

## 常见 分辨 move 语言特征: 语料特点辅助理解段落和句子

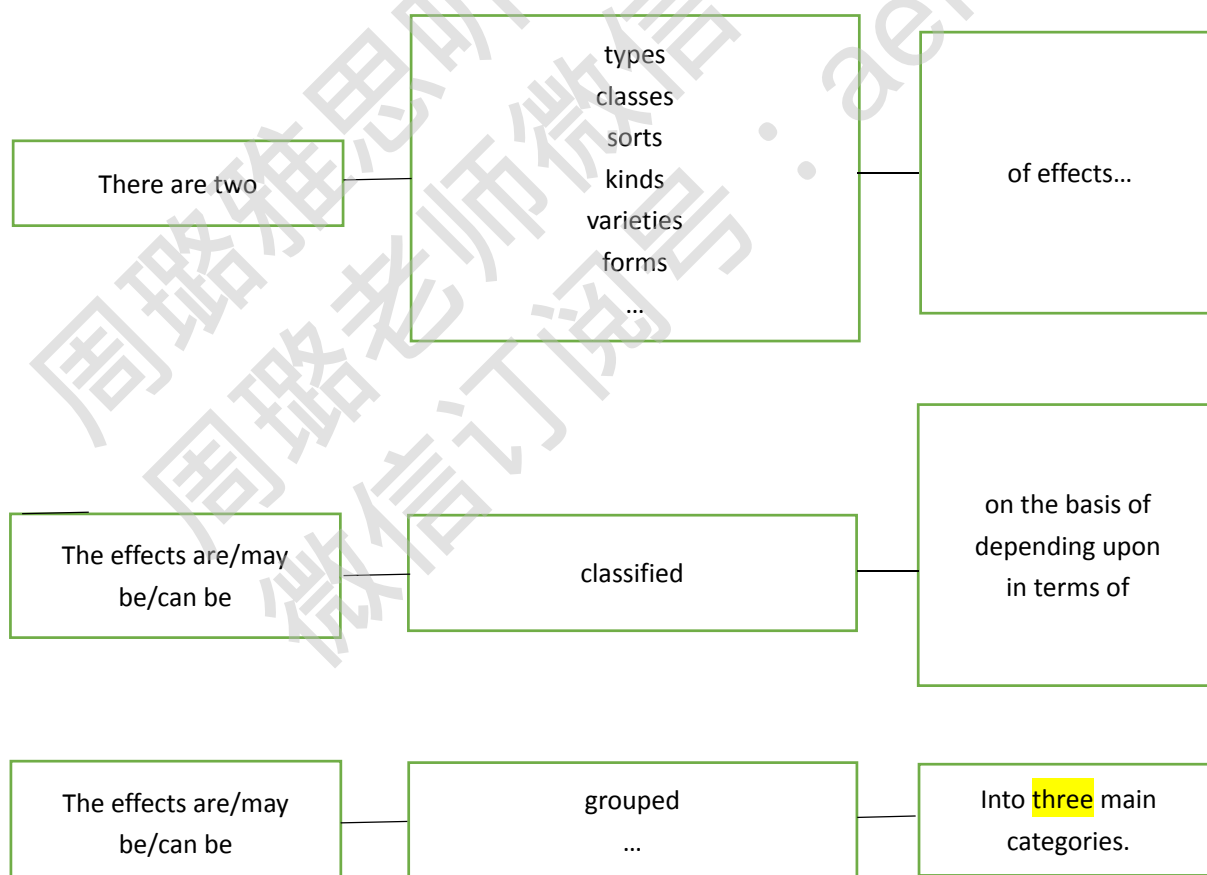
Corporate crime is often **ignored** by

1. \_\_\_\_\_ e.g. films
2. \_\_\_\_\_

This (Corporate crime) is one area that is less known about than conventional crime. It has been ignored by mass media. It is ignored in academic circles.

