

# 教 案

周 次	第 周, 第 次课	授课时间	年 月 日
授课章节	<b>Part Four The Paragraph : Ways of Developing Paragraphs (3)</b>		
本(章)节 授课方式	课堂讲授 (√) 实践课 ( )	教学时数	2
授 课 要 点	本 ( 章 ) 节 教 学 目 标	<p>1. To help student to plan a paragraph</p> <p>2. To help student grasp the two ways of developing paragraph: development by comparison and contrast and by cause and effect</p> <p>3. To help students to write paragraphs by using the two ways</p>	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	<p><b>Key Points:</b></p> <p>1. The methods of two kinds</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Development by comparison and contrast</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Development by cause and effect</p> <p><b>Difficult Points:</b></p> <p>1. The four methods for comparison and contrast</p> <p>2. The three types of cause and effect</p>	
思 考 题  或  作 业	<p>1. Review what has been discussed.</p> <p>2. Finish the exercises in the textbook.</p>		

## 教学内容与组织安排

### Part Four The Paragraph : Ways of Developing Paragraphs (3)

**Teaching Focus:** Development by comparison and contrast and by cause and effect

<b>Time Allotment:</b>	Lead-in	7minutes
	Development by Comparison and contrast	20minutes
	Practice	20 minutes
	Development by Cause and effect	20 minutes
	Practice	20minutes
	Assignment	3 minutes

#### Teaching Procedures:

##### I. Lead-in (7 min)

Question: When we went to college, we always compare the different colleges

Harvard      Cambridge

When we go shopping, we will...

##### II. Comparison and contrast

###### 1 Definition

The method of comparison and contrast is often used. We compare the present and the past of China, the cultures of the East and the West, Chinese and English. By comparing and contrasting we may get a clearer picture of things.

###### Example for contrast

Life in the city is quite different from life in the suburbs. People living in the city are constantly exposed to the hustle and bustle of urban life. But life in the suburbs is generally quiet and casual and generally more low-key than in the city. If city dwellers want to see trees and grass, they must go to one of the public parks. On the other hand, the streets of many suburban communities are lined with trees and shrubs, and each house has its own grassy yard. A person living in the city is close to many sources of entertainment, but people living in suburban areas must go into the city for entertainment.

###### Example for Comparison

The llama is a member of the camel family. Like the camel, the llama can live for weeks without a drink of water. Both get enough moisture from the grass, shrubs, and other plants they eat. But unlike the camel, the llama has no hump on its back.

###### 2 Analogy

Analogy is tracing a striking likeness between unlike things. (不同类)

life --- alcohol

Time—river

Analogy is helpful in explaining abstract or difficult ideas.

- 1) People cannot feel it.
- 2) People have not this kind experience.
- 3) Science definition.

###### 3 Example for analogy

An individual human existence should be like a river—small at first, narrowly contained with its banks, and rushing passionately past boulders and over waterfalls. Gradually the river grows wider, the

bank recede, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, without any visible break, they become merged in the sea, and painlessly lose their individual being.

### **Example 2**

The chess-board is the world; the pieces are the phenomena of the universe; the rules of the game are what we call the laws of Nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well, the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated ---without haste, but without remorse. (T.H.Huxley)

### **4 Model Essay**

Shanghai and New York are two of the biggest cities in the world. They are different in some ways, but they are similar in some other ways.

Shanghai is one of the most densely populated cities in Asia, and New York is one of the most densely populated cities in North America. The population of Shanghai is homogenous, but the population of New York is heterogeneous. The people in Shanghai speak Chinese; the people in New York speak English instead. The cost of living in Shanghai is generally low in comparison with that in New York. While the people in Shanghai take buses or ride bikes to go to work, the people in New York drive cars or take subways to get to work. The people in Shanghai use fans to keep cool, where as the people in New York use air-conditioning.

Both Shanghai and New York are cities of great wealth and poverty. In both cities, there is a great deal of beauty and a great deal of ugliness. Many people in Shanghai are as kind and helpful as those in New York. Conversely, some people in Shanghai are as dangerous as those in New York. In both cities, there are people who work all day and people who work all night. Both cities are never asleep.

