

English I and II

YCHS

Instructional Packet

March 25<sup>th</sup>-April 6<sup>th</sup>

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English I & II  
Instructional Packet  
Mr. E



## **Suggested: Week 1**

1. Read / Annotate your text.
2. What is Grace Hauck's purpose for composing and publishing this text? (Paraphrase)
3. Compose a paragraph in which you compare and contrast some of the popular myths mentioned in Grace Hauck's article. (Cited Evidence)

**Annotations and responses may be completed in this document OR on notebook paper.**

### **Coronavirus Myths, Debunked: A Cattle Vaccine, Bioweapons and a \$3,000 Test Source: Grace Hauck, USA Today, March 6, 2020**

We've all heard some outlandish rumors about the new coronavirus. Fake stories circulated on WhatsApp have falsely stated that the virus has killed millions of people worldwide. Social media posts have claimed that drinking garlic water cures the deadly disease. Conspiracy theories that the virus is a bioweapon engineered in a Chinese lab have been voiced by TV pundits and even an American lawmaker. There's a lot of misinformation out there, and it's transmitting faster than the virus itself. We're setting the record straight.

#### **A cattle virus we've known about for years is the real cause of coronavirus**

Absolutely not. Users on Facebook are spreading a photo of a vaccine used on cattle to falsely imply that the new coronavirus infecting humans globally has been known about "for years." That suggestion is false. When we say "the coronavirus," we're referring to a new strain of virus that emerged from a family of coronaviruses. Coronaviruses can infect animals and people, and we've known about other coronaviruses for years. The novel coronavirus, which causes the COVID-19 disease, was first publicly reported in late 2019. The vaccine pictured is used to combat bovine coronavirus, which is a virus that infects cattle. ScourGuard 4K is a vaccine for "pregnant cows and heifers" to help prevent diarrhea in their calves. The bovine coronavirus did not cause the current outbreak in humans.

#### **The coronavirus will be gone by April**

We've received many questions from you about whether the virus will be gone by spring as the weather gets warmer, but health officials say that's "premature" thinking. In a press briefing last month, Nancy Messonnier, director of the CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, cast doubt on this rumor. "I'm happy to hope that it goes down as the weather warms up, but I think it's premature to assume that, and we're certainly not using that to sit back and expect it to go away," Messonnier said. Like the common cold and flu, COVID-19 spreads through respiratory droplets, and most viral respiratory diseases have seasons. They spread more during the colder months, but you can still get sick from them during the warmer months, too. Coronavirus live updates: Churches react with new Communion rules Kids seem less likely to get coronavirus, but doctors aren't so sure Trump defends coronavirus effort in first town hall

### **The coronavirus comes from Corona beer**

Funny, but no. In January, the alcoholic beverage from Mexico showed a surge in Google searches, along with the term "corona beer virus" and "beer virus." In the United States, Google Trends calculated that 57% of the people that searched one of those terms searched for "beer virus," and the remaining 43% searched for "corona beer virus." States like Hawaii, New Mexico and Kansas searched "beer virus" more, whereas states like South Carolina, Colorado and Arizona searched "corona beer virus" more.

### **The virus escaped from a Chinese lab**

Once again, no, the new coronavirus is not a bioweapon engineered by scientists in China. Early last month, bloggers began to circulate a theory on social media and other websites that the virus was man-made. Health officials debunked the claim, but Sen. Tom Cotton, R-Ark., repeated the theory at least three times on Fox News. Right wing media outlets defended Cotton's comments. Scientists are still researching how COVID-19 emerged but say it is not man-made. The first infection, reported in December 2019, was linked to a market in Wuhan, China. It's still unclear how transmission unfolded, but there are several theories. Some researchers believe that someone bought contaminated meat at the market, ate it, got sick and infected others. Others say the virus originated in bats, spread to an intermediary animal and then to humans.

### **A coronavirus test costs \$3,000**

Nope. Actually, it's free. A claim that it costs patients in the U.S. more than \$3,000 to test for COVID19 originated on Twitter, where it amassed more than 250,000 likes and retweets. It became a meme that spread on Facebook. In actuality, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has authorized the use of two tests – one from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and one from the New York State Department of Public Health – and neither agency charges patients for the test.

### **You should start wearing a face mask**

No, you should only wear a face mask if you are sick or if a doctor recommends it, according to the CDC. The best way to prevent infection is to wash your hands for at least 20 seconds with soap and water, avoid close contact with people who are sick, cover your cough or sneeze, clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces, and avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth.

### **Lysol 'knew' of the virus before the outbreak happened**

Yes, Lysol products have labels that say they disinfect against "human coronavirus." But those labels aren't referring to the new coronavirus, in particular. The labels are referring to coronavirus, in general, which is a broader family of viruses. The COVID19 virus is one of many in that family. Certain Lysol products have demonstrated effectiveness against coronaviruses on hard, non-porous surfaces, according to the company's website.

### **Pope Francis has the coronavirus**

A story circulating on social media falsely claims that the Vatican has confirmed that the pope and two of his aides tested positive for the virus. Several Italian news outlets also reported that the Pope was tested for the virus. The Vatican has not verified any of these claims, nor has it disclosed whether or not the pope was tested for the coronavirus. Vatican spokesman Matteo Bruni issued a statement saying, "The cold the Holy Father was diagnosed with recently is running its course, with no symptoms related to other pathologies."

