

- Put your name here: _____ And also on the back. (5 pts)
- Highlight or underline important information (5 pts)
- Annotate by making comments in the margins, minimum of 5 (5pts)
- Define your vocabulary words in the designated vocabulary space by googling them or looking them up on the website (10 pts)
- Goes into effect AOW 2:** List the kind of organizational pattern this article uses and why by filling in the template below:
This article uses _____ because _____. (10 pts)
- Under prompt (bottom of page), plan 2 guiding reasons and 2 SPECIFIC, NAMED examples. (10 pts)
- Include a thesis with points A and B. Be sure to include two persuasive examples in body paragraphs, one in body paragraph 1 and another in body paragraph 2 (10 pts)
- Give a persuasive response to the WRITE statement at the bottom of the page by writing an essay on the back. Make sure to choose only ONE side of the argument in your writing. We NEVER write about both sides. (up to 30 pts)
- DO NOT USE "I" or "you" when writing your response. Form opinions WITHOUT IT. (5 pts)
- Make sure that your essay uses PARAGRAPHS. This means, 1. Indent 2. No skipping lines between paragraphs 3. A paragraph is MORE than just one sentence 4. Minimum of 4 paragraphs. (10 pts)



People who are jerks on Facebook tend to be popular in real life - study

Mean, but unavoidably popular. Does that describe anyone in your Facebook feed?

Credit: Paramount/Everett / Rex Features [Adam Boulton](#)



Are you Facebook friends with anyone who always seems to be causing trouble online? Do you resist unfollowing people - even really irritating people - for fear of causing offence? If so, you are not alone. According to a new study by researchers at [Nottingham Trent University](#), some Facebook users remain friends online with troublemakers because they are worried about the repercussions if they unfriend them. Research lead Sarah Buglass, a PhD student in the School of Social Sciences at Nottingham Trent University, said: "People are spending more and more time online making them more vulnerable to potentially damaging social tension and disagreements. "Our study explored the characteristics of people who might be more likely to cause this sort of trouble in an online social network." "Facebook users might be keeping an eye on provocative friends in a bid to avoid confrontation themselves" Researchers looked at the online relationship characteristics of 5,113 network contacts from 52 Facebook users aged between 13 and 45.

Participants were asked to rate 100 randomly sampled Facebook friends from their networks in terms of online disagreement (with self and others), relational closeness and communication frequency. Researchers found that online troublemakers tended to be socially popular contacts who were known and in regular communication with the participants offline but not online - implying that Facebook users might be keeping an eye on provocative friends in a bid to avoid confrontation themselves. Online disagreements were more frequent in the 19 to 21-year-old group. Buglass explained: "Facebook users appear to be harboring known online troublemakers on their Facebook networks. "While some were not averse to reporting the online indiscretions of others to the service provider, many more choose to merely ignore them. "It appears that they don't want to communicate with the troublemakers online for risk of damaging their own reputation, but at the same time they don't appear to want to unfriend them either. "The social repercussions of unfriending someone reach far beyond the boundaries of the online network. "People don't want to risk causing offline tension with their friends, family members or colleagues by disconnecting them from their online lives. Remaining online friends with troublemakers appears to be a social necessity for some."

Define vocabulary here:

Anonymous: _____

Activist: _____

Impede: _____

Kerfuffle: _____

Affiliate: _____

WRITE an essay stating your position on whether or not being nice is more important than being popular.

A: _____ → _____

B: _____ → _____

(Reason)

(Example)