To some visitors, both Shanghai and New York are a paradise and a jungle.

### **Analysis of the Model Essay**

From the above point-to-point essay, we can see that the similarities and differences of Shanghai and New York are as follows:

#### ①Differences:

- a. population (homogeneous S)  
(heterogeneous NY)
- b. language (Chinese S)  
(English NY)
- C. cost of living (low S)  
(high NY)
- d. transportation (buses and bikes S)  
(cars and subways NY)
- e. cooling appliances (fans S)  
(air-conditioning NY)

#### ②Similarities:

- a. both are most densely populated
- b. both are cities of great wealth and poverty
- c. both are beautiful and ugly
- d. both have kind and helpful people and dangerous people
- e. both are never asleep

### **Example**

Compared with cars, bikes have many advantages. First, they are not very expensive, and almost every family can afford them. Second, they are very handy and convenient though they are not so fast as cars. With a bike, you can go anywhere you like, and you don't have to look for a large parking place. By riding bikes, you can avoid traffic jams and thus save the time and the money for taking taxis. Third, they do not cause air or sound pollution. □

### **5 Two Types**

There are two major ways of organizing paragraphs of comparison and contrast. One way is to examine one thing thoroughly and then examine the other. In this way, the aspects examined in the two things should be identical and in the same order. This method is called block comparison or block contrast. The other way is to examine two things at the same time, discussing them point by point. This method is called alternating comparison or alternating contrast.

### **The steps for the two types**

1) clarify the starting point or aspect of the comparison or contrast

Writing a comparison or contrast, the first step is to determine the starting point of the comparison / contrast. In paragraph One, the contrast based on the pace of life, vision and entertainment. In paragraph Two, the authors compare and contrast based on the characteristics and the appearance of dromedary and camel

letter writing ---- cell phone

air travel --- train travel

coffee --- tea

Chinese --- English

Education in China ---- Education in America

2) to determine the basis points of the comparison / contrast.

Organized by material point by point in comparison or contrast paragraph, determine the comparison / contrast basis points first, and one of two ways you can use to promote paragraphs A block comparison/contrast 逐物比较 (item-by-item)

B alternating comparison/contrast 逐点比较 (point-by-point).

**block comparison/contrast** focus on specific things to compare and contrast: the first description of A, and then described B. Point by point comparison/**contrast** focused on the characteristics of each point on two things, first described the particular characteristics of each thing and then described another feature of every thing. Such as shown in the below compare a motor - cycle " and " a car, "the outline of the similarities and differences

### **A. block comparison/contrast**

Subject A: Point 1

Point 2

Point 3

Point 4

Subject B: Point 1

Point 2

Point 3

Point 4

### **Example1:**

I. Motorcycle A. Expense B. Upkeep C. Safety

II . Automobile A. Expense B. Upkeep C. Safety

**Example 2**

Points of Comparison and Contrast	Subjects
Classroom instruction	Professor Yang Professor Wu
Homework	Professor Yang Professor Wu
Exam	Professor Yang Professor Wu
Grading	Professor Yang Professor Wu

**The Model essay**

**Professor Yang and Professor Wu**

Both Professor Yang and professor Wu are my favorite teachers, yet they teach with very different styles. Professor Yang, a 30-year-old female, likes to get her students involved in class discussion. Thus, her class is usually lively and stimulating. She also likes to use TV, CD, and other modern technology to assist classroom instruction. Since she doesn't give any homework, your grade in her class depends mainly on two or three big exams. And make no mistake about it, she is a tough grader! Professor Wu, on the other hand, is almost the opposite of Professor Yang. A 50-year-old male, Professor Wu tends to lecture all the way through a class, but his solid knowledge, clear organization, and occasional humor keep you from dozing off. He also likes to write the key points of his lecture on the board to facilitate students' note-taking. While he gives lots of homework and administers frequent small exams, he can be really generous in grading. The two professors have one thing in common, though: they both are excellent teachers. That's perhaps why despite the differences in their teaching style, I enjoy their classes very much and never get bored.

