

• Sentence Completion 2 Level 3

**Directions:** Complete the sentence using the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The rope is hard to cut because it is so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. new  
B. weak  
C. sad  
D. thick
2. The food tastes \_\_\_\_\_. It was prepared by \_\_\_\_\_ chef.  
A. great ... an excellent  
B. delicious ... a bad  
C. terrible ... a good  
D. bad ... an excellent
3. Mary and Laura are \_\_\_\_\_ because they have the same father and mother.  
A. women  
B. friends  
C. sisters  
D. men
4. After she completed the hard exercise class, Angie felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strange  
B. angry  
C. tired  
D. old
5. After working on it for days, Xavier finally finished the \_\_\_\_\_ puzzle. It was hard.  
A. easy  
B. difficult  
C. dangerous  
D. wise
6. Elephants are \_\_\_\_\_. Ants are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. big ... large  
B. small ... big  
C. tiny ... small  
D. huge ... tiny
7. John got very \_\_\_\_\_ because Marcy broke his toy.  
A. hungry  
B. upset  
C. sleepy  
D. slow
8. Although Margo tries to be on time for her class, she still arrives \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. late  
B. great  
C. silly  
D. noisy
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ recipe has \_\_\_\_\_ ingredients.  
A. simple ... a lot  
B. difficult ... few  
C. complicated ... many  
D. sweet ... bitter
10. When I said the correct answer, the teacher told me that I was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. right  
B. wrong  
C. bad  
D. close

## Answers and Explanations

1) 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.

2) A

For this sentence to make sense, we need to find words that have the same quality or feeling. *Great* and *excellent* are both positive 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.

3) C

When two people have the same parents, they are either *sisters* or brothers. Sisters are girls or women with the same parents, and brothers are boys or men with the same parents. Mary and Laura are usually girls or women names, so they are sisters. Choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because although Mary and Laura could be *women*, not all women have the same parents. Therefore, the fact that Mary and Laura are women is not related to the fact that they have the same father and mother.

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

(D) is incorrect because it Mary and Laura are almost always the names of women or girls, not the names of men. Furthermore, if they were men, it would not have anything to do with the fact that they have the same father and mother.

4) 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 direct relationship to exercising.

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

(D) is incorrect because *old* is not typically used to describe how one feels after completing a hard exercise class. *Old* is usually used to describe age, which does not have a direct relationship to exercising.

5) 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 not difficult, the opposite of "hard."

(C) is incorrect because *dangerous* means involving risk or likely to cause harm, which does not mean the same thing as "hard."

(D) is incorrect because *wise* means having knowledge from experience. This does not mean the same thing as "hard."

6) 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*.

**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. The desire to eat food is not related to having one's toys broken.

(C) is incorrect because John would not feel *sleepy*, or the need to sleep, as a result of someone breaking your toy. The desire to sleep is not related to having one's toys broken.

(D) is incorrect because John would not feel *slow* as a result of someone breaking your toy. The speed of one's motion is not related to having one's toys broken.

**8) 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."

**9) 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*.

These answer choices involve words that talk about counting and numbers. 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.

**10) 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 not right, the opposite of correct.

(C) is incorrect because *bad* means below an acceptable standard, unskillful, or morally unacceptable. It does not mean the same thing as "correct."

(D) is incorrect because *close* means near in space or time. It does not mean the same thing as "correct."