

Name_	
Date	

• Sentence Completion 1 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 man paid for my ticket.	6.	I am because I did well on my math test.
	A. simpleB. angryC. kindD. funny		A. upsetB. roughC. happyD. sad
2.	I cannot sleep because my neighborhood is very	7.	Paul and Marcus are They have the same mother.
	A. happy B. average C. fun D. noisy		A. womenB. friendsC. studentsD. brothers
3.	After John washed his car, it looked very	8.	The air is very, and there is ice on the road.
	A. dirty B. sweet C. old D. clean		A. warm a large amount ofB. cool manyC. cold a lot ofD. hot much
4.	Turtles and snails do not move quickly. They are both animals.	9.	I always arrive to class twenty minutes so that I have time to prepare.
	A. quick B. slow C. fast D. small		A. late B. early C. old D. after
5.	The shirt is too	10	The library is a good place to because it is very
	A. big crazy B. large big C. heavy small D. wet rainy		A. study quiet B. eat hungry C. learn intelligent D. read open

Answers and Explanations

1) C

The man paid for my ticket. This is a kind thing to do. (C) is correct.

- (A) is incorrect because *simple* means easy to understand. The man might have been easy to understand, but this does not affect his decision to pay for my ticket.
- **(B)** is incorrect because *angry* means mad or upset. If the man were angry, he probably would not have done something nice like paying for my ticket.
- **(D)** is incorrect because *funny* means amusing or able to make people laugh. The man might have been good at making people laugh, but this does not affect his decision to pay for my ticket.

2) D

It is easy to sleep when it is quiet. It is hard to sleep when it is loud. If your neighborhood (the place where you live) is *noisy* or loud, it is difficult to sleep. Choice **(D)** is correct.

- (A) is incorrect because you would not have trouble sleeping if your neighborhood were *happy*. This does not affect how well you sleep.
- (B) is incorrect because you would not have trouble sleeping if your neighborhood were *average*. This does not affect how well you sleep.
- (C) is incorrect because you would not have trouble sleeping if your neighborhood were fun. This does not affect how well you sleep.

3) D

John washed his car. When you wash something, you make it look clean. Choice (D) is correct.

- (A) is incorrect because dirty is the opposite of clean. When you wash something, you make it clean, not dirty.
- **(B)** is incorrect because *sweet* means tasting like sugar or candy. Washing a car would not make it taste like sugar. It only makes it clean.
- (C) is incorrect because old is the opposite of new. Washing the car does not make it new or old. It only makes it clean.

4) E

The opposite of to move quickly is to be *slow*. Turtles are slow. Snails are slow. Turtles and snails are both *slow* animals. Choice **(B)** is correct.

- (A) is incorrect because quick is the opposite of slow. Snails and turtles are not quick animals.
- (C) is incorrect because fast means quick or the opposite of slow. Snails and turtles are not fast animals.
- (D) is incorrect because snails and turtles may be small animals, but this has nothing to do with the speed at which they move.

5) E

In this question, we need to find words that mean the same thing, since the word *too* in the sentence indicates that the two blanks are close in meaning. *Large* and *big* are the only words that mean the same thing. The *large* shirt is too *big*. Choice **(B)** is correct.

- (A) is incorrect because big and crazy do not mean the same thing. A big shirt would not be too crazy.
- (C) is incorrect because heavy and small do not mean the same thing. A heavy shirt would probably not be small.
- (**D**) is incorrect because *wet* and *rainy* do not mean the same thing. They are related, but they usually do not both describe shirts. They usually describe the weather. A shirt can be wet, but it cannot be rainy.

Remember that "too" can mean something that is excessive, or something that goes beyond what is right or what is needed.

For example:

The food is too hot. I cannot eat it.

The car is **too** expensive. I cannot buy it.

The rock is too heavy. I cannot lift it.

6) C

In English, sometimes you need to say "well". Other times, you need to say "good." For example:

John speaks English well. You play tennis well. We did well on the test.

Sometimes you need to say "good." For example: John is **good** at soccer. Oranges are **good**. You did a **good** job.

The question says that I did well on the test. This means I did a good job on the test. When I do a good job, it makes me happy. Choice (C) is correct.

- (A) is incorrect because upset means angry or sad. This is not how I would feel if I did a good job. I would feel good or happy.
- **(B)** is incorrect because *rough* means the opposite of smooth. This does not describe a kind of emotional feeling. The prompt talks about how I feel emotionally, not whether my skin feels rough or smooth to the touch.
- (D) is incorrect because sad means unhappy or depressed. This is not how I would feel if I did a good job. I would feel good or happy.

7) D

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. Paul and Marcus are usually boys' names, so they are brothers. Choice **(D)** is correct.

- (A) is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Paul and Marcus are *women*. Even if you did not know that Paul and Marcus are boys' names, this still would not be the best choice. Not all women have the same parents.
- (B) is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Paul and Marcus are *friends*. They might be friends, but not all friends have the same parents.
- (C) is incorrect because there is nothing in the question to suggest that Paul and Marcus are *students*. They might be students, but not all students have the same parents.

8) C

If there is a lot of ice on the road, it must be cold outside. Ice only forms in very cold conditions. Choice (C) is correct.

- (A) is incorrect because ice cannot form if it is warm outside. It must be cold for there to be ice on the road.
- **(B)** is incorrect because ice cannot form if it is *cool* outside. Even though cool is close in meaning to "cold," mere coolness is not a condition in which ice can form. It must be very cold in order for ice to form on the ground. Cold is more extreme than
- (D) is incorrect because ice cannot form if it is hot outside. It must be cold for there to be ice on the road.

9) B

When you arrive early, you have time to prepare. For example, if you arrive to work early, you can get your desk organized before you have to start work. Choice (B) is correct.

- (A) is incorrect because late is the opposite of early. If you arrive late, you will not have extra time to prepare.
- **(C)** is incorrect because *young* describes a person or animal that is not old. This word does not make sense in the context of the question. This word describes age, but not time.
- (**D**) is incorrect because *old* describes a person or animal that is not young. This word does not make sense in the context of the question. This word describes age, but not time.

10) A

The library is a place where you can go to study or read. If the library is *quiet*, then this makes it a good place to *study*. This is because there is no noise to distract you. Choice **(A)** is correct.

- (B) is incorrect because you should not eat at a library. Eating at a library is usually not allowed.
- **(C)** is incorrect because although you can *learn* at a library, a library cannot be *intelligent*. Things that are not alive cannot be intelligent. A library is not alive, so it cannot be intelligent.
- **(D)** is incorrect because if the library is *open*, that does not help you *read* better. Even though you can read at a library, you can also read somewhere else if the library is not open.