speaker: Someone called earlier.

she why does today she called Did mention

Answer: Did she mention why she called today?

Embedded question word order: In embedded questions, use statement word order after the question word. The subject comes before the verb, not after it.

Do you know WHERE she IS? (not "where is she")

8. Question Formation

Speaker: I am looking for a class.

is best which you Can did course recommend

Answer: Can you recommend which course is best?

Indirect question formation: Indirect questions start with a polite phrase, then use a question word followed by statement word order (Subject + Verb).

Could you tell me + question word + Subject + Verb?

9. Question Formation

Speaker: I need directions.

show me how you does there to get Could

Answer: Could you show me how to get there?

Indirect question formation: Indirect questions start with a polite phrase, then use a question word followed by statement word order (Subject + Verb).

Could you tell me + question word + Subject + Verb?

10. Question Formation

Speaker: The package arrived.

you it was delivered did when remember Do

Answer: Do you remember when it was delivered?

Embedded question word order: In embedded questions, use statement word order after the question word. The subject comes before the verb, not after it.

Do you know WHERE she IS? (not "where is she")

11. Modal Verbs

Speaker: I am tired today.

now a short should rest You would take

Answer: You should take a short rest now.

Modal verb: should + base verb: "Should" expresses advice or recommendation and is followed by the base form of the verb, never past tense or infinitive with "to."

should + base verb: You should STUDY (not "should studied").

12. Modal Verbs

Speaker: The test is tomorrow.

material

the review

must

We

tonight

should

study

Answer: We must study the review material tonight.

Modal verb: must + base verb: "Must" expresses strong obligation or necessity. It is followed directly by the base form of the verb.

must + base verb: You must FINISH (not "must to finish").

13. Modal Verbs

Speaker: I want to help.

shelter

at

could

must

volunteer

the local

You

Answer: You could volunteer at the local shelter.

Modal verb: could + base verb: "Could" expresses possibility or suggestion. Like all modals, it takes the base verb form. Adverbs go between modal and main verb.

could + base verb: We could VISIT (not "could to visit").

14. Modal Verbs

Speaker: What about dinner?

pizza

some

order

tonight

might

should

We

Answer: We might order some pizza tonight.

Modal verb: might + base verb: "Might" expresses uncertain possibility. It takes the base form and adverbs usually come between might and the verb.

might + base verb: They might ARRIVE (not "might arriving").

15. Modal Verbs

Speaker: I have a headache.

water

must

plenty of

You

should

drink

today

Answer: You should drink plenty of water today.

Modal verb: should + base verb: "Should" expresses advice or recommendation and is followed by the base form of the verb, never past tense or infinitive with "to."

should + base verb: You should STUDY (not "should studied").

16. Modal Verbs

Speaker: How can I improve?

might

speaking

could

You

practice

English

daily

Answer: You could practice speaking English daily.

Modal verb: could + base verb: "Could" expresses possibility or suggestion. Like all modals, it takes the base verb form.

Adverbs go between modal and main verb.

could + base verb: We could VISIT (not "could to visit").

17. Modal Verbs

Speaker: I need advice.

should

would

a professional

soon

consult

You

with

Answer: You should consult with a professional soon.

Modal verb: should + base verb: "Should" expresses advice or recommendation and is followed by the base form of the verb, never past tense or infinitive with "to."

should + base verb: You should STUDY (not "should studied").

Medium items

Difficulty labels are Reach120 practice settings, not ETS levels.

18. Basic SVO

Speaker: What did you learn today?

chemical

the

carefully

complex

being

studied

equations

I

Answer: I carefully studied the complex chemical equations.

SVO with adverbial modifiers: When adverbs modify the verb, they typically come before the main verb or after the object. Manner adverbs often follow the object.

Subject + adverb + Verb + Object, or Subject + Verb + Object + adverb.

19. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What makes a good team?

well

communicates

better results

A

achieves

that

who

team

Answer: A team that communicates well achieves better results.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

20. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Who is your best friend?

friend lives who calls me My in Boston which every week

Answer: My friend who lives in Boston calls me every week.

Relative clause with "who": "Who" introduces a relative clause describing a person. The clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies and contains its own verb.

Use "who" for people: The person WHO does something...

21. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What event is happening?

concert which who starts jazz musicians The at eight features

Answer: The concert which features jazz musicians starts at eight.

