



Cairo University

Faculty of Arts

Department of English Language and Literature

Takmili Practice Booklet

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Practice Exercises

I- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages and answer the questions below each one:

A)

Mirrors have been used for ages. It is said that Archimedes used huge mirrors to focus the heat of the sun's rays on enemy ships to burn them. The same principle is used in solar cookers, where mirrors are used to reflect and focus the sun's rays on to cooking containers. Astronomers use huge concave mirrors to focus starlight. The mirrors used in telescopes are polished by giving a thin coat of silver or aluminum to the glass. With the telescopes, astronomers can see the heavenly bodies, but even without the telescopes one can see the moon. A full moon shining overhead is a beautiful sight. But it is also a puzzle, because if the sun and the moon both give the same light, then why is the moonlight more pleasant?

The reason is that the moon reflects very little sunlight, in fact, only seven percent of the light it receives. The earth reflects about half of the radiation that it receives from the sun. Imagine how bright the earth must be looking from the moon! One can even read a book on the moon in the earthlight. However, you do not have to travel all the way to the moon to realize how strong earthlight is. Observe the crescent moon soon after all the new moon. The bright crescent is illuminated by the sun. The rest of the moon is illuminated by earthlight. In other words, the light reflected by the earth is falling on the moon. This is being reflected back to us and is strong enough to show the moon faintly. As the crescent increases in size, this effect disappears.

Fresh snow is the best reflector of sunlight in nature. As a highly reflective substance, snow dramatically increases UV-B exposure near the Earth's surface, as it reflects most of the radiation back into the atmosphere, where it is then scattered back toward the surface by aerosols and molecules. Fresh snow can reflect as much as 9.4 percent of the incoming UV radiation. The bright light reflected by it can dazzle and harm your eyes. Mountaineers, therefore, use dark glasses.

1. The principle of focusing the sun rays is used in:

- a. Solar cooker
- b. Pressure cooker
- c. Inverter
- d. None of the above

2. The dim part of the crescent moon is lit by:

- a. sunlight
- b. satellite
- c. stars light
- d. earth light

3. The earth reflects _____ of the radiation received from the sun.

- a. about one-fourth
- b. about three-fourth
- c. about two-third
- d. about half

4. The principle of focusing the sun rays is used in:

- a. Solar cooker
- b. Pressure cooker
- c. Inverter
- d. None of the above

5. The word 'crescent' means _____

- a. demilune
- b. spherical
- c. joyous
- d. bright

B)

Seagulls live on the beach. They eat small fish, bread, and seaweed. Seagulls run quickly on the sand and fly quickly in the sky. Seagulls will run or fly away if you try to catch them. There are many seagulls on the beach.

Crabs also live on the beach. They eat shrimp, ocean plants, and small fish. Crabs crawl quickly on the sand and in the ocean. Crabs will crawl away if you try to catch them. There are many crabs on the beach, but it is not always easy to see them.

Starfish live on the beach, too. They eat clams, oysters, and small fish. Starfish move slowly on the sand and in the ocean. Starfish will not move away if you try to catch them. There are a few starfish on the beach.

1) Seagulls, crabs, and starfish all eat

- A. clams
- B. bread
- C. fish

2) Which animal does not move quickly?

- A. starfish
- B. seagulls
- C. crabs

3) Based on information in the passage, which sentence is false?

- A. Starfish are hard to catch.
- B. Crabs eat shrimp and ocean plants.
- C. Seagulls move quickly on the sand and in the air.

4) The passage does not talk about

- A. what starfish eat
- B. how crabs catch food
- C. how fast beach animals move

C)

For two months, I have been trying to decide who makes the best ice cream. I have narrowed it down to my four favorite manufacturers: *Randolph Farms*, *Goodies*, *Disco*, and *Twinkle*.

Let's start with *Randolph Farms*. *Randolph Farms* makes very good ice cream. They have lots of different flavors, but this doesn't really matter to me. That's because I always get coffee flavor. They make the best coffee ice cream in the world. I've never had hot coffee (the drink) but people tell me that *Randolph Farms* coffee ice cream tastes just like the real thing. Also, *Randolph Farms* uses all natural ingredients to make their ice cream. This is a good idea, I think.

