**[ What does your best friend look like? Give as many details as possible. ]**

My best friend is in his thirties but if peopel who don't know him see my friend, he only looks like he is in his middle twenties because he has very white, soft and clean skin like a celebrity in the media. but his real age is in early thirties. He had gotten fat slowly. I don't know when it started. He still has a baby face but his body is surely in his thirties. Additionally, he loves waering comfortable clothes and shoes, so he usually wears a simple windbreaker jacket and Nike shoes. Moreover, the length of this hair is just normal and his front hair evenly leans to the right side.

Common Transitional Words and Phrases

The following list, categorized by type of relationship, provides examples of some common and useful transitional words and phrases.

cause and effect: consequently, therefore, accordingly, as a result, because, for this reason, hence, thus

sequence: furthermore, in addition, moreover, first, second, third, finally, again, also, and, besides, further, in the first place, last, likewise, next, then, too

comparison or contrast: similarly, also, in the same way, likewise, although, at the same time, but, conversely, even so, however, in contrast, nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstanding, on the contrary, otherwise, still, yet

example: for example, for instance, in fact, indeed, of course, specifically, that is, to illustrate

purpose: for this purpose, for this reason, to this end, with this object

time or location: nearby, above, adjacent to, below, beyond, farther on, here, opposite to, there, to the south, before, after, later, afterward, immediately, in the meantime, meanwhile, now, since, soon, then, while

We often don't know, or don't care about, someone's exact age. If you want to talk about someone's age in a general way, you can say it this way:

She's in her teens.

He's in his early twenties.

She's in her mid-thirties.

He's in his late forties.

These can also be written as "20's", "30's", "40's" and so on.

**Capitalization Rules in English**

1. Capitalize the first word of a sentence.

she wants to have a new computer. [incorrect]

She wants to have a new computer. [correct]

2. Capitalize names and other proper nouns: cities, countries, companies, religions, and political parties.

Jane Austen, Tom and Diane, Southern California, San Diego

3. Capitalize words like mom and grandpa when they are used as a form of address.

Just wait until Mom sees this!

[You used “mom” as a proper noun-the name that you use to call your mother.]

BUT:

My mom is not going to like this.

[You use “mom” as a common noun-this is not actually the name you use to call your mom]

4. Don’t capitalize after a colon (usually)

I have one true passion: wombat racing.

**The exception** is when the words following the colon form one or more complete sentences:

Maggie wears a brimmed cap at all times for these two reasons: Strong light often gives her a headache. She also likes the way it looks.

5. Capitalize days, months, and holidays**, but not seasons:**

I hate Mondays!

Oh no! I forgot about Valentine’s Day!

The names of seasons are not proper nouns, so there’s no need to capitalize them.

I hate winter!

Having a summer birthday is the best.

6. Capitalize most words in **titles:**

Sense and Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice

7. Common nouns that are **part of the name of proper nouns** are capitalized.

Odong Island

MV Hotel

Seoul City

Mother’s Day

BUT if they are not part of proper nouns, **DO NOT** capitalize them:

an island

small hotel

a big city

**Always capitalize "I"**

If you are talking about yourself, "I" is the only pronoun that is capitalized regardless of its position in a sentence.