Name_____
Date_____

• Antonyms 1 Level 1

Directions: *Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

1. UP

A. down
B. above
C. inside

2. GIVE

A. share
B. take
C. release

3. LARGE

A. huge
B. big
C. small

4. UNHAPPY

A. glad
B. sad
C. calm

5. ANGER

A. happiness
B. rage
C. stupidity

6. MIDNIGHT

A. evening
B. noon
C. yesterday

7. FAT

A. short
B. thick
C. skinny

8. BUY

A. sell
B. have
C. hold

9. QUIT

A. stop
B. end
C. start

10. TIGHT

A. free
B. loose
C. firm

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

The word *up* means toward the sky. When you throw a ball up in the air, you toss it above you. The opposite of up is toward the ground. Because *down* means toward the ground, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *above* means at a higher level or layer. This is almost the same as *up*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *inside* means situated within or in the middle of something. This is not the opposite of *up*.

2) **B**

The word *give* means to freely hand over something to someone else. When your friend places a pencil in your hand, he or she is giving you a pencil. The opposite of giving is receiving something from someone else. Because *take* means to gain possession of something, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *share* means to give a portion of something to someone else. This is almost the same as *give*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *release* means to set free or let something go. This is not the opposite of *give*, since releasing and giving both involve losing possession of something.

3) **C**

The word *large* means of great size. For example, a mountain is a very large object. The opposite of large is of a lesser or littler size. Because *small* means little or of a size that is less than normal, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *huge* means very big. This is almost the same as *large*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *big* means of great size. This is the same as *large*, not the opposite of it.

4) **A**

The word *unhappy* means sad or not happy. When one hears bad news, he or she becomes unhappy. The opposite of unhappy is happy. Because *glad* means happy or pleased, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *sad* means unhappy. This is the same as *unhappy*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *calm* means relaxed or free from stress. This is not the opposite of *unhappy*, because being calm is not the same as being happy.

5) **A**

The word *anger* means a strong feeling of annoyance or displeasure. When someone is mad or really upset, he or she is feeling anger. The opposite of anger is a feeling of pleasure or contentment. Because *happiness* is the state of being happy or feeling pleasure, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *rage* is violent, uncontrollable anger. This is almost the same as *anger*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *stupidity* is the state of being unintelligent or dumb. This is not the opposite of *anger*.

6) **B**

The word *midnight* means twelve o'clock at night. Monday turns to Tuesday at midnight, since midnight is the end of one day and the beginning of another. The opposite of midnight is the mid-point of the day. Because *noon* is twelve o'clock in the day and the mid-point of the day, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *evening* is the part of the day that lasts from the end of the workday to the time at which people go to sleep. This is not the opposite of *midnight*, because both evening and midnight are during the night.

(C) is incorrect because *yesterday* is the day before today. This is not the opposite of *midnight*, because midnight is not the same as today.

7) **C**

The word *fat* means having a large amount of flesh or being large in size. For example, most pigs are fat. The opposite of fat is thin. Because *skinny* means very thin, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *short* means small in height. This is not the opposite of *fat*, because fat is not the same as tall.

(B) is incorrect because *thick* means wide in width or depth. This is not the opposite of *fat*, since someone who is fat is likely also thick.

8) **A**

The word *buy* means to acquire in exchange for money. Once you buy something, you own it. The opposite of buy is to give something away for money. Because *sell* means to give or hand over in exchange for money, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *have* means to possess or hold. This is not the opposite of *buy*, because having something is not the same as giving something away.

(C) is incorrect because *hold* means to keep in a specified position. This is not the opposite of *buy*, since one might keep something he or she has bought rather than exchange it again for money.

9) **C**
The word *quit* means to stop doing an activity. When you stop playing a game, you have quit it. The opposite of quit is to continue or begin an activity. Because *start* means to begin to do something, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *stop* means to cease doing something. This is the same as *quit*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *end* means to finish or bring to a final point. This is almost the same as *quit*, not the opposite of it.

10) **B**
The word *tight* means close-fitting. Pants that are tight are likely uncomfortable, as they do not have much extra space. The opposite of tight is roomy or not fitting tightly or closely. Because *loose* means not fitting tightly or closely, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *free* means not physically tied up or restrained. This is not the opposite of *tight*, because free is not the same as roomy.