Second, we have *Goodies*. *Goodies* makes excellent ice cream. Like *Randolph Farms*, *Goodies* uses all natural ingredients. They only make three different flavors—strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate—but they make them very well. The strawberry is amazing. Every bite of it reminds me of the strawberries that I used to pick behind my old house. The vanilla is wonderful. It is very smooth and has a refreshing, creamy taste. The chocolate is outstanding. It is made with real cocoa beans from Bolivia. I didn't know where Bolivia is, so I decided to look for it on a map. After hunting for a while, I discovered that it is in South America! That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good. I would say that the only drawback to *Goodies* ice cream is that they only make three different flavors.

Third, we have *Disco*. *Disco* ice cream is okay. They don't have many good flavors. Actually, the only *Disco* flavor I like is Bubblegum. It is vanilla ice cream with little chunks of bubblegum in it. After you eat the ice cream, you can blow bubbles with the gum. That's pretty fun.

Finally, there is *Twinkle*. *Twinkle* ice cream is mediocre. The only good thing about *Twinkle* is that it is relatively inexpensive. You can buy a whole carton of *twinkle* ice cream for \$4.50. That's only two weeks' allowance for me.

1) Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Strawberry, Vanilla, Chocolate, and Bubblegum Too!
- B. The Four Top Ice Cream Manufacturers
- C. The Finest Ice Cream in the World
- D. Picking the Best Ice Cream Manufacturer

2) If the author wanted to get a scoop of coffee ice cream, where would he or she probably go?

- A. *Randolph Farms*
- B. *Goodies*
- C. *Disco*
- D. *Twinkle*

3) According to the passage, the author likes Randolph Farms ice cream because it

- I. is all natural
- II. is made in Bolivia
- III. comes in many flavors

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

4) In paragraph 3 the author writes, "That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good." Using this information, we can understand that the author believes that

- A. Goodies loses money on sales of chocolate ice cream
- B. Bolivia makes the best cocoa in the world
- C. things that are hard to get must be high quality
- D. cocoa from the United States is not very good

5) According to the passage, the author likes Disco ice cream because it

- A. is relatively inexpensive
- B. has bubblegum in it
- C. is made in Bolivia
- D. is okay

6) According to the author, what is the only drawback to Goodies ice cream?

- A. cheap ingredients
- B. expensive price
- C. mediocre quality
- D. a lack of flavors

7) How much money does the author receive in his or her weekly allowance?

- A. \$2.25
- B. \$4.50
- C. \$9.00
- D. Not enough information is provided

8) Given the information included in the passage, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

- A. Each manufacturer has its strengths and weaknesses.
- B. The best manufacturers are the ones with the most flavors.
- C. Goodies is certainly not the best manufacturer, as they only have three flavors.
- D. Each manufacturer is good for different reasons.

9) If the author did decide that one manufacturer is best, which one would he or she probably choose?

- A. Randolph Farms
- B. Goodies
- C. Disco
- D. Twinkle

10) How many weeks would it take for the author to save enough money to buy two cartons of Twinkle ice cream?

- A. 1 week
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 3 weeks
- D. 4 weeks

D)

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make a more basic version at home.

When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.

After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.

Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself.

When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients.

1) The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to

- A. describe the history of pizza
- B. teach a healthier way to make pizza
- C. outline steps to make a basic pizza at home
- D. provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious

2) As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of complicated?

- A. difficult
- B. simple
- C. easy
- D. manageable

3) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for purchase?

- A. forget
- B. buy
- C. ask
- D. cook

4) In paragraph 3, the author writes, "Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home." The purpose of this statement is to

- A. clarify a later statement
- B. provide an example
- C. clarify an earlier statement
- D. support the previous paragraph

5) In paragraph 4, the author asks a series of questions in order to

- A. support the idea that most people cannot make homemade cheese
- B. reinforce the idea that most people probably live on farms
- C. prove that store-bought cheese tastes better than homemade cheese
- D. emphasize the superiority of homemade cheese over store bought cheese

6) As used in paragraph 5, which is the best definition for "customize"?

