

## Sentence Fill-ins:

deleterious

morose

assuage

13. In order to assuage — to lessen/decrease his guilt after breaking his mother's priceless vase from the Ming Dynasty, Joe bought her a gift certificate to Ann Taylor Loft.
14. Not doing homework will have a deleterious effect on your quarter average.
15. Romeo becomes morose when he discovers that <sup>he</sup> is banished from Verona and may never see Juliet again.  
↳ sad, depressed

## English 9R-Word of the Day Review

**Directions:** Compile the definitions and example sentences for each of the following words.

1. Caustic **corrosive, harsh, acidic**  
*Don't drop the caustic chemicals on yourself.*
2. Nefarious **villainous, wicked**  
*The nefarious witch cast an evil spell on the entire kingdom.*
3. Prolific **productive, fruitful**  
*J.K. Rowling has enjoyed a prolific career as the beloved creator of H. Potter.*
4. Morose **ill-natured, sullen, dark**  
*Edgar Allan Poe wrote morose stories that chill me to the core.*
5. Extol **to praise, revere**  
*Nelson Mandela was extolled by many world leaders at his funeral proceedings.*
6. Exacerbate **to make worse**  
*Nick exacerbated his poor grade by not doing the take home test.*
7. Assuage **to relieve, to lessen, to alleviate**  
*My friend assuaged the awkward situation by cracking a joke.*
8. Lament **to express sorrow or regret**  
*The world leaders lamented when Mandela passed away.*
9. Sycophant **flatterer, brown-noser**  
*The sycophant brought the teacher doughnuts every day.*
10. Conflagration **great fire** *There was a conflagration on Clauseland Mountain last fall.*

11. Gregarious **outgoing, social** Ever gregarious, Austin reminded Emma about their playdate.
12. Altruistic **selfless** Vincent is altruistic; he donates to charity every month.
13. Succinct **concise, expressed clearly in a few words**  
Austin's first WOTD sentence was not succinct; it was too verbose.
14. Verbose **long-winded, wordy**
15. Cacophony **tremendous noise, disharmonious sound**  
The school orchestra created a cacophony as they warmed up, so the parents covered their ears in pain.
16. Deleterious **harmful**  
The rise of zombies had a deleterious effect on the human race.
17. Ameliorate **to make better, improve (situations or emotions)**  
Nick tried to ameliorate the situation with a joke; sadly, the joke bombed.
18. Ebullient **extremely lively, enthusiastic**  
Jared was ebullient after purchasing his new shoes.
19. Trite **repeated too often; overly familiar through overuse; commonplace and unoriginal** I am so tired of hearing all the trite excuses students present for not having their homework.
20. Copious **abundant, extensive, a great amount** I have copious homework to complete tonight.  
Romeo's copious guilt motivates him to avenge his friend Mercutio's death.
- Take copious notes so that you will have excellent resources to use in studying for the midterm.

# Grammar Review

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

9R Midterm-Grammar Review

Skills to Review:

1. Then vs. than
2. Their/there/they're
3. Comma usage
4. Noun/pronoun agreement
5. To/two/too
6. Affect vs. effect
7. Spelling
8. Underlining vs. quotations
9. Capitalization
10. Prepositions

fanboys  
 o n o a r e o  
 r d r t +

Circle the incorrect part(s) of each sentence. Underneath each sentence, rewrite the sentence correctly.

1. I went skiing than I went inside the cabin to have some hot chocolate because it was colder out then I thought

then (next)

than

comparison word

I went skiing, and then...

