

Name: _____ Class: _____

Should we scoff at the idea of love at first sight?

By James Kuzner
2018

Do you believe in love at first sight? In this informational text, James Kuzner discusses humans' brain chemistry and stories of love and lust to explore the idea of love at first sight. As you read, take notes on how the author uses examples to explain love.

- [1] For a lecture course I teach at Brown University called "Love Stories," we begin at the beginning, with love at first sight.

To its detractors,¹ love at first sight must be an illusion — the wrong term for what is simply infatuation,² or a way to sugarcoat lust.

Buy into it, they say, and you're a fool.

In my class, I point to an episode of *The Office*, in which Michael Scott, regional manager for Dunder Mifflin, is such a fool: He's blown away by a model in an office furniture catalog. Michael vows to find her in the flesh, only to discover that the love of his life is no longer living. Despairing (but still determined), he visits her grave and sings to her a stirring requiem, set to the tune of "American Pie":



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- [5] Bye, bye, Ms. Chair Model Lady
- I dreamt we were married and you treated me nice
- We had lots of kids, drinking whiskey and rye
- Why'd you have to go off and die?

This might as well be a funeral for love at first sight, since all of this comes at delusional Michael's expense.

- [10] If you find yourself smitten with someone you've only just met, you'll question whether you should give the feeling so much weight — and risk ending up like Michael.

Psychologists and neuroscientists have tried to find some answers. But I would argue that for the best guidance, don't look there — look to Shakespeare.

1. a critic of something
2. **Infatuation (noun):** an intense but brief feeling of passion or admiration for someone

Sifting through the science

Even in a class tailored to romantics, when I poll my students about whether they believe in love at first sight, around 90 percent of the 250 students indicate they don't.

At least one study suggests that the rest of us agree with my students. Like them, participants in this study believe that love takes time. Two people meet and may or may not be infatuated upon first meeting. They gradually develop an intimate understanding of each other. And then, and only then, do they fall in love. That's just how love works.

Then again, maybe we're more like Michael Scott than we think. Other surveys suggest that most of us indeed do believe in love at first sight. Many of us say we've experienced it.

- [15] What does brain science say? Some studies claim that we can clearly distinguish what happens in our brains at the moment of initial attraction — when chemicals related to pleasure, excitement and anxiety predominate³ — from what happens in true romantic attachment, when attachment hormones like oxytocin take over.

But other studies don't accept such a clean break between the chemistry of love at first sight and of "true" love, instead suggesting that what happens in the brain at first blush may resemble what happens later on.

Regardless of whether chemical reactions in love at first sight and longer-term romantic love are alike, the deeper question persists.

Does love at first sight deserve the name of love?

Shakespeare weighs in

While science and surveys can't seem to settle on a definitive answer, Shakespeare can. Cited as an authority in nearly every recent book-length study of love, Shakespeare shows how love at first sight can be as true a love as there is.

- [20] Let's look at how his lovers meet in *Romeo and Juliet*.

Romeo, besotted⁴ with Juliet at the Capulet ball, musters the courage to speak with her, even though he doesn't know her name. When he does, she doesn't just respond. Together, they speak a sonnet:

Romeo: If I profane with my unworthiest hand

This holy shrine, the gentle sin is this:

My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand

- [25] To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss.

3. to have or exert power

4. strongly infatuated with someone

Juliet: Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much,

Which mannerly devotion shows in this;

For saints have hands that pilgrims' hands do touch,

And palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss.

[30] **Romeo:** Have not saints lips, and holy palmers too?

Juliet: Ay, pilgrim, lips that they must use in prayer.

Romeo: O, then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do!

They pray; grant thou, lest faith turn to despair.

Juliet: Saints do not move, though grant for prayers' sake.

[35] **Romeo:** Then move not, while my prayer's effect I take.

Even though it's their first encounter, the two converse dynamically and inventively — an intense back-and-forth that equates love with religion. Love poems typically are spoken by a lover to a beloved, as in many of Shakespeare's own sonnets or Michael's requiem.⁵ Generally, there's one voice. Not in the case of Romeo and Juliet — and the energy between the two is as stunning as it is silly.

In the first four lines, Romeo privileges lips over hands, in a bid for a kiss. In the next four lines, Juliet disagrees with Romeo. She asserts that, actually, hands are better. Holding hands is its own kind of kiss.

Romeo keeps going, noting that saints and pilgrims have lips. Since they do, lips mustn't be so bad. They should be used.

