

1. Put the proper bibliographic reference here for this article. Use CiteFast, MLA, copy and paste.

Leviton, Michael. "What I Learned About Love When I Stopped Being Honest." The Atlantic, 24 Jan. 2021, www.theatlantic.com/family/archive/2021/01/what-its-like-growing-family-never-lies/617773/. Accessed 26 Jan. 2021.

2. What is this article about? Give a short summary. What is the author's stance? What does the author want us to think, feel, or do and why is this important and relevant today? Copy and paste the sentence which states their message. Which section of the article is this found?

1. The article is about the author learning the valuable lesson that not being entirely honest all of the time can be good. He grew with the mantra of brutal honesty all the time...and continued this into his adulthood. He learns that not all people appreciate truth all the time and that it even served as a way to keep people at arm's length, even those closest to him, rather than the opposite. 2. The message comes in the conclusion. "Immediate honesty was impatient; if I wanted people to be honest with me, I had to earn it//It's now been 11 years since I started letting myself lie. I'm still probably more honest than most; I'm sure some people think I'm still too honest. But shutting up for a while has certainly softened me. These days, I try to save my honesty for those who want it. And when someone won't be honest with me, I can understand why. I still hope people will give me the unvarnished truth. But sometimes we have to start with the script to build enough trust to throw it away. 3. The main concept is that small talk and the script will only get you so far, eventually you have to select with whom to tell truthful, private moments, that's how intimacy is built. Not by telling everyone the same truths all the time. Then it's not special, and everyone in your life is equal to the stranger you met on the train.

3. Cite & explain 3 different rhetorical techniques used by the author (name the technique, quote it (copy & paste in quotes), and explain how this technique is used (ie to do what?) Yes you can do point form.

1. Lead and whole intro is an anecdote. "When I was a child, my dad invented a game that I loved. Wherever we went, he'd predict what strangers were about to say or do. We'd walk into a store and he'd point at the salesman and say something like, "Watch this. When I tell him how much I'm willing to spend, he'll immediately show me something more expensive." The salesman did exactly as Dad had prophesized...It felt like magic, like Dad was telling the future or reading minds, so I asked how he did it. Most people follow a script, he said. I asked him why and I remember him replying, "Because they're afraid that if they say what they really feel, people won't like them. And they'd rather be liked than be honest." I knew then that I wanted to be honest, regardless of the consequences. I stuck to that for the next 25 years. And there were consequences." He uses this to open the article and to set up his focus which is on why he spent his life being disarmingly honest, but also what the consequences of this were such as as that it actually kept people at bay rather than creating closer intimacy. 2. "In my family, honesty wasn't just the best policy—it was the only policy." Repetition of a phrase with changing the qualifier (only to best). This is used to emphasize the importance of honesty in his family growing up. 3. Rhetorical questions in a row to exclaim why he didn't question the honesty policy along with the family's rationale for total honesty. "Why wouldn't you want to hear what others thought? Why wouldn't you tell them what you thought? For us, it seemed as if people didn't want to really know one another."

4. Explain one example each (and quote) of the author's use of ethos, logos, and pathos - this is in the types of proofs, examples, illustrations the author uses to show their point. Yes you can do point form.

1. Ethos: Levitan uses a list of specific examples of personal experiences from his childhood to show the lengths to which honesty was valued in his family and from such an early age, as well as how he got approval and validation from his parents for subscribing to this family policy. "By the time I went to school, I'd heard a lot about how the outside world wasn't like my family, and I was content to be different. At age 4, I attempted to prove that a mall Santa was a fraud. At 5, I was crying in class daily, all the while insisting that openly crying felt great and that everyone should try it. At 9, I asked my rabbi what the Torah said about my fetishistic sexual fantasies. At 13, I called out the bragging boys at camp for lying about their sexual experience. I'd laugh about the bizarre and absurd lies I witnessed, mentally cataloging lists of common manipulations and evasions. Eventually, most things I heard people say stood out in red. 2. Pathos: Again he uses anecdote to tell of how his honesty affected his romantic relationships and you can just feel for the guy, esp. in the age of TMI, what this romance would've been like. "Up to this point, my truthfulness had also prevented any romantic possibilities; it seemed unlikely that anyone would want a truly honest boyfriend. But then I fell in love with someone who appreciated my openness and joined me in it... But talking through everything also meant obsessing over what otherwise would have been fleeting emotions. Expressing feelings regardless of how they might affect the other person often felt self-centered and uncaring. I'd gotten what I'd always wanted and found that I couldn't take it. After six years together, we broke up, and in my heart-wrecked state, I decided that my truth-telling had caused enough destruction, that it was no longer worth it... So, the following New Year's, at the age of 29, I resolved to be 'less honest'." 3. Logos: Levitan uses contradiction basically when he lists the things he tried NOT to do. "So I came up with my own system, made myself lists of subjects that I'd no longer discuss and various rules for myself, such as: Hide your feelings and observations. Instead of searching for people who will appreciate who you really are, try to be what the person in front of you wants. Learn to make small talk. Do NOT be yourself." Of course this is the exact opposite of what any life advice would be, and so it's basically anti-advice as it's illogical from what most people would recognize. He's trying to adopt a George Costanza 'do the opposite' system - but one that makes no logical sense. We see his reasoning as a young person, but also his struggle to merge the values of his upbringing with modern society.