



# Cohesive Device Hunt

I can identify cohesive devices.

I can describe the effect created by different cohesive devices.



## 1. Highlight the words/phrase which have been repeated to create cohesion.

Jasper looked up at the sky and a sense of panic began to set in. It would soon be dark and he was not home. The streetlamps flickered above his head, threatening to light; the darkness was looming menacingly.

Only yesterday he had promised to avoid the blackness of night. Only yesterday he had promised to never get caught. Yet here he was, out in the street with the blackness poised ready to envelop him.

It arrived. The promise was broken and Jasper felt the changes begin...

**Describe how the repetition creates cohesion.**

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## 2. Highlight the adverbials which have been used to create cohesion.

In the beginning, Jasper did not worry about being seen. In fact, he actually wanted to be. It made him laugh to see the shock on people's faces, but things were different now...

As a consequence of his own recklessness none of his kind were permitted to change in the open. They had to be back by nightfall.

**Describe how the adverbials create cohesion.**

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### 3. Highlight where ellipses have been used to create cohesion.

It was not that he had intended to be reckless. His instinct had just taken over - it was so strong. He had narrowly avoided the first group of people as he charged but the second were not so fortunate and . . .

**Describe how the ellipses create cohesion.**

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# Cohesive Device Hunt

I can identify cohesive devices.

I can describe the effect created by different cohesive devices.



Highlight the words/phrase which have been repeated to create cohesion in blue in the passage below.

Underline the adverbials which have been used to create cohesion in the passage below.

Jasper looked up at the sky and a sense of panic began to set in. It would soon be dark and he was not home. The streetlamps flickered above his head, threatening to light; the darkness was looming menacingly.

Only yesterday he had promised to avoid the blackness of night. Only yesterday he had promised to never get caught. Yet here he was, out in the street with the blackness poised ready to envelop him.

It arrived. The promise was broken and Jasper felt the changes begin.

In the beginning, Jasper did not worry about being seen. In fact, he actually wanted to be. It made him laugh to see the shock on people's faces, but things were different now...

As a consequence of his own recklessness none of his kind were permitted to change in the open. They had to be back by nightfall.



Describe how the repetition in the passage above creates cohesion.

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Describe how the adverbials in the passage above create cohesion.

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Highlight any examples of ellipses used to create cohesion in green in the passage below.

It was not that he had intended to be reckless. His instinct had just taken over – it was so strong. He had narrowly avoided the first group of people as he charged but the second were not so fortunate and ...

If only he had ... but then Jasper couldn't change what had happened now anyway.

Describe how the ellipses in the passage above create cohesion.

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# Cohesive Device Hunt

I can identify cohesive devices.

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Complete the key then use it to highlight the devices that have been used to create cohesion in this story extract which contains a number of short paragraphs.

= repetition of a word/phrase

= adverbial

= ellipsis

Jasper looked up at the sky and a sense of panic began to set in. It would soon be dark and he was not home. The streetlamps flickered above his head, threatening to light; the darkness was looming menacingly.

Only yesterday he had promised to avoid the blackness of night. Only yesterday he had promised to never get caught. Yet here he was, out in the street, with the blackness poised ready to envelop him. He thought about what he had done that day and he was glad that he had managed to see the match.

It arrived. The promise was broken and Jasper felt the changes begin.

In the beginning, Jasper did not worry about being seen. In fact, he actually wanted to be. It made him laugh to see the shock on people's faces, but things were different now.

As a consequence of his recklessness none of his kind were permitted to change in the open and they had to be back by nightfall. Luckily they were allowed to go out in the daytime and Daisy particularly enjoyed being in the sun and watching the birds.

It was not that he had intended to be reckless. His instinct had just taken over - it was so strong. He had narrowly avoided the first group of people as he charged but the second were not so fortunate and . . .

The police spokesman described the scene as 'carnage' on the news. 'Carnage' to Jasper seemed a little strong. There were scratches, yes, blood too, but everyone had escaped with their lives hadn't they?



Describe how the devices you have highlighted create cohesion in the story.

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Did you spot any information that was not relevant to the direction of the story? Put a circle around it. Why should this information be removed?