Point—by—Point

- Point 1: Subject A  
Subject B
- Point 2: Subject A  
Subject B
- Point 3: Subject A  
Subject B
- Point 4: Subject A  
Subject B

**Example 1**

- I . Expense A. Motorcycle B. Automobile
- II . Upkeep A. Motorcycle B. Automobile
- III. Safety A. Motorcycle B. Automobile

**1) Which type?**

The same qualities that make people good house guests make them good hospital patients. Good house guests can expect a reasonable amount of service and effort on their behalf, and hospital patients can also. Guests have to adjust to what is for them a change, and certainly hospital patients must do the same. No one appreciates a complaining, unpleasant, unappreciative house guest, and the hospital staff is no exception. House guests who expect vast changes to be made for their benefit are not popular for

long. Certainly nurses and other personnel with their routines feel the same way about patients in their care. Just as house guests must make adjustments to enjoy their visits, so patients must make adjustments to make their stays reasonably pleasant and satisfying under the circumstances.

### Analysis

Alternating contrast is used when you want to point out several differences between two things or people without discussing them in great detail. You merely point out a special feature of one item and then state how the other item differs from it in that aspect.

Example

Example:

Subjects	Points of Comparison and Contrast
Professor Yang	classroom instruction homework exam grading
Professor Wu	classroom instruction homework exam Grading

### The model essay

#### **Professor Yang and Professor Wu**

Professor Yang and professor Wu, two of my favorite teachers, are very different in how they run their classes, how they give exams, and how they grade students. Professor Yang, a 30-year-old female, likes to get her students involved in class discussion. Thus her class is usually lively and stimulating. Professor Wu, on the other hand, is almost the opposite of Professor Yang. A 50-year-old male, Professor Wu tends to lecture all the way through a class, but his solid knowledge, clear organization, and occasional humor keep you from dozing off. While Professor Yang likes to use TV, CD, and other modern technology to assist classroom instruction, Professor Wu is content with writing the key points of his lecture on the board, which makes it much easier for students to take notes. The two professors are different with regards to homework, too. For whatever reasons, Professor Yang never gives any homework at all, which makes me wonder sometimes whether this is a rebellion to her own homework-dominated student day. Professor Wu, however, seems never tired of giving homework assignment. There is something due almost every time you walk into his classroom! Finally, your grade in Professor Yang's class depends mainly on two or three big exams, and make no mistake about it, she is a tough grader! Professor Wu, in contrast, administers frequent small exams and if you take all these exams and do all the homework satisfactorily, you shouldn't be worried about passing his class. Although the two professors teach differently, I enjoy both very much because they both are excellent teachers.

### C The sim-diff pattern

The writer puts all the similarities between the subjects together and all the differences together. This technique is suitable for those subjects whose similarities and differences are more balanced. In an essay using this pattern to organize the body part, the whole essay will be arranged in the following way:

Introduction  
Similarities

## Differences

### Conclusion

3) Use transitional words to keep coherence.

Look at the book on Page 86/ Page 130

Transitional expression

Comparison and Contrast

comparatives: the same...as; be similar to; and... , too;

and...so...; not...and...not..., either; not

...neither...; both...and...; neither...nor...;

Just as..., so...; resemble; have...in common;

There are similarities between...and...

in the same way; equally important;

similarly

Contrastives: be...adj. /adv. + er...than; more...than...;

less...than...; not so...as; Unlike.../

Contrary to.../As opposed to...; Although/

Whereas/While; contrast with/differ from/

be different from; however/on the other

hand/in contrast

### **Middle School Life and College Life**

A latest survey shows that an overwhelming proportion of new freshmen cannot accustom themselves to the college life. In fact, college life is different from middle school life. As far as I am concerned, there are three major differences.

The first difference is in the students' studying method. In middle school, the students studied passively, waiting for the teachers to give instructions and orders. They just read and wrote what the teachers asked them to do, and they took the courses arranged by the teachers. In college, on the contrary, the students study actively. They do not always wait for the teachers to give instructions, instead, they know how to make full use of their time, how to do supplementary reading and writing. They can also choose some subjects for themselves.

The second difference is in the students' independence. Middle school students relied too much on their parents and teachers, thus they could do nothing but study. Most of college students, however, are away from home, so they have to rely on themselves for food and clothes and also in their study.