(C) is incorrect because *firm* means solidly in place. This is not the opposite of *tight*, since something that is firm might also be tight.

READTHEORY

Name_____
Date_____

• Antonyms 2 Level 1

Directions: *Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

1. LIVE

A. become
B. exist
C. die

2. ALIKE

A. different
B. same
C. usual

3. PRETTY

A. mean
B. lovely
C. ugly

4. NOTHING

A. everything
B. anybody
C. something

5. OLD

A. aged
B. used
C. young

6. HIGHER

A. taller
B. lower
C. smaller

7. SICK

A. healthy
B. ill
C. poor

8. WEIRD

A. normal
B. odd
C. strange

9. GATHER

A. combine
B. separate
C. group

10. HORRIBLE

A. excellent
B. terrible
C. scary

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**
The word *live* means to be alive or to continue to exist. Anyone who exists in reality and has not yet died lives. The opposite of live is to cease being alive. Because *die* means to stop living, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *become* means to begin to be. This is not the opposite of *live*, since becoming is not the same as stopping life.

(B) is incorrect because *exist* means to be alive. This is the same as *live*, not the opposite of it.

2) **A**
The word *alike* means similar to each other. Two Siberian huskies probably look alike, since they are of the same breed. The opposite of alike is dissimilar. Because *different* means not like each other, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *same* means identical. This is almost the same as *alike*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *usual* means typical or common. This is not the opposite of *alike*, since two things that are alike might not be unusual.

3) **C**
The word *pretty* means good-looking or attractive. Someone who is pleasant to look at is usually pretty. The opposite of pretty is unattractive or bad-looking. Because *ugly* means unpleasant in appearance, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *mean* means unkind. This is not the opposite of *pretty*, since pretty is not the same as nice or kind.

(B) is incorrect because *lovely* means very beautiful. This is almost the same as *pretty*, not the opposite of it.

4) **A**
The word *nothing* means no single thing. If someone says there is nothing wrong, then not anything is wrong. The opposite of nothing is all things. Because *everything* is all things, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *anybody* means any single person. This is not the opposite of *nothing*, since nothing is not the same as nobody.

(C) is incorrect because *something* is an unspecified object. This is not the opposite of *nothing*, because nothing is not the same as a specific object.

5) **C**
The word *old* means advanced in age or years. Your grandfather is likely old. The opposite of old is new or having lived for a short time. Because *young* means low in age or having lived for only a short time, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *aged* means having lived for a long time. This is the same as *old*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *used* means having already been used or not new. This is almost the same as *old*, not the opposite of it.

6) **B**
The word *higher* means farther above ground. For example, a skyscraper's roof is likely higher than the roof of your house. The opposite of higher is closer to the ground. Because *lower* means less high or closer to the ground, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *taller* means of a greater height. This is almost the same as *higher*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *smaller* means lesser in size. This is not the opposite of *higher*, because higher is not the same as larger. For example, a bird could fly higher in the air than a helicopter, even though the helicopter might be larger than the bird.

7) **A**
The word *sick* means affected by physical or mental illness. When you are sick, you do not feel well. The opposite of sick is in good health. Because *healthy* means well or in good health, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *ill* means in poor health. This is the same as *sick*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *poor* means lacking money or wealth. This is not the opposite of *sick*.

8) **A**

The word *weird* means strange or supernatural. For example, a ghost or vampire would be a weird thing to see. The opposite of weird is usual, common, or typical. Because *normal* means usual or typical, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *odd* means strange or unusual. This is almost the same as *weird*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *strange* means unusual or different. This is almost the same as *weird*, not the opposite of it.

9)　**B**
The word *gather* means to come together or assemble. When a king gathers his army, he brings all of his troops together. The opposite of gather is to divide into parts. Because *separate* means to cause to be apart or divided, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *combine* means to unite or merge together to form one thing. This is almost the same as *gather*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *group* means to put together in a group or groups. This is almost the same as *gather*, not the opposite of it.