### **The CDC recommends shaving beards to protect against the virus**

Social media users sharing a CDC infographic showing various styles of facial hair have suggested that the agency is instructing people to shave beards and mustaches to prevent the coronavirus. To beard or not to beard? The infographic actually has nothing to do with the new virus. The CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health first published the image in 2017 to show workers what types of facial hairstyles work with a tight-sealing respirator. Facial hair that lies along the sealing area of a respirator, such as beards, sideburns or some mustaches, interferes with respirators that rely on a tight facepiece seal to achieve maximum protection, according to the CDC.

### **The flu vaccine prevents coronavirus**

While you should definitely get your flu vaccine, it won't protect you from the new coronavirus. Instead, take the common sense health precautions outlined above. Why get the flu vaccine? In the U.S., influenza has caused 12,000 to 61,000 deaths annually since 2010, according to the CDC. So far this season, there have been at least 32 million flu illnesses, 310,000 hospitalizations and 18,000 deaths from flu.

### **African Americans can't get the coronavirus**

Rumors about African Americans having a special immunity or resistance to COVID-19 have circulated on social media, and they can be traced to misleading online accounts of the recovery of a young black man from Cameroon who got the virus while studying in China. The debunked claim even turned up on "Saturday Night Live" when cast member Chris Redd repeated it at the end of his "Weekend Update" segment. After finishing a comedy bit about COVID-19 stealing the spotlight from Black History Month, Redd yelled over the applause, "Black people can't get the coronavirus!" The CDC rejects this rumor in no uncertain terms. "Diseases can make anyone sick regardless of their race or ethnicity," the CDC writes on its website. "People of Asian descent, including Chinese Americans, are not more likely to get COVID-19 than any other American. Help stop fear by letting people know that being of Asian descent does not increase the chance of getting or spreading COVID-19."

## **Suggested: Day 1 and Day 2**

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

### **Excerpt from *Emma* by Jane Austen**

1 Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.

2 She was the youngest of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father; and had, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been mistress of his house from a very early period. Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an indistinct remembrance of her caresses; and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.

3 Sixteen years had Miss Taylor been in Mr. Woodhouse's family, less as a governess than a friend, very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma. Between them it was more the intimacy of sisters. Even before Miss Taylor had ceased to hold the nominal office of governess, the mildness of her temper had hardly allowed her to impose any restraint; and the shadow of authority being now long passed away, they had been living together as friend and friend very mutually attached, and Emma doing just what she liked; highly esteeming Miss Taylor's judgment, but directed chiefly by her own.

4 The real evils, indeed, of Emma's situation were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. The danger, however, was at present so unperceived, that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her.

5 Sorrow came—a gentle sorrow—but not at all in the shape of any disagreeable consciousness.—Miss Taylor married. It was Miss Taylor's loss which first

brought grief. It was on the wedding-day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of any continuance. The wedding over, and the bride-people gone, her father and herself were left to dine together, with no prospect of a third to cheer a long evening. Her father composed himself to sleep after dinner, as usual, and she had then only to sit and think of what she had lost.

6 The event had every promise of happiness for her friend. Mr. Weston was a man of unexceptionable character, easy fortune, suitable age, and pleasant manners; and there was some satisfaction in considering with what self-denying, generous friendship she had always wished and promoted the match; but it was a black morning's work for her. The want of Miss Taylor would be felt every hour of every day. She recalled her past kindness—the kindness, the affection of sixteen years—how she had taught and how she had played with her from five years old—how she had devoted all her powers to attach and amuse her in health—and how nursed her through the various illnesses of childhood. A large debt of gratitude was owing here; but the intercourse of the last seven years, the equal footing and perfect unreserve which had soon followed Isabella's marriage, on their being left to each other, was yet a dearer, tenderer recollection. She had been a friend and companion such as few possessed: intelligent, well-informed, useful, gentle, knowing all the ways of the family, interested in all its concerns, and peculiarly interested in herself, in every pleasure, every scheme of hers—one to whom she could speak every thought as it arose, and who had such an affection for her as could never find fault.

7 How was she to bear the change?—It was true that her friend was going only half a mile from them; but Emma was aware that great must be the difference between a Mrs. Weston, only half a mile from them, and a Miss Taylor in the house; and with all her advantages, natural and domestic, she was now in great danger of suffering from intellectual solitude. She dearly loved her father, but he was no companion for her. He could not meet her in conversation, rational or playful. . . .

8 Highbury, the large and populous village, almost amounting to a town, to which Hartfield, in spite of its separate lawn, and shrubberies, and name, did really belong, afforded her no equals. The Woodhouses were first in consequence there. All looked up to them. She had many acquaintance in the place, for her

father was universally civil, but not one among them who could be accepted in lieu of Miss Taylor for even half a day. It was a melancholy change; and Emma could not but sigh over it, and wish for impossible things, till her father awoke, and made it necessary to be cheerful. His spirits required support. He was a nervous man, easily depressed; fond of every body that he was used to, and hating to part with them; hating change of every kind. Matrimony, as the origin of change, was always disagreeable; and he was by no means yet reconciled to his own daughter's marrying, nor could ever speak of her but with compassion, though it had been entirely a match of affection, when he was now obliged to part with Miss Taylor too; and from his habits of gentle selfishness, and of being never able to suppose that other people could feel differently from himself, he was very much disposed to think Miss Taylor had done as sad a thing for herself as for them, and would have been a great deal happier if she had spent all the rest of her life at Hartfield. Emma smiled and chatted as cheerfully as she could, to keep him from such thoughts; but when tea came, it was impossible for him not to say exactly as he had said at dinner,

9 "Poor Miss Taylor!—I wish she were here again. What a pity it is that Mr. Weston ever thought of her!"