2. There are many students who think they're using the word "their" correctly when writing about a single person.

There (place)

they are

plural

3. I went to the store because I was craving ice cream but there wasn't any of my favorite flavors left in stock.

but

weren't

4. One should believe in themselves regardless of those who doubt that individual.

Singular

oneself

5. I went to the mall to buy two pairs of pants, but there were too many cars and not enough parking spots.

to (place)    two (#2)    too (more than needed)

6. The effects of the earthquake were felt for thousands of miles.

effects — noun (results / consequences)

7. Friar Lawrence tries to help Romeo and Juliet, but his plan in Act V doesn't work.

tries    but    doesn't + "o"

8. The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet is a play written by William Shakespeare.

9. S John Smith got himself in trouble when he was caught stealing in YC New York City.

10. The Bahamas are a great place to go.

X — NEVER end w/a prep

# Grammar Review

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

9R Midterm-Grammar Review

Skills to Review:

1. Then vs than
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comparison word

Because it was cold out  
I wore a coat.

I wore a coat b/c it was cold. — than

Circle the incorrect part(s) of each sentence. Underneath each sentence, rewrite the sentence correctly.

1. I went skiing than I went inside the cabin to have some hot chocolate because it was colder out than I thought.

then (next)

I went skiing, and then...

2. There are many students who think they're using the word "their" correctly when writing about a single person.

There

they are

3. I went to the store because I was craving ice cream but there wasn't any of my favorite flavors left in stock.

but weren't plural

4. One should believe in themselves regardless of those who doubt that individual.

1 more than 1 1  
Singular oneself

fan boys  
o n o y s  
r d r + r e o

### Grammar Review

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

9R Midterm-Grammar Review

Skills to Review: next comparison word

1. Their vs. than
2. Their/there/they're
3. Comma usage
4. Noun/pronoun agreement
5. To/two/too
6. Affect vs. effect
7. Spelling
8. Underlining vs. quotations
9. Capitalization
10. Prepositions

fan boys  
 o n o u r e o  
 r d r t t

Circle the incorrect part(s) of each sentence. Underneath each sentence, rewrite the sentence correctly.

1. I went skiing than ~~went~~ inside the cabin to have some hot chocolate because it was colder out than I thought.

than  
 I went skiing, and then...  
 = next

2. There are many students who think they're using the word "their" correctly when writing about a single person.

\* There they are Possession plural

3. I went to the store because I was craving ice cream but there wasn't any of my favorite flavors left in stock.

weren't

4. One should believe in themselves regardless of those who doubt that individual.

more than 1  
 Singular oneseif

5. I went to the mall to buy two pairs of pants, but there were too many cars and not enough parking spots.

to      two  
#2

too

- very much more than needed

6. The effects of the earthquake were felt for thousands of miles.

effects = nouns  
results / consequences

7. Friar Lawrence tries to help Romeo and Juliet, but his plan in Act V doesn't work.

tries

≡

doesn't      not

8. "The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet" is a play written by William Shakespeare.

↳ underline titles of plays, novels

9. John Smith got himself in trouble when he was caught stealing in New York city.

S  
=

Y  
=

10. The Bahamas are a great place to go.

~~(to, at)~~ NEVER end a sentence w/a preposition

I like popcorn and candy.



English 9R- Grammar Review

Please identify the error in each of the following sentences.

1. Some affects (A) of the Sandy Hook (B) school shooting are increased (C) conversations about mental health issues and gun control in America (D). (E-NO ERROR)

*affects = noun*

2. Sadly (A) so many people were (B) effected (C) by Hurricane Sandy (D). (E-NO ERROR)

*affected = verb*

3. Whether you like it or not, you will have to take the math midterm. (E-NO ERROR)

*whether*

3. A

4. Unfortunately, Romeo dosent receive the letter from Friar John, and he really believes that Juliet is dead. (E-NO ERROR)

*doesn't*

5. Whom are you sending that letter to. (E-NO ERROR)

*To Whom...*

*Do not end sentence w/ to or at*

6. Where are you planning to meet at. (E-NO ERROR)

*to*

7. Richard Wright (A) is on his way too (B) the store to (C) buy groceries when a gang of neighborhood bullies (D) rob him. (E-NO ERROR)

