

To All the Boys I've Loved Before by Jenny Han

SESSION #7 (CH. 41-48)—Summer 2026 ESL360 Book Club

This summer we are reading *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* by Jenny Han. The novel is about a teenage girl navigating first love, family, and the slow process of figuring out who she is. Each week's discussion is also framed by a short passage from *The Laws of Human Nature* by Robert Greene.

Robert Greene is one of the most widely read authors in the world. His books have sold millions of copies and have been translated into dozens of languages. His book *The Laws of Human Nature*, published in 2018, became a number one New York Times bestseller immediately. The book draws on psychology, philosophy, history, and biography to identify eighteen patterns in human behavior that shape what we do, often without our awareness. Greene has a talent for taking difficult ideas from scientists and philosophers and making them clear and useful for everyday readers. The book is not a textbook. It reads more like a guide to understanding the people around you and the person you are still becoming.

You do not need to read Greene's book. Each week, one short passage is provided on your session sheet. Think of it as a camera lens. Jenny Han shows us a story. Greene provides a way of looking at it. The laws selected relate directly to what happens in the novel. Lara Jean is a teenager figuring out who she is and what she wants. The people around her illustrate, in real and recognizable ways, the very patterns Greene spent years studying. Reading the novel through Greene's lens makes the story richer and our discussions deeper and more interesting.

Reading Schedule

Session	Date	Chapters	Theme
1	June 3, 2026	Ch. 1–6	<i>The Law of Repression</i>
2	June 10, 2026	Ch. 7–12	<i>The Law of Irrationality</i>
3	June 17, 2026	Ch. 13–18	<i>The Law of Death Denial</i>
4	June 24, 2026	Ch. 19–24	<i>The Law of Shortsightedness</i>
5	July 1, 2026	Ch. 25–32	<i>The Law of Covetousness</i>
6	July 8, 2026	Ch. 33–40	<i>The Law of Role-Playing</i>
7	July 15, 2026	Ch. 41–48	<i>The Law of Envy</i>
8	July 22, 2026	Ch. 49–56	<i>The Law of Compulsive Behavior</i>
9	July 29, 2026	Ch. 57–64	<i>The Law of Conformity</i>
10	August 5, 2026	Ch. 65–72	<i>The Law of Aimlessness</i>

Your Weekly Assignment:

Before each session, read the assigned chapters and review the discussion questions on this sheet. Think about each question and jot down a few notes of your own thoughts in the space provided. You do not need to prepare a formal answer. You simply need to come ready to share your perspective. The more thinking you bring to the room, the richer our conversation will be.

SESSION 7: CHAPTERS 41-48 & THE LAW OF ENVY

Envy is the painful feeling that someone else has something you believe you deserve but do not have. It is often the result of comparing yourself to someone else. Envy is different from admiration: when you admire someone, their success makes you feel inspired. When you envy them, their success makes you feel worse about yourself.

FROM THE NOVEL

" . . . What's the whole point of this charade if he's just going to keep going back to her anyway?... It's starting to make sense to me. Why he'd go along with a scheme like this, why he'd spend his time with someone like me. It's not so he can move on from Gen. It's so he can't. I'm just his excuse. I'm holding Genevieve's place for her . . . " (Ch. 41)