Austen, Jane. "Emma." Project Gutenberg, 15 Nov. 2012. Web. 6 Nov. 2015.  
<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/158/158-h/158-h.htm>



1. Identify a possible theme for Jane Austen's excerpt from *Emma*:

2. Identify Jane Austen's purpose for composing the excerpt from *Emma*:

3. Compose an objective summary of Jane Austen's excerpt from *Emma*:

1. The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

**Part A**

Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

Even before Miss Taylor had ceased to hold the nominal office of governess, the mildness of her temper had hardly allowed her to impose any restraint; and the shadow of authority being now long passed away, they had been living together as friend and friend very mutually attached, and Emma doing just what she liked; highly esteeming Miss Taylor's judgement, but directed chiefly by her own.

**How does this sentence explain how the relationship between Emma and Miss Taylor advances the plot in the passage?**

A by summarizing how Miss Taylor became a governess for Emma

B by explaining the difference in social class between Emma and Miss Taylor

C by describing how Miss Taylor and Emma went from employer/employee to friend

D by comparing how Emma treated Miss Taylor at the beginning of the story to how she treated her at the end of the story

**Part B**

**Which quote advances the plot in the same way as the sentence from paragraph 3 in Part A?**

A “. . . and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.” (paragraph 2)

B “Between them it was more the intimacy of sisters.” (paragraph 3)

C “It was on the wedding-day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of any continuance.” (paragraph 5)

D “. . . how she had taught and how she had played with her from five years old—how she had devoted all her powers to attach and amuse her in health—and how nursed her through the various illnesses of childhood.” (paragraph 6)

2. The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

**Part A**

Read the following sentences from paragraph 8.

Highbury, the large and populous village, almost amounting to a town, to which Hartfield, in spite of its separate lawn, and shrubberies, and name, did really belong, afforded her no equals. The Woodhouses were first in consequence there.

**What can be inferred about the Woodhouses based on the phrase first in consequence?**

- A The Woodhouses settled Highbury.
- B The Woodhouses governed Highbury.
- C The Woodhouses were the largest family in Highbury.
- D The Woodhouses were the most important family in Highbury.

**Part B**

**Which phrase from the sentences in Part A provides evidence to support the inference?**

- A "... the large and populous village ..."
- B "... almost amounting to a town ..."
- C "... in spite of its separate lawn ..."
- D "... afforded her no equals ..."

**3. Which statement expresses a theme of the passage?**

- A Change is often unavoidable.
- B Strong friendships are important.
- C True love endures despite separations.
- D High social status rarely leads to happiness.

**4. What does paragraph 8 suggest about English society in the early 1800s?**

- A Women of wealth need not marry.
- B Governesses have low social status.
- C Farming is the foundation of the economy.
- D Distinctions of class are openly acknowledged.

**5. How does the author create suspense in paragraph 4?**

- A by indicating Emma's high self-esteem
- B by expressing Emma's enjoyment of her life
- C by describing conflicts Emma has with others
- D by offering information about evils surrounding Emma

**6. How does the author use paragraphs 5 and 7 to build tension between Emma and her father?**

A by describing the joy they find in one another's company

B by describing the closeness of their relationship after the marriage

C by describing the awkwardness between Emma and her father once Miss Taylor married

D by describing the anger both Emma and her father felt towards Miss Taylor upon her departure

**7. Read this line from paragraph 8 of the passage**

. . . . when he was now obliged to part with Miss Taylor too; and from his habits of gentle selfishness, and of being never able to suppose that other people could feel differently from himself. . . .

**What does this line reveal about the narrator's feelings towards the father?**

A The narrator views the father as caring.

B The narrator has sympathy for the father.

C The narrator views the father as arrogant.

D The narrator approves of the father's position.

**8. Why does the author include the description of the setting in paragraph 8?**

A to emphasize the loss Emma has experienced

B to reveal Emma's limited opportunities to meet people

C to highlight the importance of Emma's status in society

D to describe the elegance of the village in which Emma lives 9

**9. How does the author's word choice develop tone in paragraph 8?**

A by explaining the actions of Emma's father

B by describing how Emma's feelings have changed

C by recounting how Miss Taylor's life was different after she moved

D by showing how the action in the home changed after the marriage

### **Suggested: Day 3**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

## **Excerpt from “The Declaration of Independence” by Thomas Jefferson**

1 We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal. . . . The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

2 He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

3 He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

4 He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

5 He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

6 He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. . . .

7 He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

8 He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

9. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

10 He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

11 He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

12 He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. . . .



1. Identify Thomas Jefferson's purpose for composing "The Declaration of Independence":

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2. Identify AND explain THREE chief complaints concerning King George that Jefferson shares in "The Declaration of Independence":

1.
2.
3.

3. Identify AND explain TWO examples of rhetoric Jefferson uses in "The Declaration of Independence":

1.
2.

**Suggested: Day 4**

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

**Excerpt from “The Declaration of Sentiments”  
by Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

1 We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal. . . .

2 The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

3 He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

4 He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.

5 He has withheld from her rights which are given to the most ignorant and degraded men—both natives and foreigners.

6 Having deprived her of this first right of a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed her on all sides.

7 He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead.

8 He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.

9 He has made her, morally, an irresponsible being, as she can commit many crimes with impunity, provided they be done in the presence of her husband. In the covenant of marriage, she is compelled to promise obedience to her

husband, he becoming, to all intents and purposes, her master—the law giving him power to deprive her of her liberty, and to administer chastisement.

