In Chapter 5, you saw two common patterns of organization:

- Relationships that involve addition
- Relationships that involve time

This chapter explains three other patterns of organization:

- Relationships that involve illustration
- Relationships that involve comparison and contrast
- Relationships that involve cause and effect
1 Illustration

Words That Show Illustration

Which item below is easier to understand?

A. Certain types of anxiety are very common. Most people feel anxious at the thought of speaking in front of a large group.

B. Certain types of anxiety are very common. For example, most people feel anxious at the thought of speaking in front of a large group.
For example and other words and phrases like it are illustration words.

Illustration words indicate that an author will provide one or more examples to develop and clarify a given idea.

In this cartoon, the owner gives an example of his dog’s strange behavior—the dog actually obeys a command!
Illustration / Words That Show Illustration

Here are some common words that introduce examples:

**Illustration Words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(for) example</th>
<th>including</th>
<th>(as an) illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(for) instance</td>
<td>specifically</td>
<td>to illustrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>such as</td>
<td>to be specific</td>
<td>once</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- Birds sing for various reasons, *such as* to proclaim territory, to signal hunger, or to attract a mate.

- As obesity becomes more common in the United States, the rates for related health problems, *including* diabetes among children, have soared.

Notice how these *illustration words* signal that one or more *examples* are coming.

**Examples**

- Birds sing for various reasons, *such as* to proclaim territory, to signal hunger, or to attract a mate.

- As obesity becomes more common in the United States, the rates for related health problems, *including* diabetes among children, have soared.
The definition and example pattern of organization includes just what its name suggests: a definition and one or more examples.

See if you can arrange the following sentences in a logical order. Which sentence should come first? Second? Third?

A. For instance, a football player recovering from an operation may want to return to his team, yet he also knows that he may limp for the rest of his life if he is injured again.

B. An approach-avoidance conflict is a situation in which someone is both attracted to and repelled by the same goal.

C. People who feel loyal to their present employer but are interested in a new and better job are another example.
CHAPTER 6   Relationships II

Illustration / The Definition and Example Pattern

The sentences should read as follows:

An approach-avoidance conflict is a situation in which someone is both attracted to and repelled by the same goal. For instance, a football player recovering from an operation may want to return to his team, yet he also knows that he may limp for the rest of his life if he is injured again. People who feel loyal to their present employer but are interested in a new and better job are another example.

This paragraph begins with a definition of the term approach-avoidance conflict. The second sentence clarifies the meaning of the term with an example, introduced by the words For instance. The third sentence then provides a second example, signaled by the word example.

An important study hint:

Textbook authors often take time to include key definitions. These ideas and terms are usually set off in italic or boldface type, and the definitions are signaled by such words as is, are, is called, termed, and refers to.

Examples of Definitions in Textbooks

- A method for the gradual removal of fearful associations is sometimes referred to as desensitization.
- The amount of current that actually flows in a wire is measured in a unit called the ampere, or amp.
- Leading experts define sales promotion as an action-focused marketing event whose goal is a direct impact on the behavior of a firm’s customers.

Copyright © 2015 Townsend Press. All rights reserved.
The following paragraph defines a word, explains it a bit, and then gives an example of it.

Rick and Mia are having an argument. Rick says, “America is a land of endless opportunity. People should make it on their own. That is why welfare should be abolished. No one deserves a handout, and if a person is not making it in life, he has only himself to blame.” Mia replies, “What nonsense! You are nothing but a hard-hearted Scrooge. I am disappointed in you.” Who is making a better argument here—Rick or Mia? You may be surprised to hear that Rick is making a better argument. He is presenting a strong point of view—a point of view lacking in compassion, but an argument nonetheless. Mia, on the other hand, is not addressing the argument at all. Instead, she is attacking Rick. Her “argument” is known as argumentum ad hominem—Latin for “argument to the person”; it substitutes a personal attack for a response to the issue at hand. Consider also a father who argues with his son about the dangers of smoking, only to have his son point out that his father is or was a smoker. The son’s response is a personal attack and not a valid counterargument.