GREENE'S LAW

Robert Greene writes that comparison is one of the most natural and most dangerous human habits. We are constantly measuring ourselves against others, often without realizing it. We notice who has more, who is more respected, who is more loved. For some people, this comparison is a source of motivation. But for others, it turns into envy. Envy is a painful feeling that someone else has something you deserve but do not have. It is rarely admitted openly. Instead, it hides behind criticism, sudden coldness, or small acts of sabotage toward someone who was once a friend. Greene argues that the only real protection against envy, in ourselves and from others, is to develop a sense of worth that does not depend on comparison at all.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. In Chapter 41, Lara Jean waits up for two hours, bakes brownies, sets up the kitchen like a study room — and then gets up early the next morning and deliberately leaves before Peter arrives to pick her up. She knows it is petty even as she is doing it. Greene says envy hides behind small acts of sabotage. Is what Lara Jean does here sabotage, revenge, or something else — and what does it tell us about her?
2. In Chapter 41, Lara Jean realizes: "It's not so he can move on from Gen. It's so he can't. I'm just his excuse. I'm holding Genevieve's place for her." Greene says we are constantly measuring ourselves against others, often without realizing it. What does this moment of clarity tell us about how Lara Jean has been thinking of herself in relation to Genevieve throughout these chapters?
3. In Chapter 43, Genevieve wins Best Junior Costume and every person in the auditorium goes wild. Chris watches and says "What a ho" — but Lara Jean notices she "sounds almost wistful when she says it." Greene says envy rarely shows itself directly — it hides behind criticism. What does Chris's tone reveal about what she is actually feeling?
4. In Chapter 47, Margot hears one sentence about Peter and immediately disapproves: "Why would you ever be interested in someone like Peter Kavinsky? He's not very smart, though, is he?" She barely knows anything about him. Greene says envy hides behind criticism. Do you think this is an example of the law of envy? Why or why not?
5. Greene says comparison is constant and mostly unconscious. Have you ever found yourself quickly critical of something you knew almost nothing about — and looking back, do you think there might have been something else underneath the criticism?

SESSION 7: VOCABULARY

Chapters 41-48 & The Law of Envy



flinch v. /flɪntʃ/ FLINTSH — Ch. 41

If you flinch, you make a small sudden backward movement because you are surprised, hurt, or shocked by something.

"He flinches, and right away I'm sorry I said it." (Ch. 41)



sheepishly adv. /'ʃiːpiʃ.li/ SHEE-pish-lee

If you do something sheepishly, you do it in a slightly embarrassed way because you know you have done something wrong or foolish.

"He smiles at me sheepishly. 'Hey. Can I hang out here for a bit?'"

Ch. 42



not cut out for phrase /nɒt kʌt aʊt fɔːr/ not kut owt for

If someone is not cut out for something, they do not have the natural qualities, abilities, or temperament needed to do it or cope with it.

"Mr. Sanderson works too much and is inherently selfish and not cut out for a family." Ch. 42



oblivious adj. /ə'blɪv.i.əs/ uh-BLIV-ee-us — Ch. 43

If you are oblivious to something, you are completely unaware of it or simply do not notice it at all.

"He's so oblivious; I don't even think he notices I'm mad." (Ch. 43)



skeptical adj. /'skep.tɪ.kəl/ SKEP-tih-kul — Ch. 47

If you are skeptical about something, you have doubts about whether it is true or whether it is as good as it is claimed to be.

"The skeptical look on her face makes me want to x her right off the screen." (Ch. 47)

SESSION 7: GRAMMAR

Chapters 41–48 & The Law of Envy

Question Formation — Review

1. Recipe A — Auxiliary + BASE FORM (Session 5)

Some auxiliary verbs are followed by the **base form** of the main verb.

- These include **do / don't / does / doesn't / did / didn't / can / can't / could / couldn't / will / won't / would / wouldn't / should / shouldn't / must / mustn't / shall / shall not / may / may not / might / might not**.
- When an auxiliary verb from the list above is in a question, it follows this grammar recipe:
AUX verb + subject + BASE FORM of the main verb + ?
- The auxiliary verb "be" is the most irregular verb in English — the only verb with three present simple forms, two past simple forms, and a base form that looks nothing like any of its conjugated forms. It does not follow Recipe A when used in sentences.

2. Recipe B — BE as AUXILIARY + PRESENT PARTICIPLE (Session 6)

The auxiliary verb "be" follows a different pattern than the auxiliary verbs above.

- BE functions as an auxiliary when it *works alongside another verb to form a tense to describe things like an ongoing action or temporary state*.
- When the verb "be" functions as an AUX VERB in a question, it follows this grammar recipe:
AUX verb (am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't / was / wasn't / were / weren't) + subject + main verb as PRESENT PARTICIPLE (-ING) + ?
- Examples:
 - > "What are you doing?" — are is the auxiliary; doing is the main verb
 - > "Was she crying?" — was is the auxiliary; crying is the main verb
 - > "Why is he laughing?" — is is the auxiliary; laughing is the main verb

3. Recipe C — BE as MAIN VERB

"Be" can also function as the main verb in a statement or question when it describes things like *who* someone is, *what* something is, *where* someone is, or *what* something is like. In this role, no other verb follows.

