



● **Sentence Completion 1** *(high-beginning level)*

**Directions:** Choose the best word(s) to complete each sentence.

1. The **kind** man paid for my ticket.  
A. simple  
B. angry  
C. kind  
D. funny
2. After John washed his car, it looked very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dirty  
B. sweet  
C. old  
D. clean
3. I am \_\_\_\_\_ because I did well on my math test.  
A. upset  
B. rough  
C. happy  
D. sad
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ shirt is too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. big ... crazy  
B. large ... big  
C. heavy ... small  
D. wet ... rainy
5. The library is a good place to \_\_\_\_\_ because it is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. study ... quiet  
B. eat ... hungry  
C. learn ... intelligent  
D. read ... open
6. I cannot sleep because my neighborhood is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happy  
B. average  
C. fun  
D. noisy
7. I always arrive to class twenty minutes \_\_\_\_\_ so that I have time to prepare.  
A. late  
B. early  
C. young  
D. old
8. The air is very \_\_\_\_\_, and there is \_\_\_\_\_ ice on the road.  
A. warm ... a large amount of  
B. cool ... many  
C. cold ... a lot of  
D. hot ... much
9. Turtles and snails do not move quickly. They are both \_\_\_\_\_ animals.  
A. quick  
B. slow  
C. dangerous  
D. strange
10. Paul and Marcus are \_\_\_\_\_. They have the same mother.  
A. women  
B. friends  
C. students  
D. brothers

## Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

The man paid for my ticket. This is a *kind* thing to do. **(C)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because *simple* means easy to understand. The man might have been easy to understand, but this does not affect his decision to pay for my ticket.

**(B)** is incorrect because *angry* means mad or upset. If the man were angry, he probably would not have done something nice, like paying for my ticket.

**(D)** is incorrect because *funny* means amusing or able to make people laugh. The man might have been good at making people laugh, but this does not affect his decision to pay for my ticket.

2) **D**

John washed his car. When you wash something, you make it look *clean*. Choice **(D)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because *dirty* is the opposite of clean. When you wash something, you make it clean, not dirty.

**(B)** is incorrect because *sweet* means tasting like sugar or candy. Washing a car would not make it taste like sugar. It only makes it clean.

**(C)** is incorrect because *old* is the opposite of new. Washing the car does not make it new or old. It only makes it clean.

3) **C**

In English, sometimes you need to say “well”. Other times, you need to say “good”.

For example:

John speaks English **well**.

You play tennis **well**.

We did **well** on the test.

Sometimes you need to say “good.”

For example:

John is **good** at soccer.

Oranges are **good**.

You did a **good** job.

The question says that I did well on the test. This means I did a good job on the test. When I do a good job, it makes me *happy*. Choice **(C)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because *upset* means angry or sad. This is not how I would feel if I did a good job. I would feel good or happy.

**(B)** is incorrect because *rough* means the opposite of smooth. This does not describe a kind of emotional feeling. The prompt talks about how I feel emotionally, not whether my skin feels rough or smooth to the touch.

**(D)** is incorrect because *sad* means unhappy or depressed. This is not how I would feel if I did a good job. I would feel good or happy.

4) **B**

In this question, we need to find words that mean the same thing. *Large and big* are the only words that mean the same thing. The *large* shirt is too *big*. Choice **(B)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because *big* and *crazy* do not mean the same thing. A big shirt would not be too crazy.

**(C)** is incorrect because *heavy and small* do not mean the same thing. A heavy shirt would probably not be small.

**(D)** is incorrect because *wet* and *rainy* do not mean the same thing. They are related, but they usually do not both describe shirts. They usually describe the weather. A shirt can be wet, but it cannot be rainy.

Remember that “**too**” can mean something that is excessive, or something that goes beyond what is right or what is needed.

For example:

The food is **too** hot. I cannot eat it.

The car is **too** expensive. I cannot buy it.

The rock is **too** heavy. I cannot lift it.

5) **A**

The library is a place where you can go to study or read. If the library is *quiet*, then this makes it a good place to *study*. This is because there is no noise to distract you. Choice **(A)** is correct.

**(B)** is incorrect because you should not *eat* at a library. Eating at a library is usually not allowed.

**(C)** is incorrect because although you can *learn* at a library, a library cannot be *intelligent*. Things that are not alive cannot be intelligent. A library is not alive, so it cannot be intelligent.

**(D)** is incorrect because if the library is *open*, that does not help you *read* better. Even though you can read at a library, you can also read somewhere else if the library is not open.

6) **D**

It is easy to sleep when it is quiet. It is hard to sleep when it is loud. If your neighborhood (the place where you live) is *noisy* or loud, it is difficult to sleep.

Choice **(D)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because you would not have trouble sleeping if your neighborhood were *happy*. This does not affect how well you sleep.

**(B)** is incorrect because you would not have trouble sleeping if your neighborhood were *average*. This does not affect how well you sleep.

**(C)** is incorrect because you would not have trouble sleeping if your neighborhood were *fun*. This does not affect how well you sleep.

7) **B**

When you arrive *early*, you have time to prepare. For example, if you arrive to work early, you can get your desk organized before you have to start work. If you arrive to the soccer game early, you can find your seat and get something to drink before the game starts. Choice **(B)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because *late* is the opposite of early. If you arrive late, you will not have extra time to prepare.

**(C)** is incorrect because *young* describes a person or animal that is not old. This word does not make sense in the context of the question. This word describes age, but not time itself.

**(D)** is incorrect because *old* describes a person or animal that is not young. This word does not make sense in the context of the question. This word describes age, but not time itself.

8) **C**

If there is *a lot of* ice on the road, it must be *cold* outside. Ice only forms in very cold conditions. Choice **(C)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because ice cannot form if it is *warm* outside. It must be cold for there to be ice on the road.

**(B)** is incorrect because ice cannot form if it is *cool* outside. Even though cool is close in meaning to “cold,” ice still will not form. It must be very cold in order for ice to form on the ground. Cold is more extreme than cool.

**(D)** is incorrect because ice cannot form if it is *hot* outside. It must be cold for there to be ice on the road.

9) **B**

Turtles are slow. Snails are slow. Turtles and snails are both *slow* animals. Choice **(B)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because *quick* is the opposite of slow. Snails and turtles are not quick animals.

**(C)** is incorrect because snails and turtles are not *dangerous*. They cannot hurt you.

**(D)** is incorrect because snails and turtles are not *strange*. They are common animals—you see them in a lot of places.

10) **D**

When two people have the same parents, they are either sisters or *brothers*. Sisters are girls with the same parents, and brothers are boys with the same parents. Sisters is not an available answer choice. Also, Paul and Marcus are usually boys' names, so they are brothers. Choice **(D)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Paul and Marcus are *women*. Even if you did not know that Paul and Marcus are boys' names, this still would not be the best answer choice. Not all women have the same parents.

**(B)** is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Paul and Marcus are *friends*. They might be friends, but not all friends have the same parents.

**(C)** is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Paul and Marcus are *students*. They might be students, but not all students have the same parents.