

A large group of fluffy emperor penguin chicks in Antarctica. The chicks are covered in soft, downy feathers and have dark heads with white faces. They are gathered closely together, some looking towards the camera and others looking away. The background is a bright, snowy landscape.

UNIT  
**1**

# Your Personality

An adult emperor penguin is surrounded by penguin chicks at Cape Washington, Antarctica.

2



## WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Answer these questions with your best guess. Circle *Yes* or *No*.

- |   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Is 15 percent of the population left-handed?                       | Yes | No |
| 2. Do intelligent people have heavier brains?                         | Yes | No |
| 3. Are right-handed people generally good at math?                    | Yes | No |
| 4. Do Chinese people believe there are four basic shapes of the face? | Yes | No |

# READING ■ 1

## PRE-READING

### PREPARING FOR THE READING TOPIC

Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. What is different about the two children who are writing on the board in the photo?
2. What part of the body does the right part of the brain control?
3. What sort of person are you? Are you more scientific or artistic? Are you more a thinking person or a feeling person?

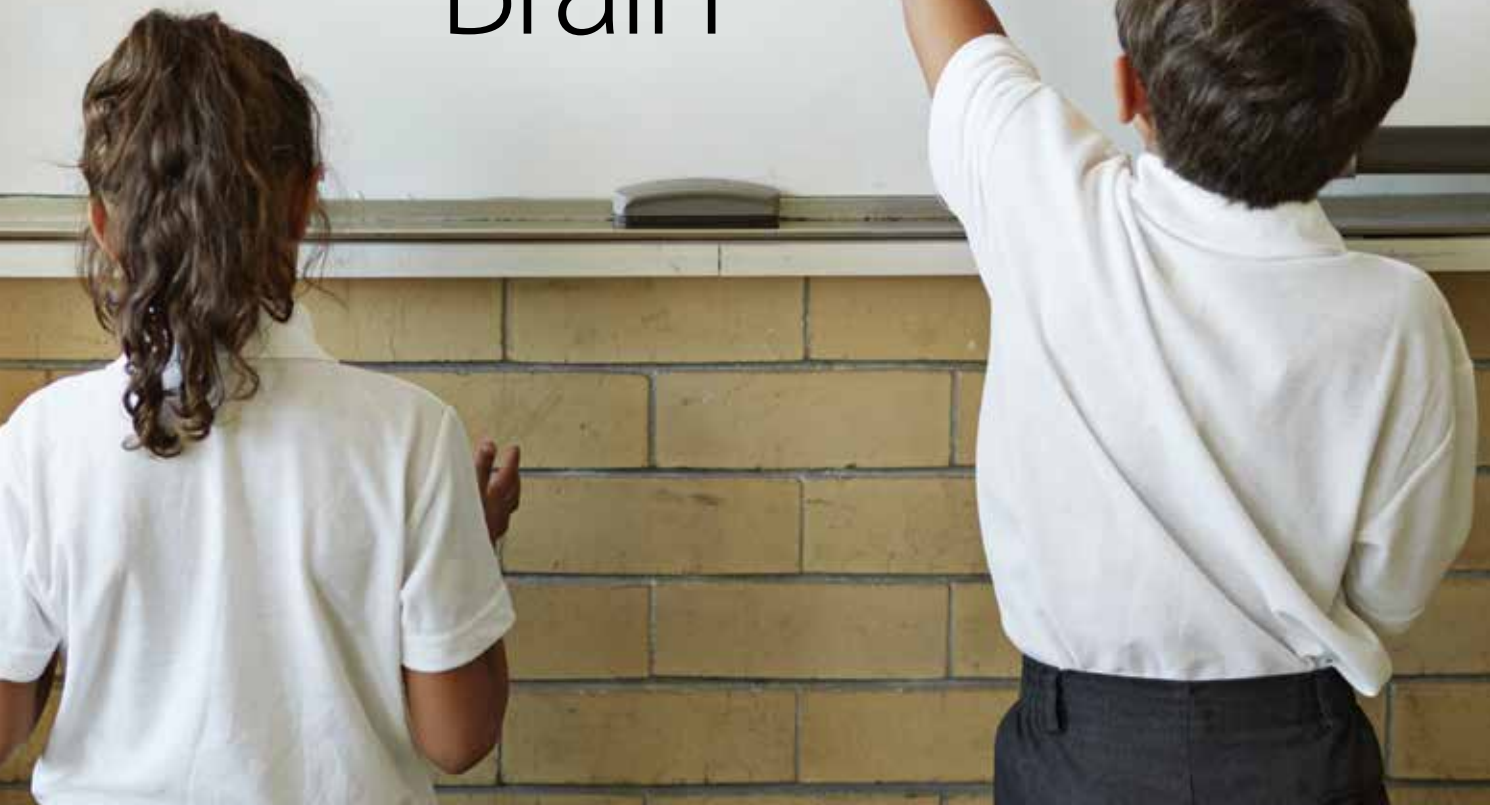
### KEY VOCABULARY

Do you know these words? Match the words or phrases with the meanings.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. to have something in common
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. population
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a message
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. punctual
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5. logic
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 6. in order
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 7. to recognize
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 8. exceptions
- 
- a. instruction or news sent to someone or something
  - b. in their right time or place
  - c. people or things that do not belong with the others
  - d. number of people who live in a place
  - e. remember having heard or seen before
  - f. thinking that follows rules
  - g. on time; not late
  - h. have the same of something