- If the verb "be" functions as the MAIN VERB, it follows this grammar recipe:
> **BE (am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't / was / wasn't / were / weren't) + subject + ?**
- Examples:
 - > "Is she a teacher?"
 - > "Are you tired?"
 - > "Were they in the library?"
 - > "Is this for the bake sale?"
 - > "Are you serious?"
 - > "Where were you?"

Summary: How and when to use “BE” to form a question:

A. In the question patterns we have studied, the verb BE can function in three ways.

1. In its base form as the main verb, paired with an auxiliary verb
 - **Recipe A (aux verb + subject + be + ?)**
 - > “Will you be here soon?”
 - > “Should she be his girlfriend?”
2. As an auxiliary verb in one of its conjugated forms to describe an ongoing action that is, was, or will be occurring
 - **Recipe B (am, is, are, was, were + subject + present participle (-ing) + ?)**
 - > “Is Ira speaking too loudly?”
 - > “Was I annoying you?”
3. As the main verb in one of its conjugated forms to describe *who* someone is, what they are like (permanent characteristic), *where* they are (or are from), etc.
 - **Recipe C (am / am not / is / isn’t / are / aren’t / was / wasn’t / were / weren’t) + subject (+ ?)**
 - > Isn’t Lisa beautiful?
 - > Are you mad at me?

B. When forming a question with BE, ask: “what kind of information am I asking about?”

1. If you want to ask about something someone is doing or something that is developing (action in progress):
 - Recipe B: BE as an auxiliary verb (am / am not / is / isn’t / are / aren’t / was / wasn’t / were / weren’t + present participle (-ing) +?):
 - > “What is she doing?”
 - > “Were they arguing?”
 - > “Isn’t he coming?”
2. If you want to ask a question about *who* someone is, what they are like (permanent characteristic), *where* they are (or are from):
 - Recipe C: BE is the main verb (am / am not / is / isn’t / are / aren’t / was / wasn’t / were / weren’t + subject + ?)
 - > “Is she a teacher?” (who)
 - > “Are you tired?” (what they are like)
 - > “Is he charming?” (what they are like — adjective ending in -ing)
 - > “Were they in the library?” (where)
 - Watch out: As in the case of “charming” above, some adjectives end in -ing — such as annoying, charming, boring, exciting. These describe qualities, not actions.
 - > “Is she annoying?” — “annoying” is an adjective describing a quality → Recipe C
 - > “Is she annoying the cat?” — “annoying” is a verb describing action in progress. → Recipe B

C. A note on the word “being”: When “being” appears after another form of “BE,” it is acting as the present participle, paired with be as an aux verb

- Recipe B: BE as an auxiliary verb (is/are/was/were + being (present participle (-ing) + adj + ?)
 - > Example: “Is he being sarcastic?”

"BE" as auxiliary VERB and as MAIN VERB

"BE" VERB	"BE" as AUXILIARY VERB Aux + subject + PRESENT PARTICIPLE (-ING)	"BE" as MAIN VERB BE + subject + ?
is / isn't	"What is she thinking ?" vs. What did she think ? "Isn't he still dating Genevieve?"	"Is this for the PTA bake sale?" "Isn't she your sister?"
are / aren't	"What are you doing here?" "Aren't you going to say anything?"	"Are you serious?" "Aren't we done yet?"
was / wasn't	"Why was he acting like that?" "Wasn't he sitting right next to her?"	"How long was she gone?" "Wasn't she your friend?"
were / weren't	"What were you two talking about?" "Why weren't you paying attention?"	"Where were you?" "Weren't you scared?"
am / *am not	"Why am I even doing this?" **"Am I not making myself clear?" <u>*Note: "am not" has no standard contraction in questions. "Aren't I?" is used informally. Don't use "ain't." You will sound uneducated. ;) It is not proper grammar.</u>	"What kind of mood am I in?" "Aren't I good enough?"

