



● **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 *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 John's toy, he feels angry or sad. *Upset* is another word for angry or sad. Therefore it explains how 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.