What term is being defined?

Rick and Mia are having an argument. Rick says, “America is a land of endless opportunity. People should make it on their own. That is why welfare should be abolished. No one deserves a handout, and if a person is not making it in life, he has only himself to blame.” Mia replies, “What nonsense! You are nothing but a hard-hearted Scrooge. I am disappointed in you.” Who is making a better argument here—Rick or Mia? You may be surprised to hear that Rick is making a better argument. He is presenting a strong point of view—a point of view lacking in compassion, but an argument nonetheless. Mia, on the other hand, is not addressing the argument at all. Instead, she is attacking Rick. Her “argument” is known as argumentum ad hominem—Latin for “argument to the person”; it substitutes a personal attack for a response to the issue at hand. Consider also a father who argues with his son about the dangers of smoking, only to have his son point out that his father is or was a smoker. The son’s response is a personal attack and not a valid counterargument.
CHAPTER 6  Relationships II

Illustration / The Definition and Example Pattern

Which sentence contains the definition?

Rick and Mia are having an argument. Rick says, “America is a land of endless opportunity. People should make it on their own. That is why welfare should be abolished. No one deserves a handout, and if a person is not making it in life, he has only himself to blame.” Mia replies, “What nonsense! You are nothing but a hard-hearted Scrooge. I am disappointed in you.” Who is making a better argument here—Rick or Mia? You may be surprised to hear that Rick is making a better argument. He is presenting a strong point of view—a point of view lacking in compassion, but an argument nonetheless. Mia, on the other hand, is not addressing the argument at all. Instead, she is attacking Rick. Her “argument” is known as argumentum ad hominem—Latin for “argument to the person”; it substitutes a personal attack for a response to the issue at hand. Consider also a father who argues with his son about the dangers of smoking, only to have his son point out that his father is or was a smoker. The son’s response is a personal attack and not a valid counterargument.

In which sentence does the second example begin?

Rick and Mia are having an argument. Rick says, “America is a land of endless opportunity. People should make it on their own. That is why welfare should be abolished. No one deserves a handout, and if a person is not making it in life, he has only himself to blame.” Mia replies, “What nonsense! You are nothing but a hard-hearted Scrooge. I am disappointed in you.” Who is making a better argument here—Rick or Mia? You may be surprised to hear that Rick is making a better argument. He is presenting a strong point of view—a point of view lacking in compassion, but an argument nonetheless. Mia, on the other hand, is not addressing the argument at all. Instead, she is attacking Rick. Her “argument” is known as argumentum ad hominem—Latin for “argument to the person”; it substitutes a personal attack for a response to the issue at hand. Consider also a father who argues with his son about the dangers of smoking, only to have his son point out that his father is or was a smoker. The son’s response is a personal attack and not a valid counterargument.

The second example begins in the next-to-last sentence.
2 Comparison and Contrast

Words That Show Comparison

Which item below is easier to understand?

A. The computerized scanner has streamlined the supermarket checkout line. Computerized fingerprint identification allows the police to do in seconds what once took two hours.

B. The computerized scanner has streamlined the supermarket checkout line. Similarly, computerized fingerprint identification allows the police to do in seconds what once took two hours.

Similarly and words like it are comparison words.

B. The computerized scanner has streamlined the supermarket checkout line. Similarly, computerized fingerprint identification allows the police to do in seconds what once took two hours.

Comparison words signal similarities. Authors use a comparison transition to show that a second idea is like the first one in some way.
In this cartoon, the words *alike* and *both* indicate that a comparison is being made: if the two goldfish are so much like each other, they deserve to be together.

Here are some common words that show comparison:

### Comparison Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(just) as</th>
<th>both</th>
<th>in like fashion</th>
<th>in a similar fashion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(just) like</td>
<td>equally</td>
<td>in like manner</td>
<td>in a similar manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alike</td>
<td>resemble</td>
<td>similarly</td>
<td>(in) the same way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same</td>
<td>likewise</td>
<td>similarity</td>
<td>(in) common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

- *Both* alligators and crocodiles use nerve-packed bumps in their jaws to sense the movement of nearby prey.