Question Formation — Reference Table

Question Type	Recipe	Example
do, don't, does, doesn't did, didn't	Aux + subject + BASE FORM + ?	"What do you talk about?"
can, can't, could, couldn't, will, won't would, wouldn't, should, shouldn't, must, mustn't	Aux + subject + BASE FORM + ?	"Why can't we just go?"
shall, may, might, shan't (rare), may not, might not	Aux + subject + BASE FORM + ?	"May I use your bathroom?"
am, am not, is, isn't, are, aren't, was, wasn't, were, weren't as AUXILIARY	Aux + subject + PRESENT PARTICIPLE (-ing) + ?	"What are you doing here?"
am, am not, is, isn't, are, aren't, was, wasn't, were, weren't as MAIN VERB	BE + subject + ?	"Is this for the bake sale?"
have, haven't, has, hasn't, had, hadn't	Aux + subject + PAST PARTICIPLE + ?	"How long have they been dating?"
who / what / which as SUBJECT	Question word + verb (agrees with subject) + ?	"Who knows about the letters?"
who / what / which as OBJECT	Aux + subject + appropriate verb form + ?	"Who did Peter tell the secret to?"
where / when / why / how	Aux + subject + appropriate verb form + ?	"Why won't you answer?"

Notes

- *May* and *might* have no standard negative contractions. 'May not' and 'might not' are always written in full.
- *Shall* and its negative, *shan't*, are rarely used in everyday American English.
- *Mustn't* is uncommon in American English. 'Don't have to' or 'can't' express the same idea.
- *Won't* is irregular because it does not follow the pattern of will + n't.
- *Am not* has no standard contraction in statements. In questions, 'aren't I?' is the accepted informal form. 'Am I not?' is formal.

SESSION 7: PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Chapters 41–48 & The Law of Envy

GRAMMAR

Section 1 — Identify the recipe: A (aux + base form), B (be as auxiliary + present participle), or C (be as main verb)

1. "What did she say when she found out?" A, B, or C
2. "Are you coming to the party tonight?" A, B, or C
3. "Was she your teacher in seventh grade?" A, B, or C
4. "Could you help me with this?" A, B, or C
5. "What were they arguing about?" A, B, or C
6. "Isn't she Margot's sister?" A, B, or C
7. "Why wasn't he paying attention in class?" A, B, or C
8. "Should they tell him the truth?" A, B, or C
9. "Were they still close friends after that?" A, B, or C
10. "Can she really not drive on the highway?" A, B, or C

Section 2 — Correct the error

11. "Why is he go to Genevieve's house without telling anyone?"
12. "What did she doing when you called?"
13. "Where you are going after school?"
14. "Could you helping me with this?"
15. "Why she didn't call him back?"
16. "What are they talk about?"
17. "Did he cleaned his room before she arrived?"

Section 3 — Choose the correct form

18. "What ___ Peter doing at Genevieve's house?" (was / did / does)
19. "Why doesn't she ___ him the truth?" (tell / telling / told)
20. "Were they ___ about us?" (talk / talked / talking)
21. "Should she ___ him about the contract?" (tell / telling / tells)
22. "___ he still dating Genevieve?" (Was / Did / Does)
23. "What ___ she think when she found out?" (did / was / were)
24. "Why ___ she acting so strange at the party?" (did / was / were)

Section 4 — Write the question

25. she / be / waiting / for Peter (past tense)
26. why / he / not / call / her back (past tense)
27. negative question: they / be / arguing / about the arrangement (past tense)
28. what / she / think / about Peter (present tense)
29. she / be / serious (present tense)
30. why / he / not / pay / attention / in class (past tense, progressive)