# Right Brain, Left Brain



- 1 **L**eonardo da Vinci, Prince William, and Julia Roberts **have something in common**. What is it? They are all left-handed! Today about 15 percent of the **population** is left-handed. But why are people left-handed? The answer may be in the way the brain works.
- 2 Our brain is like a **message** center. Each second, the brain receives more than a million messages from our body and knows what to do with them. People think that the weight of the brain tells how intelligent you are, but this isn't true. Albert

Einstein's brain weighed 1,375 grams, but less intelligent people may have heavier brains. What is important is the quality of the brain. The brain has two halves—the right brain and the left brain. Each half is about the same size. The right half controls the left side of the body, and the left half controls the right side of the body. One half is usually stronger than the other. One half of the brain becomes stronger when you are a child and usually stays the stronger half for the rest of your life.

3 The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body, so when the left brain is stronger, the right hand will be strong and the person may be right-handed. The left half controls speaking, so a person with a strong left brain may become a good speaker, professor, lawyer, or salesperson. A person with a strong left brain may have a strong idea of time and will probably be **punctual**. The person may be strong in math and **logic** and may like to have or do things **in order**. He or she may remember people's names and like to plan things ahead of time. He or she may be practical and safe. If something happens to the left side of the brain, the person may have problems speaking and may not know what day it is. The right side of his or her body will become weak.

4 When the right side of the brain is stronger, the person will have a strong left hand and may be left-handed. The person may prefer art, music, and literature. The person may become an artist, a writer, an inventor, a film director, or a photographer. The person may **recognize** faces but not remember names. The person may not love numbers or business. The person may like to use his or her feelings and not look at logic and what is practical. If there is an accident to the right side of the brain, the person may not know where he or she is and may not be able to do simple hand movements.

5 This does not mean that all artists are left-handed and all accountants are right-handed. There are many **exceptions**. Some right-handers have a strong right brain, and some left-handers have a strong left brain. The best thing would be to use both right and left sides of the brain. There are people who learn to do two things at the same time. They can answer practical questions on the telephone (which uses the left brain) and at the same time play the piano (which uses the right brain), but this is not easy to do!

# VOCABULARY

## VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

**A** Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

exceptions	in order	message	punctual
have something in common	logic	population	recognize

1. Leonardo da Vinci and Julia Roberts \_\_\_\_\_ . They are both left-handed.
2. About 15 percent of the \_\_\_\_\_ is left-handed.
3. Each part of our body sends a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the brain.
4. Right-handed people may not do something because they feel like it. They may do it because there is \_\_\_\_\_ to it.
5. A right-handed person may like to be neat and have or do things \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. A left-handed person may look at a face and \_\_\_\_\_ the person.
7. A right-handed person doesn't like to be late. He or she is \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. We cannot say that all right-handers have strong left brains and all left-handers have strong right brains. There are \_\_\_\_\_ .

**B** Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. Do you know someone who is always **punctual**? Who is she or he?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the **population** of the country you come from?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What do you and your classmates have **in common**?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you like to have or do things **in order**? Give an example.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How do you **recognize** a person from a distance?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How do you usually leave a **message** for someone?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY BUILDING

Complete these sentences with the words in the boxes.

except (*verb*)      exception (*noun*)      exceptional (*adjective*)

1. Everyone in my family is right-handed with the \_\_\_\_\_ of my brother who is left-handed.
2. The musicians in our group are all great, but our pianist is \_\_\_\_\_.

populate (*verb*)      population (*noun*)      populous (*adjective*)

3. Mexico City is the most \_\_\_\_\_ city in North America.
4. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of New York City?

recognize (*verb*)      recognition (*noun*)      recognizable (*adjective*)

5. He can always \_\_\_\_\_ a face, but he has difficulty remembering names.
6. She walked by me and showed no sign of \_\_\_\_\_.