10)　**A**
The word *horrible* means very unpleasant or likely to cause terror or horror. A horrible event is one that no one enjoys. The opposite of horrible is very pleasant or wonderful. Because *excellent* means extremely good or pleasant, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *terrible* means awful or extremely unpleasant. This is almost the same as *horrible*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *scary* means frightening. This is almost the same as *horrible*, not the opposite of it.

Name_____
Date_____

• Antonyms 3 Level 1

Directions: *Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

1. OFTEN

A. never
B. usually
C. regularly

2. TINY

A. small
B. short
C. huge

3. PART

A. slice
B. whole
C. piece

4. SILLY

A. wise
B. dumb
C. sad

5. DIFFICULTY

A. trouble
B. ease
C. enjoyment

6. RUDE

A. polite
B. kind
C. awful

7. SURE

A. positive
B. uncertain
C. definite

8. VISIT

A. leave
B. welcome
C. travel

9. DISLIKE

A. hate
B. love
C. avoid

10. SEVERAL

A. none
B. many
C. some

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**
The word *often* means commonly or frequently occurring. Something that happens every day (such as the mail getting delivered) happens often. The opposite of often is infrequently or not ever happening. Because *never* means not ever happening, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *usually* means occurring or done frequently. This is almost the same as *often*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *regularly* means occurring or done frequently. This is almost the same as *often*, not the opposite of it.

2) **C**
The word *tiny* means very small in size. A mouse is an example of a tiny animal. The opposite of tiny is very large in size. Because *huge* means very large in size, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *small* means not large in size. This is almost the same as *tiny*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *short* means small in height. This is not the opposite of *tiny*, because something that is short might be tiny.

3) **B**
The word *part* means a piece or segment of something. A slice of pizza is a part of the whole pizza. The opposite of part is all of something. Because the *whole* is all of something, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *slice* is a thin piece or portion of something. This is almost the same as *part*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because a *piece* is a small portion of something. This is almost the same as *part*, not the opposite of it.

4) **A**
The word *silly* means foolish or lacking in common sense. A plan that could not possibly work might be described as silly. The opposite of silly is sensible or having good judgment and common sense. Because *wise* means having good judgment, sense, and knowledge, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *dumb* means lacking in intelligence. This is almost the same as *silly*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *sad* means unhappy. This is not the opposite of *silly*, since silly is not the same as happy.

5) **B**
The word *difficulty* means that something is challenging or hard to do. Someone with bad eyesight might have difficulty seeing. The opposite of a difficulty is something that is not challenging or hard to do. Because *ease* is freedom from difficulty or problems, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *trouble* is difficulty or problems. This is the same as *difficulty*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *enjoyment* is pleasure. This is not the opposite of *difficulty*, since difficulty is not the same as displeasure. For example, a game can be both enjoyable and full of difficulties or challenges.

6) **A**
The word *rude* means ill-mannered or impolite. Someone who is rude would likely be disrespectful to others. The opposite of rude is well-mannered. Because *polite* means well-mannered or having behavior that shows respect for others, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *kind* means nice or friendly. This is not the opposite of *rude*, because rude is not the same as mean.

(C) is incorrect because *awful* means very bad. This is not the opposite of *rude*.

7) **B**
The word *sure* means certain. If you know something for a fact, then you are sure of it. The opposite of sure is unsure or less than certain. Because *uncertain* means unsure or unknown, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *positive* means clear and definite. This is almost the same as *sure*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *definite* means clearly stated. This is almost the same as *sure*, not the opposite of it.

8) **A**

The word *visit* means to stay temporarily at a certain place. When you go on vacation, you might visit another place. The opposite of visit is to depart a certain place. Because *leave* means to go away from a certain place, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *welcome* means to kindly accept a visitor or guest. This is not the opposite of *visit*, since visiting is not the same as dismissing a guest.

(C) is incorrect because *travel* means to make a journey of some length. This is not the opposite of *visit*, because you might travel to someplace to visit it.

9)   **B**
The word *dislike* means to feel distaste for. If you hate something, you really dislike it. The opposite of dislike is to like something. Because *love* means to like very much, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *hate* means to feel an intense distaste for. This is almost the same as *dislike*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *avoid* means to keep away from. This is not the opposite of *dislike*, since one would probably avoid doing something he or she dislikes.