**Now, this** is one area that **much less** is **generally** known about **than** conventional or traditional crime. It has been **relatively ignored** by the ① mass media – **for example, it tends to** be under-reported **in comparison with** conventional crime in news broadcasts, **and** in crime serials **and** films and so on – **they very rarely** deal with corporate crime. **And it also tends to** be **ignored** in ② academic circles – there's been **far more** research on conventional crime **and far more** data is available.

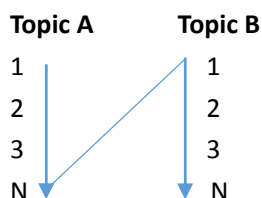
### 1. Classification



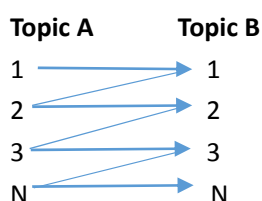
## 2. Contrast and comparison

### 2.1 Patterns of contrast and comparison

#### AAA pattern



#### AB-AB-AB pattern



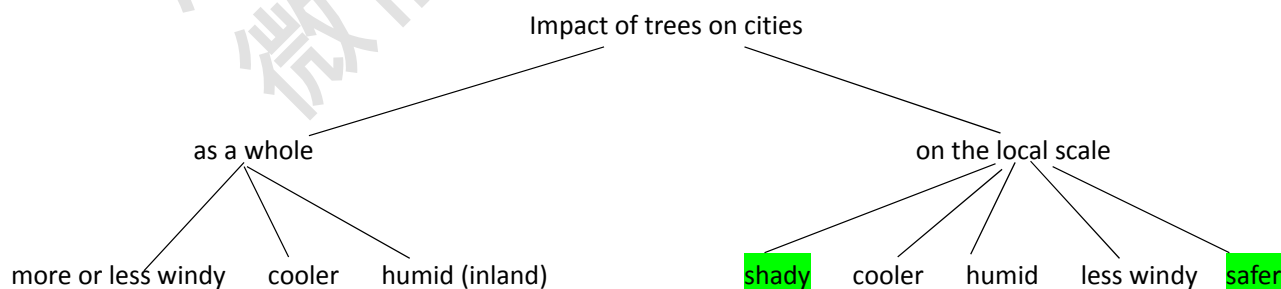
**Activity 1: Analysis of 4-2-4-P5. Identify the contrast and comparison pattern of the paragraph below.**

Features	Traditional Crime	Corporate Crime
Complex & Need specialist knowledge	-	+
Human interest	+	-
Victims' awareness	+	-

There are **several reasons** for this **lack of interest in corporate crime**, **compared with** other types of crime. It's often very complex, **whereas** with conventional crime it's usually possible to follow what's going on without specialist knowledge. As well as this, **whereas** conventional crime usually has a lot of human interest, corporate crime often has much less. The third reason, and possibly the most significant one, is that very often the victims are unaware – they think their misfortune is an accident or that it's the fault of no-one in particular. They're unaware that they've been victims of a crime.

**Activity 2: Identify the contrast and comparison pattern below.**

4-1-4



2.2 Example of language to use when comparing and contrasting **within sentences**:

comparison	Contrast
A is <b>like</b> B. A and B are <b>similar</b> . A is <b>similar to</b> B <b>in terms of</b> their impact A <b>resembles</b> B.	A is <b>unlike</b> B A <b>differs from</b> B A and B <b>differ in terms of</b> their impact A <b>contrasts with</b> B
Both A and B have the <b>same</b> impact. A is <b>as</b> influential <b>as</b> B. A is <b>not more</b> influential <b>than</b> B. A has <b>the same</b> impact <b>as</b> B.	A has more impact <b>whereas</b> B has less. A has more impact <b>while</b> B has less. A has more impact, <b>but</b> B has less. A has <b>more</b> impact <b>than</b> B does. A is <b>not as</b> influential <b>as</b> B.

2.3 Example of language to use when comparing and contrasting **between sentences**:

- A causes tragic results for animals. **Similarly**, it leads to tragic results for people.
- A causes tragic results for animals. **Correspondingly**, it leads to tragic results for people.
- A causes tragic results for animals. **Likewise**, it leads to tragic results for people.
- A causes tragic results for animals. **On the other hand**, it has limited impact on people.
- A causes tragic results for animals. **Conversely**, it has limited impact on people.