- A. to make personal
- B. to prepare for more than one
- C. to eat while hot
- D. to desire

8) Which of the following words best describes how the author feels about making a pizza from scratch?

- A. helpful
- B. understanding
- C. enthusiastic
- D. negative

9) Which of the following conclusions would work best at the end of this passage.

- A. Although the crust, sauce, and toppings are all important ingredients in pizza, it is clear that the cheese is most important. Therefore, be sure your cheese is homemade.
- B. It can be understood that making your pizza from scratch should be avoided at all costs. Use store bought ingredients and save yourself a heap of trouble.
- C. As you can see, cooking a pizza can be fun, but it can also be very expensive. But, as you can see, the best things are worth paying for.
- D. Once you have prepared the crust, sauce, cheese, and toppings, you are ready to bake your

pizza. I think you will see that making pizza at home can be a good alternative to purchasing it from the store.

E)

Most human beings are awake during the day and sleep all night. Owls live the opposite way. Owls are nocturnal. This means that they sleep all day and stay awake at night. Because owls are nocturnal, this means they must eat at night. But finding food in the dark is difficult. To help them, they have special eyes and ears.

Owls have very large eyes. These eyes absorb more light than normal. Since there is little light during the night, it is helpful to be able to absorb more of it. This helps owls find food in the dark.

Owls also have very good hearing. Even when owls are in the trees, they can hear small animals moving in the grass below. This helps owls catch their prey even when it is very dark. Like owls, mice are also nocturnal animals. Mice have an excellent sense of smell. This helps them find food in the dark.

Being nocturnal helps mice to hide from the many different animals that want to eat them. Most of the birds, snakes, and lizards that like to eat mice sleep at night—except, of course, owls!

1) In paragraph 1, we learn that "Owls are nocturnal." The word diurnal is the opposite of the word nocturnal. Using information in the passage as a guide, we can understand that an animal that is diurnal

- A. sleeps at night and is awake during the day
- B. hunts during the day and is awake at night
- C. sleeps every other night and is awake during the day
- D. hunts during the day and night

2) Based on information in paragraph 2, it can be understood that an animal with small eyes

- A. must be diurnal
- B. has trouble seeing in the dark
- C. can see very well at night
- D. is likely to be eaten by an owl

3) In paragraph 3 the author writes, "This helps owls catch their prey even when it is very dark."

Based on its use in the passage, we can understand that prey is

- A. a noise that an animal makes during the night
- B. a small animal such as a pet dog or cat
- C. an animal that is hunted by other animals
- D. animals that hunt other animals

4) Based on information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that mice sleep during the day in order to

- A. find food that other animals can not
- B. keep themselves safe
- C. store energy for nighttime activities
- D. release stress

5) Based on information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that

- A. owls hunt mice
- B. mice can hide from owls
- C. mice and owls both hide from birds, snakes, and lizards
- D. birds and snakes often hunt lizards

6) If added to the end of this passage, which of the following conclusions would fit best?

- A. The owl is a nocturnal animal. This means it is active at night. The owl's excellent sense of sight and sound enable it to find food in the dark.
- B. Mice are nocturnal animals. This means they are active at night. Similar to the owl, mice use their excellent sense of smell to find food in the dark.
- C. Both mice and owls are nocturnal. This means they are active at night. Because these animals are active at night, they must sleep during the day. This makes them especially vulnerable to attack from diurnal animals.
- D. Some animals are nocturnal. This means they are active at night. The owl and the mouse are good examples of nocturnal animals that use their senses to find food in the dark.

II- Grammar:

Underline each verb, and write whether it is in the present, past, or future tense.

- 1. We watched the parade on New Year's Day.
- 2. Tomorrow I shall finish this puzzle.
- 3. Jorge fishes with his uncle.
- 4. I first met Cheryl at the library.
- 5. They will pass this way.
- 6. The otter washed its food carefully.
- 7. Robert Cray plays guitar.
- 8. Kevin will catch the ball.

