



● **Sentence Completion 7** *(low-intermediate level)*

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

1. The soft, fluffy couch is _____ than the cold, metal chair.
A. newer
B. better
C. less expensive
D. more comfortable
2. The white shoes are _____.
However, the red shoes are _____.
A. nice ... pretty
B. new ... old
C. dirty ... ugly
D. clean ... expensive
3. Vanessa broke the bowl, but she was able to _____ it.
A. take
B. cook
C. stir
D. fix
4. My pants are very _____, so I don't feel _____ in them.
A. pretty ... beautiful
B. tight ... comfortable
C. long ... short
D. large ... tired
5. Unfortunately, I _____ my leg.
A. shaved
B. broke
C. improved
D. strengthened
6. Lauren doesn't drink _____ because she thinks it tastes _____.
A. juice ... delicious
B. coffee ... bitter
C. soda ... fantastic
D. milk ... wonderful
7. Since the _____ is full, we will have to park the car somewhere else.
A. garage
B. house
C. automobile
D. trunk
8. I am not very hungry, so I am eating a _____ salad.
A. small
B. green
C. delicious
D. huge
9. Anika was _____ because she _____ the dress from the store without paying for it.
A. upset ... wore
B. guilty ... tried
C. arrested ... took
D. excited ... bought
10. _____ animals need to live in _____ cages.
A. small ... new
B. large ... big
C. strange ... weird
D. good ... huge

Answers and Explanations

1) **D**

The correct answer choice will set up an opposite relationship between the soft, fluffy couch and the cold, metal chair. The most logical answer is *more comfortable*. Things that are soft and fluffy tend to be more comfortable than things that are cold and hard like metal. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because the couch might be *newer*, but we cannot tell this from the question. We only know from the question that the couch is soft and fluffy and that the chair is cold and hard. The question does not talk about the ages of the furniture.

(B) is incorrect because the couch might be *better*, but we cannot tell this from the question. We only know from the question that the couch is soft and fluffy and that the chair is cold and hard. The question does not talk about the quality of the furniture.

(C) is incorrect because the couch might be *less expensive*, but we cannot tell this from the question. We only know from the question that the couch is soft and fluffy and that the chair is cold and hard. The question does not talk about the price of the furniture.

2) **B**

The word “however” means that two things are related in a negative or opposite way. The correct answer choice will set up an opposite relationship between the white shoes and the red shoes. Answer choice is the only answer choice that sets up an opposite relationship. If the white shoes are *new* and the red shoes are *old*, then they are opposite ages. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because it does not set up an opposite relationship. Shoes can be both *nice* and *pretty* at the same time.

(C) is incorrect because it does not set up an opposite relationship. Shoes can be both *dirty* and *ugly* at the same time.

(D) is incorrect because it does not set up an opposite relationship. Shoes can be both *clean* and *expensive* at the same time.

3) **D**

The main clue in this question is the word “broke.” Remember that the word “but” means that two things are related in a negative or opposite way. This means that the correct answer choice will involve an opposite relationship between the fact that Vanessa first broke the bowl and what she was able to do. If she first broke the bowl, she would be able to *fix* it later. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *take* does not set up the correct relationship with *broke*.

(B) is incorrect because *cook* does not set up the correct relationship with *broke*.

(C) is incorrect because *stir* does not set up the correct relationship with *broke*.

4) **B**

The word “so” means that two events progress in a logical way. The answer choice will involve a logical cause-and-effect relationship. If you wear pants that are too *tight*, you don't feel *comfortable* in them. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *pretty* does not set up the correct relationship with *beautiful*.

(C) is incorrect because *long* does not set up the correct relationship with *short*.

(D) is incorrect because *large* does not set up the correct relationship with *tired*.

5) **B**

The main clue in this question is “unfortunately.” This means that something bad has happened to my leg. If you *break* your leg, then you have damaged the bone inside. This is bad. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because if you *shave* your leg, this is not unfortunate or bad. In fact, it is very common. Many women shave their legs every day.

(C) is incorrect because if you *improve* your leg in some way, you make it better. This is not unfortunate or bad.

(D) is incorrect because if you *strengthen* your leg, you make it stronger. This is not unfortunate or bad.

6) **B**

The word “because” means that two events progress in a logical way. The answer choice will involve a logical cause-and-effect relationship between the taste of a beverage and why Lauren does not drink it. *Coffee* is usually a *bitter* drink. Many people add cream and sugar to it to make it sweeter. If coffee is too bitter for Lauren, she will not drink it. Choice (B) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Lauren will enjoy drinking *juice* if she thinks it tastes *delicious*.

(C) is incorrect because Lauren will enjoy drinking *soda* if she thinks it tastes *fantastic*.

(D) is incorrect because Lauren will enjoy drinking *milk* if she thinks it tastes *wonderful*.

7) **A**

The word “so” means that two events progress in a logical way. The answer choice will involve a logical cause-and-effect relationship that results in parking the car somewhere else. This means that the place where we normally park the car is full. You normally park your car in a *garage*. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because you cannot park a car in a *house*.

(C) is incorrect because you cannot park a car in an *automobile*.

(D) is incorrect because you cannot park a car in a *trunk*.

8) **A**

The word “so” means that two events progress in a logical way. The answer choice will involve a logical cause-and-effect relationship that results from not being hungry. Since I am not that hungry, a *small* salad is enough. Choice (A) is correct.

(B) is incorrect because my salad might be *green*, but we cannot tell from the question. We only know from the question that I am not very hungry, so we know I probably want a small salad. The question does not talk about the color of my salad.

(C) is incorrect because my salad might be *delicious*, but we cannot tell from the question. We only know from the question that I am not very hungry, so we know I probably want a small salad. The question does not talk about the taste of my salad.

(D) is incorrect because I would not eat a *huge* salad if I were not very hungry. A huge salad would be too much for me to eat.

9) **C**

The word “so” means that two events progress in a logical way. The answer choice will involve a logical cause-and-effect relationship. Stealing is against the law. If Anika *took* the dress without paying for it, then she broke the law. If she gets caught for her crime, she will be *arrested*, which means that the police will take her to jail. Choice (C) is correct.

(A) is incorrect because if Anika *wore* the dress without paying for it, she would not necessarily feel *upset*. Wearing the dress without paying for it would probably involve stealing, but sometimes people can steal without feeling upset or guilty about it. We don't know from the question if Anika would feel upset about stealing.

(B) is incorrect because Anika would not be *guilty* if she *tried* the dress on. You are allowed to try on the clothing you find in stores in order to see if it fits you properly.

(D) is incorrect because if Anika *bought* the dress without paying for it, that would not make logical sense. In order to buy something, you must pay for it.

10)**B**

The correct answer choice will involve a relationship between an animal and the type of cage it needs. A *large* animal needs a *big* cage. If a large animal has a small cage, the animal will not fit inside it. A large animal needs a large cage. “Large” and “big” are synonyms. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *small* animal does not need a *new* cage. The animal can use an old cage instead, regardless of its size.

(C) is incorrect because a *strange* animal does not need a *weird* cage. Even if an animal is strange, a normal cage is just fine.

(D) is incorrect because a *good* animal does not need a *huge* cage. If the animal is not huge, then a smaller cage will work.