

Analyzing Contrastively

Definition

Analyzing contrastively means comparing elements (sounds, vocabulary, and grammar) of English with elements of Chinese to determine similarities and differences. Actually you have used the strategy naturally in listening and reading. When you learn new words in English, it's very common that you compare them with relevant elements in Chinese and determine likenesses and differences among them as this comparison can help you remember new things immediately. This strategy is of great value at the early stages of English learning.

Following steps are usually involved when Analyzing Contrastively is used in your language learning.

- ◆ List words, or sounds, or grammar which puzzle you
- ◆ Figure out related elements in Chinese
- ◆ Contrast them to find out the similarities or differences
- ◆ Base your memorization on your findings.

Examples

Sample 1: Apply the strategy to remembering the following English words or expressions.

Step1

It's likely that you will encounter these compounds, in your reading or listening

1. daylight 2. wisdom tooth 3. sundown 4. seabed

5. green tea 6. wavelength 7. cold war 8. blood pressure

Step2

Figure out related elements in Chinese

1. 日光 2. 智齿 3. 日落 4. 海床

5. 绿茶 6. 波长 7. 冷战 8. 血压

Step3

Having compared them, you will find each part in every English compound bears some unexpected coincidence in meaning to that of the Chinese equivalents, thus remember them easily.

Sample 2: Try to learn following words or expressions through Analyzing Contrastively

Step 1

List the interesting words or expressions.

drawing room pigtail a black sheep

journeyman oil skin man-of-war

Step 2:

Compare these English expressions with their Chinese counterparts, paying attention to their striking difference.

drawing room — 会客厅 pigtail — 长辫

black sheep — 害群之马 journeyman — 雇工,工匠

oil skin — 不透水的油布 man-of-war — 军舰

Step 3

Understand and remember them with special attention.

Application 策略运用

Try to use Analyzing Contrastively to build up your vocabulary.

1. Translate the following phrases or expressions into English, paying attention to the different ways the Chinese character “开” in them is expressed in English.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|
| a. 开会 | b. 开运动会 | c. 开车 |
| d. 开帐户 | e. 开灯 | f. 开门 |
| g. 开机器 | h. 开商店 | i. 开支票 |

2. Translate following into Chinese, judging from their literal meaning

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| a. microwave oven | b. sunglasses | c. cold-blooded |
| d. lifeline | e. eyeball | f. grassland |
| g. white-hot | h. farmhouse | i. low tide |
| j. backache | | |

Prefixes I

Study the prefixes and then do the exercises that follow.

Prefixes	Meanings	Examples	
co-	with; together	collect—收集	coordinate—协调
contra-	Against	contradict—对立	contrast—对比
de-	away; down	decrease—减少	devalue—贬值
fore-	Earlier	foresee—预见	foreknow—预知
inter-	between;	interact—相互作用	interview—会见 面试
intro-	within; inward	introduce—引进	introspect—内省

Sorting Work

Find words to complete the chart below. (Please refer to 《基本要求词汇大纲》)

Prefixes	Examples	Prefixes	Examples
co-		contra-	
de-		fore-	
inter-		intro-	

Word Building

Fill in the blank using the appropriate form of the word given in the bracket.

- The weatherman has _____ (cast) that it will be fair tomorrow.
- The poor reception of your TV is probably due to outside _____ (interfere).
- The prisoner has been _____ (deprive) of many privileges that average citizens enjoy.
- _____ (Contrary) to popular belief that classic music is too complex, it achieves a simplicity that only a genius can create.
- He wrote an article in _____ (connect) with the train crash.
- I _____ (interpreter) his silence as disagreement.
- When tennis is _____ (contrast) with table tennis, the similarity and the difference are obvious.
- The British _____ (cooperation) with the French in building a plane that neither country

could afford it by itself.

Vocabulary Test

Choose the best word to fill in the following blanks.

1. Computers are _____ a great technological improvement which saves people much time and energy.
A. observed...as B. viewed...as C. regarded... to D. taken...as
2. She _____ and looked around.
A. broke B. rested C. paused D. pursed
3. Bright red was the _____ color in the room.
A. predominant B. predictive C. productive D. preferential
4. The planes are running behind _____ because of the strike.
A. plan B. arrangement C. time D. schedule
5. We could be able to do the job for you quickly, _____ you give us the necessary information.
A. providing that B. in case C. or else D. as if
6. Dozens of scientific groups all over the world have been _____ the goal of practical and economic way to use sunlight to split water molecules.
A. reaching B. pursuing C. winning D. chasing
7. In this factory the machines are not regulated _____ but are jointly controlled by a central computer system.
A. individually B. independently C. irregularly D. irrespectively
8. _____ materials are precious for research work.
A. Origin B. Course C. Started D. Source
9. He offered a _____ suggestion for the problem.
A. sensitive B. intelligent C. rational D. logic
10. You can finish the work at your _____.
A. leisure B. free C. spare D. easy
11. He had very little _____.
A. school B. college C. institute D. schooling
12. Many difficulties have _____ as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel.
A. arrived B. raised C. arisen D. risen