10 He has so framed the laws of divorce, as to what shall be the proper causes, and in case of separation, to whom the guardianship of the children shall be given, as to be wholly regardless of the happiness of women—the law, in all cases, going upon a false supposition of the supremacy of man, and giving all power into his hands.

11 After depriving her of all rights as a married woman, if single, and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only when her property can be made profitable to it.

12 He has monopolized nearly all the profitable employments, and from those she is permitted to follow, she receives but a scanty remuneration. He closes against her all the avenues to wealth and distinction which he considers most honorable to himself. As a teacher of theology, medicine, or law, she is not known.

13 He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education, all colleges being closed against her. . . .



“The Declaration of Independence” In the public domain.

“The Declaration of Sentiments,” by Elizabeth Cady Stanton.  
<http://legacy.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/senecafalls.asp>

1. Identify Elizabeth Cady Stanton's purpose for composing "The Declaration of Sentiments":

2. Identify the central idea of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's text "The Declaration of Sentiments":

3. Why would Elizabeth Cady Stanton choose to open her text with lines from "The Declaration of Independence"? What is the connection?

## **Suggested: Day 5**

**DIRECTIONS:** Using Jefferson's "The Declaration of Independence" and Stanton's "The Declaration of Sentiments" answer the questions that follow.

**1. How does Jefferson develop his argument in the excerpt from The Declaration of Independence ?**

- A by describing the duties of Britain's king
- B by relaying stories of the developing nation
- C by referring to different branches of government
- D by listing the wrongs committed by Britain's king

**2. Which of the following statements most accurately evaluates the evidence that Jefferson uses to support the claim that the King of Great Britain is a tyrant?**

- A The evidence is flawed because it does not follow the author's claim.
- B The evidence is flawed because it does not provide the reader clear reasoning to support the claim.
- C The evidence is accurate because it provides specific examples that support the claim.
- D The evidence is accurate because it provides an unbiased vision of the King's actions to support the claim.

**3. Read the following sentences from paragraph 1 of the excerpt from The Declaration of Independence.**

The history of the present King of Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations , all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

**What is the meaning of the word usurpations as it is used in this paragraph?**

A making objections to laws

B creating unnecessary regulations

C taking someone's power or property by force

D taking someone's ideas and passing them as his own

**4. How does Stanton support her claim that women have been oppressed throughout history?**

A by describing the effects of laws and customs on women

B by contrasting the rights of married women and unmarried men

C by illustrating the lack of women in the legal system of the nation

D by arguing that women should keep the profits of their employment

**5. By using a similar organizational structure as the excerpt from The Declaration of Independence, what does Stanton accomplish in the excerpt from The Declaration of Sentiments?**

A Stanton provides solutions to the inequalities experienced by women due to male involvement in creating laws.

B Stanton proves that the King of Great Britain is a tyrant because he instituted the legal system in the United States.

C Stanton reaches a larger audience since she uses the same structure as the excerpt from The Declaration of Independence.

D Stanton refutes Jefferson's claim that "all men are created equal" by pointing out the inequalities experienced by women.

**6. How do Jefferson and Stanton each develop the central idea in each of the passages?**

A Jefferson includes a list of wrongs committed by the King and explanations of why independence is needed, while Stanton includes a list of wrongs committed by man and solutions for independence .

B Jefferson provides general, social examples of oppression inspiring independence, while Stanton provides specific, individual examples of the oppression inspiring women's desire for independence .

C Jefferson uses an authoritative tone expressing examples of the colonies' oppression, while Stanton uses a satirical tone expressing examples of the oppression women have experienced .

D Jefferson utilizes figurative language portraying examples of oppression from which independence is sought, while Stanton utilizes vivid imagery portraying examples of oppression from which independence is sought .

**7. According to both the excerpt from The Declaration of Independence and the excerpt from The Declaration of Sentiments, what challenge did the United States and women face when the documents were written?**

A ownership of property

B participation in elections

C monopolization of military

D representation in government

**8. How are the ideas in the excerpt from The Declaration of Sentiments and the excerpt from The Declaration of Independence related?**

A Jefferson supports Stanton's grievances in the excerpt from The Declaration of Sentiments.

B Stanton uses Jefferson's introduction to refute the ideas presented in the excerpt from The Declaration of Independence.





## Suggested: Week 2

1. Read / Annotate your text.
2. **Opinion Paragraph:** Do you believe social distancing is crucial in the United States today?
3. **Text-Based Paragraph:** What are two of the most important social distancing “dos” discussed in Tiffany’s article? Why are these of utmost importance? (**Cited Evidence**)

**Annotations and responses may be completed in this document OR on notebook paper.**

### **The Dos and Don’ts of ‘Social Distancing’**

*Experts weigh in on whether you should cancel your dates, dinner parties, and gym sessions.*

**Source: Kaitlyn Tiffany, The Atlantic, March 12, 2020**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has issued guidelines for “community mitigation strategies” to limit the spread of COVID-19, the disease caused by the coronavirus, which include recommendations for “social distancing”—a term that epidemiologists are using to refer to a conscious effort to reduce close contact between people and hopefully stymie community transmission of the virus.

But what exactly does “social distancing” look like for a woman trying to go about her life while staying healthy and helping keep the people around her healthy? Even detailed instructions are difficult to sift for actionable advice. If I have a fourth date tonight, do I go? If I’m invited to a wedding in two weeks in another state, is it too late to cancel? If we’re on lockdown, and I live alone, can I walk to my friend’s apartment when I feel sad? If I end up officially quarantined, can I walk around the park at night for some fresh air?