VOCABULARY

1. Fill in the blank: He ____ when she said the word "Genevieve" — just for a second — before pretending he hadn't reacted at all.
2. True or False: If someone is not cut out for a job, it means they have not yet had enough training or experience to do it well.
3. Choose the correct sentence:
 - a. She sheepishly announced her promotion, clearly proud of everything she had achieved.
 - b. She sheepishly admitted she had eaten the last of the cookies, knowing she had promised to save them.
4. Fill in the blank: She was so ____ to the tension in the room that she kept chatting cheerfully while everyone else sat in silence.
5. True or False: A skeptical person accepts new information easily, without needing to question it.
6. True or False: If you flinch, you make a small sudden movement because something has surprised, frightened, or shocked you.
7. Fill in the blank: She returned his notebook ____, apologizing for having borrowed it without asking.
8. Fill in the blank: He realized quickly that he was ____ long-distance relationships — the uncertainty was simply too much for him.
9. Which situation best describes someone who is oblivious?
 - a. A person who notices immediately when someone in the room is upset.
 - b. A person who keeps talking about their own good news while a friend sits quietly, clearly distressed.
 - c. A person who listens carefully and responds thoughtfully to everything around them.
10. Choose the sentence that uses skeptical correctly:
 - a. She gave him a skeptical look — she had heard that excuse before and didn't believe it for a second.
 - b. She gave him a skeptical look because she was so impressed by what he had just accomplished.
11. Fill in the blank: He admitted he had forgotten her birthday, smiling ____ and staring at the floor.

12. Fill in the blank: She listened to his explanation with a ____ expression, as if she wasn't sure whether to believe a word of it.
13. True or False: If you do something sheepishly, you do it with great confidence and no sense of embarrassment.
14. Fill in the blank: He tried not to ____ when she mentioned how much the trip had cost, but his expression gave him away.
15. True or False: If you are oblivious to something, you are very aware of it and paying close attention.
16. Choose the correct sentence:
- a. She was not cut out for teaching — she was patient, organized, and loved working with children.
 - b. She was not cut out for teaching — she found it exhausting and could never quite manage the classroom.

Recycled Vocabulary from Session 1-6

17. Fill in the blank: She stared ____ at the old photographs, thinking about how much had changed.
18. True or False: If you let your anger fester, it will eventually go away on its own without causing any harm.
19. Choose the correct sentence:
- a. She coveted her neighbor's garden — she had always wanted one exactly like it.
 - b. She coveted her neighbor's garden — she was happy to admire it from a distance without wanting it for herself.
20. Fill in the blank: The crowd became ____ when the doors finally opened, pushing and rushing in all directions.
21. True or False: Someone with delusions of grandeur has a realistic and modest view of their own importance.
22. Fill in the blank: She paused ____ before announcing the winner, enjoying every second of the suspense.
23. Which situation best describes something anticlimactic?
- a. A surprise ending that completely changes everything you thought you understood about the story.
 - b. A long-awaited announcement that turns out to be much less exciting than everyone expected.
 - c. A dramatic conclusion that leaves the audience speechless.
24. Fill in the blank: The project went ____ wrong — nobody could agree on anything and the deadline passed weeks ago.
25. True or False: A traitorous act is one that shows great loyalty to the people who trust you.
26. Fill in the blank: She gave a ____ wave and changed the subject, as if the question wasn't worth answering.
27. True or False: If a plan hinges on one person's decision, that decision is only one of many equally important factors.