13. John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages _____ in the dictionary.
- A. missing B. losing C. dropping D. leaking

3. Don't forget to walk the dog while I am away, _____?
 A. can you B. do you C. shall you D. will you

4. You _____ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for tow weeks.
 A. needn't have seen B. might have seen
 C. must have seen D. can't have seen

Your Analysis:

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

Grammar Test

Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. She dozed off over her work. She _____ very late last night.
 A. can work B. must have worked
 C. should have worked D. would work
2. When she was in America, she _____ drive to her office.
 A. might B. might as well C. would D. should
3. Jerry is not in his office. He _____ to attend a meeting in New York.
 A. ought to have gone B. shouldn't have gone
 C. need have gone D. may have gone
4. Your father used to smoke, _____ he?
 A. usedn't B. used to C. usedn't to D. used
5. Gary _____ go to see a doctor. He is having a high fever.
 A. needs B. does need C. need D. needed
6. You _____ come to work tomorrow. We can do it for you.
 A. does not need B. needn't to C. needs not D. needn't
7. He _____ fight with that big boy.
 A. dares not B. did not dare C. dare not D. dare not to
8. He is a liar. You _____ your money to him.
 A. ought not to lend B. ought to not lend
 C. ought to lend not D. not ought to lend
9. Dad, you are still weak. You _____ the wall yourself. .
 A. should have painted B. needn't have painted

- C. would have painted
D. might have painted
10. I emailed the contract to him three hours ago. He _____ it.
A. must have received
B. will have received
C. shouldn't have received
D. needn't have received

Listening Practice

Listening Focus : Conditions

Section A Sentences

1. Listen to the five sentences. Complete the following sentences with conditional phrases or clauses.
 1. _____, she will have a lot of friends.
 2. _____, we can go out to have dinner.
 3. _____, we couldn't have gone to the museum.
 4. _____, I wouldn't have missed the train.
 5. _____, she would have a travel around the world.

2. Listen to the following sentences and decide which statement is closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.
 1. A. I married a rich man.
B. I bought a house.
C. I didn't marry a rich man.
D. I don't need to work hard.
 2. A. It hasn't rained for a long time.
B. We couldn't play football because of the rain.
C. We lost the game because of the rain.
D. We played only half a game because of the rain.
 3. A. He didn't enter France.
B. He went to France without a passport.
C. He entered France because he passed the exam.
D. He entered France with a passport.
 4. A. I know clearly he will not come.
B. I believe he will surely come.
C. I saw him at the airport.
D. I saw him leave the airport.

5. A. I suggest going to English corner every week.
- B. It's impossible for us to go to English corner.
- C. We should go to English class every week.
- D. We don't want to improve our English.



Section B Dialogues

1. Listen to the following short dialogues, and choose the best answer from the choices marked A, B, C, D for each question you hear.
 1. A. He asks the woman to lend him the car.
 - B. He forgets where he has put the key.
 - C. He doesn't want to lend her the car.
 - D. He suggests the woman to buy some tea.
 2. A. The boring class.
 - B. The coldness in the classroom.
 - C. The noise of the air-conditioner.
 - D. The heat in the classroom.
 3. A. He can't find a good one now.
 - B. He doesn't have enough money.
 - C. He lost some money.
 - D. He doesn't need a computer at his work.
 4. A. Driving his own car.
 - B. Taking a taxi.
 - C. Standing in a bus.
 - D. Walking.
 5. A. Helping the man with his work.
 - B. Working with Mr. Poster.
 - C. Typing the letters.
 - D. Going home.
2. Listen to the long dialogue twice, and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).
 1. The man and the woman are close friends. ()
 2. The conversation takes place at a dancing party. ()
 3. The man hasn't danced for some time. ()
 4. The woman likes dancing. ()
 5. The man thinks the woman has no talent for dancing. ()

Section C Spot Dictation

Listen to the short passage twice, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Britain has one of the 1 _____ divorce rates in Western Europe: approximately one in three marriages 2 _____ in divorce, half of them in the first ten years of marriage. 3 _____, more people are getting remarried and there are now over a million single parents 4 _____ 1.6 million children. In the United States, the divorce 5 _____ is also high. For the year 1995,

for example, the number of marriages was about 6 _____ million and that of divorce cases was over 1.1 million. Many households are 7 _____ families, mostly maintained by women. In 1994, there are 11.4 million single parents, 8 _____ 9.9 million were single mothers. Children from single-parent families have less access to adult attention, 9 _____ with homework and less time with both parents than those with two-parent families. They were likely to drop out of school and 10 _____ in their future career.