*to*

8. I didn't (A) study for the Romeo and Juliet (B) test: (C) so I received (D) a 60. (E-NO ERROR)

9. They packed they're (A) suitcase and (B) then (C) put them (D) in the car. (E-NO ERROR)

*their*

*so*

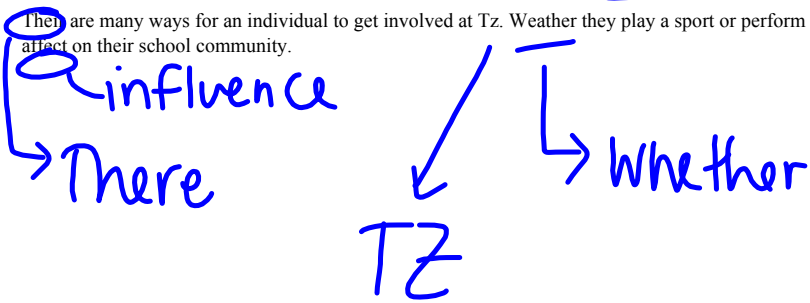
*plural*

10. One person (A) can make a difference in the world when they (C) stand up for what is right. (C-NO ERROR)

*one*

BONUS: How many edits can you make to the following sentences??

There are many ways for an individual to get involved at Tz. Whether they play a sport or perform in musicals, a student can participate and have a positive affect on their school community.



English 9- Grammar DO NOW #1

1. I am taller than Jack in period 9.

than

2. The boys practiced a lot before the game and they performed well.

fanboys  
n  
d

3. Too many students are not getting enough sleep lately.

too = a lot of  
more than needed

very  
much

4. When one gets up early, they are sure to get a lot done during the day.

one is...  
singular

5. Whether or not you go to college is your decision.

Whether → choice

Name \_\_\_\_\_

*Argument Essay Reading Comprehension Practice***Directions: Read and annotate each article, and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow.****ARTICLE #1: Why You Shouldn't Believe in Love at First Sight**

I can't help but take a moment's pause when I hear people profess to have experienced love at first sight; likewise, when men and women recount how they just knew their now-partners were their soul mates within minutes of meeting them. Are these sentiments possible to experience or are they, more likely, the projection of long-held fantasies -- stories people construct to tell themselves and the world around them that they made the best possible decisions in life and love? Frankly, the answer to why people say these sorts of things isn't important to me, but, as a dating coach, what is important is the way others may respond to such notions and impossible standards and the ensuing pressure they may feel to live up to them in their own love lives.

Lust at first sight, yes. Chemistry within minutes of meeting someone, sure. But knowing and feeling love and forever marriage instantly? Sorry, not buying it. In today's heady world of smartphones and texting and Tweeting, we might very well fool ourselves into believing that instant gratification can also apply to matters of the heart. If I can send and receive communication immediately, why can't I be in love with or love someone immediately? Just watch a few episodes of ABC's *The Bachelor/ette* to see this notion of instant love in action - - within three to four weeks of meeting the Bachelor or Bachelorette, while competing against 25 others for his or her heart, the "contestants" are already falling madly in love and declaring it so to the object of their affection. The phrase is bandied about more than a "get it, girl!" at a toddler beauty pageant.

What does it mean to be in love or to love someone in the romantic sense, anyway? It sounds simple, but I think to love someone is to really know that person. But when we throw the term around so liberally, especially before really knowing someone, we ultimately dilute its meaning -- what it actually means to accept someone's heart and to give that person yours, fully. We also, as I mentioned, set up wildly unrealistic expectations for anyone looking for love, as if love has to be something that is experienced immediately.

In my work with women, I am constantly trying to snap them out of their fantasies when it comes to dating and love. It took years for me to learn these lessons: that love isn't about being swept off your feet, quickly winning someone over, feeling that elusive-yet-perfect lightning bolt from the very first meeting or feeling emotionally off-kilter. The seedlings of love begin when you let someone in the door. But, as I have learned, love only flourishes when you allow that person to come inside and stay awhile. It takes time to develop trust, vulnerability and real intimacy. It's not just about the good times and laughs (that's the easy stuff!); it's about loving someone despite their idiosyncrasies. It's not just about great romance; it's also about feeling a sense of peace, comfort and emotional safety with someone. These things take time to develop.