The CDC guidelines acknowledge factors like the size of a community, its population density, its access to health care, and caveats that social-distancing measures can “be scaled up or down depending on the evolving local situation.” There are conflicting messages coming from media and people’s peers: On Reddit, young people are signing a “self-quarantine manifesto” while, at a press conference, the mayor of New York City is telling people to continue visiting bars and restaurants as normal, to protect the local economy.

So I took my personal questions to a series of public-health experts. “I think it’s a hard time because many of the recommendations we’re making are about increasing the distance between people, but of course, being close to people is what makes life a pleasure,” Carolyn Cannuscio, the director of research at the Center for Public Health Initiatives at the University of Pennsylvania said in a phone call. “So this is going to be a very difficult time. No question.”

If you’re confused about what to do right now, you’re not alone—even these experts occasionally disagreed on the answers to my questions. Where there were discrepancies, I’ve included all the different answers as fully as possible. This guide is aimed toward those who are symptom-free and not part of an at-risk group, with an addendum at the end for those in quarantine. If you are symptom-free but are over 60 years old; have asthma, heart disease, or diabetes; or are otherwise at risk, experts recommend defaulting to the most conservative response to each of these questions.

There is a general consensus that while young and healthy people who are at lower risk for personally suffering severe illness from the coronavirus don't have to be locking themselves in their homes for the next month, they do need to dramatically alter their daily lives, starting now.

### **If I'm Symptom-Free:**

#### **Should I be avoiding bars and restaurants?**

**Cannuscio:** People should avoid gathering in public places. People should be at home as much as possible. The measures that have worked to get transmission under control or at least to bend the curve, in China and South Korea, have been extreme measures to increase social distancing.

**Crystal Watson, a senior scholar at the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security:**

It depends on local context. If we're in a situation where the disease has been shown to be spreading widely, I think people will start to want to stay home and not go out into crowded settings.

**Albert Ko, the chair of the epidemiology department at the Yale School of Public Health:**

If you go to a crowded bar where you're up one against another, that's a lot different from going to a bar where you're spread out. The CDC recommendations are to keep six to 10 feet away from other people. Bottom line, there's no absolute indication not to go to bars and restaurants, but in practicing good public health—which is kind of a responsibility for everybody in the country—really think about how we can decrease those close contacts.

#### **Can I have a small group of friends over to my house for a dinner party or a board-game night?**

**Watson:** I think small gatherings are probably okay as long as nobody has symptoms, respiratory symptoms. As soon as someone seems sick, you should probably not get together.

**Ko:** We're in a gray zone now. The public-health imperative is to create social distance; that's the only way we're going to stop this. Think about having those get-togethers but practicing good public health: not sitting very close, trying to keep distance. Wash your hands; avoid touching your face. There are places on the board game that people are constantly touching—routinely disinfect [those, as well as] doorknobs, the bathroom faucets, those types of things. There's no absolute rule about what works, but what we do know is that decreasing the size of those gatherings, increasing the distance, practicing good hygiene will go a long way.

**Cannuscio:** I would recommend that people minimize social contact, and that means limiting all social engagements. That includes intimate gatherings among friends. I think the exception is if two households are in strict agreement that they are also going to reduce all outside contact and then those two households socialize together, to support one another. I can see social and mental health advantages to that kind of approach.

### **Should I stop dating?**

**Ko:** Dating is usually one person and another person. What we're really worried about in terms of public health are these large gatherings where you have people crowded together, and you can have what we call super-spreading events. The risk of those goes up exponentially the larger the size of the gathering. Dating is at the other end. I think you can still date.

**Watson:** I think dating is okay, if you believe with reasonable confidence that you're both well. I think we're humans and we need human interaction; I think that's important for our sanity. It's important to focus on [avoiding] large crowds and indoor activities where you have lots of people touching the same surfaces.

**Cannuscio:** It is a time to be very cautious about initiating contact with new people. This seems like a great time to get creative with your text messages. [Or] take it to FaceTime or a phone call.

### **Can I go to the gym?**

**Ko:** If you do go to the gym, again, maintain distances. Disinfect places in the gym people are always touching. Wash your hands regularly. Much of the transmission is person to person with people coughing, sneezing, or touching their nose and mouth and touching somebody else. You can get transmission on surfaces; that's probably a little bit lower-risk, but we still should disinfect surfaces that we touch.

**Cannuscio:** If you're going to go to the gym, try to go at a time when there are very few people there and definitely wipe down the equipment. However, as the weather warms in many parts of the United States, I would instead recommend that people go outside for walks or runs or bike rides in areas where there are not other people. This is really about depriving the virus the opportunity to move from one person to another.

### **Should I be worried about going to the grocery store?**

**Cannuscio:** I would say try to shop at times when there are very few other shoppers there. That [could mean] going first thing in the morning when the store opens, or late at night. I think many people will rely on delivery, and that's just the nature of our lives right now. For delivery workers, I would say, leave the food on the doorstep and ring the bell, rather than interacting face-to-face with the person who's ordered the food.

### **Should my family be canceling events like birthday parties AND weddings?**

**Watson:** It's hard to ask everyone if they're feeling sick and harder to know what their exposures have been. I would take a look at who is invited to the party. Are there people who are very vulnerable? Older people, people who have underlying health conditions, pregnant women? If that's the case, I would err on the side of caution. I don't want to tell somebody to cancel their wedding. That would be terrible. But I think you have to look at the situation, maybe ask guests who are feeling ill not to come. If it's being held in a community where there's widespread disease, then it might be worth [reconsidering the event].