28. Fill in the blank: The team celebrated with an ____ party in the office — no one had planned it, but suddenly there was cake.
29. Which situation best describes a smirk?
- a. A warm, open smile that shows genuine happiness for someone else.
 - b. A small, self-satisfied smile that shows you are pleased about someone else's misfortune or that you know something others do not.
 - c. A nervous smile that shows you are uncomfortable in the situation.
30. True or False: Serendipity describes a pleasant event that was carefully planned and organized in advance.
31. Fill in the blank: The moment she walked through the door, her younger sister began to ____ her about where she had been.
32. True or False: If someone crows about their success, they talk about it in a quiet and modest way.
33. Fill in the blank: The empty school building felt ____ familiar — she had been there a thousand times, but never like this.
34. Which situation best describes someone who is skittish?
- a. A person who stays calm and confident in every new or unexpected situation.
 - b. A person who becomes nervous and unpredictable when things change suddenly.
 - c. A person who never reacts to anything surprising around them.
35. Fill in the blank: She did a ____ when she saw him walk in — she had completely forgotten he was going to be there.
36. True or False: If someone is insufferable, they are so pleasant and easy to be around that everyone enjoys their company.
37. Fill in the blank: Her ____ choices were always impeccable — she never left the house without looking perfectly put together.
38. True or False: To quantify something means to express it as a feeling or impression rather than a number or amount.
39. Fill in the blank: He ____ agreed to help, making it clear he wasn't happy about it.
40. Choose the correct sentence:
- a. She looked shell-shocked after hearing the news — she sat completely still and didn't say a word for several minutes.
 - b. She looked shell-shocked after hearing the news — she immediately jumped up and started making plans.
41. Fill in the blank: She left without saying goodbye, and ____ she realized how much that small act of rudeness had cost her.
42. Fill in the blank: The other students quickly learned that the new teacher was not someone to ____.
43. Choose the correct sentence:
- a. She was so flustered by his sudden arrival that she knocked over her coffee and forgot what she

was saying.

b. She was so flustered by his sudden arrival that she calmly stood up and welcomed him in.

44. Fill in the blank: Kitty ran ____ through the house, thrilled that school had been cancelled.

45. True or False: If you are mesmerized by something, you find it so dull that you cannot pay attention to it.

46. Fill in the blank: Leaving the country where she had spent her whole life was a ____ decision that she did not take lightly.

SESSION 7: ANSWERS TO PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Chapters 41–48 & The Law of Envy

GRAMMAR

Section 1 — Identify the recipe: A (aux + base form), B (be as auxiliary + present participle), or C (be as main verb)

1. "What did she say when she found out?" A, B, or C
Answer: A — did + base form say
2. "Are you coming to the party tonight?" A, B, or C
Answer: B — are + present participle coming
3. "Was she your teacher in seventh grade?" A, B, or C
Answer: C — was as main verb, followed by a noun phrase (your teacher)
4. "Could you help me with this?" A, B, or C
Answer: A — modal + base form help
5. "What were they arguing about?" A, B, or C
Answer: B — were + present participle arguing
6. "Isn't she Margot's sister?" A, B, or C
Answer: C — isn't as main verb, followed by a noun
7. "Why wasn't he paying attention in class?" A, B, or C
Answer: B — wasn't + present participle paying
8. "Should they tell him the truth?" A, B, or C
Answer: A — modal + base form tell
9. "Were they still close friends after that?" A, B, or C
Answer: C — were as main verb, followed by an adjective
10. "Can she really not drive on the highway?" A, B, or C
Answer: A — modal + base form drive

Section 2 — Correct the error

11. "Why is he go to Genevieve's house without telling anyone?"
Answer: "Why is he going to Genevieve's house without telling anyone?" — is + present participle, not base form
12. "What did she doing when you called?"
Answer: "What was she doing when you called?" — was + present participle; did cannot be used with -ing
13. "Where you are going after school?"
Answer: "Where are you going after school?" — the auxiliary must come before the subject
14. "Could you helping me with this?"
Answer: "Could you help me with this?" — modal + base form

15. "Why she didn't call him back?"

Answer: "Why didn't she call him back?" — the auxiliary must come before the subject

16. "What are they talk about?"

Answer: "What are they talking about?" — are + present participle, not base form

17. "Did he cleaned his room before she arrived?"

Answer: It should be: "Did he clean his room before she arrived?" — did + base form, not past tense

Section 3 — Choose the correct form

18. "What ___ Peter doing at Genevieve's house?" (was / did / does)

Answer: was — was + present participle doing

19. "Why doesn't she ___ him the truth?" (tell / telling / told)

Answer: tell — doesn't + base form

20. "Were they ___ about us?" (talk / talked / talking)

Answer: talking — were + present participle

21. "Should she ___ him about the contract?" (tell / telling / tells)

Answer: tell — modal + base form

22. "___ he still dating Genevieve?" (Was / Did / Does)

Answer: Was — was + present participle dating

23. "What ___ she think when she found out?" (did / was / were)

Answer: did — did + base form think

24. "Why ___ she acting so strange at the party?" (did / was / were)

Answer: was — was + present participle acting

Section 4 — Write the question

25. she / be / waiting / for Peter

Answer: Was she waiting for Peter?