We can't know if we love someone just by seeing them from across a crowded room; we can't know we are meant to be with someone after ten minutes of meeting them. So when you hear people talk like this, do not feel pressure to measure up to their notions of the perfect love tale. Understand that, often times, these are the fantasies people want to believe in, these are the romantic stories people choose to tell themselves and the world only after their love has had time to grow, after they've had time for a bit of a rewrite.

**ARTICLE #1 Multiple-Choice Questions:**

1. The author's **main** purpose in writing the article is:

- A. to encourage people to give up the belief that real love is instantaneous.
- B. to encourage people to keep searching for the "perfect love tale."
- C. to extol the belief that true love happens in one glorious moment.
- D. to criticize the current culture of "instant gratification."

— not possible!

2. The author uses allusions to smartphones, tweeting, and ABC's *The Bachelor(ette)* to provide evidence that:

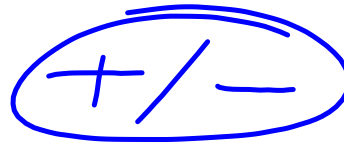
- A. people today need technology to find love.
- B. people in our society expect to get what they want quickly.
- C. love can no longer exist in the modern world.
- D. love and technology should never mix.

references

— not the case w/love

**ARTICLE #2:**

(Susan)

**ARTICLE #3: The science of love at first sight**

Biologists believe that love is fundamentally a biological rather than a cultural construct. That is because the capacity for love is found in all human cultures and similar behavior is found in some other animals, such as prairie voles. In humans the purpose of all the cravings, craziness and desire is to focus attention on the raising of offspring. Children demand an unusual amount of nurturing, and two parents are better than one. Love is a signal that both partners are committed, and makes it more likely that this commitment will continue as long as is necessary for children to reach independence. But what does science have to say about the notion of love at first sight?

In recent years the ability to watch the brain in action has offered a wealth of insight into the mechanics of love. Researchers have shown that when a person falls in love a dozen different parts of the brain work together to release chemicals that trigger feelings of euphoria, bonding and excitement. (These include dopamine, oxytocin, adrenalin and vasopressin.) It has also been shown that the unconditional love between a mother and a child is associated with activity in different regions of the brain from those associated with sexual, pair-bonding love.

Passionate love is rooted in the reward circuitry of the brain—the same area that is active when humans feel a rush from cocaine. In fact, the cravings, motivations and withdrawals involved in love have a great deal in common with addiction. Its most intense forms tend to be associated with the early stages of a relationship, which then give way to a calmer attachment form of love one feels with a long-term partner. This has a slightly different chemistry but still involves the reward centers of the brain. What all this means is that one special person can become chemically rewarding to the brain of another. Love at first sight, then, is only possible if the mechanism for generating long-term attachment can be triggered quickly. There are signs that it can be. One line of evidence is that people are able to decide within a fraction of a second how attractive they find another person. This decision appears to be related to facial attractiveness, although men also favor women with a waist-to-hip ratio of 0.7, no matter what their overall weight is. (This ratio may indicate a woman's reproductive health.)

Another piece of evidence in Cupid's favor comes from work by Ayala Malack-Pines, a psychologist at Ben-Gurion University in Israel, who found in a survey that a small fraction (11%) of people in long-term relationships said that they began with love at first sight. In other words, in some couples the initial favorable impressions of attractiveness triggered love which sustained a lengthy bond. It is also clear that some couples need to form their bonds over a longer period, and popular culture tells many tales of friends who become lovers. One might also speculate that if a person is looking for a partner with traits that cannot be quantified instantly, such as compassion, intellect or a good sense of humor, then it would be hard form a relationship on the basis of love at first sight. Those more concerned only with visual appearances, though, might find this

easier. So it appears that love at first sight exists, but is not a very common basis for long-term relationships.

