PRACTICING COHERENCE

In Table One you will find a mixed list of cohesive devices (connectors/ transitional words or phrases). You will organize them in Table Two according to their meaning or use. Some link words or phrases may have various meanings or functions.

According to him	moreover	Instead of	The third reason	like	For one thing
In other words	however	So that	First of all	In a word	firstly
That is to say	because	To sum up	after	since	as
Not only…but also…	then	It is due to	Either or	That is why	specially
On the other hand	therefore	Of course	despite	Indeed	consequently
First and for most	What is more	As an illustration	meanwhile	nevertheless	To begin with
In my opinion	For instance	otherwise	yet	Not to mention	unfortunately
No wonder that	besides	Most of all	To my mind	Such as	Owing to

TABLE ONE

TABLE TWO

INTRODUCTION	**CONSEQUENCE**	**TIME**	**OPINION**	**CAUSE**	**CONTRAST**
CONCLUSION	**EXPLANATI**	**ALTERNATI**	**EXAMPLE**	**INSISTANC**	**ADDITION**

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INSERT CONNECTIVES THAT YOU THINK IS MOST APPROPRIATE TO FILL THE BLANK SPACES

A. All matter is classified under one of these three: solid, liquid, and gas. Solids are firm and have a rigid form. Rubber, wood, glass, iron, cotton, and sand are all classified as solid. The atom or molecules of a solid are densely packed and have very little freedom of movement. _____ , most solids require a considerable force in order to change their form or volume. Solids may be further divided into two classes: crystalline and amorphous. Crystalline solid, _____ include rocks, wood, paper and cotton. These solids are made up of atom arranged in a definite pattern. _____ crystalline solids are heated, they change to liquid, known as melting, is sharp and clear. Amorphous solids include rubber, glass, and sulphur. The pattern of the atom in amorphous solid is not orderly. _____, when they are heated, they soften gradually.

B. Liquids, _____, do not have rigid form. If water, milk or oil is poured on a table, it will flow all over the surface. The atom or molecules of liquids attract each other and thereby enable liquid to flow. _____, the atoms in liquids are loosely structured and they do not keep their shape. _____, a liquid will take the shape of any container in which it is poured.

C. Gases _____ oxygen and carbon dioxide are unlike both solids and liquids because they do not have a rigid form or fixed volume of their own. Volumes vary _____ gases diffuse as they spread out to fill any container. _____, if water (liquid) is put into a tyre, it will run to the bottom; if air (gas) is put into a tyre, it fills the whole space inside. The atoms or molecules of gases are widely spaced and move rapidly. These atoms therefore expand or compress to fit any area.