## READING COMPREHENSION

### LOOKING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Read the passage again, and look for the main ideas. Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. People are right-handed or left-handed because of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the population
  - b. the way the brain works
  - c. Prince William and Julia Roberts
  - d. the messages the brain receives
2. The brain \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. has two halves
  - b. has two left halves
  - c. is heavier in intelligent people
  - d. is lighter in intelligent people
3. Each side of the brain \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. likes language and math
  - b. controls the same things
  - c. controls different things
  - d. changes all the time

## LOOKING FOR DETAILS

Decide if the following statements are True (*T*) or False (*F*).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Fifty percent of the population is left-handed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The weight of the brain does not tell how intelligent you are.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A right-handed person may prefer music and art.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A person with a strong right brain may be good at recognizing faces.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A person with a strong right brain may not be practical.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. No one can use both sides of the brain at the same time.

## DISCUSSION

**A** Ask a left-handed person these questions:

1. Are your parents left-handed?
2. When you were a child, did people try to make you right-handed?
3. When you play tennis or other sports, do you use your left hand or your right hand?
4. What things do you find difficult to use (for example, scissors, can openers, etc.)?

**B** Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. Do you think children should be forced to be right-handed?
2. Does the word *left* have a negative meaning in your language? Is it bad to be left-handed in your country?
3. How many left-handed people do you know?

## CRITICAL THINKING

Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. Which part of your brain do you think has the most influence on you, the right or left? Why do you think that? Give some examples.
2. What good and bad characteristics do people expect in logical (right-handed) people and artistic (left-handed) people? Are these ideas true? Do you think it's possible to be logical *and* artistic? Why, or why not?



# WRITING ■ 1

## WRITING SKILLS

### The Paragraph

Most things you read or write are written in one or more paragraphs. To write in paragraph form, use this format.

- Use lined paper or a new document in a word processing program on a computer.
- Write your name, the date, and the course number in the upper right-hand corner of the paper.
- Write a title in the center at the top of the page. Capitalize the first letter of all the words in a title. However, do not capitalize *the*, *a*, *an*, or prepositions unless they begin the title.
- Leave a one-inch margin on the left-hand side of the page. (Your teacher may ask you to leave a margin on the right-hand side also.) A word processing program will do this for you.
- Indent the first line of every paragraph.
- Write on every other line of the paper, or use double-spaced lines if you are using a computer.
- Capitalize the first word in each sentence, and end each sentence with a period (.), a question mark (?), or an exclamation point (!).

Yumi Ono  
March 27, 2015  
ESL 163

#### Left-Handed People

indent the  
first line

Left-handed people have many problems living in a world for right-

handed people. First, driving a car may be a problem. All the important things in the car are on the right. For example, the ignition switch, the gear shift, the accelerator, and the hand brake are all on the right. Second, using a computer may be a problem. Computers are again made for right-handed people, and all the important keys are on the right. These include the delete key, the enter key, the period, the comma, and other important punctuation marks. In conclusion, left-handed people have to work harder than right-handed people to do simple things.

1 inch  
margin

1 inch  
margin

## EXERCISE 1

Are these sentences about how to write in paragraph form True (T) or False (F)?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The paragraph does not have a title.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The title is in the center at the top of the page.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The date is on the top left-hand corner.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. There is no course number on the paper.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The first line of the paragraph is indented.

### Capitalization Rules

Here are some rules that will help you capitalize the correct letters.

- Capitalize the first word in a sentence.

**EXAMPLE:** Today, about 15 percent of the population is left-handed.

- Always capitalize the pronoun *I*.

**EXAMPLE:** Paul and I are left-handed.

- Capitalize all proper nouns. Here are some proper nouns.

**EXAMPLES OF PEOPLE'S NAMES AND THEIR TITLES:**

**Chan Lai Fong**

**Ms. Marciano**

**John McEnroe**

**Mr. Fernando Perez**

**Dr. Mary Roberts**

**Mehmet Uzun**

**EXAMPLES OF PLACES YOU FIND ON A MAP:**

**London, England**

**Times Square**

**EXAMPLES OF NATIONALITIES, RACES, LANGUAGES, AND RELIGIONS:**

**American**

**Arabic**

**Asian**

**Chinese**

**Hindu**

**Hispanic**

**Italian**

**Muslim**

**EXAMPLES OF NAMES OF SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS (SCHOOLS, BUSINESSES):**

**Bank of America**

**Glendale College**

**International Students Club**

**Red Cross**

**Safeway**

**University of Southern California**

**EXAMPLES OF SCHOOL SUBJECTS WITH COURSE NUMBERS:**

**English 101**

**Political Science**

**Physical Education**

**Spanish 101**

**EXAMPLES OF DAYS, MONTHS, AND SPECIAL DAYS:**

**Festival of Colors**

**Independence Day**

**June**

**Monday**

**EXAMPLES OF SPECIAL BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES:**

**Brooklyn Bridge**

**Buckingham Palace**

**Eiffel Tower**

**Golden Gate Bridge**

## EXERCISE 2

Change the small letters to capital letters where necessary.