10)   **A**
The word *several* means more than two but not many. For example, the director of four or five movies would be said to have directed several films. The opposite of several is zero. Because *none* means not one, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *many* means a large number of. This is not the opposite of *several*, since both several and many mean more than two.

(C) is incorrect because *some* means an unspecified amount of. This is not the opposite of *several*, because some could be many or few.

Name_____
Date_____

• Reading Comprehension 1 Level 1

Directions: *Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.*

Passage

Anna is an artist.

She draws the moon.

She draws clouds.

She draws stars.

Questions

1) Anna is

   A. an artist
   B. a doctor
   C. an actor

2) Anna draws things that are in the

   A. ground
   B. ocean
   C. sky

3) Anna draws

   A. shells
   B. stars
   C. flowers

4) Anna does <u>not</u> draw

   A. the moon
   B. clouds
   C. trees

5) Anna probably also draws

   A. airplanes
   B. trees
   C. fish

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**
The passage says, "Anna is an artist." Choice **(A)** is correct.

2) **C**
The passage says that Anna draws the moon, clouds, and stars. The moon, clouds, and stars are all in the sky. Anna draws things that are in the sky. Choice **(C)** is correct.

3) **B**
The passage says, "She draws stars." Choice **(B)** is correct.

4) **C**
The passage says that Anna draws the moon and clouds. Choice **(C)** is correct.

5) **A**
The passage says, "Anna draws the moon. She draws clouds. She draws stars." These are all things that are in the sky. Using this information, we can understand that Anna likes to draw things in the sky. Trees are not in the sky. Fish are not in the sky. Airplanes <u>are</u> in the sky. Therefore, Anna probably also draws airplanes. Choice **(A)** is correct.

Name_____
Date_____

• Reading Comprehension 2 Level 1

Directions: *Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.*

Passage

Erin is at a restaurant.

She eats cookies.

She eats ice cream.

She eats cake.

Questions

1) Where is Erin?

    A. She is at her house.
    B. She is at a restaurant.
    C. She is at school.

2) Erin eats

    A. breakfast
    B. dinner
    C. dessert

3) What food does Erin eat?

    A. cake
    B. cheese
    C. bananas

4) Erin does <u>not</u> eat

    A. pie
    B. cake
    C. cookies

5) Erin probably also eats

    A. bananas
    B. chocolates
    C. sandwiches

<u>Answers and Explanations</u>

1) **B**
The passage says, "Erin is at a restaurant." Choice **(B)** is correct.

2) **C**
The passage says, "She eats cookies. She eats ice cream. She eats cake."
These are sweet foods. You eat sweet foods for dessert. Choice **(C)** is correct.

3) **A**
The passage says, "She eats cake." Choice **(A)** is correct.

4) **A**
The passage says, "She eats cookies. She eats ice cream. She eats cake." The
passage does not say that Erin eats pie. Choice **(A)** is correct.

5) **B**
The passage says, "She eats cookies. She eats ice cream. She eats cake."
Cookies, ice cream, and cake are all sweet. Using this information, we can
understand that Erin likes to eats sweets. Bananas are not sweet. Sandwiches
are not sweet. Chocolates are sweet. So, Erin probably also eats chocolates.
Choice **(B)** is correct.

Name_____
Date_____

• Reading Comprehension 3 Level 1

Directions: *Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.*

Passage

Adam is a chef.

He cooks chicken.

He cooks steak.

He cooks pork.

Questions

1) Adam is a

    A. waiter
    B. chef
    C. teacher

2) Adam cooks

    A. tomatoes
    B. steak
    C. bread

3) What kind of food does Adam cook?

    A. meat
    B. pasta
    C. fruit

4) Adam does <u>not</u> cook

    A. chicken
    B. pork
    C. apples

5) Adam probably also cooks

    A. green beans
    B. asparagus
    C. hamburgers

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**
The passage says, "Adam is a chef." Choice **(B)** is correct.

2) **B**
The passage says, "He cooks steak." Choice **(B)** is correct.

3) **A**
The passage says that Adam cooks chicken, steak, and pork. These are kinds of meat. So, Adam cooks meat. Choice **(A)** is correct.

4) **C**
The passage says, "He cooks chicken." The passage also says, "He cooks pork." The passage does <u>not</u> say that Adam cooks apples. Choice **(C)** is correct.