- Surveys show that women who work outside the home and stay-at-home moms are *equally* concerned about their children’s welfare.
CHAPTER 6   Relationships II

Comparison and Contrast / Words That Show Comparison

Notice how these comparison words show that things are alike in some way.

- Both alligators and crocodiles use nerve-packed bumps in their jaws to sense the movement of nearby prey.
- Surveys show that women who work outside the home and stay-at-home moms are equally concerned about their children’s welfare.

Words That Show Contrast

Which item below is easier to understand?

A. The company pays the manager handsomely. He doesn’t do much work.
B. The company pays the manager handsomely even though he doesn’t do much work.
Even though and words and phrases like it are contrast words.

B. The company pays the manager handsomely even though he doesn’t do much work.

Contrast words shows that two things differ in one or more ways.

In this cartoon, he speaker uses the contrast word difference to signal a major distinction between the two insects.
Although the cost of attending college has tripled over the last twenty years, sources of financial aid have decreased. Here are some common words that show contrast:

**Contrast Words**

- but
- instead (of)
- even though
- difference
- yet
- in contrast
- as opposed to
different(y)
- however
- on the other hand
differ (from)
- although
- on the contrary
- despite
differerently
- nevertheless
differ from
- opposite
- conversely
differently
- still
- rather than
- unlike
- while

**Examples**

- *Although* the cost of attending college has tripled over the last twenty years, sources of financial aid have decreased.
- The average person can safely tolerate ten bee stings for each pound of body weight. This means that the average adult could withstand more than a thousand stings. *However,* one sting can cause death in a person who is allergic to such stings.

Notice how these contrast words signal that one idea is different from another idea.

**Examples**

- *Although* the cost of attending college has tripled over the last twenty years, sources of financial aid have decreased.
- The average person can safely tolerate ten bee stings for each pound of body weight. This means that the average adult could withstand more than a thousand stings. *However,* one sting can cause death in a person who is allergic to such stings.
Comparison and Contrast

The Comparison and/or Contrast Pattern

**Comparison**

A is **like** B

Authors use a **comparison** pattern to show how two things are **alike**.

**Contrast**

A is **different from** B

Authors use a **contrast** pattern to show how two things are **different**.

Sometimes an author will **compare and contrast** in the same paragraph, pointing out both **similarities and differences** between two things.
See if you can arrange the following sentences in a logical order. Which sentence should come first? Second? Third?

A. They are alike in offering health-care services for patients suffering from injury or disease.
B. Hospices and hospitals are much more different than they are similar.
C. However, the goal of a hospital is to make patients well, while the concern of a hospice is to relieve the pain and suffering of dying patients.

The sentences should read as follows:

Hospices and hospitals are much more different than they are similar. They are alike in offering health-care services for patients suffering from injury or disease. However, the goal of a hospital is to make patients well, while the concern of a hospice is to relieve the pain and suffering of dying patients.

The first sentence of this paragraph is the general one, the one with the main idea. The word different suggests a comparison and/or contrast pattern of organization.
Hospices and hospitals are much more different than they are similar. They are alike in offering health-care services for patients suffering from injury or disease. However, the goal of a hospital is to make patients well, while the concern of a hospice is to relieve the pain and suffering of dying patients.

The comparison word alike and the contrast words However and while in the other two sentences show that hospices and hospitals are being both compared and contrasted.

The feeling of awe is mostly different from the feeling of fear. In both cases, we may feel a sense of being overwhelmed, of confronting someone or something much more powerful than ourselves. But awe is a positive feeling, an expansive feeling. While fear makes us want to run away, awe makes us want to draw closer even as we hesitate to get too close. When we are in awe, we stand open-mouthed in appreciation of something greater than ourselves rather than being anxious about it. To stand at the edge of a steep cliff and look down is to experience fear. We want to get out of that situation as quickly and safely as we can. In contrast, to stand securely on a mountaintop and look around us is to feel awe. We could linger there forever.

