

Exercise walk-through

5.3

Organization, unity, and coherence

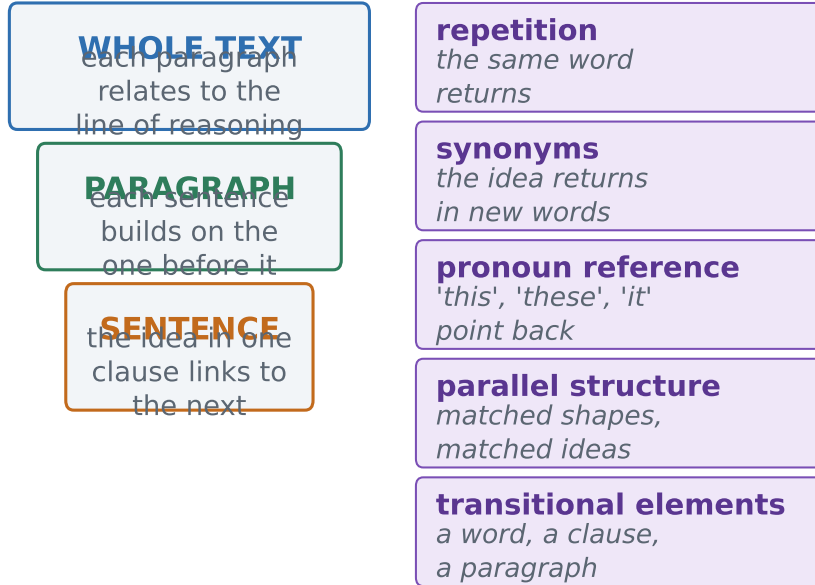
AP English Language and Composition

Three levels, and five named devices

- In a **sentence**, the idea in one clause logically links to the idea in another.
- In a **paragraph**, each sentence builds on the one before it.
- Across the **whole text**, each paragraph relates to the line of reasoning.
- **Repetition** , **synonyms** , **pronoun references** , and **parallel structure** may indicate or develop a relationship between ideas.

Three levels, and five named devices, in detail

Coherence happens at ~~three~~ **three** levels built by these devices



A "structure" question is asking which of these the writer used, and what it made the reader do next.

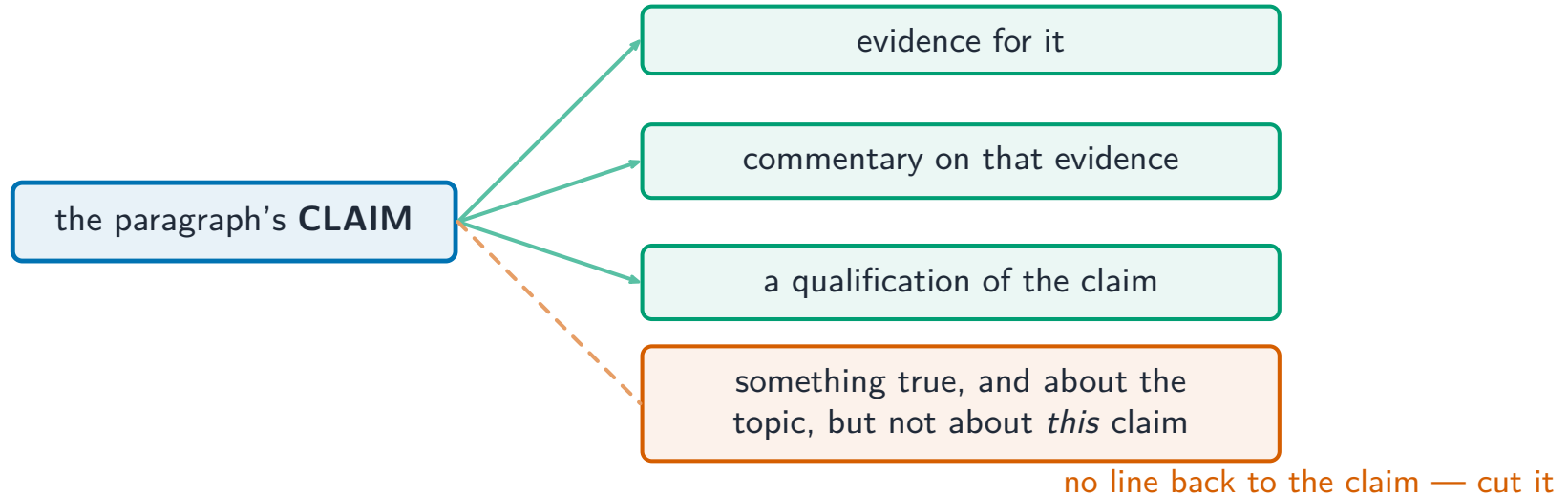
In a **paragraph**, each sentence builds on the one before it.

Organization, Unity, and Coherence

The CED then names the devices that create those links:

- In a **sentence**, the idea in one clause logically links to the idea in another.
- In a **paragraph**, each sentence builds on the one before it.
- Across the **whole text**, each paragraph relates to the line of reasoning.
- **Repetition**, **synonyms**, **pronoun references**, and **parallel structure** may indicate or develop a relationship between ideas.
- **Transitional elements** are words or other elements – phrases, clauses, sentences, or whole paragraphs – that **assist in creating coherence**.

The unity test



Run it on a draft: draw the line from each sentence **back** to the claim. The sentence without one is not a bad sentence — it is in the wrong paragraph

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Define unity and coherence.

[2]

2.2 State the one-step test for unity.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Define unity and coherence.

[2]

2.1

- unity: everything belongs to one claim; coherence: the parts are ordered and connected so the reader can follow

2.2 State the one-step test for unity.

[2]

2.2

- write the paragraph's claim in one sentence; any sentence not serving it breaks unity

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A paragraph's sentences all support one claim but appear in an order that jumps.

(a) State which property is intact.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A paragraph's sentences all support one claim but appear in an order that jumps.

(a) State which property is intact. [1]

(a)

- unity

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A paragraph's sentences all support one claim but appear in an order that jumps.

(b) State which fails.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A paragraph's sentences all support one claim but appear in an order that jumps.

(b) State which fails.

[1]

(b)

- coherence

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 A paragraph containing one sentence on an unrelated point fails on

[1]

☐

A unity

B coherence

C both equally

D neither

☐

3.2 Unclear pronoun reference is primarily a failure of

[1]

A unity

B coherence

C thesis

D evidence

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 A paragraph containing one sentence on an unrelated point fails on

[1]

☐

A unity

B coherence

C both equally

D neither

3.1 A

- the unrelated sentence does not belong to the claim

3.2 Unclear pronoun reference is primarily a failure of

[1]

☐

A unity

B coherence

C thesis

D evidence

3.2 B

- the reader cannot follow the connection

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A passage's paragraphs are individually unified but appear in an order that makes the argument hard to follow.

(a) State the failure.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A passage's paragraphs are individually unified but appear in an order that makes the argument hard to follow.

(a) State the failure.

[1]

(a)

- coherence at the level of the whole text

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A passage's paragraphs are individually unified but appear in an order that makes the argument hard to follow.

(b) Explain how you would repair it.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A passage's paragraphs are individually unified but appear in an order that makes the argument hard to follow.

(b) Explain how you would repair it.

[2]

(b)

- reorder the paragraphs by dependence and add transitions that state what each depends on