Listen and Learn

Hot Words and Phrases

English	Chinese	English	Chinese	English	Chinese
Remain	保持	individual	个人的	rational	理性的
Initial	最初的	passion	激情	schedule	计划
convince	使确信	physical	身体的	predominant	主要的
View	认为	arise	出现	bear	生育
Actually	实际上	bond	联系	career-minded	重视事业的
Leisure	闲暇	value	珍视	massive	巨大的
Pause	停顿	romance	浪漫	phenomenon	现象

English	Chinese	English	Chinese
view....as	把.....看成	pursue a high quality marriage	追求高质量的婚姻
enjoy leisure time	享受闲暇时光	bearing children	生儿育女
rational choice	理智的选择	God-given gift	上天的恩赐
living conditions	生活条件	go skating	去滑雪
personal choice	个人的选择	at the weekend	在周末
passion and romance	激情和浪漫	massive responsibility	巨大的责任
ring the warning bell	敲响警钟	driving force	动力

Hot Expressions

Approval	Disapproval
Great! / Excellent! / Fantastic! / Terrific...	I don't think so.
You're right.	I'm afraid not.
I agree.	I disagree.
I can't agree more.	I can't accept it.
That's quite a good idea.	I don't think much of the idea.
I am for it.	I don't suppose that's good, really.
I love this idea.	I must say I find it difficult to accept.
You can say that again.	I'm against it.

That makes two of us.	Objection!
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Movie Scripts for You to Try

New York City

from SCENT OF A WOMAN

S: You have a beautiful laugh.

Donna: Thank you Frank.

S: Would you like to learn to tango, Donna?

Donna: Right now?

S: I'm offering you my services, free of charge. What do you say?

Donna: Uh... I think I'd be a little afraid.

S: Of what?

Donna: Afraid of making a mistake.

S: No mistakes in the tango Donna. Not like life. Simple. That's what makes the tango so great. If you make a mistake, you get all tangled up. Just tango on. Why don't you try? Will you try it?

Donna: All right, I'll give it a try.

S: (to Charlie) Hold me down, son. Your arm. Charlie, I might need some coordinates here, son.

C: Uh, the floor's about 20 by 30 and you're at the long end. There are some tables on the outside and uh, the band's on the end.

(Frank Slade dances with Donna. It's just a great performance, decent and graceful. As if the Colonel is enjoying his last luxurious moments.

中校: 你的笑声很动听。

唐: 谢谢, 弗兰克。

中校: 你想学探戈吗, 唐娜?

唐: 现在?

中校: 我向你提供服务, 免费的。怎么样?

唐: 呃, 我有点害怕。

中校: 怕什么?

唐: 怕踩错步。

中校: 探戈里面没有错步, 唐娜。它简单, 不像生活, 所以才棒。你如果出了错, 乱了步子, 绊倒了, 只管接着往下跳就行。你为什么不试一下呢? 试一下吧。

唐: 好吧, 我试一下。

中校: (对查理) 扶我过去, 孩子。你的手, 查理, 我需要一点方位。

查: 舞池三十英尺长, 二十英尺宽, 你在长的这头。外圈有些椅子, 乐队在那头。

(史雷德中校和唐娜翩翩起舞。出色的表演, 舞姿娴熟高雅。似乎中校在享受他最后的豪华。)

Reading Comprehension

Questions 1-3 are based on the following passage.

Telecommuting, simply defined, is working at home or an office close to home, full or part-time. While employees may be linked to the office by any of several information devices such as a telephone, modem, or fax machine, it's possible to telecommute with just a pen, paper and telephone. The purpose of telecommuting is to reduce the daily commute for employees in a way that will benefit the employee, employer, and environment. Telecommuting is a good choice if you're in the information business. Is it necessary for you to drive your car through stressful rush hour traffic when you can handle the office work through information superhighway at home?

Deciding to telecommute raises some important concerns that involve the telecommuter, supervisor, fellow employees and family. These concerns should be discussed and worked with in full before the decision to telecommute is made. If these problems are solved early on in the decision and planning stages, then the telecommuter can avoid any possible problems and increase benefits of telecommuting.

