



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Humanities Writing Centre (HWC)

An Initiative of the Unit for Academic Literacy

Exercise 1: Creating Cohesion through the use of Logical Connectors

10 minutes

Below are sentences that need to be linked to each other by using a linking device. Study the list of logical connectors given and use the appropriate one to **link the two sentences**. You may need to change the word order or punctuation.

1. Crime continues to be a serious problem in South Africa. Numerous efforts have been made to combat crime.
2. The accused was found guilty. The accused denied committing the murder.
3. The financial management company charges an upfront fee. They charge an ongoing operating expense.
4. He failed to win the race. He trained every day for five years.
5. He has a lot of moiney because he committed fraud. He is a thief.

Exercise 2: Paragraph Writing

10 minutes

Write a **topic sentence** for a paragraph that will focus on:

1. Why history is important
2. The negative effects of social media
3. Governments are corrupt

Now **elaborate** on these topics by making a **claim** and giving **supporting evidence** for this claim. You may fabricate facts for purposes of this exercise.

Exercise 3: Coherence

10 minutes

Identify the **problems with coherence** in the following incoherent paragraph, then rewrite the paragraph to correct it:

South Africa faces several tough challenges because of corruption. The national soccer team is not doing very well. Corruption is bad for a country. Some say corruption makes the currency weak. We need a new coach for Bafana Bafana. South Africa has a few good things going for it as well.

Logical connectors			
Additive words <i>add information to what has already been given</i>		Order words <i>used to identify a specific sequence or order of events</i>	
also and as well as at the same time besides equally important	further furthermore in addition likewise moreover too	afterwards at the same time before first(ly), second(ly).. formerly last(ly) later meanwhile next	presently subsequently now then ultimately until while historically today
Amplification words <i>expand upon previous ideas</i>		Summarising words <i>identifies the main line for argument</i>	
as for example for instance in fact	specifically such as that is to illustrate	in conclusion to summarise to sum up in summary	briefly in brief in short
Repetitive words <i>used to repeat something with more emphasis</i>		Qualifying words <i>introduce conditions</i>	
again in other words	that is to repeat	although if	providing unless
Contract and change words <i>used to introduce a contrasting argument</i>		Cause and effect words <i>used to link ideas of casualty and consequence</i>	
but notwithstanding on the other hand even though however in contrast	conversely despite still though whereas yet	accordingly as a result because consequently for this reason	since so then therefore thus
Emphasising words <i>used to highlight important information</i>			
more/most significantly more/most importantly	above all		

Visit the Humanities Writing Centre for the answers.