Write the present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

- 1. My basketball team (sell) candy.
- 2. We (raise) money for new uniforms.
- 3. My father (help) us by providing transportation.
- 4. He (drive) us around town.
- 5. We (hope) to raise enough for new shoes.
- 6. Other teams (try) to help.
- 7. The football team (play) an exhibition game.
- 8. You (carry) a heavy load.

Write the past continuous form of the verb in brackets.

1. I (sing) in the choir.
2. Jimmy (play) in my band.
3. After the concert, the crowd (call) for more.
4. Saturday, I (look) for a new guitar.
5. Because of the holiday, the stores (close) early.
6. You (walk) with me.
7. We (talk) about our favorite songs.
8. I (think) about buying a Gibson.

Write the correct word from the brackets in each sentence.

1. Please see if (you're, your) painting is dry.
2. (It's, Its) too early to go to the show.
3. (They're, Their) latest record is selling well.
4. I wonder if (you're, your) brother will go with me.
5. Did the dog lose (it's, its) collar?

For each sentence, underline the correct article in brackets.

1. Ms. Rodriguez is (a, an) science teacher.
2. Have you had her for (a, the) teacher?
3. Some kids say she is the hardest teacher in (a, the) school.
4. She gives (a, an) exam every week.
5. I think she is (a, an) good teacher.
6. Her class is hard, but she makes science (a, the) fun subject.

For each sentence, underline the correct demonstrative word in brackets.

1. I recently saw (that, those) movie.
2. It was showing at (that, those) new theater.
3. I went with (that, those) kids from school.
4. (This, These) actors play their parts well.
5. (This, These) was the third film I've seen starring Mel Gibson.
6. He had the best role in (this, these) film.

Underline the correct form of the adjective in the brackets.

1. Amanda is the (faster, fastest) runner I know.
2. Ronald used to be (faster, fastest) than Amanda.
3. Now Ronald tries (harder, hardest) than before.
4. Good sportsmanship is (most important, more important) than winning.
5. I like to run when it is (colder, coldest) than today.
6. Amanda wants to be (most famous, more famous) than any other runner.

Write the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. That play was (difficult) to understand than the others.
2. August is the (warm) month of the year.
3. Karen's gift was the (thoughtful) of all.
4. This river is (muddy) than the Mississippi.

5. My brother's hair is (curly) than mine.
6. That test was the (difficult) of all.
7. Yesterday's game was (exciting) than last week's.
8. This book is (easy) to read than that one.

Underline the prepositions in each sentence.

1. All the power failed during the storm.
2. We found some candles in the drawer.
3. My brother Jan hid beneath his bed.
4. The whole house was dark except for this room.
5. Shadows fell across the wall.
6. We were safe inside the basement.

Underline the correct pronoun in brackets.

1. My brother always walks with Mom and (I, me).
2. The floor under Tomas and (them, they) started to collapse.
3. The librarian waved to Cindy and (I, me).
4. Did Jackson tell you about (they, them)?
5. Jackson told you about (who, whom)?
6. Against you and (she, her), they don't stand a chance.
7. A steady rain fell on Jesse and (I, me).
8. Thunder crashed above George and (they, them).

Underline the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Some of the students in this class (has, have) extra work to do.
2. The owls in the forest (hunt, hunts) by night.
3. Three workers on this project (work, works) harder than the rest.
4. Parts of this puzzle (has, have) been lost.
5. The road through these hills (wind, winds) treacherously.
6. A carload of kids (pass, passes) by.

Underline the correct preposition in parentheses in the exercises below:

(A)Place or Position or Direction

1. Do you live (at, on) Bay Street (in, on) Newport?
2. I hung the picture (above, on) the fireplace.
3. She walked (in, into) the kitchen and put her packages (on, over) the table.
4. Is Jane (at, in) home? No, she is (on, at) the library.
5. Mary is sitting (in, on) the sofa (at, in) the living room.
6. Michigan is situated (in, between) Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.
7. While waiting for my train, I took a walk (around, across) the station.
8. A formation of twelve airplanes flew (over, on top of) our house.
9. The artist spends many hours (in, on) his studio (on, at) 50 Charles Street.
10. John found a note pinned (in, on) his door which said: "Meet me (at, in) the corner of Pine

and Fifth Streets.”

