

• **Sentence Completion 3** 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 letter A is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter of the English alphabet.  
A. last  
B. first  
C. second  
D. third
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ woman has gray hair and many wrinkles. She was born many years ago.  
A. strong  
B. young  
C. old  
D. kind
3. Oranges and apples are \_\_\_\_\_. They are both \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. similar ... fruits  
B. special ... red  
C. identical ... different  
D. bad ... healthy
4. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ brings a hammer to work. He uses it every day.  
A. never  
B. always  
C. rarely  
D. sometimes
5. While walking together at night, the children hear a loud noise and get \_\_\_\_\_. They run away in search of a place to hide.  
A. angry  
B. excited  
C. scared  
D. tired
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ man is the only one who can lift the heavy rock.  
A. silly  
B. tall  
C. proud  
D. strong
7. Timothy is \_\_\_\_\_. He always gets good grades. He studies hard and always does his homework.  
A. smart  
B. funny  
C. tall  
D. popular
8. The animal looks \_\_\_\_\_. Tom has never seen one like it before.  
A. calm  
B. embarrassed  
C. strange  
D. disgusting
9. When the sun goes down, the sky gets \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. warm  
B. dark  
C. bright  
D. cloudy
10. We were driving east, but we needed to go the opposite way. So we turned around and drove \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. west  
B. north  
C. left  
D. right

**Answers and Explanations**

1) **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 *third* letter of the alphabet.

2) **C**

When some people get *old*, their hair turns gray and their skin becomes wrinkled. This is a natural part of aging. Also, the prompt tells us that the woman was born many years ago. Given this information, we can understand that she is probably old. Choice **(C)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because although the woman might be *strong*, we cannot tell from the question. We only know from the question that she has gray hair and wrinkled skin and that she was born many years ago.

**(B)** is incorrect because *young* is the opposite of old. We only know from the question that the woman has gray hair and wrinkled skin and that she was born many years ago.

**(D)** is incorrect because although the woman might be *kind*, we cannot tell from the question. We only know from the question that she has gray hair and wrinkled skin and that she was born many years ago.

3) **A**

If two things are *similar*, they have something in common. Apples and oranges are similar because they are both *fruits*. Choice **(A)** is correct.

**(B)** is incorrect because there is nothing in particular that make oranges and apples *special*. Also, oranges are not *red*.

**(C)** is incorrect because *identical* means that two things are exactly alike, but apples and oranges are *different* from each other.

**(D)** is incorrect because fruit is not *bad*. If they were bad, they would not be considered *healthy*, but would instead be unhealthy for you. The opposite is true. Fruit is good and healthy for you.

4) **B**

If Jim needs to use something every day, it makes sense for him to *always* bring it to work. This means that he brings it every day or all the time. Choice **(B)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because *never* means that something doesn't happen at all. This is the opposite of "every day" or "always."

**(C)** is incorrect because *rarely* means that something happens very seldom or not often.

**(D)** is incorrect because *sometimes* means that something doesn't happen all the time, only some of the time.

5) **C**

The children are walking alone at night and hear a loud noise. When you are alone at night, loud noises can be scary. Using this information, we can understand that the children are *scared* of the noise, as they away in search of a place to hide. Choice **(C)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because you do not run away and hide if you are *angry*.

**(B)** is incorrect because you do not run away and hide if you are *excited*.

**(D)** is incorrect because you do not run away and hide if you are *tired*.

6) **D**

Someone who is *strong* can lift a lot of weight. If something is very heavy, only a strong person can lift it. Choice **(D)** is correct.

**(A)** is incorrect because a *silly* person, or someone who is funny, may able to lift a lot of weight, but this characteristic does not directly affect whether or not he or she is able to do so. Only a person's strength determines whether or not he or she can lift a weight.

**(B)** is incorrect because a *tall* person may able to lift a lot of weight, but this characteristic does not directly affect whether or not he or she is able to do so. Only a person's strength determines whether or not he or she can lift a weight, which may be independent of their height.

(C) is incorrect because a *proud* person, or someone who is very pleased with himself or herself, may be able to lift a lot of weight, but this characteristic does not directly affect whether or not he or she is able to do so. Only a person's strength determines whether or not he or she can lift a weight.

7) A

*Smart* students usually perform well in school. If Timothy gets good grades, studies hard, and always does his homework, then it makes sense to say that he is smart. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because although Timothy might be *funny*, or have a sense of humor, we cannot make this inference from the information in the sentence.

(C) is incorrect because although Timothy might be *tall*, we cannot make this inference from the information in the sentence.

(D) is incorrect because although Timothy might be *popular*, or liked by many people, we cannot make this inference from the information in the sentence.

8) C

Something that is *strange* has a different, unexpected, or out-of-the-ordinary characteristic that sets it apart from other things. If the animal looks different from any creature Tom has seen before, then it probably looks *strange*. Choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because the sentence does not provide information to make us think that the animal looks *calm* (not violent or without strong emotion).

(B) is incorrect because we do not generally assume that animals other than humans can feel embarrassment. To look *embarrassed* means to appear self-conscious or ashamed. Even if Tom thought that the animal looked embarrassed, there is not information in the sentence to make this inference.

(D) is incorrect because the sentence does not provide information to make us think that the animal looks *disgusting* (gross, sickening, or unacceptable).

9) B

The sun makes the sky light up. When the sun goes down, part of the sky no longer receives light. Therefore, when the sun goes down the sky gets *dark*. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because the sky does not necessarily get *warm* when the sun sets.

(C) is incorrect because the sky does not necessarily get *bright* when the sun sets.

(D) is incorrect because the sky does not necessarily get *cloudy* when the sun sets.

10) A

The word *but* means that two things are related in a negative or opposite way. East is the opposite of *west*. If you are traveling east and you turn around, you will be traveling west. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *north* is a direction word, but it is not the opposite of "east."

(C) is incorrect because *left* is a direction word, but it is not the opposite of "east."

(D) is incorrect because *right* is a direction word, but it is not the opposite of "east."