(Lauren)

CLINCHER — offers the main idea

**Article #3 Multiple-Choice Questions:**

5. The first line, "Biologists believe that love is fundamentally a biologicals rather than a cultural construct," means that love is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ idea instead of a \_\_\_\_\_ one.

- A. scientific...societal
- B. simple...complex
- C. understandable...confusing
- D. exciting...depressing

6. According to the second paragraph, when a person falls in love, chemicals are released that make a person feel:

- A. delighted.
- B. happiness.
- C. freedom
- D. A and B

7. The overall belief of this author is supported by which of the following quotes?

- A. "In humans the purpose of all the cravings, craziness and desire is to focus attention on the raising of offspring."
- B. "Love is a signal that both partners are committed, and makes it more likely that this commitment will continue as long as is necessary for children to reach independence."
- C. "In other words, in some couples the initial favorable impressions of attractiveness triggered loved which sustained a lengthy bond."
- D. "So it appears that love at first sight exists, but is not a very common basis for long term-relationships."

**ARTICLE #4 The Realities of Love at First Sight- How fast can you really size up a partner?**

(adapted)

By Helen Fisher, PhD

You walk into a party and decide to get a soda. Suddenly someone is beside you, offering to pour it for you. You begin to talk. Almost immediately you're struck by the eerie feeling that you may have just found Mr. or Mrs. Right. But that's crazy, isn't it? Or is it? Can a person really know something this life-changing so fast?

Yes. We are built to instantly size up a potential partner, an intuitive skill that likely developed millions of years ago as our forebears struggled to rapidly sort friends from enemies. And, although our needs have changed in the modern world, we regularly make up our minds about whether an individual could be an appropriate match within the first three minutes of talking to him (or her).

Indeed, it takes less than one second to decide whether you find someone physically attractive. Too short, too tall, too old, too young—this person is out. If, however, he or she fits your general concept of beauty, your mind races toward the next checkpoint: voice. Once again, you respond in seconds. For instance, women typically regard rapid talkers as more educated and men with full, deep voices as better-looking than they are. Additionally, we like people who use the same kinds of words we use. We are also drawn to those who have a similar degree of intelligence, share our religious and social values, and come from the same economic background—and we quickly determine these attributes from the words he or she uses (not to mention attire, hairstyle, and accessories like jewelry or tattoos).

But can this stranger give you what you need? Even on the bigger questions, we often form an opinion within the first three minutes if the conversation turns to, say, politics or kids. So when you do feel an immediate click, go ahead and trust your instincts.

Still, love at first sight doesn't happen to everyone. In one survey by Ayala Malach-Pines, PhD, of Ben-Gurion University in Israel, only 11 percent of the 493 respondents said their long-term relationships started that way. As for the rest of us? Psychologists say that the more you interact with a person you like (even slightly), the more you come to regard this person as good-looking, smart, and similar to you—unless you discover something that breaks the spell. So it's wise to hang in for a second meeting. It can take years sometimes for two people to fully appreciate each other. But whether it's love at first sight or love in hindsight, those first three minutes are essential for romance.

(Dixon)

#### ARTICLE #4 Multiple-Choice Questions:

8. Dr. Fisher asserts that our ability to size up a potential partner is based on...

A. physical attraction alone

B. skills developed over millions of years to identify friend from foe

C. chemistry between two individuals after a certain number of dates

D. the willingness of those who believe in true love

○ - enemy

9. The sentiment expressed in the last paragraph reveals that...

A. "Love at first sight" is always a sound way to choose a mate

B. Try to meet new people in places other than traditional social settings

C. Exploring your feelings for someone over time is the best way to truly know them.

D. Not everyone is meant to find true love

Before you begin to outline your essay, you must first decide your position.