1. st. mary's college is located in boston, massachusetts.
2. in august 1959, hawaii became the fiftieth state of the united states.
3. I parked my car on the corner of greenwood avenue and lexington.
4. maria is a student from peru. she speaks spanish, french, and italian.
5. there are no classes during christmas, easter, or thanksgiving vacations.
6. students who are buddhist, muslim, christian, and jewish all got together to help.
7. i am taking three classes this semester: english 120, spanish 1A, and business administration.
8. have you been to see the white house in washington, d.c.?

### The Title

A title tells the reader the topic of a paragraph or a group of paragraphs. A title is usually a word or phrase. If it is a sentence, it should not be a long sentence.

Here are some rules that will help you write titles.

- Capitalize the first word, last word, and all important words in the title. Do not capitalize prepositions and articles unless they begin the title.
- Do not underline or italicize the title.
- Do not use a period (.) or a comma (,) at the end of the title. Do not use quotation marks unless it is the name of a poem or short story. You can use an exclamation mark (!) or a question mark (?) at the end of the title.

**EXAMPLES OF TITLES:** Stronger Right or Left Brain?  
The Importance of Having a Friend  
My First Day in the United States  
Learning Can Be Fun, Too!

## EXERCISE 3

What is wrong with the titles below? Rewrite the titles in the correct way.

1. Eating In The United States Of America.

---

2. "Learning english Is Important."

---

3. the Most Important Day Of My Life

---

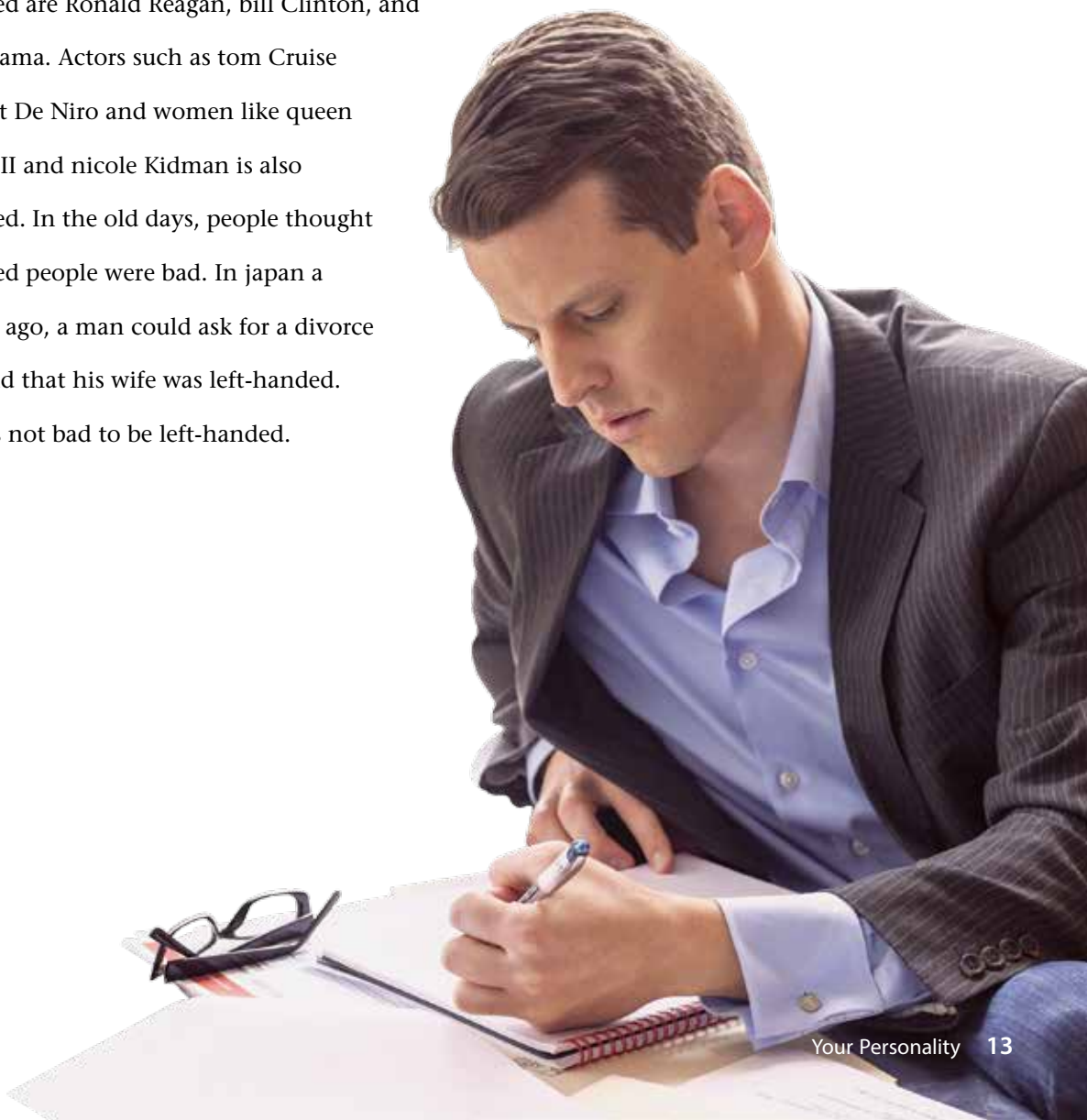
4. I have many problems because I am living away from my family.

