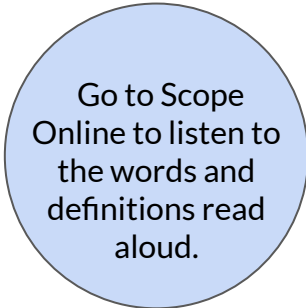


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Go to Scope  
Online to listen to  
the words and  
definitions read  
aloud.

# Vocabulary

## "Is It Ever OK to Share Passwords?"

1. **epic** (EP-ik) *adjective or noun*; An epic is a long poem that tells the story of a legendary hero and their adventures. For example, Homer's *The Odyssey* is an epic; it tells the story of the Greek hero Odysseus and his 10-year journey home after a war. Long books and movies that tell stories about exciting adventures, like *The Lord of the Rings* series, are also called epics.

In casual language, we often use *epic* as an adjective to mean that something is amazing, impressive, or very difficult to accomplish—like the feats of a hero. After watching someone complete a difficult skateboard trick, you might say, "That was epic!" You might describe an extended fight scene between a superhero and a villain as "an epic battle."

2. **inadvertently** (in-uhd-VUHR-tnt-lee) *adverb*; The adjective *inadvertent* (in-uhd-VUR-tnt) means "not on purpose." *Inadvertently* means "not done on purpose." If you accidentally left one of your friends off of a group text, you left her off inadvertently.

3. **piracy** (PAHY-ruh-see) *noun*; Piracy is the act of attacking and robbing a ship at sea—what pirates do.

*Piracy* also refers to the act of illegally copying, sharing, or using songs, books, movies, or other products or inventions without permission.

4. **terminate** (TUR-muh-neyt) *verb*; To terminate something is to bring it to an end. You might terminate your involvement with an after-school club if it starts to bore you. Your school might terminate its contract with a food supplier if the food is not high quality.

5. **violate** (VAHY-uh-leyt) *verb*; *Violate* can mean "to do something that breaks a rule or law," as in, "Swimming after 10 p.m. violates the beach's rules."

*Violate* can also mean "to interfere with something in a rude or thoughtless way," as in, "My brother violated my privacy when he snuck into my room and read my journal."

---

**Directions:** In the space below, list any other words from the article whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the primary meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence using the word.

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

# Vocabulary Practice

## "Is It Ever OK to Share Passwords?"

**Directions:** Choose the word that is most similar in meaning to each word in bold.

1. **piracy**
  - A. buying
  - B. stealing
2. **violate**
  - A. obey
  - B. disobey
3. **epic**
  - A. ordinary
  - B. extraordinary
4. **terminate**
  - A. stop
  - B. begin
5. **inadvertently**
  - A. intentionally
  - B. accidentally

**Directions:** Choose the best answer to each question.

6. Which is a reason someone might terminate their subscription to a magazine?
  - A. The person doesn't have time to read the magazine.
  - B. The person loves the magazine and reads every issue from cover to cover.
7. Which sentence uses *inadvertently* correctly?
  - A. "Ned was done reading the magazine so he inadvertently put it in the recycling."
  - B. "Jamie inadvertently wrote the wrong address on the envelope."
8. Which would you most likely do if a friend violated your trust in keeping a secret?
  - A. Tell the friend another secret.
  - B. Stop telling the friend secrets.

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

# Write an Argument Essay

**Directions:** Read "Is It Ever OK to Share Passwords?" Complete the scavenger hunt on page 11. Then follow the steps below.

## STEP 1: DECIDE WHAT YOU THINK

**Should Oliver share his password with Violet?**

Consider what you read in the article, as well as your own viewpoints.  
Check the box next to the point of view you will argue in your essay.  
Or write your own opinion in the space provided.

☐

**Yes!**

☐

**No!**

☐

## STEP 2: GATHER SUPPORT FOR YOUR OPINION

Which details from the letters support your opinion? What other information supports your opinion? List three supporting details in the boxes below.

**Here's an example:** If you think Oliver should share his password, one of your supporting details might be that people rarely get in serious trouble for password sharing.