The last major difference is in the students' maturity. In middle school, the students were childish and naïve, and they knew nothing about the society. They didn't know how to get along well with others. But in college, the students have grown up, they are more experienced than before, they know much more about the society and human relations.

In sum, middle school life and college life are two different life styles. It's hard to say which style is better. We can only say enjoying ourselves is the most important.

### **III. Practice (20mins)**

#### **Exercise**

Turn to page 131—Q2

Page 132—Q3

No 3 and 4.

### Exercise 1

Directions: Write a paragraph using a point-by-point comparison/contrast about the advantages of bikes over cars or buses. The outline and the topic sentence are given.

Outline:

- I . Expense A. Cars or buses B. Bikes
- II . Convenience A. Cars or buses B. Bikes
- III. Pollution A. Cars or buses B. Bikes

As compared with cars or buses, bicycles have unique advantages for Chinese people.

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### Exercise 2

Directions: Write a paragraph of contrast, contrasting women today with women in the past (hints: social status, family status, etc. ).

## **IV. Cause and Effect (因果法)**

### **1. lead-in**

In our daily conversation, questions with why are often asked and answered. This shows that causal analysis is very common; it is something we are familiar with. Sound reasoning or logic is naturally the most important quality of any causal analysis. But it is not always easy to explain causes and effects clearly and logically. One reason for this is that an effect may have many causes and a cause may have many effects. So we must be thorough in our discussion and careful in our selection of details.

### **2. definition**

Cause and effect paragraph usually answer the question of "why ?" Most people think that happened in the life of their own or others must not accidental, always want to know why it happened or anything like that.

Reason (cause) refers to the things that happened in the past which lead to the results,

The results (effect) refers to the consequences of what has happened

How to distinguish causes and effects?

Page 134

Task 2

Simple situations:

Cause	Effect
You have a flat tire.	The bike isn' t going.
You didn' t prepare for the test.	You didn't do well on the test.
Somebody has turned off the light.	The room is dark.
Somebody is playing loud music in another apartment.	You can' t sleep.
I put too much salt in the dish.	The dish tastes too salty.

### **3.The methods to organize**

#### **1 causes**

There are two basic ways of organizing paragraphs developed by cause and effect.

The first method is to state an effect and devote the rest of the paragraph to examining the causes. For example, the topic sentence is: "In the past few years, higher education has become less important to young people than it was previously." This is an effect. It should be followed by a discussion of the causes of this effect, such as the pressure of fierce competition, better opportunities in the job market,

much of the knowledge taught in universities and colleges being out-dated, and so forth.

Sometimes, a result comes from several reasons. Similarly, a paragraph put the results at the beginning or the end. The authors can begin with familiar reasons to the unfamiliar to analyze, The analysis of one after another, from unfamiliar reasons to readers for the beginning, and finally leading familiar results. Which one to choose decide to think of which one is more convincing

Example

Complex situations:

Effect

X did very well on the exam

Causes

X took good notes in class,  
reviewed before exam,  
practiced relaxation techniques,  
and had a good sleep before the night before

Example

Effect

being laid off

Causes

Nation-wide macro-economic reform

Low market demand for his plant' s products

Pressure from major competitors abroad

Financial difficulties of the enterprise

Age

示范段落

Several changes have brought wild animals to the cities. The foremost reason is that air and water quality in many cities have improved as a result of the 1970's pollution control efforts. Meanwhile, rural areas have been built up, leaving many animals on the edges of suburbs. In addition, urban wildlife refuges have been created. The Greater London Council last year spent \$ 750,000 to buy land and build 10 permanent wildlife refuges in the city. As a result, many big birds are now living in the city. For peregrine falcons cities are actually safer than rural cliff dwellings. By 1970 the birds had died out east of the Mississippi because DDT had made their eggs too thin to support life. That year, scientist Tom Cade of Cornell University began raising the birds for release in cities, for cities afforded plenty of food.

示范段落分析

主题句: Several changes have brought wild animals to the cities.