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## 1. Repeated words/phrases:

- a) **Promise(d)** - repetition of the idea that the promise was important but broken
- b) **Only yesterday** - repetition of the short space of time it took to break the promise
- c) **blackness/darkness** - emphasises the fact of its importance/potential danger

## 2. Adverbials

- a) **In the beginning** - time adverbial to create draw the reader back to an earlier time and describe important events
- b) **In fact** - fronted adverbial emphasises that Jasper used to enjoy being seen
- c) **As a consequence** - introduces the impact Jasper's recklessness had

## 3. Ellipses

- a) **second** - second group of people
- b) ... - avoids gruesome description, reader can use imagination to deduce what happened



**Highlight the words/phrase which have been repeated to create cohesion in blue.**

**Underline the words/phrase adverbials which have been used to create cohesion.**

Jasper looked up at the sky and a sense of panic began to set in. It would soon be dark and he was not home. The streetlamps flickered above his head, threatening to light; the **darkness** was looming menacingly.

**Only yesterday** he had **promised** to avoid the blackness of night. **Only yesterday** he had **promised** to never get caught. Yet here he was, out in the street with the **blackness** poised ready to envelop him. It arrived. The **promise** was broken and Jasper felt the changes begin.

In the beginning, Jasper did not worry about being seen. In fact, he actually wanted to be. It made him laugh to see the shock on people's faces, but things were different now...

As a consequence of his own recklessness none of his kind were permitted to change in the open. They had to be back by nightfall.

**Describe how the repetition in the passage above creates cohesion.**

- Promise(d) – repetition of the idea that the promise was important but broken
- Only yesterday – repetition to emphasise the short space of time it took to break the promise
- Blackness/darkness – emphasises the importance/potential danger of the darkness coming

**Describe how the adverbials in the passage above create cohesion.**

- It would soon – time adverbial to signal what is about to happen
- Only yesterday – time adverbial to draw the reader back to an earlier time and the resolution he made
- In the beginning – time adverbial to draw the reader back to an earlier time to describe important events
- In fact – fronted adverbial emphasises that Jasper used to enjoy being seen
- As a consequence – introduces the impact Jasper's reckless behaviour had

**Highlight any examples of ellipsis used to create cohesion in green in the passage below.**

It was not that he had intended to be reckless. His instinct had just taken over – it was so strong. He had narrowly avoided the first group of people as he charged but the **second** were not so fortunate **and ...**

If only **he had ...** but then Jasper couldn't change what had happened now anyway.

**Describe how the ellipses in the passage above create cohesion.**

- second – second group of people
- and... - avoids gruesome description, reader can use imagination to deduce what happened
- he had ... – shows Jasper's trail of thought looking back to what happened but then realising it is pointless to think like this now





Jasper looked up at the sky and a sense of panic began to set in. It would soon be **dark** and he was not home. The streetlamps flickered above his head, threatening to light; the **darkness** was looming menacingly.

repetition of blackness/darkness creates thread which emphasises the importance / potential danger of nightfall

repetition of time adverbial highlights short space of time it took to break the promise

**Only yesterday** he had **promised** to avoid the **blackness** of night. **Only yesterday** he had **promised** to never get caught. Yet here he was, out in the street, with the **blackness** poised ready to envelop him. (He thought about what he had done that day and he was glad that he had managed to see the match.)

repetition of promise / d emphasises the idea that the promise was important but broken

This sentence is not relevant to the story at this point.

It arrived. The **promise** was broken and Jasper felt the changes begin...

time adverbial draws the reader back to an earlier time and describe important events

time adverbial draws the reader back to an earlier time and describe important events

**In the beginning**, Jasper did not worry about being seen. **In fact**, he actually wanted to be. It made him laugh to see the shock on people's faces, but things were different now.

adverbial linking Jasper's recklessness to impact it had on others

ellipsis - be (be seen)

**As a consequence** of his own recklessness none of his kind were permitted to change in the open and they had to be back by nightfall. (Luckily they were allowed to go out in the daytime and Daisy particularly enjoyed being in the sun and watching the birds.)

ellipses - second (second group of people) ellipsis . . . avoids gruesome description, reader can use imagination to deduce what happened

This sentence about Daisy is irrelevant to the story at this point.

It was not that he had intended to be reckless. His instinct had just taken over - it was so strong. He had narrowly avoided the first group of people as he charged but the **second** were not so fortunate and . . .

The police spokesman described the scene as 'carnage' on the news. 'Carnage' to Jasper seemed a little strong. There were scratches, yes, blood too, but everyone had escaped with their lives hadn't they?

The repetition of carnage emphasises the conflicting ideas about what 'carnage' involves. Question mark at the end raises doubt in reader's mind too.