---

**EXERCISE 4**

There are 10 mistakes in grammar and capitalization below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

There are more than 500 million left-handed people in the world. There are also many left-handers who are famous. Recent american president who are left-handed are Ronald Reagan, bill Clinton, and Barack obama. Actors such as tom Cruise and robert De Niro and women like queen Elizabeth II and nicole Kidman is also left-handed. In the old days, people thought left-handed people were bad. In japan a long time ago, a man could ask for a divorce if he found that his wife was left-handed. Today, it's not bad to be left-handed.



# WRITING PRACTICE

## WRITE SENTENCES

Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. What is your name?

---

2. Are you right-handed or left-handed?

---

3. Do you like being right-handed or left-handed?

---

4. Do you have friends or parents who are right-handed or left-handed?

---

5. What kind of person are you (punctual, like things in order, artistic, etc.)?

---

---

6. What kinds of things do you like?

---

---

7. What are your favorite subjects at school?

---

---

8. Do you have problems because you are right-handed or left-handed?

---

---

## REWRITE IN PARAGRAPH FORM

Rewrite your sentences in the form of a paragraph. Then use the paragraph checklist to check your work.

### Paragraph Checklist

- Did you indent the first line?
- Did you give your paragraph a title?
- Did you write the title with a capital letter or letters?
- Did you put the title in the center at the top of the page?
- Did you write on every other line or double-space on a computer?

## EDIT YOUR PARAGRAPH

Work with a partner or your teacher to edit your paragraph. Check the spelling, punctuation, vocabulary, and grammar. Use the editing checklist to help you.

### Editing Checklist

- Subject in every sentence?
- Verb in every sentence?
- Words in correct order?
- Sentences begin with a capital letter?
- Sentences end with a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point directly at the end of a sentence?
- Sentences have a space between them?
- Commas in the correct place?
- Wrong words?
- Spelling?
- Missing words (use insertion mark: ^)?

## WRITE YOUR FINAL COPY

After you edit your paragraph, you can write your final copy.

# READING ■ 2

## PRE-READING

### PREPARING FOR THE READING TOPIC

Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.


1. What is the shape of the face of the girl in the photo?
2. What different shapes do faces have?
3. What is the shape of your face?

### KEY VOCABULARY

Do you know these words? Match the words with the meanings.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a jaw
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. cheekbones
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. confident
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a will
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. creative
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. reliable
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. generous
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. fragile

- a. strength of mind to control your actions
- b. easily broken
- c. willing to give
- d. showing artistic ability
- e. having a strong belief in your ability
- f. the bones below and beside the eyes
- g. the bony parts of the face that hold the teeth
- h. can be trusted; dependable



A young girl in Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in Namibia, Africa, has a face shape that is typical for her people.



# Let's Face It

1 **S**ome people believe that the shape of a person's face shows the general character of the person. The Chinese believe that there are eight basic shapes of the face, and each shape shows a special character. The shapes are round, diamond, rectangle, square, triangle, narrow forehead and wide **jaw**, wide forehead and square chin, and wide forehead and high **cheekbones**. Here is what Chinese people say about these shapes.



- 2 Round faces have high and flat cheekbones, flat ears, wide noses, and strong mouths with thin lips. People with round faces are very intelligent, and they prefer to work with their brain instead of their body. People with round faces are **confident** and usually live a long life.
- 3 Many movie stars and famous women have diamond faces. The diamond face is narrow at the top and has a pointed chin. The Chinese believe that it is lucky if you meet a man or a woman with a diamond face before you go to an important meeting. People with this type of face are generally lucky in love and in their jobs. They may not be happy when they are young, but they get what they want later in their lives. People with diamond faces are warm, but they have a strong **will**.
- 4 People with rectangular faces control their feelings, but they are intelligent and **creative**. These people work hard and are very **reliable**. Their work is very important to them and comes before everything else, even family. They are not easy to be around when they do not feel free or when they feel bored. Many people with rectangular faces are at their best when they are older.
- 5 Square faces usually belong to men, but women can also have them. Men with this kind of face are good at making decisions and keeping to them. They are **generous** and honest. They put their friends first in everything. Both men and women with square faces are lucky and live a long life.
- 6 A wide forehead, high cheekbones, and a pointed chin make a triangular face. People with triangular faces are lively and intelligent and often stand out from others; however, they worry too much and their emotions are **fragile**, so they can get depressed easily. Because of this, they do better in jobs where they work with people.
- 7 The Chinese believe that a person with a wide jaw and narrow forehead is like the earth and changes little. People with this kind of face love success and will almost always get what they want, especially money and all that it brings. A man with this kind of face will not be close to his children, but his children will respect his strength. A woman with this kind of face was Jacqueline Kennedy, who had a strong character even in difficult times.
- 8 People with wide foreheads and square chins are intelligent and work hard to get what they want. They can be calm and quiet, or they can be the opposite, too, because they like to get attention. Famous movie stars such as Jane Fonda have this kind of face; so did Picasso, the painter. They usually have a long life and save their energy for important times in life.
- 9 People with wide foreheads and high cheekbones show strong character and a lot of energy. This helps them to be normal again if something bad happens. They know what they like and don't like to change their habits. Nevertheless, they like to live a full life.