**Ko:** If those events can be postponed, I think that's certainly productive. If a wedding can't be postponed, there are things you can do. Hold it in an open space, where people are spread apart. You have to be really careful about exposures and really practice social distancing from the elderly.

**Cannuscio:** One of the best ways we can show love to the people we care about is to step back and to stay away. In many cases that takes courage, and it takes speaking out over these social norms that dictate that we should be polite and we should be together and we should celebrate and gather. Really seriously consider whether now is a joyful time to gather family members for a wedding celebration.

### **Should I be canceling haircuts and other nonessential appointments?**

**Watson:** Those are more one-on-one interactions. I think there's a lower likelihood that exposure is going to occur that way. I don't think that's a big concern.

**Cannuscio:** I would say hold off on your haircut and then when you go back, when it's clear that we have vanquished this foe, everybody please give your hairdresser extra, extra tips. I hope that policies will be put into place to protect the paychecks of people who will suffer during this Period.

### **If I Get Symptoms or Am Exposed to Someone Who's Sick:**

**If I am waiting out a 14-day quarantine, can I have visitors as long as they stand far away from me?**

**Cannuscio:** No, quarantine means "stay away from other people." You shouldn't have visitors.

**Ko:** Under quarantine, people really shouldn't enter the home or be in the same physical space.

**Can I walk around outside at all when I'm under quarantine?**

**Cannuscio:** For people who live in areas that are not densely populated, walking around in their yard is probably safe. The idea is that they should not come into contact with any other people. They need to be strict about it. We are not going to defeat this and halt transmission if people loosely interpret what it means to self-quarantine or self-isolate.

**Suggested: Day 6 and Day 7**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

**Excerpt from The Jungle  
by Upton Sinclair**

**Chapter 7**

1 All summer long the family toiled, and in the fall they had money enough for Jurgis and Ona to be married according to home traditions of decency. In the latter part of November they hired a hall, and invited all their new acquaintances, who came and left them over a hundred dollars in debt.

2 It was a bitter and cruel experience, and it plunged them into an agony of despair. Such a time, of all times, for them to have it, when their hearts were made tender! Such a pitiful beginning it was for their married life; they loved each other so, and they could not have the briefest respite! It was a time when everything cried out to them that they ought to be happy; when wonder burned in their hearts, and leaped into flame at the slightest breath. They were shaken to the depths of them, with the awe of love realized—and was it so very weak of them that they cried out for a little peace? They had opened their hearts, like flowers to the springtime, and the merciless winter had fallen upon them. They wondered if ever any love that had blossomed in the world had been so crushed and trampled!

3 Over them, relentless and savage, there cracked the lash of want; the morning after the wedding it sought them as they slept, and drove them out before daybreak to work. Ona was scarcely able to stand with exhaustion; but if she were to lose her place they would be ruined, and she would surely lose it if she were not on time that day. They all had to go, even little Stanislovas, who was ill from overindulgence in sausages and sarsaparilla. All that day he stood at his lard machine, rocking unsteadily, his eyes closing in spite of him; and he all but lost his place even so, for the foreman booted him twice to waken him.

4 It was fully a week before they were all normal again, and meantime, with whining children and cross adults, the house was not a pleasant place to live in. Jurgis lost his temper very little, however, all things considered. It was because of Ona; the least glance at her was always enough to make him control himself. She was so sensitive,

she was not fitted for such a life as this; and a hundred times a day, when he thought of her, he would clench his hands and fling himself again at the task before him. She was too good for him, he told himself, and he was afraid, because she was his. So long he had hungered to possess her, but now that the time had come he knew that he had not earned the right; that she trusted him so was all her own simple goodness, and no virtue of his. But he was resolved that she should never find this out, and so was always on the watch to see that he did not betray any of his ugly self; he would take care even in little matters, such as his manners, and his habit of swearing when things went wrong. The tears came so easily into Ona's eyes, and she would look at him so appealingly—it kept Jurgis quite busy making resolutions, in addition to all the other things he had on his mind. It was true that more things were going on at this time in the mind of Jurgis than ever had in all his life before.

5 He had to protect her, to do battle for her against the horror he saw about them. He was all that she had to look to, and if he failed she would be lost; he would wrap his arms about her, and try to hide her from the world. He had learned the ways of things about him now. It was a war of each against all, and the devil take the hindmost. You did not give feasts to other people, you waited for them to give feasts to you. You went about with your soul full of suspicion and hatred; you understood that you were environed by hostile powers that were trying to get your money, and who used all the virtues to bait their traps with. The store-keepers plastered up their windows with all sorts of lies to entice you; the very fences by the wayside, the lampposts and telegraph poles, were pasted over with lies. The great corporation which employed you lied to you, and lied to the whole country—from top to bottom it was nothing but one gigantic lie.



“The Jungle” by Upton Sinclair. [http://literatureproject.com/jungle/jungle\\_7.htm](http://literatureproject.com/jungle/jungle_7.htm)



Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

Such a pitiful beginning it was for their married life; they loved each other so, and they could not have the briefest respite!

**1. What does the word respite mean as it is used in this sentence?**

A a break from everyday worries

B a desire for love to conquer all

C a meal that would relax them

D a dislike of the outside world

Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

They had opened their hearts, like flowers to the springtime, and the merciless winter had fallen upon them.

