



● **Sentence Completion 7** (*high-beginning level*)

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

1. Because it was getting _____, Kristi traded her car for a _____ one.
A. mad ... happy
B. new ... expensive
C. old ... new
D. fast ... slow
2. Although Marissa never wears makeup, I think she is _____.
A. crazy
B. friendly
C. strange
D. pretty
3. We visited many interesting _____ in the historic city.
A. deserts
B. museums
C. farms
D. forests
4. Blake is fifteen years old. He is _____.
A. a teenager
B. a baby
C. a man
D. an adult
5. The music is too _____! It is hurting my ears!
A. soft
B. good
C. fast
D. loud
6. Although Andy thinks tennis is _____, golf is his favorite _____.
A. boring ... football
B. fun ... sport
C. exciting ... time
D. interesting ... place
7. There are many fruits and vegetables for sale at the _____.
A. market
B. office
C. bank
D. hospital
8. Jacob and I _____ our money, but the _____ was still not enough.
A. lost ... cost
B. spent ... price
C. combined ... total
D. added ... tax
9. The movie is _____ at the beginning, but it is _____ at the end.
A. sweet ... sour
B. excellent ... great
C. sad ... happy
D. slow ... lazy
10. There are ten desks in the classroom, but there are only eight _____.
A. windows
B. chairs
C. teachers
D. lamps

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

To “trade” means to exchange one thing for another. Since Kristi's car was getting *old* cars to get *new* cars. When a car gets too old, you might not want to drive it anymore. You can trade it in for a new car that runs better and looks nicer. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because most cars already run on *gasoline*. You can trade your *poor* car, but it probably already runs on gasoline.

(B) is incorrect because you can trade your *new* car, but a new car is probably already *expensive*. There is no reason to trade for an expensive car if you already have one.

(D) is incorrect because you can trade your car for a *blue* car, but that is not why most people trade their cars. If you already have a *good* car, you probably do not want to trade it.

2) **D**

The word “although” sets up a negative or opposite relationship. Many people wear makeup to look better, but Marissa doesn't wear any makeup. If you think she is *pretty* even though she does not wear makeup, this is the opposite of what is expected. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because you might think Marissa is *crazy*, but this does not relate to her appearance. The correct answer choice must relate to her appearance in order to set up the opposite relationship we need.

(B) is incorrect because you might think Marissa is *friendly*, but this does not relate to her appearance. The correct answer choice must relate to her appearance in order to set up the opposite relationship we need.

(C) is incorrect because you might think Marissa is *strange*, but this does not relate to her appearance. The correct answer choice must relate to her appearance in order to set up the opposite relationship we need.

3) **B**

Museums is the only answer choice that makes sense. When you visit a new city, you can tour its various museums. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because you do not find *deserts* inside of a city. A city is a place where you find concrete, buildings, and people. Museums are buildings, so you can find museums in most cities.

(C) is incorrect because you do not find *farms* inside of a city. A city is a place where you find concrete, buildings, and people. Museums are buildings, so you can find museums in most cities.

(D) is incorrect because you do not find *forests* inside of a city. A city is a place where you find concrete, buildings, and people. Museums are buildings, so you can find museums in most cities.

4) **A**

A *teenager* is someone between the ages of thirteen and nineteen. If Blake is fifteen, then he falls between the ages of thirteen and nineteen. Therefore, he is a teenager. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because Blake is not a *baby*. Babies are much, much younger than fifteen.

(C) is incorrect because most people think that a *man* is someone older than Blake, who is only fifteen.

(D) is incorrect because most people think that an *adult* is someone older than Blake, who is only fifteen. According to the laws of the United States, an adult is at least eighteen years old.

5) **D**

If you listen to a sound (like music) that is very *loud*, it may hurt your ears. Choice (D) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *soft* music does not hurt your ears.

(B) is incorrect because *good* music does not hurt your ears.

(C) is incorrect because *fast* music does not hurt your ears.

6) **B**

The word “although” sets up a negative or opposite relationship. Andy thinks tennis is *fun*, but it is not his favorite *sport*. Golf is his favorite sport. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because golf and *football* are two different sports, so this answer choice does not make sense.

(C) is incorrect because golf and *time* are two completely different things, so this answer choice does not make sense.

(D) is incorrect because golf is not a *place*, so this answer choice does not make sense.

7) **A**

A *market* is a place where items such as fruits and vegetables are sold. If you are buying fruits and vegetables, you are probably buying them at some type of market. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because it is not likely that you would buy fruits or vegetables at an *office*. Offices do not usually sell items in general, so they definitely do not sell fruits and vegetables specifically.

(C) is incorrect because it is not likely that you would buy fruits or vegetables at a *bank*. Banks do not usually sell items in general, so they definitely do not sell fruits and vegetables specifically.

(D) is incorrect because it is not likely that you would buy fruits or vegetables at a *hospital*. Hospitals do not usually sell items in general, so they definitely do not sell fruits and vegetables specifically.

8) **C**

When you *combine* two or more things, the result is the *total*. You can combine money to reach a new total. For example: Jacob has five dollars and I have seven dollars. If we combine our money, our total will be twelve dollars. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because there is no relationship between having *lost* your money and the *cost* of an item you wish to buy. If you lost your money, you will not be able to afford to buy anything at any cost.

(B) is incorrect because there is no relationship between having *spent* your money and the *price* of an item. If you spent all your money, you will not be able to afford to buy anything at any price.

(D) is incorrect because there is no relationship between *adding* money and the *tax* on an item. You can add your money to someone else's money, but that will not affect the tax on an item.

9) **C**

The word "but" sets up a negative or opposite relationship. *Sad* and *happy* are opposites, so they fit the pattern. If the movie is sad at first but happy in the end, then there is an opposite relationship between the beginning and the end. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because although *sweet* and *sour* are also opposites, they cannot be used to describe a movie.

(B) is incorrect because *excellent* and *great* are not opposites. They mean almost the same thing.

(D) is incorrect because *slow* and *lazy* are not opposites. They don't necessarily mean the same thing, but they still do not fit in the context of the prompt.

10) **B**

The word "but" sets up a negative or opposite relationship. We want to set up a relationship between ten desks and eight of something else. Desks are usually paired with *chairs*. Having ten desks and only eight chairs is the opposite of what is expected. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because it is not illogical or contradictory to have ten desks in a room and eight *windows*. The number of desks and windows in a room does not have to match.

(C) is incorrect because it is not illogical or contradictory to have ten desks in a room and eight *teachers*. The number of teachers and windows in a room does not have to match.

(D) is incorrect because it is not illogical or contradictory to have ten desks in a room and eight *lamps*. The number of desks and lamps in a room does not have to match.