26. why / he / not / call / her back

Answer: Why didn't he call her back?

27. negative question: they / be / arguing / about the arrangement

Answer: Weren't they arguing about the arrangement?

28. what / she / think / about Peter (present tense)

Answer: What does she think about Peter?

29. she / be / serious

Answer: Is she serious?

30. why / he / not / pay / attention / in class

Answer: Why wasn't he paying attention in class?

VOCABULARY

1. Fill in the blank: He ____ when she said the word "Genevieve" — just for a second — before pretending he hadn't reacted at all.
Answer: flinched
2. True or False: If someone is not cut out for a job, it means they have not yet had enough training or experience to do it well.
Answer: False. Not cut out for means lacking the natural qualities or temperament for something — it is not about experience or training.
3. Choose the correct sentence:
 - a. She sheepishly announced her promotion, clearly proud of everything she had achieved.
 - b. She sheepishly admitted she had eaten the last of the cookies, knowing she had promised to save them.Answer: b.
4. Fill in the blank: She was so ____ to the tension in the room that she kept chatting cheerfully while everyone else sat in silence.
Answer: oblivious
5. True or False: A skeptical person accepts new information easily, without needing to question it.
Answer: False. A skeptical person has doubts and is not easily convinced.
6. True or False: If you flinch, you make a small sudden movement because something has surprised, frightened, or shocked you.
Answer: True.
7. Fill in the blank: She returned his notebook ____, apologizing for having borrowed it without asking.
Answer: sheepishly
8. Fill in the blank: He realized quickly that he was ____ long-distance relationships — the uncertainty was simply too much for him.
Answer: not cut out for
9. Which situation best describes someone who is oblivious?
 - a. A person who notices immediately when someone in the room is upset.
 - b. A person who keeps talking about their own good news while a friend sits quietly, clearly distressed.
 - c. A person who listens carefully and responds thoughtfully to everything around them.Answer: b.
10. Choose the sentence that uses skeptical correctly:
 - a. She gave him a skeptical look — she had heard that excuse before and didn't believe it for a second.
 - b. She gave him a skeptical look because she was so impressed by what he had just accomplished.Answer: a.
11. Fill in the blank: He admitted he had forgotten her birthday, smiling ____ and staring at the floor.
Answer: sheepishly

12. Fill in the blank: She listened to his explanation with a ____ expression, as if she wasn't sure whether to believe a word of it.
Answer: skeptical
13. True or False: If you do something sheepishly, you do it with great confidence and no sense of embarrassment.
Answer: False. Sheepishly means in a slightly embarrassed way, usually because you know you have done something wrong or foolish.
14. Fill in the blank: He tried not to ____ when she mentioned how much the trip had cost, but his expression gave him away.
Answer: flinch
15. True or False: If you are oblivious to something, you are very aware of it and paying close attention.
Answer: False. Oblivious means completely unaware.
16. Choose the correct sentence:
a. She was not cut out for teaching — she was patient, organized, and loved working with children.
b. She was not cut out for teaching — she found it exhausting and could never quite manage the classroom.
Answer: b.

Recycled Vocabulary from Session 1-6

17. Fill in the blank: She stared ____ at the old photographs, thinking about how much had changed.
Answer: wistfully
18. True or False: If you let your anger fester, it will eventually go away on its own without causing any harm.
Answer: False. If a feeling festers, it grows worse over time because it has never been dealt with directly.
19. Choose the correct sentence:
a. She coveted her neighbor's garden — she had always wanted one exactly like it.
b. She coveted her neighbor's garden — she was happy to admire it from a distance without wanting it for herself.
Answer: a.
20. Fill in the blank: The crowd became ____ when the doors finally opened, pushing and rushing in all directions.
Answer: frenzied
21. True or False: Someone with delusions of grandeur has a realistic and modest view of their own importance.
Answer: False. Delusions of grandeur means believing you are much more important or powerful than you really are.
22. Fill in the blank: She paused ____ before announcing the winner, enjoying every second of the suspense.
Answer: tantalizingly