Are you right for telecommuting? Is telecommuting right for you? Will you really benefit from making this lifestyle change? You might ask yourself these questions before you make a decision.

Words: 198

1. According to the author, what's the definition of telecommuting?
 - A. Using telephones to communicate with others at a long distance..
 - B. Working with telephones and fax machines at home all day long.
 - C. Working at home or an office close to home by using modern office devices.
 - D. Working at an office where there are modern office devices for employees to use.
2. It can be known from the passage that the aim of telecommuting is _____.
 - A. To let employees work in a pleasant way
 - B. To increase the daily commute for employees
 - C. To improve efficiency
 - D. To cut down the daily commute for employees
3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Some important concerns appear on deciding to telecommute.
- B. These concerns had been discussed in full before the decision was made.
- C. Telecommuting can avoid possible problems if these problems are solved early.
- D. Telecommuting benefits not only employees but also employers.

Questions 4-6 are based on the following passage.

These issues motivated author Laura Carroll to write *Families of Two*, along with her desire to learn more about successful road maps for a lifelong marriage without children. She and her husband of 12 years have chosen to be childfree, and have dealt with many of the same misconceptions and pressures faced by millions. She has this to say about her book:

“My book is for all of us who have decided not to have children, and I hope that it will help family and friends to better understand why people make this choice. I also want it to serve as a much needed tool for couples who are in the midst of this decision.”

Families of Two takes us into the lives of fifteen childfree couples and provides the answers to important questions faced by couples who are deciding whether to have or not have children, and by couples who have already made a childfree choice. These answers are an opportunity for family, friends and the public to gain more insight and understanding of the people in their lives who have chosen not to become parents.

Words: 187

- 4. What is the purpose of the book – *Families of Two*?
 - A. It tells us the lives of fifteen couples without pressures.
 - B. It is about author’s life and her successful marriage.
 - C. For couples who want to enjoy a total free life.
 - D. The book is for all couples who have decided to be childfree.

- 5. What is the meaning of the phrase “road maps” (line two)?
 - A. Guidebooks for drivers.
 - B. Maps for tourists.
 - C. Advices for couples.
 - D. Maps for foreigners.

- 6. Which of the statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. The book provides the answers to important questions faced by childfree couples.
 - B. All the couples mentioned in the book have no children.

- C. All couples will decide to choose a childfree life after reading this book.
D. The book helps people to gain better understanding of childfree couples.

Questions through 7 to 11 are based on the following advertisement.

SHENZHEN DAILY is published every Tuesday and Friday. A subscription can be made at all post offices at 96 yuan (100 issues) or 8 yuan a month. A single international subscription is at \$ 115 for 6 months and a \$230 for one year (postage included), paid by bank transfer to: Industrial and Commercial Bank of China.

No.2. Shennan Road, Shenzhen 518000, China

A/C No: 02253 – 04607786

For more information, please call 0755 – 83456632

Shenzhen Daily is published every 7 .

The rates for an international subscription is 8 for 6 months and 9 for one year.

If you like to know more subscription information, please call 10 .

If you are a domestic subscriber, you pay only 11 for 100 issues.

Questions 12-16 are based on the following passage

What causes the rise of this DINK lifestyle? Mr. Buchanan lists three factors that contribute to the DINK lifestyle and explain why today's culture mocks "the old idea that the good life for a woman means a husband and a houseful of kids."

The first is the coming of "the new economy". Professor James Kurth of Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania calls the migration of men from the farm to the factory the greatest movement of the second half of the 19th century. The greatest in the 20th century was the movement of women from the home to the office.

The second reason is that industry offers well-paid jobs to attract talented women who compete with men in the marketplace. Many women choose careers or one-time motherhood and love the work challenge. With women working, poor families get richer and begin to downsize.

Next is the end of the 'family wage.' Before 1964, employers paid fathers a "family wage" so wives wouldn't have to work. As women's pay soared, man's dropped, and marriage and family size suffered. Young men earned too little for marriage and a family. Young women found independence and delayed marriage, or just didn't marry at all. Some settled for the DINK role. And the end of the "family wage" was a factor.

Words: 215

12. What is the first factor that contributes to DINK lifestyle?

The first is the coming of _____.

13. What is the second reason that causes DINK lifestyle?

The second reason is _____.

14. What is the result caused by women working?

With women working, _____.

15. Why wives didn't have to work before?

Because _____.

