Unit Test for NEW Weaving It Together 2

Unit 1

Completion

Complete each statement.

PART 1: VOCABULARY

Instructions: Choose the correct word or words to complete each sentence.

cheekbones	fragile	generous	in order	jaw
logic	message	population	punctual	reliable

1. I just received a text _____ on my phone. It looks like my wife's flight is going to arrive late.
2. The _____ of Sao Paulo in Brazil is huge. About 11 million people live there.
3. When Martin is invited to dinner, he is always _____. He never arrives late.
4. My brother is so _____. If you ask him to do something, he will always do it.
5. That old silver necklace may break unless you pick it up carefully. It is very _____.
6. I don't understand her _____. She says she doesn't agree with her local politician, but she always votes for him.
7. Joe had a hard time eating his steak. It was so tough that eating it actually hurt his _____.
8. It was very _____ of Ahmed to give that poor man some food and money.
9. Louisa likes everything to be _____. I have never seen such a neat, tidy, and well-organized kitchen.
10. Angelina is a beautiful woman. She has long blonde hair, deep blue eyes, and high _____.

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Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

PART 2: WRITING SKILLS

Instructions: Choose the correct answer for each question.

_____ 1. Which of the following statements about capitalization is not correct?

a. Capitalize languages and nationalities.

b. Capitalize jobs and professions.

c. Capitalize the days of the week.

d. Capitalize all proper nouns.

_____ 2. If you are writing a paragraph on lined paper, which of the following statements is correct?

a. Write on every line.

b. Start each sentence on a new line.

c. Write on every other line.

d. Leave two empty lines between each line of your writing.

_____ 3. When do you use but to join two sentences?

a. when the second sentence provides extra information

b. when the second sentence provides a choice

c. when the second sentence contains a negative adjective

d. when the second sentence gives opposite information from the first

_____ 4. Look at this sentence: My Spanish friend, Miguel, plays Baseball in the park every Saturday. Which word should not be capitalized in the sentence?

a. Spanish

b. Miguel

c. Baseball

d. Saturday

_____ 5. Which of the following titles is correct?

a. My first day at school

b. Where Is My Big Brother Now?

c. My Teacher Works So Hard.

d. Your Personality And the Shape of Your Face

_____ 6. Which of the following sentences shows a choice or an alternative?

a. She will buy a new or a used car.

b. She will buy a new and a used car.

c. She will buy a used car.

d. When she gets her salary this month, she will buy a new car.

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_____ 7. Which of the following rules about writing a paper or paragraph for your class is not correct?

a. Indent the first line of each paragraph.

b. Write a title at the top of the page in the middle.

c. Write the date in the top right-hand corner of the page.

d. Write your name in the top left-hand corner of the page.

_____ 8. Which of the following is not a coordinating conjunction?

a. or

b. but

c. also

d. and

_____ 9. Which of the following statements about titles is correct?

a. You should capitalize every word.

b. You should put a period at the end of the title when it is a sentence.

c. You should underline the important words.

d. You should capitalize the first word and all the important words.

_____ 10. Which of the following sentences has incorrect punctuation?

a. My daughter is young, and pretty.

b. Left-handed people are often very artistic, and right-handed people are often more practical and logical.

c. My son is very generous, but he is not very reliable.

d. We could go for a walk in the countryside or go to the movies.

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True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

PART 3: READING

Ear Reading

Reading people's character and health from their ears is a very old science. Ear readers believe that you can tell a lot about a person from the size, shape, and position of the ear. According to ear readers, all ears are different, and each characteristic of the ear has a different meaning.

The Chinese god of long life is Shou Xing. When you see an image of this god, he always has very big ears. According to ear readers, it is lucky to have big ears. It is a sign that you will live a long life and have a lot of good health and energy. People with large ears are also said to be risk takers. On the other hand, people with small ears are cautious and shy. They do not like to take risks or do dangerous things.

People with ears that stick out, or come out far from the side of the head, are said to be independent. Their ears show that they are focused forward and thinking about the future. Strangely, even though they have big ears, they tend to be people who don't listen to what other people have to say. They do not take advice and will only do what they want to do.

The height of the ear is important, too. An ear can sit high on the head, for example when the top of the ear goes above the top of the eyebrow. Or an ear can sit low on the head, and the bottom of the ear is below the bottom of the tip of the nose. People whose ears sit high on the head are said to be quick thinkers and smart. People whose ears sit lower on the head are patient, caring people, who often work well in teams.

A significant part of the ear is the earlobe. The lobe is the rounded bottom part of the ear that is soft and fleshy. There are two main types of earlobes. In some people, the lobes are attached to the side of the head. In other people, the lobes hang freely away from the head. Do you have attached or unattached earlobes? If you argue with people a lot, perhaps your earlobes are attached. If you like adventure, then your earlobes are probably unattached.

When reading ears, one thing is important to remember. Ears are the only part of the body that continues to grow throughout our lives, so you need to know the age of the person to read his or her ears properly. A very old person may not naturally have large ears, but have large ears because of his or her advanced age.

Instructions: Refer to the reading "Ear Reading." For each statement, answer True or False.

_____ 1. The science of ear reading began in modern times.

_____ 2. Long life is associated with big ears.

_____ 3. People with small ears tend to be sociable and have lots of energy.

_____ 4. People with ears that stick out don't like to plan ahead.

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_____ 5. We say that an ear sits low on the head when the bottom of the nose is higher than the bottom of the ear.

_____ 6. People with ears that sit high on the head are very caring and work well with other people.

_____ 7. The earlobe is at the bottom of the ear.

_____ 8. Everyone's earlobes are joined to the side of the head.

_____ 9. To accurately read a person's ears, you need to know their age.

_____ 10. As people get older, their ears get bigger.

Other

1. Write a paragraph about your personality

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