## VOCABULARY

### VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

**A** Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

cheekbones	creative	generous	reliable
confident	fragile	jaw	will

1. Some people have a wide \_\_\_\_\_, which makes their whole face look wide.
2. Some people think that women with high \_\_\_\_\_ look attractive.
3. People with a strong \_\_\_\_\_ are able to do what they have to do.
4. Artists are \_\_\_\_\_ people.
5. People with rectangular faces are \_\_\_\_\_, so you can trust them.
6. People with \_\_\_\_\_ emotions can get hurt very easily.
7. People with square faces are \_\_\_\_\_ with their time and money.
8. People with round faces are \_\_\_\_\_ and walk with their heads held up high.

**B** Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. Who is someone you know with a big **jaw**?

---

2. Who in your class has high **cheekbones**?

---

3. Who is a **creative** person you know?

---

4. What is a **fragile** object?

---

5. When are you **generous** with money?

---

6. Who is a **reliable** person in your class?

---

### VOCABULARY BUILDING

Complete these sentences. Circle the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. I thanked him for his (generous / generosity / generously).
2. My brother is always (generous / generosity / generously) to me.

3. The artist wants (to create / creativity / creative) a big piece of art in the park for everyone to see.
4. You can tell her (to create / creativity / creative) by just looking around her room.
5. My brother is a hardworking and very (rely / reliability / reliable) person.
6. You can (rely / reliability / reliable) on the employee to do the job well.

## READING COMPREHENSION

### LOOKING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. The Chinese believe that the shape of the face \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. is not important
  - b. can show the character of a person
  - c. is important when you want to be a movie star
  - d. can show that a person has medical problems
2. The Chinese believe that there are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. eight basic shapes of faces
  - b. square faces and round faces only
  - c. some good shapes and some bad shapes
  - d. four basic shapes of faces
3. The Chinese believe that the shape of your face can show \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. when accidents will happen to you
  - b. if you are intelligent
  - c. if you are Chinese
  - d. if you will have children

### LOOKING FOR DETAILS

One piece of information in each sentence is not correct. Rewrite the sentence with the correct information.

1. The Chinese believe that people with round faces are lucky.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The Chinese believe that it is lucky to meet a person with a round face before a meeting.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The Chinese believe that people with diamond faces are unhappy in love.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The Chinese believe that people with triangular chins can get depressed easily.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Jacqueline Kennedy had a narrow jaw and a narrow forehead.

---

6. Jane Fonda has a wide forehead and round chin.

---

## DISCUSSION

Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. Do you think there is any truth in reading people's faces (*physiognomy*)? How reliable is it?
2. Ask the students in your class which part of the face helps them understand a person's character. Fill out the questionnaire below.

Name	Country	Shape of Face	Shape of Eyes	Shape of Mouth	Shape of Ears	Other

3. Discuss which shapes of face, eyes, mouth, ears, etc., show good character.

## CRITICAL THINKING

Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. According to the reading, people with round faces and square faces live long lives. Do you think this is true? Why, or why not? What things do you think help people live long lives?
2. Do you think that the shape of a person's face can show his or her character? Why, or why not?
3. Do you believe in luck? Do you believe that some people are naturally luckier than others? Why, or why not? Do you know some people who seem to be lucky? Who are they?

# WRITING ■ 2

## WRITING SKILLS

### Joining Compound Sentences with *and*, *but*, or *or*

A *compound sentence* is made by joining two simple sentences. These two simple sentences are joined by coordinating conjunctions such as **and**, **but**, and **or**.

- We can use **and** to join two sentences that are alike or to join one sentence to another sentence that gives extra information. We use a comma (,) before **and**.

**EXAMPLE:** The Chinese believe that there are eight basic shapes of faces. Each shape shows a special character.

The Chinese believe that there are eight basic shapes of faces, **and** each shape shows a special character.