16. What happened to young women as women's pay soared, man's dropped?
They found independence and _____.

Key to Strategy Card

Ex. 1

- a. to have/hold a meeting b. to hold a sports meet c. to drive a car
d. to open an account e. turn on lights f. to open the door
g. to operate a machine h. to run a shop i. to make out a check

Ex. 2

- a. 微波炉 b. 太阳镜 c. 冷血的 d. 生命线 e. 眼球
f. 草地 g. 白热的 h. 农舍 i. 低潮 j. 背痛

Sorting Work

Prefixes	Examples	Prefixes	Examples
co-	cooperation connect collect	contra-	contrary contradiction contrast
de-	decline depression depart	fore-	forefather forearm foreleg forehead
inter-	interchange interdependent international interrelate	intro-	introductory intrinsic intracity intrastate intraparty

Key to Vocabulary Card

Word Building

1. forecasted 2. interference 3. deprived 4. Contrary
5. connection 6. interpret 7. contrasted 8. cooperated

Key to Vocabulary Test

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. A
11. D 12. C 13. A

Key to Grammar Card

Test Analysis

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. D

Grammar Test

1. B 2. C 3.D 4.A 5.C
6.D 7.C 8. A 9. B 10. A

UNIT 1 ANSWER KEY

2

Key to Reading Card

Task 1

1. C 2. D 3. B

Task 2

4. D 5. C 6. C

Task 3

7. Tuesday and Friday.
8. \$115
9. \$230
10. 0755-83456632
11. 96 yuan

Task 4

12. the new economy.
13. the industry offers well-paid to attract talented women.
14. poor families get richer and begin to downsize.
15. employers paid fathers a “family wage”.
16. and delayed marriage, or just didn’t marry at all.

Key to Listening Card

Section A Sentences

1. Listen to the five sentences. Complete the following sentences with conditional phrases or clauses.
 1. If she is patient, she will have a lot of friends.
 2. If she comes earlier, we can go out to have dinner.
 3. If we had known the zoo was closed, we couldn't have gone to the museum.
 4. Had I arrived in time, I wouldn't have missed the train.
 5. If only she had enough money, she would have a travel around the world.
2. Listen to the following sentences and decide which statement is closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.
 1. If I had married a rich man, I would not work so hard now. C
 2. If it hadn't rained, we would have played football. B
 3. Without a passport, he couldn't have entered France. D
 4. How I wish he would come to see me off at the airport. A
 5. If possible, we should go to English corner every week to improve our English. A

Section B Dialogues

1. Listen to the following short dialogues, and choose the best answer from the choices marked A, B, C, D for each question you hear.

Dialogue 1. W: Can I borrow your car for a while?
M: You can if you can find the key.
Q: What does the man mean? B

Dialogue 2. W: It's so hot today. I wish there were an air-conditioner in the classroom.
M: So do I. I will fall asleep if I don't get out of the classroom. I just can't bear it.
W: What are they complaining about? D

Dialogue 3. M: I want to buy a new computer. But I can't afford it right now.
W: If only you hadn't lost your job.
Q: Why didn't the man buy a new computer now? B

- Dialogue 4. W: If I were you, I'd take the bus to work. Driving in that rush-hour traffic is terrible.
M: But by the time the bus gets to my stop, no seat is left.
Q: How does the man prefer to go to work? A
- Dialogue 5. M: If any of you can help me, I could finish this job before five o'clock.
W: I would like to. But I'm sorry I can't. Mr. Poster asked me to finish typing these letters before I go home.
Q: What is the woman doing now? C

2. Listen to the long dialogue twice, and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- A: Now the music is going on, will you accept my arm?
B: With pleasure. I suppose you dance a lot.
A: Oh, no, to tell the truth, I haven't danced for a while.
B: Still you dance wonderfully well.
A: Thanks. I'm glad you say so. I should think you dance a lot, Miss Lee?
B: A fair amount, but I have no brain for dancing. I can't improve it at all.
A: Good heavens! There is no room for improvement.
B: Thank you for your compliment.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

Section C Spot Dictation

Listen to the short passage twice, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Britain has one of the highest divorce rates in Western Europe: approximately one in three marriages breaks up in divorce, half of them in the first ten years of marriage. As a result, more people are getting remarried and there are now over a million single parents looking after 1.6 million children. In the United States, the divorce rate is also high. For the year 1995, for example, the number of marriages was about 2.3 million and that of divorce cases was over 1.1 million. Many households are single-parent families, mostly maintained by women. In 1994, there are 11.4 million single parents, among whom 9.9 million were single mothers. Children from single-parent families have less access to adult attention, less help with homework and less time with both parents than those with two-parent families. They were likely to drop out of school and fail in their future career.