Relative clause with "which": "Which" introduces a relative clause describing a thing or concept. Place it directly after the noun being described.

Use "which" for things: The item WHICH has a quality...

22. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Tell me about the company.

recently expanded develops its operations who firm that software The

Answer: The firm that develops software recently expanded its operations.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

23. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Which book did you enjoy?

novel explored whom The that my perspective human nature changed

Answer: The novel that explored human nature changed my perspective.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

24. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Who taught you to cook?

chef in Paris opened The trained a restaurant which who

Answer: The chef who trained in Paris opened a restaurant.

Relative clause with "who": "Who" introduces a relative clause describing a person. The clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies and contains its own verb.

Use "who" for people: The person WHO does something...

25. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What building is that?

attracts houses museum The many visitors ancient artifacts which who

Answer: The museum which houses ancient artifacts attracts many visitors.

Relative clause with "which": "Which" introduces a relative clause describing a thing or concept. Place it directly after the noun being described.

Use "which" for things: The item WHICH has a quality...

26. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Tell me about the problem.

issue we discussed that immediate attention who The requires yesterday

Answer: The issue that we discussed yesterday requires immediate attention.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

27. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Who is your doctor?

which recommended examined further testing me who The specialist

Answer: The specialist who examined me recommended further testing.

Relative clause with "who": "Who" introduces a relative clause describing a person. The clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies and contains its own verb.

Use "who" for people: The person WHO does something...

28. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What assignment is due?

must be submitted which who The paper climate data analyzes Friday

Answer: The paper which analyzes climate data must be submitted Friday.

Relative clause with "which": "Which" introduces a relative clause describing a thing or concept. Place it directly after the noun being described.

Use "which" for things: The item WHICH has a quality...

29. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Which candidate did well?

leadership skills which impressed The applicant who the panel
demonstrated

Answer: The applicant who demonstrated leadership skills impressed the panel.

Relative clause with "who": "Who" introduces a relative clause describing a person. The clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies and contains its own verb.

Use "who" for people: The person WHO does something...

30. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What technology do you use?

considerable time automates saves us who reporting that software The

Answer: The software that automates reporting saves us considerable time.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

31. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Tell me about your school.

university offers talented students The whom that scholarships attracts

Answer: The university that offers scholarships attracts talented students.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

32. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Who manages the project?

director

which

ensures

The

oversees

quality standards

production

who

Answer: The director who oversees production ensures quality standards.

Relative clause with "who": "Who" introduces a relative clause describing a person. The clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies and contains its own verb.

Use "who" for people: The person WHO does something...

33. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What made the event special?

energized

rock music

band

The

played

the entire crowd

which

who

Answer: The band which played rock music energized the entire crowd.

Relative clause with "which": "Which" introduces a relative clause describing a thing or concept. Place it directly after the noun being described.

Use "which" for things: The item WHICH has a quality...

Hard items

Difficulty labels are Reach120 practice settings, not ETS levels.

34. Basic SVO

Speaker: What does your father collect?

collects

rare

around the world

passionately

He passionately

stamps

vintage

from

Answer: He passionately collects rare vintage stamps from around the world.

Complex SVO with multiple modifiers: With multiple modifiers, adjectives precede nouns, adverbs go near verbs, and prepositional phrases come at the end of the clause.

Build outward: Subject + Verb + Object, then add modifiers around each part.

35. Basic SVO

Speaker: What did the researchers publish?

published

a major journal

recently

in

They recently

study

groundbreaking

a

Answer: They recently published a groundbreaking study in a major journal.

Complex SVO with multiple modifiers: With multiple modifiers, adjectives precede nouns, adverbs go near verbs, and prepositional phrases come at the end of the clause.

Build outward: Subject + Verb + Object, then add modifiers around each part.

36. Basic SVO

Speaker: How does the system work?

seconds

data requests

within

It automatically

incoming

all

processes

automatically

Answer: It automatically processes all incoming data requests within seconds.

Complex SVO with multiple modifiers: With multiple modifiers, adjectives precede nouns, adverbs go near verbs, and prepositional phrases come at the end of the clause.

Build outward: Subject + Verb + Object, then add modifiers around each part.

37. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Tell me about your advisor.

who

professor

supervised

research

published

the findings internationally

The professor

my thesis

Answer: The professor who supervised my thesis research published the findings internationally.