23. Which situation best describes something anticlimactic?
- a. A surprise ending that completely changes everything you thought you understood about the story.
 - b. A long-awaited announcement that turns out to be much less exciting than everyone expected.
 - c. A dramatic conclusion that leaves the audience speechless.
- Answer: b.
24. Fill in the blank: The project went ____ wrong — nobody could agree on anything and the deadline passed weeks ago.
- Answer: colossally
25. True or False: A traitorous act is one that shows great loyalty to the people who trust you.
- Answer: False. A traitorous act is a serious betrayal of someone who trusted you.
26. Fill in the blank: She gave a ____ wave and changed the subject, as if the question wasn't worth answering.
- Answer: dismissive
27. True or False: If a plan hinges on one person's decision, that decision is only one of many equally important factors.
- Answer: False. If something hinges on one thing, it depends entirely on that one thing.
28. Fill in the blank: The team celebrated with an ____ party in the office — no one had planned it, but suddenly there was cake.
- Answer: impromptu
29. Which situation best describes a smirk?
- a. A warm, open smile that shows genuine happiness for someone else.
 - b. A small, self-satisfied smile that shows you are pleased about someone else's misfortune or that you know something others do not.
 - c. A nervous smile that shows you are uncomfortable in the situation.
- Answer: b.
30. True or False: Serendipity describes a pleasant event that was carefully planned and organized in advance.
- Answer: False. Serendipity describes a pleasant event that happens by chance, without being planned.
31. Fill in the blank: The moment she walked through the door, her younger sister began to ____ her about where she had been.
- Answer: interrogate
32. True or False: If someone crows about their success, they talk about it in a quiet and modest way.
- Answer: False. To crow means to talk about something in a loud and boastful way.
33. Fill in the blank: The empty school building felt ____ familiar — she had been there a thousand times, but never like this.
- Answer: eerily

34. Which situation best describes someone who is skittish?
- a. A person who stays calm and confident in every new or unexpected situation.
 - b. A person who becomes nervous and unpredictable when things change suddenly.
 - c. A person who never reacts to anything surprising around them.
- Answer: b.
35. Fill in the blank: She did a ____ when she saw him walk in — she had completely forgotten he was going to be there.
- Answer: double take
36. True or False: If someone is insufferable, they are so pleasant and easy to be around that everyone enjoys their company.
- Answer: False. Insufferable means extremely unpleasant or irritating to be around.
37. Fill in the blank: Her ____ choices were always impeccable — she never left the house without looking perfectly put together.
- Answer: sartorial
38. True or False: To quantify something means to express it as a feeling or impression rather than a number or amount.
- Answer: False. To quantify means to measure something and express it as a number or amount.
39. Fill in the blank: He ____ agreed to help, making it clear he wasn't happy about it.
- Answer: begrudgingly
40. Choose the correct sentence:
- a. She looked shell-shocked after hearing the news — she sat completely still and didn't say a word for several minutes.
 - b. She looked shell-shocked after hearing the news — she immediately jumped up and started making plans.
- Answer: a.
41. Fill in the blank: She left without saying goodbye, and ____ she realized how much that small act of rudeness had cost her.
- Answer: in retrospect
42. Fill in the blank: The other students quickly learned that the new teacher was not someone to ____.
- Answer: trifle with
43. Choose the correct sentence:
- a. She was so flustered by his sudden arrival that she knocked over her coffee and forgot what she was saying.
 - b. She was so flustered by his sudden arrival that she calmly stood up and welcomed him in.
- Answer: a.
44. Fill in the blank: Kitty ran ____ through the house, thrilled that school had been cancelled.
- Answer: gleefully
45. True or False: If you are mesmerized by something, you find it so dull that you cannot pay attention to it.

Answer: False. Mesmerized means so fascinated that you cannot look away or stop paying attention.

46. Fill in the blank: Leaving the country where she had spent her whole life was a ____ decision that she did not take lightly.

Answer: momentous