- We can use **but** to join two sentences that give opposite information or to join a positive sentence and a negative sentence that talk about the same subject. We use a comma before **but**.

**EXAMPLE:** People with diamond faces may not be happy when they are young. They get what they want later in their lives.

People with diamond faces may not be happy when they are young, **but** they get what they want later in their lives.

- We can use **or** to join two sentences that give a choice or alternative.

**EXAMPLE:** People with wide foreheads and square chins can be calm and quiet. They can be just the opposite, too.

People with wide foreheads and square chins can be calm and quiet, **or** they can be just the opposite, too.

- We use a comma with **and**, **but**, or **or** only in compound sentences. When we use **and**, **but**, or **or** in a simple sentence, we do not use a comma. In a sentence, **and**, **but**, or **or** can join two nouns, two adjectives, two adverbs, or two verbs.

**EXAMPLES:** Both men **and** women with square faces are lucky.  
noun                      noun

They are intelligent **and** creative.  
adjective                      adjective

They work quickly **and** efficiently.  
adverb                      adverb

They can't eat **or** sleep when they have a problem.  
verb                      verb

## EXERCISE 1

Underline all the coordinating conjunctions (**and**, **but**, and **or**) in Reading 2. Notice the punctuation with simple and compound sentences.

## EXERCISE 2

Use the conjunction in parentheses to join the two sentences into a compound sentence. Use the correct punctuation. The first one is done for you.

1. Almost all the Chinese emperors had round faces. Many famous explorers had them, too. (and)

Almost all the Chinese emperors had round faces, and many famous explorers had them, too.

2. People with triangular faces may not be tall. They look tall because of the shape of their face. (but)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



3. These people are confident. They will usually live a long life. (and)

---

---

4. Some may be movie stars. They may work as flight attendants. (or)

---

---

5. People with high cheekbones know what they want. It is hard to make them change their minds. (and)

---

---

6. People with this shape of face may often be leaders. They may also be criminals. (but)

---

---

7. They can control their feelings. They are also intelligent and creative. (but)

---

---

8. Square faces usually belong to men. Women can have them, too. (but)

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### EXERCISE 3

Write compound sentences with **and**, **but**, or **or**. First, think of two complete sentences. Then join them with **and**, **but**, or **or**. Examples are done for you. Remember to use a comma.

1. Write a compound sentence about a characteristic of a person's face. Use the word **and** to join the parts of your compound sentence.

EXAMPLE: *My grandfather has big ears with big ear lobes, and everybody says he will live for a long time.*

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2. Write a compound sentence about a person's face. Use the word **but** to join the parts of your compound sentence.

EXAMPLE: *Uncle Joe has a red face, but he does not have a bad temper.*

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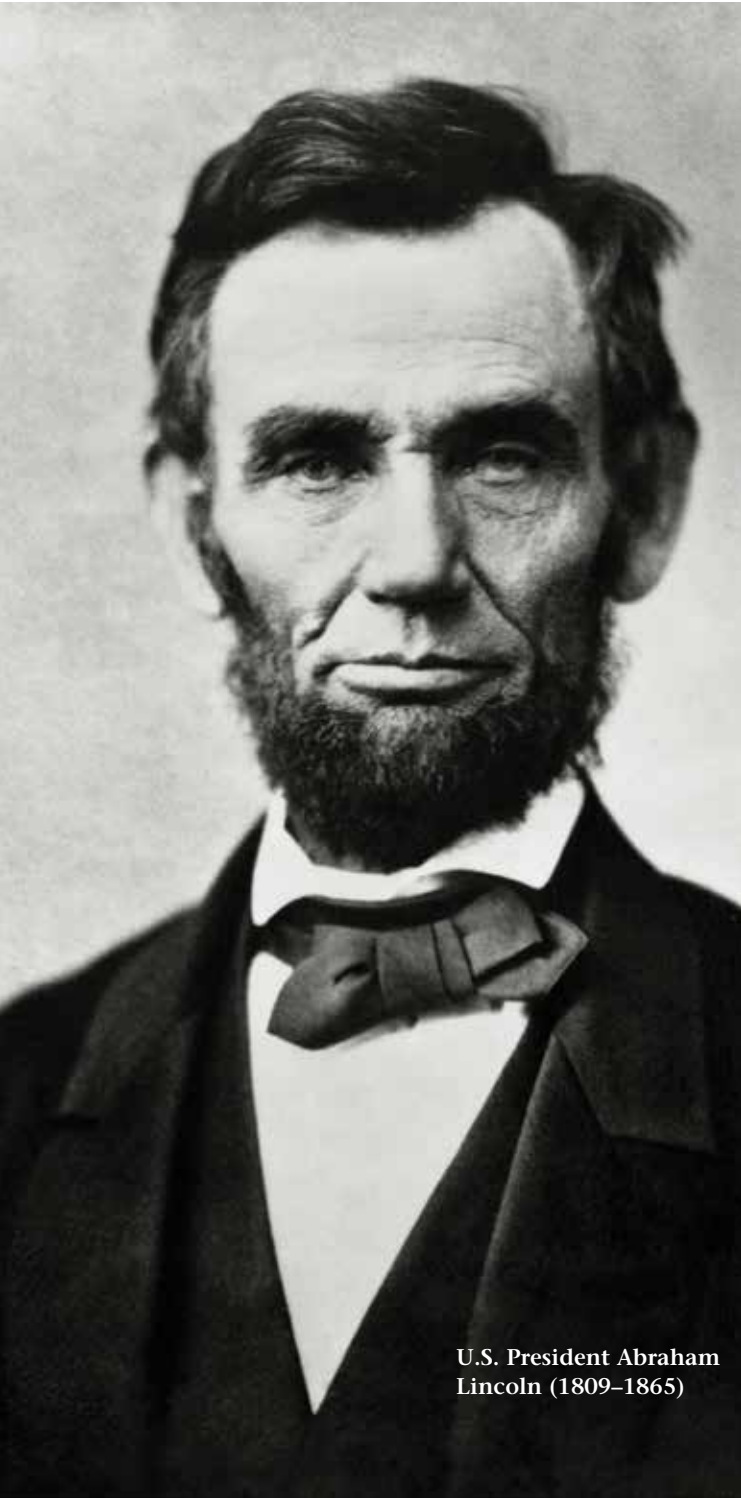
3. Write a compound sentence about a person's face. Use the word *or* to join the parts of your compound sentence.