5) **C**
The passage says, "He cooks chicken. He cooks steak. He cooks pork." These are all kinds of meat. Using this information, we can understand that Adam cooks meat. Green beans are not a kind of meat. Asparagus is not a kind of meat. Hamburgers <u>are</u> a kind of meat. Therefore, Adam probably also cooks hamburgers. Choice **(C)** is correct.

• Reading Comprehension 4 Level 1

Directions: *Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.*

Passage

John is at the park.

He sees dogs.

He sees birds.

He sees ducks.

Questions

1) Where is John?

   A. at the lake
   B. at the park
   C. at the store

2) What does John see?

   A. people
   B. friends
   C. animals

3) Which animal does John see?

   A. pigs
   B. tigers
   C. birds

4) John <u>not</u> see

   A. dogs
   B. cats
   C. birds

5) John probably also sees

   A. squirrels
   B. machines
   C. computers

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**
The passage says, "John is at the park." Choice **(B)** is correct.

2) **C**
The passage says that Johns sees dogs, birds, and ducks. These are animals. John sees animals. Choice **(C)** is correct.

3) **C**
The passage says, "He sees birds." Choice **(C)** is correct.

4) **B**
The passage says, "He sees dogs." The passage also says, "He sees birds." The passage does not talk about cats. Choice **(B)** is correct.

5) **A**
The passage says, "He sees dogs. He sees birds. He sees ducks." These are all kinds of animals. Using this information, we can understand that John sees animals at the park. Machines are not a kind of animal. Computers are not a kind of animal. Squirrels <u>are</u> a kind of animal. Therefore, John probably also sees squirrels. Choice **(A)** is correct.

Name_____
Date_____

• Reading Comprehension 5 Level 1

Directions: *Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.*

Passage

Ben works on a farm.

He grows corn.

He grows peas.

He grows carrots.

Questions

1) Where does Ben work?

   A. on a farm
   B. at a store
   C. at a park

2) What kind of food does Ben grow?

   A. flowers
   B. vegetables
   C. animals

3) Ben grows

   A. potatoes
   B. carrots
   C. onions

4) Ben does not grow

   A. corn
   B. peas
   C. lettuce

5) Ben probably also grows

   A. chickens
   B. pigs
   C. tomatoes

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**
The passage says, "Ben works on a farm." Choice **(A)** is correct.

2) **B**
The passage says that Ben grows corn, peas, and carrots. These are all vegetables. Ben grows vegetables. Choice **(B)** is correct.

3) **B**
The passage says, "He grows carrots." Choice **(B)** is correct.

4) **C**
The passage says, "He grows corn." The passage also says, "He grows peas." The passage does not say that Ben grows lettuce. Choice **(C)** is correct.

5) **C**
The passage says, "He grows corn. He grows peas. He grows carrots." These are all kinds of vegetables. Using this information, we can understand that Ben grows vegetables. Chickens are not a kind of vegetable. Pigs are not a kind of vegetable. Tomatoes are a kind of vegetable. Therefore, Ben probably also grows tomatoes. Choice **(C)** is correct.

Name_____
Date_____

• Sentence Completion 1 Level 1

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. Blue is a _____.

   A. food
   B. number
   C. color
   D. car

2. Russia is a _____.

   A. country
   B. city
   C. street
   D. number

3. Tennis is a _____.

   A. country
   B. sport
   C. fruit
   D. color

4. An apple is a _____.

   A. fruit
   B. number
   C. language
   D. color

5. A rose is a _____.

   A. food
   B. number
   C. plant
   D. car

6. English is a _____.

   A. city
   B. sport
   C. number
   D. language

7. Five is a _____.

   A. color
   B. number
   C. city
   D. language

8. A dog is _____.

   A. a color
   B. a country
   C. a city
   D. an animal

9. Los Angeles is a _____.

   A. number
   B. city
   C. color
   D. language

10. Mr. Jones is a _____.

   A. number
   B. city
   C. language
   D. man

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**
Blue is a color. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because blue is not a food.

(B) is incorrect because blue is not a number.

(D) is incorrect because blue is not a car.