Relative clause with "who": "Who" introduces a relative clause describing a person. The clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies and contains its own verb.

Use "who" for people: The person WHO does something...

38. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What makes your company special?

won

several industry awards

that

product

team

developed

the innovative

The team

Answer: The team that developed the innovative product won several industry awards.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

39. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Which course is most difficult?

requires

extensive

which

laboratory work

subject

most undergraduate students

The subject

challenges

Answer: The subject which requires extensive laboratory work challenges most undergraduate students.

Relative clause with "which": "Which" introduces a relative clause describing a thing or concept. Place it directly after the noun being described.

Use "which" for things: The item WHICH has a quality...

40. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Who organized the event?

all expectations

fundraiser

exceeded

The committee

the annual

committee

that

planned

Answer: The committee that planned the annual fundraiser exceeded all expectations.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

41. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What machine impressed you?

which

operates with

complex

The robot

performs

surgical procedures

remarkable precision

robot

Answer: The robot which performs complex surgical procedures operates with remarkable precision.

Relative clause with "which": "Which" introduces a relative clause describing a thing or concept. Place it directly after the noun being described.

Use "which" for things: The item WHICH has a quality...

42. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Who designed this building?

who

architect

the modern

received

created

The architect

international recognition

campus library

Answer: The architect who created the modern campus library received international recognition.

Relative clause with "who": "Who" introduces a relative clause describing a person. The clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies and contains its own verb.

Use "who" for people: The person WHO does something...

43. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Tell me about the program.

significant

gained

initiative

public support recently

environmental concerns

addresses

The initiative

that

Answer: The initiative that addresses environmental concerns gained significant public support recently.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

44. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Which employee received a promotion?

consistently

delivered

earned

manager

who

excellent results

The manager

a well-deserved promotion

Answer: The manager who consistently delivered excellent results earned a well-deserved promotion.

Relative clause with "who": "Who" introduces a relative clause describing a person. The clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies and contains its own verb.

Use "who" for people: The person WHO does something...

45. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What study was published?

health correlations

surprising

research

revealed

The research

examined

that

dietary habits

Answer: The research that examined dietary habits revealed surprising health correlations.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

46. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Who treated the patient?

who

the young patient

the delicate

surgeon

operation

performed

saved

The surgeon

Answer: The surgeon who performed the delicate operation saved the young patient.

Relative clause with "who": "Who" introduces a relative clause describing a person. The clause comes immediately after the noun it modifies and contains its own verb.

Use "who" for people: The person WHO does something...

47. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What law was passed?

which

endangered species

protects

received

bipartisan support

The legislation

legislation

overwhelming

Answer: The legislation which protects endangered species received overwhelming bipartisan support.

Relative clause with "which": "Which" introduces a relative clause describing a thing or concept. Place it directly after the noun being described.

Use "which" for things: The item WHICH has a quality...

48. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Which system is most reliable?

processes data

without significant errors

that

The network

transactions

network

millions of

handles

Answer: The network that handles millions of transactions processes data without significant errors.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

49. Relative Clauses

Speaker: Tell me about the documentary.

important

climate change

prompted

The film

which

global policy discussions

explored

film

Answer: The film which explored climate change prompted important global policy discussions.

Relative clause with "which": "Which" introduces a relative clause describing a thing or concept. Place it directly after the noun being described.

Use "which" for things: The item WHICH has a quality...

50. Relative Clauses

Speaker: What conference was most useful?

featured

leading researchers

symposium

over

five hundred participants

The symposium

that

attracted

Answer: The symposium that featured leading researchers attracted over five hundred participants.

Relative clause with "that": "That" introduces a defining relative clause for people or things. It identifies which specific noun is being discussed.

Use "that" to identify: The one THAT matches the description...

What this pack is, and is not

Every question in these files is a Reach120 practice item taken from the bank our learners practise against. None of them is a real TOEFL test question, and nothing here is published, licensed, endorsed or reviewed by ETS.

Format statements in this file carry the date the ETS 2026 test specifications were read. The specification is subject to minor revisions until the official launch, so a pack older than the material it samples is re-rendered rather than patched — which is why the cover carries a generation date.

Where a band appears beside a sample response it is a Reach120 estimate produced by our own scoring, never an ETS score. Word ranges are Reach120 pacing targets for practice, never requirements or limits.

The scored version of this material

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