11. The Blake family lives (at, on) Third Street (in, on) Cleveland, Ohio.
12. Don't forget to put your return address (in, on) the envelope.
13. He sat (near, against) the campfire.
14. Mr. Flanagan, who is (from, of) Ireland, is staying (at, to) his sister's home in Boston.
15. Someone has spilled ink (in, on) this rug and has burned a hole (in, on) that one.
16. The door was locked; so, I shoved the letter (under, around) the door.
17. He piled the books (above, on top of) the table.
18. He arrived (in, at) Switzerland last week.
19. You are ahead of me. Your name is (above, at the top of) the list.
20. Your score on the examination is well (above, over) average.

(B) Time

1. Does the movie begin (at, on) 6:30? No, it will not begin (until, for) 9:00; so, do not arrive (before, by) that time.
2. He asked me to come (at, in) noon.
3. We will go to Florida (since, during) the month of January.
4. The stores stay open (on, in) Mondays (until, for) 9:00p.m.
5. Mary has been in the United States (for, during) a year.
6. John has lived in France (for, since) two years.
7. I read (for, during) three hours, (at, from) 9:00p.m. (until, by) 12:00.
8. Did you meet Mr. Green (at, during) your stay in Savannah?
9. No, I did not see him because I was there (for, during) only two hours.
10. The train is (on, in) time. It will arrive (in, by) three hours.
11. Is your birthday (in, on) April? Mine is (in, on) April 7.
12. Come (by, on) 8:00 if you can; no one will be seated at the theater (after, since) 8:30.
13. I try to get to school (in, on) time to have a cup of coffee before my first class.
14. He will leave for Thailand (at, in) the end of August. There will be a farewell party for him (in, on) the twentieth of August.
15. Columbus discovered America (in, on) 1492.
16. The projector broke down twice (for, during) the showing of the film.
17. He had been waiting here (during, since) noon.
18. I received my bill (to, in) the middle of the month.
19. Can you be ready (by, on) six o'clock?
20. We plan to finish this project (around, until) the first of the year.

(C) Miscellaneous

1. We accept your kind invitation (by, with) pleasure.
2. I should like to read that book (by, of) Ernest Hemingway.
3. These oranges are sold (of, by) the dozen.
4. The door (of, at) the house is painted red.
5. He says he can communicate (by, of) mental telepathy.
6. Always sign important papers (by, in) ink.
7. Would you rather write (by, with) a pen or pencil?

8. Over one-third (of, in) the oranges are spoiled.
9. The first speech will be given (by, of) Mr. Steele.
10. Do you like to travel (by, in) bus?
11. He toured the country (in, by) a station wagon.
12. How would you like to go (by, with) us (by, in) our car?
13. These liquid smells (like, as) turpentine.
14. This cake is (for, to) lunch.
15. We always buy olive oil (of, by) the gallon.
16. The sound (of, by) rain lulls me to sleep.
17. It looks (like, as) a nice day.
18. It will take four yards (of, by) material to make this dress.
19. He always speaks (in, by) a loud voice.
20. Stanley took a temporary job (as, like) a chauffeur.

III- Paragraph Writing:

Important Terms:

- **Paragraph:** a group of sentences that focus on a single idea
- **Topic:** the one thing a paragraph is about
- **Topic sentence (TS):** the sentence that tells what the paragraph is about; it is the first sentence in a paragraph
- **Supporting sentences (SS):** those sentences that explain the topic sentence
- **Concluding sentence (CS):** remind the reader of the main idea, state an opinion, make a prediction, give advice, etc. It is the last sentence in a paragraph

Identify the topic in each of the following topic sentences:

1. The most important holiday for families in Mexico is Christmas.
2. Playing sports is one of the most popular hobbies for college students.
3. The most memorable day of my life was the day I graduated from high school.
4. Learning English requires patience and practice.
5. Pizza is the most traditional dish in Chicago.