1.

2.

3.

### STEP 3: ACKNOWLEDGE THE OTHER SIDE

If you think Oliver **SHOULD** share his password, summarize the strongest arguments against password sharing that Joshua presents in his letter. If you think Oliver **SHOULD NOT** share his password, summarize the strongest arguments in favor of password sharing that Lina presents.

### STEP 4: CRAFT YOUR THESIS (CENTRAL CLAIM)

The thesis is where you tell what your essay is going to be about. The thesis should be a clear, strong statement of the opinion you gave in Step 1. The rest of your essay will support this thesis.

### STEP 5: WRITE YOUR HOOK

The beginning of your essay is called the hook because it "hooks" your readers' attention. The hook should relate to the topic of your essay, but it can take many forms. It can be:

1. **An anecdote** (a very short story): Describe a time when you've been asked to share a password, or a time when you've asked someone to share a password with you. What happened afterward?
2. **A surprising fact**: Find a fact that will raise your readers' eyebrows. Several surprising facts are included in the article. You can also do some research to find one that is not included in the article.
3. **A rhetorical question** (a question to which you don't expect an answer): Ask your readers a question that reflects your point of view. Here's one way you could structure your question: "Is sharing a password for a streaming service really \_\_\_\_\_?"
4. **A quote**: Find a thought-provoking quote that relates to the topic of your essay.

Choose one of the ideas above, or use your own idea, and write a hook in the box provided.

**STEP 6: SUMMARIZE THE ISSUE**

Let readers know a little about the issue you will be writing about. This is not your point of view; it's a brief summary of the issue. Below is the beginning of a summary of the debate over sharing passwords. Finish it in the space provided.

**Violet asked Oliver to share his Disney Plus password with her so she can watch a show. Oliver**

**STEP 7: START WRITING**

On the next page, you'll find an outline to help you write your essay.

**1**

## INTRODUCTION

Open with your hook from Step 5.



Write a transition sentence that relates your hook to the question of whether to share a password.



(See *Scope*'s handout "Great Transitions" for some ways to link your ideas.)



Write your summary of the issue from Step 6.



Finish with your thesis from Step 4.

**2**

## BODY PARAGRAPH(S)

Now write your supporting points from Step 2.  
For each one, write 1-3 sentences that  
provide additional details.

You can put your supporting points and detail sentences  
together in one paragraph or you can split them  
into several paragraphs. It depends on how much  
you want to write about each point.

**Tip!** Order your  
supporting points from  
weakest to strongest.  
Readers will best  
remember details that  
are presented last.

**3**

## ACKNOWLEDGE THE OTHER SIDE

Now it's time to recognize the other side of the argument.

Use what you wrote in Step 3.

Then explain why you think the opposing point of view is wrong.

**4**

## CONCLUSION

Write 2-3 sentences to remind your readers  
of your main points.

Finish with a strong final sentence.

**Need an idea?**  
Refer to your hook,  
find a quote, or give a  
call to action.

**5**

## READ AND REVISE

Use *Scope*'s "Argument-Essay Checklist" to evaluate and edit what you have written.

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

## Scavenger Hunt

**Directions:** Fill in the boxes below to explore how the writers of the letters in "Is It Ever OK to Share Passwords?" develop their arguments. We filled in some information for you.

	Lina Jones	Joshua Simmons
line(s) that expresses the central idea, or central claim	"Oliver should go ahead and share his password with Violet."	
two pieces of evidence that support the central idea, or central claim	1.  2.	1.  2.
line(s) that expresses the counterargument		"Now, it's true that many people share passwords to save money."
line(s) that contains the rebuttal to the counterargument		

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

## Scavenger Hunt

**Directions:** Fill in the boxes below to explore how the writers of the letters in "Is It Ever OK to Share Passwords?" develop their arguments. We filled in one box for you.

	Lina Jones	Joshua Simmons
line(s) that expresses the central idea, or central claim	"Oliver should go ahead and share his password with Violet."	
two pieces of evidence that support the central idea, or central claim	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>