**2. How does the author use figurative language in the sentence to contribute to the meaning of the passage?**

A to convey a sense of beauty about the couple's relationship

B to emphasize the short time the couple experienced together

C to illustrate how nature played a part in the couple's relationship

D to contrast the expectations of the couple with the reality they experience

Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

All that day he stood at his lard machine, rocking unsteadily, his eyes closing in spite of him ; and he all but lost his place even so, for the foreman booted him twice to waken him.



**3. What does the phrase his eyes closing in spite of him mean?**

- A It implies that he is ill.
- B It describes that he is bored at work.
- C It shows his efforts to fight exhaustion.
- D It illustrates how he is pushed at work.

**4. Which detail from the passage best supports the theme that personal relationships suffer from hardships?**

- A "All summer long the family toiled, and in the fall they had money enough for Jurgis and Ona to be married according to home traditions of decency." (paragraph 1)
- B "They were shaken to the depths of them, with the awe of love realized—and was it so very weak of them that they cried out for a little peace?" (paragraph 2)
- C "It was fully a week before they were all normal again, and meantime, with whining children and cross adults, the house was not a pleasant place to live in." (paragraph 4)
- D "The store-keepers plastered up their windows with all sorts of lies to entice you; the very fences by the wayside, the lampposts and telegraph poles, were pasted over with lies." (paragraph 5)

**5. Based on paragraph 4, what can the reader infer about Jurgis?**

- A Jurgis overcame his true nature because of his love for Ona.
- B Jurgis wished Ona were a stronger person.
- C Jurgis did not get upset easily.
- D Jurgis worked hard at his job.

**6. What detail from the passage supports the idea that life for Jurgis and Ona might improve?**

A "In the latter part of November they hired a hall, and invited all their new acquaintances. . . ." (paragraph 1)

B "It was a time when everything cried out to them that they ought to be happy; when wonder burned in their hearts, and leaped into flame at the slightest breath." (paragraph 2)

C "They had opened their hearts, like flowers to the springtime, and the merciless winter had fallen upon them." (paragraph 2)

D "He had to protect her, to do battle for her against the horror he saw about them." (paragraph 5)

**7. Select two ways the author advances the plot through the development of Jurgis's character.**

A Jurgis becomes fearful because of the financial struggles, which causes him to fear losing Ona as well.

B Jurgis becomes impatient due to his own insecurities, which causes him to push Ona further away from him.

C Jurgis becomes aware of the dangers within and around him, which causes him angrily to suspect all except Ona.

D Jurgis becomes aggressive because of the family members' attitudes, which causes him to work longer hours to stay away.

E Jurgis becomes critical of Ona because of her naïve personality, which causes him to question the nature of everything around them.

**8. Which detail from the passage supports the idea that Ona is a much different person than Jurgis perceives?**

A “They were shaken to the depths of them, with the awe of love realized—and was it so very weak of them that they cried out for a little peace?” (paragraph 2)

B “Ona was scarcely able to stand with exhaustion; but if she were to lose her place they would be ruined, and she would surely lose it if she were not on time that day.” (paragraph 3)

C “She was so sensitive—she was not fitted for such a life as this; . . .” (paragraph 4)

D “The tears came so easily into Ona’s eyes, and she would look at him so appealingly—it kept Jurgis quite busy making resolutions. . . .” (paragraph 4)

**Suggested: Day 8**

Writing Prompt: You have read the excerpt from *Gulliver's Travels: Into Several Remote Nations of the World*. Write an essay explaining how Gulliver's interactions with Glumdalclitch and the queen develop a theme of **overcoming fear**. Provide key details and examples from the passage to support your writing.

Your writing will be scored based on the development of ideas, organization of writing, and language conventions of grammar, usage, and mechanics.

Step 1

**Break Down the Writing Prompt**

Step 2

**Set up Scratch Paper**

<b>Evidence Overcoming Fear</b>	<b>Analysis How so?</b>

Step 3  
READ

**Excerpt from Gulliver's Travels:  
Into Several Remote Nations Of The World  
by Jonathan Swift, D.D.**

*Gulliver arrives in a land of giants and is discovered by a farmer. The farmer's 9-year old daughter, Glumdalclitch, takes a liking to Gulliver. The rest of the giants do not know what to make of Gulliver, who, to them is a tiny creature. The King's scholars determine that Gulliver is a freak of nature.*

Part II, Chapter III

1 After this decisive conclusion, I entreated to be heard a word or two. I applied myself to the king, and assured his majesty, "that I came from a country which abounded with several millions of both sexes, and of my own stature; where the animals, trees, and houses, were all in proportion, and where, by consequence, I might be as able to defend myself, and to find sustenance, as any of his majesty's subjects could do here; which I took for a full answer to those gentlemen's arguments." To this they only replied with a smile of contempt, saying, "that the farmer had instructed me very well in my lesson." The king, who had a much better understanding, dismissing his learned men, sent for the farmer, who by good fortune was not yet gone out of town. Having therefore first examined him privately, and then confronted him with me and the young girl, his majesty began to think that what we told him might possibly be true. He desired the queen to order that a particular care should be taken of me; and was of opinion that Glumdalclitch should still continue in her office of tending me, because he observed we had a great affection for each other. A convenient apartment was provided for her at court: she had a sort of governess appointed to take care of her education, a maid to dress her, and two other servants for menial offices; but the care of me was wholly appropriated to herself. The queen commanded her own cabinet-maker to contrive a box, that might serve me for a bedchamber, after the model that Glumdalclitch and I should agree upon. This man was a most ingenious artist, and according to my direction, in three weeks finished for me a wooden chamber of sixteen feet square, and twelve high, with sash-windows, a door, and two closets, like a London bed-chamber. The board, that made the ceiling, was to be lifted up and down by two hinges, to put in a bed ready furnished by her majesty's upholsterer, which Glumdalclitch took out every