EXAMPLE: *Tony looks pale, or he may just be tired.*

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U.S. President Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865)

#### EXERCISE 4

There are 10 mistakes in grammar, punctuation, and capitalization below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Peoples with a wide forehead, and high cheekbones have a face that looks solid, and bony. Famous example of people with this face are christopher columbus, greta garbo, and abraham lincoln.

#### WRITING PRACTICE

##### WRITE SENTENCES

Choose a person you know, such as a friend or a relative. Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. What is this person's name and what is his or her relationship to you?
2. What nationality is this person? Is he or she the same nationality as you?
3. How old is this person?
4. What is this person's face like?
5. What kind of a person is he or she?
6. Do you like this person? Why, or why not?



## REWRITE IN PARAGRAPH FORM

Rewrite your sentences in the form of a paragraph. Then use the paragraph checklist to check your work.

### Paragraph Checklist

- Did you indent the first line?
- Did you give your paragraph a title?
- Did you write the title with a capital letter or letters?
- Did you put the title in the center at the top of the page?
- Did you write on every other line or double-space on a computer?

## EDIT YOUR PARAGRAPH

Work with a partner or your teacher to edit your paragraph. Check the spelling, punctuation, vocabulary, and grammar. Use the editing checklist to help you.

### Editing Checklist

- Subject in every sentence?
- Verb in every sentence?
- Words in correct order?
- Sentences begin with a capital letter?
- Sentences end with a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point directly at the end of a sentence?
- Sentences have a space between them?
- Commas in the correct place?
- Wrong words?
- Spelling?
- Missing words (use insertion mark: ^)?

## WRITE YOUR FINAL COPY

After you edit your paragraph, you can write your final copy.

# Weaving It Together

## TIMED WRITING

Write a paragraph about a person you know that you have not already written about. First, answer the following questions with complete sentences. Then rewrite them into paragraph form. You have 50 minutes.

1. Write the person's name or relationship to you (for example, "My Brother") as your title.
2. What is this person's relationship to you?
3. What nationality is this person? Is he or she the same nationality as you?
4. How old is this person?
5. What is this person's face like?
6. What kind of a person is he or she?
7. Do you like this person? Why, or why not?

## SEARCH THE INTERNET

**A** Search the Internet for information about these famous left-handed people: Pablo Picasso, Marie Curie, Nicole Kidman, Pelé, Bill Gates, and Queen Victoria. Find answers to these questions:

1. What is each person famous for?
2. Other than being left-handed, what is something these people have in common?
3. Which people have traits that are common to left-brained people? Which ones don't?

**B** Search the Internet for information about *physiognomy* and *phrenology*. Find their definitions and examples. Share that information with your classmates.

## WHAT DO YOU THINK NOW?

Refer to page 3 at the beginning of this unit. Do you know the answers now? Complete the sentence, or circle the best answer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the population is left-handed.
2. Intelligent people (have / don't have) heavier brains.
3. (Right / Left)-handed people are generally good at math, and they are practical and safe.
4. Chinese people believe there are \_\_\_\_\_ basic shapes of the face.