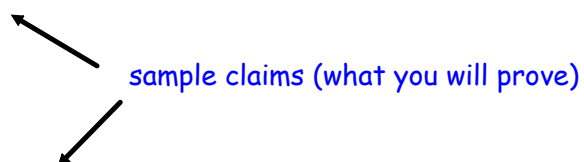
**Topic: Is love at first sight possible?**

Consider your readings. *Which point would be easier to argue based on what you read?*

\*\*\*Do not argue what you personally believe; rather, create an argument based on the evidence you have!

*Examples:*

**While it may seem dubious, love at first sight is absolutely possible.**



**OR...**

**Unlike the plots in romanticized fairy tales, love at first sight is simply an impossibility in the real world.**



**While it may seem dubious, love at first sight is absolutely possible.**

**-scientific data suggests that people DO experience an immediate, chemical bond with others**

## INTRODUCTION

Begin with a couple sentences about the topic = love at first sight

**Sure, Romeo and Juliet fell instantly in love. Many people yearn for this kind of magical meeting with their mates. However, unlike the plots in romanticized fairy tales, love at first sight is simply an impossibility in the real world.**

End the introduction with your claim

**Unlike the plots in romanticized fairy tales, love at first sight is simply an impossibility in the real world.**

**-1st article-** people want instant gratification, but it takes time to develop love, which requires trust

**-2nd article-** people focus more on physical traits when they first meet (waist/hip ratio, voices), and these are not good indicators of successful, long-term relationships

**-3rd article-** Israeli study: only 11% of 493 respondents said their long-term relationships started the way they wanted them to.

**What evidence do I have of this from the articles?**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
-

### Now you must narrow it down.

Before you begin writing, you must decide what main ideas you will focus on in your body paragraphs.

### **Brainstorm Body Paragraphs:**

#### **BODY #1 = FIRST IDEA- Love at first sight is really LUST at first sight.**

- "Lust at first sight, yes. Chemistry within minutes of meeting someone, sure. But knowing and feeling love and forever marriage instantly? Sorry, not buying it" (Article 1).

- Article 1 reveals that "we throw the term (love) around so liberally...we dilute its meaning--what it actually means to accept someone's heart and to give that person yours, fully."

- There is a science behind the idea of "love" at first sight. In fact, "researchers have shown that when a person falls in love a dozen different parts of the brain work together to release chemicals that trigger feelings of euphoria, bonding, and excitement" (Article 2). A lastly relationship isn't being formed; rather, a lot of oxytocin is swirling around in the person's bloodstream.

- True love is not just about "a waist-hip ratio of 0.7;" it's about time and commitment (Article 2). Physical attraction is not the basis for a long and prolific relationship.

#### **BODY #2 = SECOND IDEA- Real love requires time and commitment.**

- More than romance and physical attraction, "love only flourishes when you allow that person to come inside and stay awhile" (Article 1).

- Real love "requires trust, vulnerability, and real intimacy" (Article 1).

- Psychological study that shows "a small fraction (11%) of people in long-term relationships said that they began with love at first sight" (Article 2).

89%

- Once the fireworks of meeting someone have subsided, people generally want partners that have meaningful and positive traits. According to Article 2, if a person wants to find a partner with "compassion, intellect, or a good sense of humor, then it would be hard to form a relationship on the basis of love at first sight."

- Indeed, "it can take years sometimes for two people to fully appreciate each other" (Article 3).

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ENG 9

**CLAIM:** BODY PARA #1

BODY PARA #2

IDEA 1: TOPIC SENTENCE	IDEA 2: TOPIC SENTENCE
Support (cite text and line #):  Analysis:	Support (cite text and line #):  Analysis:
Support (cite text and line #):  Analysis:	Support (cite text and line #):  Analysis:
OPTIONAL Support (cite text and line #):  Analysis:	OPTIONAL Support (cite text and line #):  Analysis:
Counterargument to mention in clincher:	Counterargument to mention in clincher:

Cite evidence (quotes) correctly!!!

introduce your evidence (quote)

Research suggests that "we are built to instantly size up a potential partner, an intuitive skill that likely developed millions of years ago as our forebears struggled to rapidly sort friends from enemies" (Text 3). In other words, that instantaneous feeling of love at first sight that people feel may actually be based in real evolutionary science.

