Sentence Completion 2 *(high-beginning level)*

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

1. After she completed the hard exercise class, Angie felt ______.
   A. strange  
   B. angry  
   C. tired  
   D. old

2. Elephants are ______. Ants are ______.
   A. big ... large  
   B. small ... big  
   C. tiny ... small  
   D. huge ... tiny

3. The rope is hard to cut because it is so ______.
   A. new  
   B. weak  
   C. sad  
   D. thick

4. This food tastes ______. It was prepared by ______ chef.
   A. great ... an excellent  
   B. delicious ... an angry  
   C. terrible ... a good  
   D. boring ... an interesting

5. The letter A is the ______ letter of the English alphabet.
   A. last  
   B. first  
   C. second  
   D. third

6. Although Mary tries to be on time for her class, she still arrives ______.
   A. late  
   B. great  
   C. silly  
   D. noisy

7. John got very ______ because Marcy broke his toy.
   A. hungry  
   B. upset  
   C. sleepy  
   D. slow

8. When I said the correct answer, the teacher told me that I was ______.
   A. right  
   B. wrong  
   C. bad  
   D. close

9. After working on it for days, Xavier finally finished the ______ puzzle. It was hard.
   A. easy  
   B. difficult  
   C. dangerous  
   D. wise

10. The ______ recipe has ______ ingredients.
    A. simple ... a lot  
    B. difficult ... few  
    C. complicated ... many  
    D. sweet ... bitter
Answers and Explanations

1) C
Angie completed a hard exercise class. If you exercise hard, you feel tired afterward. Therefore, Angie must feel *tired* after her workout. Choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because there is no reason why Angie would feel *strange* after doing exercise. This feeling has no relationship to exercising.

(B) is incorrect there is no reason why Angie would feel *angry* after doing exercise. This feeling has no relationship to exercising.

(D) is incorrect there is no reason why Angie would feel *old* after doing exercise. Age has no relationship to exercising.

2) D
Huge means very large. Tiny means very small. Huge ... tiny is correct because it means that elephants are very large and ants are very small, which is true. Choice (D) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because although elephants are *big*, ants are not *large*.

(B) is incorrect because elephants are not *small* and ants are not *big*.

(C) is incorrect because ants are ants are *small*, but elephants are not *tiny*.

3) D
A *thick* rope is difficult to cut because it has more material than a thin rope. It is usually more difficult to cut something that is thick versus something that is thin. Choice (D) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *new* rope can be thin and easy to cut.

(B) is incorrect because a *weak* rope is easy to cut.

(C) is incorrect because a rope cannot feel *sad*. Only living creatures can feel emotions like sadness, and ropes are not living creatures.

4) A
For this sentence to make sense, we need to find words that have the same charge, or feeling. Great and excellent are both positive, or good, words. If your food is great, the person who cooked it (the chef) is excellent. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because delicious is a positive word, while angry is a negative word. Also, there is no direct relationship between an angry chef and delicious food.

(C) is incorrect because terrible is a negative word, but good is a positive word.
(D) is incorrect because boring is a negative word, but interesting is usually a positive word. Also, “boring” is not a word that usually describes food.

5) B
The English alphabet starts with the letter A. Therefore, A is the first letter of the alphabet. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because the letter Z is the last letter of the alphabet.

(C) is incorrect because the letter B is the second letter of the alphabet.

(D) is incorrect because the letter C is the second letter of the alphabet.

6) A
The word “although” means that two things are related in a negative or opposite way. Mary tries to be on time, but she is not on time. If you are not on time, you are either early or late. “Early” is not an answer choice, so late must be correct. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because great does not form an opposite relationship with “on time.” Only “early” and “late” are opposites of “on time.”

(C) is incorrect because silly does not form an opposite relationship with “on time.” Only “early” and “late” are opposites of “on time.”

(D) is incorrect because noisy does not form an opposite relationship with “on time.” Only “early” and “late” are opposites of “on time.”

7) B
Because Marcy broke Johns toy, he feels angry or sad. Upset is another word for angry or sad. Therefore it explains how you John feels. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because John would not feel hungry as a result of someone breaking your toy.

(C) is incorrect because John would not feel sleepy as a result of someone breaking your toy.

(D) is incorrect because John would not feel slow as a result of someone breaking your toy.

8) A
Right is another way to say “correct.” If you say the correct answer to a question, you are right. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because wrong does not mean the same thing as “correct.” In fact, it means the opposite of correct.
(C) is incorrect because *bad* does not mean the same thing as “correct.”

(D) is incorrect because *close* does not mean the same thing as “correct.”

9) **B**

*Difficult* is another way to say “hard.” If the puzzle was hard, it was also difficult. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *easy* means the opposite of “hard.”

(C) is incorrect because *dangerous* does not mean the same thing as “hard.”

(D) is incorrect because *wise* does not mean the same thing as “hard.”

10) **C**

If something is complicated, it has many parts or is difficult to understand. A *complicated* recipe is probably difficult because it has *many* ingredients. Choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *simple* recipe would not have a *lot* of ingredients. Having too many ingredients would make it complicated.

(B) is incorrect because a *difficult* recipe would probably not have only a *few* ingredients. A difficult recipe would probably have a lot of ingredients.

(D) is incorrect because the number of ingredients does not affect whether a recipe is *sweet* or *bitter.*

This question uses the phrase "a lot of." This is used to talk about a large number of something. Here are more examples of words that talk about numbers.

- 1 = one, a, an, single
- 2 = two, a couple, a pair, double
- 3 = three, a few, several, a triple
- 4 = a few, several, multiple
- 5 = many, a few, some, multiple
- 6 = many, some
- Small numbers = few, a little, some
- Large numbers = many, a lot, a bunch

Also, remember the importance of context. Eight ingredients is a lot of ingredients for one recipe, but eight pages is not a lot of pages for one book.