## 3. Definition

## a. 简单句

名词	动词（一般现在时，被动或主动）	定义内容
Corporate crime	is means can (may) be defined as describes is defined as	a crime committed for the good of the company rather than individuals.

## b. 定语从句形式

- A person who looks after people's teeth is called a dentist. (限制性)
- Dentists, **who look after people's teeth**, are key members of the medical community. (非限制性)

## c. 怎么延伸定义：从历史、政治、社会学、地理科学等角度，从熟悉到陌生、从一般到具体解释说明。

- 扩展为句子的定义：用于简单概念

Concept	be	a/an/the	class/category	wh-word + definition information ( <b>FEATURES</b> )
A teacher	is	a	person	<b>who</b> teaches students.
A school	is	an	area	<b>where/in which</b> teaching and learning activities take place.
A textbook	is	the	main resource	<b>that</b> students use to preview their lessons.
School leaders	are	-	people	<b>who</b> are in charge of school administrations.

- 扩展为段落的定义: 用于复杂概念

e.g. 4-2-4

Corporate crime is crime which, as the name suggests, **is** connected with companies, with business organizations. It includes illegal acts of either individuals or a group within the company, **but** what's important is that these acts are normally in accordance with the goals of the company – they're for the good of the company rather than the individual. It's been **defined as**, quote, "crime which is committed for the corporate organization" – the company – "not against it", unquote.

**Q: CC is generally committed**

A against individuals.

B by groups

C for company

e.g. 10-3-4

Self-regulatory focus theory is a theory developed by Tori Higgins. He says that a person's focus at any given time is to either approach pleasure or avoid pain. These are two basic motivations that each and every one of us has, and they cause us to have different kinds of goals. Promotion goals in different life situations emphasize achievement. Prevention goals are oriented towards the avoidance of punishment.

**Q: Self-regulatory focus theory**

Peoples focus is to approach pleasure or avoid pain.

Promotion goals focus on \_\_\_\_\_.

Prevention goals emphasize avoiding punishment.

## 4. Hedging and strengthening honesty

### a. 限定程度的常用限定词

程度	数量	频率	形容词	副词	助动词
完全	all every each no not any none	never always	definite certain undoubted clear	definitely undoubtedly clearly certainly	is/are not will/will not must have to
	high   a majority of most of	usual(ly) normal(ly) 4	probable likely possible	presumably probably	should would

部分

low

many/much	general(ly) on the whole		likely	ought to
some/several a number of	often frequent(ly)			
	sometimes occasionally	uncertain	improbably perhaps maybe	can/cannot could/could not might/might not
a minority a few/ a little few/little	rare(ly) seldom hardly ever scarcely ever	unlikely		

第三人称  
(避免第  
一人称)

There is evidence to suggest that  
It is said that ...

## b. 限定程度的动词

to seem, to appear, to believe, to assume, to suggest, to speculate, to estimate, to tend, to think, to argue, to indicate, to project, to forecast

## c. 强化程度的词

adj.

complete  
(very) full  
(very) thorough  
total  
extreme  
entire  
definite  
great  
deep  
strong  
high

adv.

completely  
fully  
thorough  
totally  
extremely  
entirely  
definitely  
greatly  
deeply  
strongly  
highly

## 5. Introducing a background/situation

a. **Choice of tense:** past

b. **Common time expressions:**

- **Indicators:** then, just then, at that time, in those days, last Friday, once, in (+time), next year, at the beginning of June, five years ago...

– **Time relaters:**

**Time before:** until (then), by (then), before (then), up to that time in the weeks/months/years leading up to, prior to...

**At the same time:** in the meantime, at that very moment, during, simultaneously...

**Time after:** subsequently, after, afterwards, then next, presently, after a while, later (on), in due course, eventually, finally, at last ...

c. **Sounds like a story-telling**

**6. Cohesion device:** pronouns: see 4 words in yellow.

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