

### U3 COHOUSING COMPARE 2 DOCUMENTS: DOC B

#### DOCUMENT B

##### 1. Read these questions carefully.

c) Pick out information about Claudia's community.

- Name:
- Number of people:
- Number of apartments:
- Surroundings:
- Type of people who live there:

d) Complete the following sentences (one blank= one word).

Claudia arrived \_\_\_\_\_ ago from \_\_\_\_\_ to join the community. She worked as a \_\_\_\_\_. Now she is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the community.

e) Tick the correct ending(s).

She joined the community because...

- ☐ of a relationship that did not end well.
- ☐ She wanted a modern apartment.
- ☐ She did not want to be alone.
- ☐ She had a heart attack and needed help.

f) What roles does she play in the community? Pick out two words from the text.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

g) Are the following sentences right or wrong? Justify with a quote.

g1) The members of the community always get on well.

\_\_\_\_\_

g2) When they meet, they agree quickly on what should be done

\_\_\_\_\_

g3) Claudia thinks they will decide soon how to share work.

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Look at what is written around the text.

Make a presentation of this document:

type of document :

author:

sate of publication:

title:

main topic (use synonyms):

### Document B

[Claudia] loved her community with its well-tended grounds, modern apartments and large, airy Common House. It had saved her life when she had moved to the District three years ago, running away from a failed relationship in Seattle. It had been a refuge from the intense loneliness of a broken heart. She had grown to love most of the people, a collection of 60 adults and 20 children, who lived, more or less companionably, in 40 separate condos that they called units. What she didn't always love were the meetings. [...]

The problem, or the challenge, as Claudia preferred to think of it, was the decision-making process. They made all decisions by consensus, which meant that they all had to agree on any decision, or at least they all had to agree to disagree. Claudia was "President" of the Tulip Lane Cohousing Community — a dubious title for a group of strong-willed, highly educated, extremely opinionated people who

disliked authority. As a lawyer, and an experienced mediator and facilitator, Claudia was more successful than most at helping the group achieve consensus. But even with Claudia's talent, the decision-making process was extremely slow. The community had lived together for three years and had yet to agree on a pet policy. [...]

Since its inception, the community had been struggling with its work-share policy, whether to require its members, none of whom wanted to be told what to do but all of whom had visions of how things should be done, to participate in work around the community. Claudia had heard her neighbors debating the policy endlessly, sometimes arguing into the early morning and occasionally exchanging heated "words," as her grandmother used to say. Agreement was unlikely.

Rachel King, *Tales of the District*, 2007  
RachelKingBooks.com

## 3. Now read document A with your highlighters:

who ? people talked about

people talking

where? places

when ? time

## 4. Now you are ready to answer the questions.

## 5. Recap in French what is explained in this document.

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## 6. COMPARE BOTH DOCUMENTS

Do documents A & B focus on the same aspects. What are their common points? How much do they differ? Use the grammatical use in the grid to make precise answers.

Comparing similarities	Contrasting phrases
Similarly, the two video clips ... <b>de la même façon,</b> Likewise, the two video clips ... <b>de la même façon,</b>	The videos are <u>different in the area of</u> ..( + nom)= <b>sont différentes en ce qui concerne ...</b> <u>On the other hand,</u> ... <b>en revanche ,</b> <u>On the contrary,</u> ... <b>en revanche,</b>
Both video clips ( both of them) .... <b>toutes les deux</b> Neither of them ( + singulier) .... <b>aucune des deux</b>	<u>Unlike</u> the singers, the girls (unlike + someone)/ <b>contrairement à / pour des personnes</b> Contrary to something = <b>contrairement à / pour des choses</b>
A common feature of the videos is the fact that. <b>le trait commun est le fait que</b>	<u>However,</u> ... = <b>cependant,</b> <u>Yet,</u> ...= <b>pourtant,</b> <u>The opposite is seen in</u> ... <b>le contraire est remarqué dans</b>
The first video+ verbes ( shows) .... and <u>this is mirrored</u> in the second one <b>on le voit aussi</b> ou : this can also be observed in...	<b>In contrast/ contrastingly</b> ... <b>faisant contraste,</b> <u>Nothing like this occurs in</u> ... <b>rien de tout cela est vrai dans</b>
( nom).... <u>is common in both videos</u> <b>est un point commun entre les deux vidéos</b> <u>the fact that ( le fait que)....is equally important</u> in both documents <b>le fait que ..... est aussi important dans les deux vidéos</b>	Doc one emphasizes/focuses on.... <b>whereas</b> doc two ..... <b>alors que</b> Doc one emphasizes/focuses on.... <b>while</b> doc two ..... <b>tandis que</b> <u>Quite the reverse is seen in</u> .... <b>l'opposé est constaté dans</b> <u>This is the only video where ( on which) we can notice</u> ... <b>c'est la seule vidéo dans laquelle nous pouvons remarquer</b>