2) **A**
Russia is a country. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because Russia is not a city.

(C) is incorrect because Russia is not a street.

(D) is incorrect because Russia is not a number.

3) **B**
Tennis is a sport. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because tennis is not a country.

(C) is incorrect because tennis is not a fruit.

(D) is incorrect because tennis is not a color.

4) **A**
An apple is a fruit. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because an apple is not a number.

(C) is incorrect because an apple is not a language.

(D) is incorrect because an apple is not a color.

5) **C**
A rose is a plant. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a rose is not a food.

(B) is incorrect because a rose is not a number.

(D) is incorrect because a rose is not a car.

6) **D**
English is a language. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because English is not a city.

(B) is incorrect because English is not a sport.

(C) is incorrect because English is not a number.

7) **B**
Five is a number. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because five is not a color.

(C) is incorrect because five is not a city.

(D) is incorrect because five is not a language.

8) **D**
A dog is an animal. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a dog is not a color.

(B) is incorrect because a dog is not a country.

(C) is incorrect because a dog is not a city.

9) **B**
Los Angeles is a city. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Los Angeles is not a number.

(C) is incorrect because Los Angeles is not a color.

(D) is incorrect because Los Angeles is not a language.

10) **D**
Mr. Jones is a man. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Mr. Jones is not a number.

(B) is incorrect because Mr. Jones is not a city.

(C) is incorrect because Mr. Jones is not a language.

• Sentence Completion 2 Level 1

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. Twenty-two is a _____.

A. food
B. number
C. color
D. car

2. Baseball is a _____.

A. country
B. city
C. sport
D. vegetable

3. Italy is a _____.

A. country
B. sport
C. city
D. color

4. Green is a _____.

A. fruit
B. language
C. number
D. color

5. A banana is a _____.

A. man
B. fruit
C. number
D. language

6. Spanish is a _____.

A. country
B. number
C. woman
D. language

7. A lion is _____.

A. a city
B. an animal
C. a vegetable
D. a child

8. Paris is a _____.

A. food
B. language
C. number
D. city

9. Gold is a _____.

A. metal
B. number
C. language
D. country

10. Mrs. Lily is a _____.

A. street
B. child
C. language
D. woman

Answers and Explanations

1) B
Twenty-two is a number. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because twenty-two is not a food.

(C) is incorrect because twenty-two is not a color.

(D) is incorrect because twenty-two is not a car.

2) C
Baseball is a sport. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because baseball is not a country.

(B) is incorrect because baseball is not a city.

(D) is incorrect because baseball is not a vegetable.

3) A
Italy is a country. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because Italy is not a sport.

(C) is incorrect because Italy is not a city.

(D) is incorrect because Italy is not a color.

4) D
Green is a color. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because green is not a fruit.

(B) is incorrect because green is not a language.

(C) is incorrect because green is not a number.

5) B
A banana is a fruit. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a banana is not a man.

(C) is incorrect because a banana is not a number.

(D) is incorrect because a banana is not a language.

6) D
Spanish is a language. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Spanish is not a country.

(B) is incorrect because Spanish is not a number.

(C) is incorrect because Spanish is not a woman.

7) B
A lion is an animal. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a lion is not a city.

(C) is incorrect because a lion is not vegetable.

(D) is incorrect because a lion is not a child.

8) D
Paris is a city. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Paris is not a food.

(B) is incorrect because Paris is not a language.

(C) is incorrect because Paris is not a number.

9) A
Gold is a metal. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because gold is not a number.

(C) is incorrect because gold is not a language.

(D) is incorrect because gold is not a country.

10) D
Mrs. Lily is a woman. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Mrs. Lily is not a street.

(B) is incorrect because Mrs. Lily is not a child.

(C) is incorrect because Mrs. Lily is not a language.

Name_____
Date_____

• Sentence Completion 3 Level 1

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. Purple and red are _____.

