

2.3 Link paragraph ideas for the purpose and audience

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 24 marks

KEY WORDS cohesion 衔接 • register 语域 • audience 受众

Objective

Link paragraph ideas for the purpose and audience. This is original GAC002-aligned practice, not an official assessment. All people, texts, records and instructions are fictional. This sheet's word ranges and analytic points are local teaching conventions, not official assessment specifications.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ **Key knowledge: a connector expresses a relationship rather than decorating a sentence**

Cohesion 衔接 uses clear connections, references and repeated key terms so readers can follow a text. Because gives a reason; although marks a concession; therefore introduces a result that should be supported by the earlier statement. Avoid pronouns with two plausible antecedents.

Register 语域 is the language choice suited to the situation and **audience** 受众. A class notice can be direct and friendly; a short academic paragraph should make a supported point without slang or invented certainty. Changing style does not allow you to change the facts.

■ **Source A: text or task brief**

Activity coordinator's note: "The hall is unavailable this Friday because its floor is being repaired. The chess club may use room 12 from 15:00 to 16:00 instead. This room has eight seats, and ten students have said they may attend. Please confirm attendance by Thursday at 13:00. If more than eight confirm, the coordinator will arrange a second group or another room; neither option is confirmed yet."

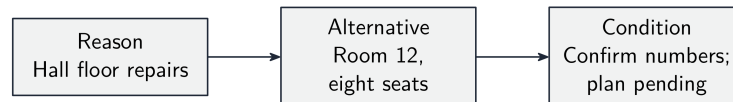
Short paragraph draft: "A temporary room can keep the activity running. However, its capacity is limited. Attendance confirmation will help the coordinator choose an arrangement. The club should announce a final plan only after that arrangement is confirmed."

■ Source B: response or review record

Student draft: “The hall is closed, therefore everyone must stop playing chess. Room 12 has eight seats because ten students may come. More than eight will definitely attend, so a second group has already been approved. They told them it was fine.”

The coordinator and the class representative have both discussed the situation; the final sentence does not identify who spoke to whom or what was approved.

■ Worked example: a supported reason is not an invented result



Known: floor repairs explain why the hall is unavailable. A because sentence can preserve that reason: “The hall is unavailable because its floor is being repaired.”

Room 12 is an alternative, so a conclusion that chess must stop is unsupported. Seat count and possible attendance are separate facts; the possible attendance does not cause the room to have eight seats. A final plan remains conditional on confirmed numbers and arrangements.

2 Practice

2.1 State the reason the hall is unavailable and the proposed alternative room. [2]

2.2 Find the attendance-confirmation deadline and the alternative room’s time window. [2]

2.3 Explain why because is misleading in the sentence about eight seats and ten possible attendees. Rewrite it with a supported relationship. [3]

2.4 Identify the function of the first and final sentences in the short paragraph, and state one fact still unconfirmed. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Correct THREE reasoning or clarity errors in the student draft, giving a supported replacement and a reason for each. [6]

Solutions

2.1

Floor repairs; room 12.

2.2

Thursday at 13:00; Friday 15:00–16:00.

2.3

Possible attendance does not cause the room's capacity; identify contrast or capacity concern; a grammatical although/but or equivalent sentence preserves eight seats and ten possible attendees.

2.4

First states the main point about a temporary room maintaining activity; final gives a conditional recommendation about announcing the plan; actual attendance count, second group or different room remains unconfirmed.

3.1

Award B1 replacement and B1 reason for each of three: club need not stop because an alternative exists; capacity is not caused by attendance; ten may attend rather than will definitely; no second group is approved; vague pronouns need named speakers/objects and cannot be clarified by inventing approval.

3.2

Local analytic rubric, $8 \times B1$: friendly class-notice purpose/register; repair reason correctly linked; Friday room and time window; Thursday 13:00 confirmation request; distinction between possible and confirmed attendance; eight-seat limitation; conditional unresolved alternative without invented approval; coherent truthful 80–110 word response. Example: "The hall is unavailable this Friday because its floor is being repaired, but the chess club may use room 12 from 15:00 to 16:00. Please confirm whether you will attend by Thursday at 13:00. Although ten students have said they may come, room 12 has only eight seats, so the coordinator needs confirmed numbers before settling the arrangement. If more than eight confirm, the coordinator will arrange a second group or another room; neither is confirmed yet. We will share the final plan after confirmation. Please do not assume the club is cancelled or that an extra group already exists."