transition

cite where the evidence came from at the end of the sentence

provide some ANALYSIS of the evidence (quote) provided

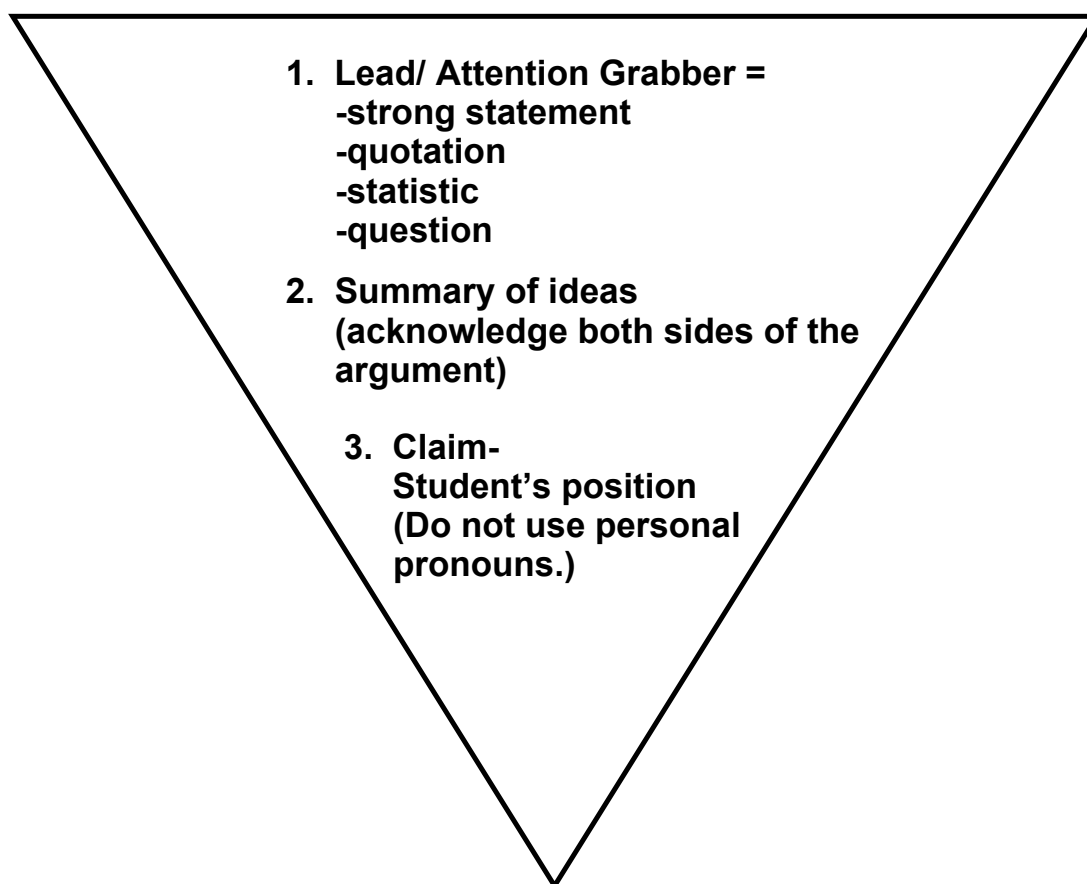
Cite evidence (quotes) correctly!!!

"The Science of Love at First Sight" article suggests/reveals/  
proposes, "....." (Text 2).



## Task 2 Argument Essay Outline

### *Introduction:*



*Body Paragraphs:*

- 1. Each body is about ONE particular idea and provides a TOPIC SENTENCE that states it**
- 2. Each body provides at least TWO pieces of EVIDENCE, and ANALYZES each**
- 3. Each body concludes with an acknowledgment of the opposing viewpoint, but reiterates why the evidence presented by the student supports the claim = CLINCHER**

***Conclusion:***

