Editing Exercise

Read the following excerpt from a student essay about brain function and romantic feelings. Circle the errors and write the corrections near the errors you have marked.

Scients at Rutger's University have detected unique bran activity in the MRIs of students in love. Antropologist Helen Fisher's group is analyzing more than 3,000 brain scans of 18 recently smitten college students. The scans were taken while students looked at a picture of their beloved. Fisher, as a well-known scientist and researcher who earned more than $202,000 last year doing research on people's brains, expects that her scientific research results will kick butt, building upon the findings of English researchers who recently completed a simian study of young men and women in luv.

When shown a picture of their romantic pardner, the personal's barn activity pattern was really and truly astoundingly different from when they loooked at a picture of a closet friend, according to neurobiologists Andreas Bartels and Semir Zeki of University College London. Hte pictures showed that he experiment of romantic attraction activated places in the the brain with a high concentration of receptors for dopamine, the chemical massager closely tied to fellings of euphoria, craving and addiction.

Boilogists have linked high levels of dopamine and a related agent, norepinephrine, to heightened attention and short-term memory, hyperactivity, slaplessness and goal-oriented behavior. When they're first smit, Fisher argues, cupples in love often show all of the signs of sergical dopamine: increased energy, less need for sleep or food, focused attention and exquisite de light in the smellest details of this novel relationship. As a college student, I have been in love and I think Fisher is write.

Bartellis and Zeki compared their MRI images to bran scans taken from people in different emotional states, including sexual arousal, feelings of happyness and cocaine-induced euphoria. The pattren for romantically love was unique. Butt there was some overflap with other positive states. "This makes sense," said Zeeki. "These were young people who were practically willing to die for their lover. You would expect that the images would reflect man stroing emotions all at once."

"What we're seeing here is the boilogical drive to choose a mate, to focus on one persons to the exclusion of all others," said Fisher, who spells out the boilogical basis for romantic attachement in a paper based on a lot of sicetitfic researchh in the journal *Neuroendocrinology Letters*. "Let's say you walk into a partey and there are several attractive women or men there. Your brain is registering this attraction for each one; then you talk to the thrid or fourth one, and whoosh -- you feel something extra."