The main idea is stated in the first sentence. As is often the case, the main idea suggests a paragraph’s pattern of organization. Here the transition different is a hint that the paragraph may be organized in a comparison and/or contrast pattern.
The feeling of awe is mostly different from the feeling of fear. In both cases, we may feel a sense of being overwhelmed, of confronting someone or something much more powerful than ourselves. But awe is a positive feeling, an expansive feeling. While fear makes us want to run away, awe makes us want to draw closer even as we hesitate to get too close. When we are in awe, we stand open-mouthed in appreciation of something greater than ourselves rather than being anxious about it. To stand at the edge of a steep cliff and look down is to experience fear. We want to get out of that situation as quickly and safely as we can. In contrast, to stand securely on a mountaintop and look around us is to feel awe. We could linger there forever.

Is the paragraph
A. comparing?
B. contrasting?
C. comparing and contrasting?

What two things are being compared and contrasted?
The feeling of awe is mostly different from the feeling of fear. In both cases, we may feel a sense of being overwhelmed, of confronting someone or something much more powerful than ourselves. But awe is a positive feeling, an expansive feeling. While fear makes us want to run away, awe makes us want to draw closer even as we hesitate to get too close. When we are in awe, we stand open-mouthed in appreciation of something greater than ourselves rather than being anxious about it. To stand at the edge of a steep cliff and look down is to experience fear. We want to get out of that situation as quickly and safely as we can. In contrast, to stand securely on a mountaintop and look around us is to feel awe. We could linger there forever.

What comparison transition is used in the paragraph?

The feeling of awe is mostly different from the feeling of fear. In both cases, we may feel a sense of being overwhelmed, of confronting someone or something much more powerful than ourselves. But awe is a positive feeling, an expansive feeling. While fear makes us want to run away, awe makes us want to draw closer even as we hesitate to get too close. When we are in awe, we stand open-mouthed in appreciation of something greater than ourselves rather than being anxious about it. To stand at the edge of a steep cliff and look down is to experience fear. We want to get out of that situation as quickly and safely as we can. In contrast, to stand securely on a mountaintop and look around us is to feel awe. We could linger there forever.

What five contrast transitions are used?
3 Cause and Effect

Words That Show Cause and Effect

Which item below is easier to understand?

A. The young woman decided to go away to school. Her boyfriend began talking about getting married.

B. The young woman decided to go away to school because her boyfriend began talking about getting married.

Because and words like it are cause and effect words.

B. The young woman decided to go away to school because her boyfriend began talking about getting married.

Cause and effect words signal that the author is explaining the reason why something happened or the result of something happening.
CHAPTER 6   Relationships II

Cause and Effect / Words That Show Cause and Effect

The doctor is explaining that the reason Mr. Jones is covered with red spots is that he’s been eating too much pepperoni pizza.

In this cartoon, the result of not drinking enough water is that the patient has turned into a cactus!

The first street traffic lights were created in 1920 by a Detroit policeman. He picked the colors red, yellow, and green because railroads used them.

In England during the sixteenth century, the color red was thought to be helpful to the sick. Consequently, patients were dressed in red nightgowns.

Copyright © 2015 Townsend Press. All rights reserved.
CHAPTER 6   Relationships II

Cause and Effect / Words That Show Cause and Effect

Notice how these cause and effect words introduce a reason for something or the results of something.

- The first street traffic lights were created in 1920 by a Detroit policeman. He picked the colors red, yellow, and green because railroads used them.
- In England during the sixteenth century, the color red was thought to be helpful to the sick. Consequently, patients were dressed in red nightgowns.

The Cause and Effect Pattern

Information in a cause-effect pattern addresses the question “What are the results of a behavior or event?”... and/or the question “Why does a behavior or event happen?”
Try to can arrange the following sentences in a logical order. Which sentence should come first? Second? Third?