因果模式 (Cause-effect Pattern):

结果 (Effect): wild animals back to the cities

原因 (Causes):

1. Air and water quality have improved.
2. Rural areas have been built up.
3. Urban wildlife refuges have been created.

## **(2)结果法 effects**

The second method is to state a cause and then mention or predict the effects. Suppose the topic

sentence is: "More and more fertile land in China is taken up by new buildings." In the rest of the paragraph the effects of this development should be mentioned, such as the reduction of the grain output, increasing environmental problems, too many peasants moving into the cities

Paragraphs can explain a few results ( effects ) of the reason ( cause )

**For Example**

**Cause**

Being laid off

**Effect**

Much less monthly income

Change in life style

Increased level of stress

Search for alternative employment

**Model Paragraph**

Many people are worried about what television has done to the generation of American children who have grown up watching it. For one thing, recent studies tend to show that TV stifles creative imagination. Some teachers feel that television has taken away the child's ability to form mental pictures in his own mind, resulting in children who cannot understand a simple story without visual illustrations. Secondly, too much TV too early tends to cause children to withdraw from real life experiences. Thus, they grow up to be passive spectators who can only respond to action, but not initiate it. The third area for concern is the serious complaint frequently made by elementary school teachers that children exhibit a low tolerance for the frustrations of learning. Because they have been conditioned to see all problems resolved in 30 or 60 minutes on TV, they are quickly discouraged by any activity that promises less than instant gratification. But perhaps the most serious result is the impact of television violence on children, who have come to regard it as an everyday thing. Not only does this increase their tolerance of violent behavior in others, but most authorities now concede that under certain conditions, some children will imitate anti-social acts that they witness on television.

The analysis of the model paragraph

主题句: Many people are worried about what television has done to the generation of American children who have grown up watching it.

cause and effect pattern:

cause: television

effect: 1. TV stifles creative imagination.

2. TV causes children to withdraw from real life experiences.

3. Children exhibit a low tolerance for the frustrations of learning.

4. Children have come to regard violence as an everyday thing.

**3 Cause –effect-cause**

Sometimes, one of the reasons may cause a result, and this result has become the reason of another results, such as shown in the demonstration paragraphs

**Model paragraph**

For some time now, medical scientists have noted an alarming increase in disease of the heart and circulation among people who smoke cigarettes. It has been found that the presence of nicotine in the blood stream causes blood vessels to contract, thus slowing circulation, which eventually leads to hardening of the arteries. As the arteries stiffen, less blood reaches the brain, and the end result of this slowdown is the cerebral hemorrhage, commonly referred to as a "stroke". In addition, nicotine in the

bloodstream reduces the ability of the hemoglobin to release oxygen, resulting in shortness of breath. The lack of oxygen forces the heart to beat faster—that is, the pulse rate increases—and in turn accelerates the risk of heart attack.

The analysis of the model paragraph

(Cause-Effect-Cause Pattern):

Smoking tobacco → nicotine in the blood streams

→ the blood vessels constrict...

#### 4. Recommendations on how to write a paragraph of the causal law

1) The paragraph should express its purpose.

The beginning of the paragraph should state what you are concerned about the cause or the result is. For example, in the model paragraphs, topic sentences put purpose to limit the analysis of the effects of television on American children "

2) Analyze directly for obvious reasons

Each result has a myriad of reasons; Likewise, each behavior can lead to numerous results. Cause and effect paragraph should only be analyzed directly, for obvious reasons, ignoring the indirect cause. For example, a poor student achievement is the direct cause no serious study, indirect causes may be dissatisfied with the school. Obviously, we should look at the direct reason to abandon the indirect reason.

3) Cause or result will use different means of expression or words, phrases.

4) In order of importance or are familiar with the details - organization

5) Using the appropriate arrangement of symbols listing signals – classification

Words and phrases

On page 134-135

Transitional words:

Causes: because, the reason..., the cause..., one of the reasons, one of the causes, due to, since...

Effects: as a result, consequently, one result is..., one of the results is..., thus, therefore...

#### **V. Practice**

##### **Lists the reasons and cause. Suggested Topics:**

Why I Like (Dislike) Big Cities

Why I Want a Higher Education

The effects of Financial Crisis

The effects of Wenchuang Earthquake

#### **VI. Assignment**

Page 1363

Page 137 4

Page 214 and Page 217 Cause ? effect?