day to air, made it with her own hands, and letting it down at night, locked up the roof over me. A nice workman, who was famous for little curiosities, undertook to make me two chairs, with backs and frames, of a substance not unlike ivory, and two tables, with a cabinet to put my things in. The room was quilted on all sides, as well as the floor and the ceiling, to prevent any accident from the carelessness of those who carried me, and to break the force of a jolt, when I went in a coach. I desired a lock for my door, to prevent rats and mice from coming in. The smith, after several attempts, made the smallest that ever was seen among them, for I have known a larger at the gate of a gentleman's house in England. I made a shift to keep the key in a pocket of my own, fearing Glumdalclitch might lose it. The queen likewise ordered the thinnest silks that could be gotten, to make me clothes, not much thicker than an English blanket, very cumbersome till I was accustomed to them. They were after the fashion of the kingdom, partly resembling the Persian, and partly the Chinese, and are a very grave and decent habit.

2 The queen became so fond of my company, that she could not dine without me. I had a table placed upon the same at which her majesty ate, just at her left elbow, and a chair to sit on. Glumdalclitch stood on a stool on the floor near my table, to assist and take care of me. I had an entire set of silver dishes and plates, and other necessaries, which, in proportion to those of the queen, were not much bigger than what I have seen in a London toy-shop for the furniture of a baby-house: these my little nurse kept in her pocket in a silver box, and gave me at meals as I wanted them, always cleaning them herself. No person dined with the queen but the two princesses royal, the eldest sixteen years old, and the younger at that time thirteen and a month. Her majesty used to put a bit of meat upon one of my dishes, out of which I carved for myself, and her diversion was to see me eat in miniature: for the queen (who had indeed but a weak stomach) took up, at one mouthful, as much as a dozen English farmers could eat at a meal, which to me was for some time a very nauseous sight. She would craunch the wing of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth, although it were nine times as large as that of a full-grown turkey; and put a bit of bread into her mouth as big as two twelve-penny loaves. She drank out of a golden cup, above a hogshead at a draught. Her knives were twice as long as a scythe, set straight upon the handle. The spoons, forks, and other instruments, were all in the same proportion. I remember when Glumdalclitch carried me, out of curiosity, to see some of the tables at court, where ten or a dozen of those enormous knives and forks were lifted up together, I thought I had never till then beheld so terrible a sight. . . .

3 I was frequently rallied by the queen upon account of my fearfulness; and she used to ask me whether the people of my country were as great cowards as myself? The

occasion was this: the kingdom is much pestered with flies in summer; and these odious insects, each of them as big as a Dunstable lark, hardly gave me any rest while I sat at dinner, with their continual humming and buzzing about mine ears. They would sometimes alight upon my victuals, and leave their loathsome excrement, or spawn behind, which to me was very visible, though not to the natives of that country, whose large optics were not so acute as mine, in viewing smaller objects. Sometimes they would fix upon my nose, or forehead, where they stung me to the quick, smelling very offensively; and I could easily trace that viscous matter, which, our naturalists tell us, enables those creatures to walk with their feet upwards upon a ceiling. I had much ado to defend myself against these detestable animals, and could not forbear starting when they came on my face. It was the common practice of the dwarf, to catch a number of these insects in his hand, as schoolboys do among us, and let them out suddenly under my nose, on purpose to frighten me, and divert the queen. My remedy was to cut them in pieces with my knife, as they flew in the air, wherein my dexterity was much admired.

4 I remember, one morning, when Glumdalclitch had set me in a box upon a window, as she usually did in fair days to give me air (for I durst not venture to let the box be hung on a nail out of the window, as we do with cages in England), after I had lifted up one of my sashes, and sat down at my table to eat a piece of sweet cake for my breakfast, above twenty wasps, allured by the smell, came flying into the room, humming louder than the drones of as many bagpipes. Some of them seized my cake, and carried it piecemeal away; others flew about my head and face, confounding me with the noise, and putting me in the utmost terror of their stings. However, I had the courage to rise and draw my hanger, and attack them in the air. I dispatched four of them, but the rest got away, and I presently shut my window. These insects were as large as partridges: I took out their stings, found them an inch and a half long, and as sharp as needles. I carefully preserved them all; and having since shown them, with some other curiosities, in several parts of Europe, upon my return to England I gave three of them to Gresham College, and kept the fourth for myself.



"Gulliver's Travels," by Jonathon Swift. <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/829/829-h/829-h.htm>

Step 4

**Complete your Evidence Chart / Scratch Paper**

### **Suggested: Day 9 and Day 10**

Writing Prompt: You have read the excerpt from *Gulliver's Travels: Into Several Remote Nations of the World*. Write an essay explaining how Gulliver's interactions with Glumdalclitch and the queen develop a theme of **overcoming fear**. Provide key details and examples from the passage to support your writing.

1. Review the English II Writing Rubric
2. Compose your Essay

\*Remember the generic essay layout we discussed in class, and follow that layout.



**Summary Writing:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WZFI6dvgOzU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gz8JDJDwRxQ>

**Context Clues:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-kTvjdKh8l>

**Rhetoric:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NHCJnzB5y0Q>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qf81d0YS58E>

**Theme:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4qME64SkxM>

**Main Idea:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=My0JcnU4Yt8>

**Tone:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YcCrsVK5dWs>

**Citing Evidence:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u9BT-kYKxQ4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T5A-mOqB4Pc>