A. numbers
B. colors
C. streets
D. men

2. Five and seventy are _____.

A. numbers
B. songs
C. signs
D. letters

3. Apples and bananas are _____.

A. countries
B. sports
C. languages
D. fruits

4. Carrots and peas are _____.

A. sports
B. vegetables
C. meats
D. colors

5. Milk and water are _____.

A. foods
B. drinks
C. languages
D. cities

6. Men and women are _____.

A. children
B. adults
C. languages
D. foods

7. Boys and girls are _____.

A. children
B. vegetables
C. numbers
D. women

8. English and Japanese are _____.

A. cities
B. streets
C. languages
D. places

9. Berlin and Havana are _____.

A. numbers
B. cities
C. languages
D. colors

10. Dogs and cats are _____.

A. streets
B. children
C. numbers
D. pets

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**
Purple and red are colors. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because purple and red are not numbers.

(C) is incorrect because purple and red are not streets.

(D) is incorrect because purple and red are not men.

2) **A**
Five and seventy are numbers. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because five and seventy are not songs.

(C) is incorrect because five and seventy are not signs.

(D) is incorrect because five and seventy are not letters.

3) **D**
Apples and bananas are fruits. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because apples and bananas are not countries.

(B) is incorrect because apples and bananas are not sports.

(C) is incorrect because apples and bananas are not languages.

4) **B**
Carrots and peas are vegetables. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because carrots and peas are not sports.

(C) is incorrect because carrots and peas are not meats.

(D) is incorrect because carrots and peas are not colors.

5) **B**
Milk and water are drinks. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because milk and water are not foods.

(C) is incorrect because milk and water are not languages.

(D) is incorrect because milk and water are not cities.

6) **B**
Men and women are adults. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because men and women are not children.

(C) is incorrect because men and women are not languages.

(D) is incorrect because men and women are not foods.

7) **A**
Boys and girls are children. Choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because boys and girls are not vegetables.

(C) is incorrect because boys and girls are not numbers.

(D) is incorrect because boys and girls are not women.

8) **C**
English and Japanese are languages. Choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because English and Japanese are not cities.

(B) is incorrect because English and Japanese are not streets.

(D) is incorrect because English and Japanese are not places.

9) **B**
Berlin and Havana are cities. Choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because Berlin and Havana are not numbers.

(C) is incorrect because Berlin and Havana are not languages.

(D) is incorrect because Berlin and Havana are not colors.

10) **D**
Dogs and cats are pets. Choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because dogs and cats are not streets.

(B) is incorrect because dogs and cats are not children.

(C) is incorrect because dogs and cats are not numbers.

Name_____
Date_____

• Word Definition 1 Level 1

Directions: *Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.*

1) APPLE

A. a type of fruit
B. a type of vegetable
C. a type of meat

2) BOOK

A. something you read
B. something you watch
C. something you cook

3) CUP

A. used to eat
B. used to drink
C. used to sleep

4) RED

A. a color
B. an animal
C. a food

5) WET

A. not strong
B. not dry
C. not long

6) DOG

A. a type of food
B. a type of pet
C. a type of plant

7) BIG

A. something small
B. something round
C. something large

8) FAST

A. moving quick
B. moving slow
C. moving straight

9) LUNCH

A. a morning meal
B. a midday meal
C. an evening meal

10) FIVE

A. a number
B. a color
C. a shape

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**
apple *(noun):* a rounded edible fruit, usually red, yellow, or green, that grows from a tree. *Mary likes to eat apples because they are crunchy and delicious.*

2) **A**
book *(noun):* a set of written or printed sheets of paper bounded together for the purpose of reading. *Matthew likes to read books more than he likes to watch movies.*

3) **B**
cup *(noun):* an open vessel used for drinking. *Rob drinks water from a cup.*

4) **A**
red *(noun):* a color. *Maria's favorite color in the rainbow is red.*

5) **B**
wet *(adjective):* consisting of, containing, or covered in liquid such as water. *Chang came inside to dry off after getting wet in the rain.*

6) **B**
dog *(noun):* a four-legged domesticated mammal, a common household pet. *Tom went to the animal shelter to adopt a dog for his son.*

7) **C**
big *(adjective):* large or great in dimension, bulk, or size. *Mario needs a big space to store the large amount of paintings he owns.*

8) **A**
fast *(adjective):* characterized by quick or swift movement. *You have to be a fast runner to win the race.*

9) **B**
lunch *(noun):* a meal taken in the middle of the day. *Marne always eats a sandwich for lunch at noon.*