But again, Juliet answers Romeo readily: Lips are to be used, yes — but to pray, not to kiss. Romeo tries a third time to resolve the tension by saying that kissing, far from being opposed to prayer, is in fact a way of praying. And maybe kissing is like praying, like asking for a better world. Juliet at last agrees, and the two do kiss, after a couplet⁶ which suggests that they are in harmony.

[40] Romeo and Juliet obviously have unrealistic ideas. But they connect in such a powerful way — right away — that it's ungenerous to say that their religion of love is only silly. We can't dismiss it in the same way we can mock Michael Scott. This is not a man with an office furniture catalog, or two revelers⁷ grinding at a club.

That two strangers can share a sonnet in speech means that they already share a deep connection — that they are incredibly responsive to each other.

5. a musical composition or an act done in remembrance

6. two rhymed lines of poetry that are typically in the same meter and often conclude a sonnet

7. someone who enjoys themselves in a lively and noisy way

What are we so afraid of?

Why would we want to dismiss Romeo and Juliet or those who claim to be like them?

We talk excitedly about meeting someone and how we “click” or “really hit it off” — how we feel intimately acquainted even though we’ve only just met. This is our way of believing in low-grade love at first sight, while still scorning its full-blown form.

Imagine if we did what Romeo and Juliet do. They show the signs that we tend to regard as hallmarks⁸ of “mature” love — profound passion, intimacy and commitment — right away. For Shakespeare, if you have this, you have love, whether it takes six months or six minutes.

- [45] It’s easy to say that people don’t love each other when they first meet because they don’t know each other and haven’t had a chance to form a true attachment. Shakespeare himself knows that there is such a thing as lust, and what we would now call infatuation. He’s no fool.

Still, he reminds us — as forcefully as we ever will be reminded — that some people, right away, do know each other deeply. Love gives them insight into each other. Love makes them pledge themselves to each other. Love makes them inventive. Yes, it also makes them ridiculous.

But that’s just another of love’s glories. It makes being ridiculous permissible.

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8. a distinct feature or characteristic of something

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement best expresses the central idea of the text?
 - A. Studies on the human brain prove that love and lust produce the same chemicals in the brain, proving that they are essentially the same feeling.
 - B. Love at first sight is something that occurs more often in books and on television, rather than in our real lives.
 - C. Everyone is capable of experiencing love at first sight if they permit themselves to connect with someone on a deeper level.
 - D. True love can develop within a short period of time for some people if they develop a sudden and deep connection with each other.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "If you find yourself smitten with someone you've only just met, you'll question whether you should give the feeling so much weight — and risk ending up like Michael." (Paragraph 6)
 - B. "But other studies don't accept such a clean break between the chemistry of love at first sight and of 'true' love, instead suggesting that what happens in the brain at first blush may resemble what happens later on." (Paragraph 12)
 - C. "They show the signs that we tend to regard as hallmarks of 'mature' love — profound passion, intimacy and commitment — right away. For Shakespeare, if you have this, you have love, whether it takes six months or six minutes." (Paragraph 26)
 - D. "It's easy to say that people don't love each other when they first meet because they don't know each other and haven't had a chance to form a true attachment." (Paragraph 27)

3. How do paragraphs 1-4 contribute to the author's explanation of love at first sight?
 - A. They convey it as something that many people don't believe exists, and makes you silly if you believe in it.
 - B. They emphasize how it's impossible to prove or disprove, as everyone has unique experiences with love.
 - C. They prove that it's not a silly notion, but rather can be supported through scans of the human brain.
 - D. They suggest that it's mainly a plot device that is used to add romance and drama to television and movies.

4. What connection does the author draw between Shakespeare and love at first sight?
 - A. The author shows how Shakespeare portrays love in a way that allows for love at first sight to be genuine.
 - B. The author suggests that even Shakespeare believed that his characters were more infatuated with each other than in love.
 - C. The author explains how love at first sight was a necessary tool in Shakespeare's plays to condense the story.
 - D. The author emphasizes how Shakespeare viewed lust and love at first sight as one and the same.

5. How do the examples of Michael Scott and Romeo and Juliet contribute to the development of ideas in the text? Use evidence from the text in your response.

Discussion Questions

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.

1. In the text, the author discusses how Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet is an example of love at first sight. Do you think that love at first sight exists in the real world? Why or why not?
2. In the text, people disagree with the idea of love at first sight because they do not believe the connection is genuine. Have you ever met someone that you felt an immediate connection with, whether romantic or friendly? What made you feel like you instantly clicked with this person?