A. As a result, federal authorities required that ships carry enough lifeboats to save everyone on board.
B. The sinking of the ship Titanic led to safer sea travel.
C. When the Titanic sank, many died because there were too few lifeboats.

The sentences should read as follows:

The sinking of the ship Titanic led to safer sea travel. When the Titanic sank, many died because there were too few lifeboats. As a result, federal authorities required that ships carry enough lifeboats to save everyone on board.

Each sentence has a cause and effect word or phrase, suggesting the cause and effect pattern of organization.
The sinking of the ship Titanic led to safer sea travel. When the Titanic sank, many died because there were too few lifeboats. As a result, federal authorities required that ships carry enough lifeboats to save everyone on board.

The sinking of the ship had the effect of making sea travel safer.

**Cause:** The sinking of the Titanic

**Effect:** Safer sea travel

The lack of lifeboats caused many deaths.

**Cause:** Too few lifeboats

**Effect:** Many deaths
The sinking of the ship Titanic led to safer sea travel. When the Titanic sank, many died because there were too few lifeboats. As a result, federal authorities required that ships carry enough lifeboats to save everyone on board.

The many deaths caused federal authorities to institute requirements about lifeboats.

**Cause:** Many deaths

**Effect:** Authorities required enough lifeboats

The number of unmarried couples who are cohabiting (living together) has increased from about half a million in 1970 to over 7.5 million today. Why are these couples choosing cohabitation rather than marriage? One explanation may be the high divorce rates in America. Cohabitation may not last longer than marriage, but its ending is easier to deal with. It does not entail the emotional and financial hassles of going through a divorce. Another cause of cohabitation is that it costs much less to cohabit. Marriage requires stable employment, financial security, home ownership, and money for a wedding. Not surprisingly, the financially better-off are more likely to get married. But the less affluent are more likely to cohabit because it costs little to do so. A third reason is a growing acceptance of cohabitation. It is no longer a stigma to cohabit. Most Americans now approve of a couple’s right to live together outside of marriage if they so choose. Finally, cohabitation provides a variety of options. A couple can exist in a casual, temporary, or convenient relationship that involves little commitment. They can extend this intimate relationship for as long as they enjoy being together. They can use it as a permanent alternative to marriage. Or they can use it as a stepping stone to marriage at some future date.

This paragraph describes one **effect** that is supported by four **causes**.
The number of unmarried couples who are cohabiting (living together) has increased from about half a million in 1970 to over 7.5 million today. Why are these couples choosing cohabitation rather than marriage? One explanation may be the high divorce rates in America. Cohabitation may not last longer than marriage, but its ending is easier to deal with. It does not entail the emotional and financial hassles of going through a divorce. Another cause of cohabitation is that it costs much less to cohabit. Marriage requires stable employment, financial security, home ownership, and money for a wedding. Not surprisingly, the financially better-off are more likely to get married. But the less affluent are more likely to cohabit because it costs little to do so. A third reason is a growing acceptance of cohabitation. It is no longer a stigma to cohabit. Most Americans now approve of a couple’s right to live together outside of marriage if they so choose. Finally, cohabitation provides a variety of options. A couple can exist in a casual, temporary, or convenient relationship that involves little commitment. They can extend this intimate relationship for as long as they enjoy being together. They can use it as a permanent alternative to marriage. Or they can use it as a stepping stone to marriage at some future date.

What is the topic sentence in the paragraph?

What single effect is being discussed in the paragraph?
The number of unmarried couples who are cohabiting (living together) has increased from about half a million in 1970 to over 7.5 million today. Why are these couples choosing cohabitation rather than marriage? One explanation may be the high divorce rates in America. Cohabitation may not last longer than marriage, but its ending is easier to deal with. It does not entail the emotional and financial hassles of going through a divorce. Another cause of cohabitation is that it costs much less to cohabit. Marriage requires stable employment, financial security, home ownership, and money for a wedding. Not surprisingly, the financially better-off are more likely to get married. But the less affluent are more likely to cohabit because it costs little to do so. A third reason is a growing acceptance of cohabitation. It is no longer a stigma to cohabit. Most Americans now approve of a couple’s right to live together outside of marriage if they so choose. Finally, cohabitation provides a variety of options. A couple can exist in a casual, temporary, or convenient relationship that involves little commitment. They can extend this intimate relationship for as long as they enjoy being together. They can use it as a permanent alternative to marriage. Or they can use it as a stepping stone to marriage at some future date.