Read the following topics and identify the best topic sentence for each topic:

1. Topic: Niagara Falls

1. Niagara Falls is a really big waterfall.
2. I will describe Niagara Falls, the largest waterfall.
3. Have you seen Niagara Falls? It is amazing to visit.
4. Niagara Falls is one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the United States.

2. Topic: Dances

1. Bachata is a very popular type of dance in South America.
2. I want to talk about how Hip-hop dancing is fun.
3. Irish clogging requires special shoes with metal pieces to create loud sounds on the stage.
4. Dancing all over the world.

3. Topic: Restaurants

1. Do you think restaurants have delicious food? I do.
2. 85% of people in the world like to eat at restaurants, especially when it has authentic food from their country such as real Mexican tamales or Chinese noodles.
3. Food trucks are becoming a more popular place for students to eat in Provo.
4. I want to talk about why I like to eat at McDonald's and Burger King.

Read each sentence. Identify it as a topic sentence (TS) or supporting sentence (SS).

1. For example, by using the panoramic feature, the photographer can generate a wider perspective in the photo.
2. An ideal student participates.
3. Running, for instance, is a great way to burn calories.
4. Eating fruits and vegetables increases the amount of natural vitamins and minerals you have in your body.
5. Participation helps students to connect with their learning environment 100% of the time.
6. There are many interesting features to a digital camera.
7. When a student goes to an activity, they participate in activities and help as needed.
8. Our bodies are made up of at least 60% water.
9. Being able to view a picture before printing it helps photographers to edit and add additional artistic features to the photo.
10. The human body needs two important things to stay healthy.

Read each sentence. Identify whether the sentence is a topic sentence (TS), supporting sentence (SS), or concluding sentence (CS).

1. Being able to recognize musical notes is very important to know how long to hold a note in a tune.
2. Learning to play a musical instrument requires certain skills.
3. If your fingers are flexible, you can reach further on the instrument.
4. When you play the piano, you need to be able to play multiple keys at the same time.
5. Therefore, if someone acquires these skills, they will be able to be a musician.
6. Stained glass windows in cathedrals showed important religious pictures by making larger objects with smaller glass shapes.
7. The windows were different than paintings or sculptures on display in the cathedral; they were part of the building itself.
8. As a result, European cathedrals will amaze tourists with beautiful stained-glass windows.

9. Stained glass windows are the most artistic part of ancient cathedrals in Europe.
10. The windows had many beautiful colors that lit up when the sun shone through them.

IV- Vocabulary **Important Terms**

- **Synonyms:** words that have similar meaning, e.g. large --→ big
- **Antonyms:** words that have opposite meaning, e.g. hot --→ cold

Match the words in A with their synonyms from B:

A	B
1. sad	a- start
2. trip	b- sick
3. exit	c- unhappy
4. ill	d- leave
5. begin	e- journey

Write an antonym for each of the following words:

1. Hot: _____
2. Full: _____
3. Light: _____
4. Hard: _____
5. Happy: _____
6. Near: _____
7. Soft: _____
8. Fast: _____
9. Loud: _____
10. Young: _____
11. Wet: _____
12. Strong: _____
13. Kind: _____
14. Rich: _____
15. High: _____
16. Deep: _____
17. Quiet: _____
18. Dark: _____
19. Clean: _____
20. Open: _____

Write a synonym for each of the following words:

1. Happy: _____
2. Quick: _____
3. Brave: _____
4. Big: _____
5. Smart: _____

6. Kind: _____
7. Sad: _____
8. Tired: _____
9. Easy: _____
10. Funny: _____
11. Beautiful: _____
12. Angry: _____
13. Strong: _____
14. Helpful: _____
15. Small: _____
16. Interesting: _____
17. Noisy: _____
18. Rich: _____
19. Warm: _____
20. Clean: _____

Good Luck