10) **A**
five *(noun):* a number that is more than four and less than six, something that has five units. *Lucille gets off work at five.*
five *(adjective):* characterized by the number five. *There are five basketball players on a team.*

READTHEORY

Name_____
Date_____

• Word Definition 2 Level 1

Directions: *Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.*

---

1) FAR

A. a short way
B. a small way
C. a long way

---

6) CHAIR

A. something you run in
B. something you sit in
C. something you sleep in

---

2) HOT

A. something very warm
B. something very cool
C. something very new

---

7) SHOES

A. something you cook
B. something you read
C. something you wear

---

3) ARM

A. a part of the body
B. a part of a house
C. a type of food

---

8) DINNER

A. a morning meal
B. an evening meal
C. a midday meal

---

4) CHILD

A. an old person
B. a young person
C. an elderly person

---

9) SCHOOL

A. a place to learn
B. a place to swim
C. a place to sleep

---

5) MIX

A. to make new
B. to bring together
C. to cook

---

10) COOK

A. to make clothes
B. to read books
C. to make a meal

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**
far *(adjective):* characterized by a great or broad distance. *The stars are far away from the Earth.*

2) **A**
hot *(adjective):* having a very high temperature. *The food was so hot that it burned my tongue.*

3) **A**
arm *(noun):* a limb of the upper body. *My sister has a tattoo on her arm.*

4) **B**
child *(noun):* a young person between infancy and youth. *The five-year-old child cried when the ice cream was gone.*

5) **B**
mix *(verb):* to combine or blend into one. *To make cookies you must first mix butter and sugar.*

6) **B**
chair *(noun):* a seat with four legs and a back used for a person to sit in. *The table has four chairs for diners to sit in.*

7) **C**
shoes *(noun):* an outer covering worn on the human foot. *Mary puts her shoes on to go play outside.*

8) **B**
dinner *(noun):* a principal meal taken towards the end of the day, sometimes a formal meal. *I eat dinner after I get home from work in the evening.*

9) **A**
school *(noun):* a place or organization where teachers provide instruction to students. *Margot loves to go to school to learn about math.*

10) **C**
cook *(verb):* to prepare a meal or food for eating. *Jorge likes to cook pasta for dinner.*

Name_____

Date_____

• Word Definition 3 Level 1

Directions: *Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.*

1) MOVIE

A. something you read
B. something you watch
C. something you play

2) MILK

A. something you eat
B. something you drink
C. something you play

3) PEN

A. something you write with
B. something you cook with
C. something you read with

4) TALL

A. not small
B. not big
C. not short

5) LIGHT

A. something that helps you sleep
B. something that helps you eat
C. something that helps you see

6) YELLOW

A. a color
B. a shape
C. a number

7) SQUARE

A. a color
B. a letter
C. a shape

8) BANANA

A. a vegetable
B. a fruit
C. a drink

9) CAR

A. something you drive
B. something you eat
C. something you learn

10) MOTHER

A. a man who has a child
B. a woman who has a child
C. a young girl

Answers and Explanations

1) **B**
movie *(noun):* a motion picture, or film, for watching. *Marco likes to go to the theater to watch his favorite actor in the movies.*

2) **B**
milk *(noun):* a liquid for drinking that comes from the bodies of animals and humans. *The baby drinks milk from a bottle.*

3) **A**
pen *(noun):* an object used for writing or drawing with ink. *I sign my name on the page with a pen.*

4) **C**
tall *(adjective):* characterized by a high stature or height. *The basketball player was tall enough to touch the basket with his hand.*

5) **C**
light *(noun):* something that makes vision possible. *I turn on the light in my room to see at night.*

6) **A**
yellow *(adjective):* a color. *The sun is big, bright, and yellow.*

7) **C**
square *(noun):* a shape with four equal sides. *Mira cut the paper into squares for her art project.*

8) **B**
banana *(noun):* a long tropical fruit with a soft, pulpy flesh. *Taylor's favorite fruit t is bananas.*

9) **A**
car *(noun):* a motorized vehicle that is driven for transportation between places. *Mary drives her car from her house to work every morning.*

10) **B**
mother *(noun):* a woman who is a parent. *I am the mother of two boys and one girl.*