What are the four causes discussed?

What three cause and effect transitions are used in the paragraph?
The number of unmarried couples who are cohabiting (living together) has increased from about half a million in 1970 to over 7.5 million today. Why are these couples choosing cohabitation rather than marriage? One explanation may be the high divorce rates in America. Cohabitation may not last longer than marriage, but its ending is easier to deal with. It does not entail the emotional and financial hassles of going through a divorce. Another cause of cohabitation is that it costs much less to cohabit. Marriage requires stable employment, financial security, home ownership, and money for a wedding. Not surprisingly, the financially better-off are more likely to get married. But the less affluent are more likely to cohabit because it costs little to do so. A third reason is a growing acceptance of cohabitation. It is no longer a stigma to cohabit. Most Americans now approve of a couple’s right to live together outside of marriage if they so choose. Finally, cohabitation provides a variety of options. A couple can exist in a casual, temporary, or convenient relationship that involves little commitment. They can extend this intimate relationship for as long as they enjoy being together. They can use it as a permanent alternative to marriage. Or they can use it as a stepping stone to marriage at some future date.

A Note on Main Ideas and Patterns of Organization

Remember that a paragraph’s main idea often indicates its pattern of organization.
Norms are the standards of behavior accepted as appropriate in a society.

For example, in Europe, it is normal for meat to be eaten with the fork facing down in the left hand. In America, however, the fork is transferred to the right hand after the meat is cut.

The words *For example* indicate that the material that follows is an example of a norm.
Recognizing a main idea, and the pattern of organization that may be implied in a main idea, are both helpful steps in understanding the material in the paragraph.

A Final Point

Keep in mind that a paragraph or passage may often be made up of more than one pattern of organization.
According to the United Nations, women in poor countries have lives very different from, and worse than, the lives of men in those countries. For one thing, women have much lower literacy rates than men. In South Asia, females’ literacy rates are only around 50 percent of males’. In addition, women lag far behind in education. The females’ rates for secondary education represent 72 percent of the men’s rates and, for college education, only 51 percent. Also, women in poor countries have fewer opportunities for paid employment. There are only fifty-eight women employees for every one hundred men, and they are paid considerably less. Women not gainfully employed are far from idle, however. In fact, they usually work an average of twelve hours a day, while men work only eight hours.

The paragraph uses a **contrast pattern**: Women in poor countries are contrasted with men in the same countries.

It also uses a **list of items pattern**, listing points of contrast between the men and women regarding literacy, education, employment, and hours of work.
In this chapter, you learned about three kinds of relationships that authors use to make their ideas clear:

- **Definitions and examples**
  - To help readers understand the important ideas and terms in a subject, textbook authors often take time to include key definitions (often setting them off in *italic* or **boldface**) and examples of those definitions. When reading a textbook, it is usually a good idea to mark off both definitions and examples.
  - Transition words that signal the definition and example pattern include *for example, for instance, to illustrate,* and *such as."

- **Comparison and/or contrast**
  - Authors often discuss how two things are alike or how they are different, or both.
  - Transition words that signal comparisons include *alike* and *similar."
  - Transition words that signal contrasts include *but, however,* and *in contrast."

*Continued on next slide*

---

**Chapter Review, continued**

- **Cause and effect**
  - Authors often discuss the reasons why something happens or the effects of something that has happened.
  - Transition words that signal causes include *reason* and *because."
  - Transition words that signal effects include *therefore, consequently,* and *as a result."

*Continued on next slide*