

## Lecture 4

# Cohesion

SIGNALS - COHESION  
Surface structure



SUBSTANCE - COHERENCE  
Deep structure

## Coherence

### **Coherence: substantial consistency (deep structure)**

The immediate effects of alcohol use on the brain are well known. Science is a dynamic system with various influential actors.

The immediate effects of alcohol use on the brain are well known. The effects in the long term have not been studied intensively and may vary widely, depending on gender, age and consumption.

## Cohesion

### **Cohesion: textual consistency (surface structure)**

The immediate effects of alcohol use on the brain are well known. The effects in the long term **on the other hand** have not been studied intensively and may vary widely, depending on gender, age and consumption.

Or:

**On the contrary**, the effects in the long term have not been....

## Textual linking

### Repeating key words: lexical cohesion

#### Reference words

this, it, that, which, these, those, she, he

#### Anaforic nouns (referring nouns)

this development, this process, those advantages...

#### Transitional words and phrases: conjunctions

words that express the relations between parts of text

## Lexical cohesion: key words

With several dozen published experiments presenting conflicting results, the **unconscious thought advantage (UTA)** may be considered one of the most controversial phenomena in psychological science today. Although proponents of the **UTA** have argued that the studies that failed to replicate this effect did not meet certain methodological requirements (Strick et al., 2011), critics have argued that the effect does not exist and, consequently, that previous reports of the **UTA** concerned nothing but spurious, unreliable findings. To adjudicate between these opposing views, we conducted a large-scale study that adhered to the conditions deemed optimal for replicating this effect (Strick et al., 2011). In addition, we conducted a meta-analysis that examined the relationship between the effect and sample sizes of previous studies. The results of the large-scale replication study yielded no evidence for the **UTA**, which also dispelled the recent suggestion from Nieuwenstein and Van Rijn (2012) that the **UTA** might be gender-specific. Furthermore, the meta-analysis showed that previous reports of a statistically significant **UTA** were confined to studies that were relatively unreliable due to the use of small samples of participants. Accordingly, the results of the current study lead us to conclude that the claim that distraction leads to better decision making than deliberation in a multi-attribute choice task has no reliable support.

## Referring words & Anaphoric nouns

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## Transitional links

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## Repeat key term as aspect of subject

- **Signals** that confer localization to endoplasmic reticulum have..... One common feature is that.... ->
- **Signals** that confer localization to endoplasmic reticulum have.... One common feature of **these signals** is that....

## Transitional words and phrases

## Use of conjunctions

- Vary your conjunctions.
- Most used in scientific texts: *however*, *moreover*, *furthermore*.
- As a paragraph starter: link with key message.

## Moreover & furthermore: the weakest two....

**Moreover**, in a case –control study involving 114 cases of SCA with hypertension conducted by Siscovick et al<sup>11</sup> to investigate the association between thiazide diuretics and the occurrence of SCA, it was found that the risk of cardiac arrest in hypertensive patients who used a thiazide and a potassium-sparing diuretic was lower than hypertensive patients who used a thiazide diuretic without a potassium-sparing diuretic (odds ratio 0.3; 95% CI ( 0.1 to 0.7)). **Moreover**, they concluded that the risk of cardiac arrest was higher for high thiazide dosages. **Furthermore**, another case –control study involving 257 cases showed that there was an increased risk of SCA in patients receiving non-potassium-sparing diuretics (RR 1.8; 95% CI 1.0 to 3.1) and a beta-blocker (RR 1.7; 95% CI 1.1 to 2.6) compared to patients receiving potassium-sparing diuretics. **Furthermore**, the researchers found that the risk of SCA was higher in patients who used non-potassium-sparing diuretic without beta blockers (RR 2.2; 95% CI 1.1 to 4.6) than patients who used non-potassium-sparing diuretic with beta blockers (RR 1.4; 95% CI 0.6 to 3.0).<sup>12</sup>

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## However, or.....?

- She worked very hard. However, she failed.
- She worked very hard. However, she did go out a lot.
- She worked very hard. However, it made her ill.

## However, or...?

**1. *This is true, but what follows makes it less important/  
worthy/true***

She worked very hard. However, she failed.

She worked very hard. Nevertheless, she failed.

Still, she failed.

Despite her efforts, she failed.

Despite this ...

Although she worked very hard, ....

Notwithstanding, she failed.

Even so, she failed.

## However, or...?

### **2. What follows is an unexpected and contrasting thing**

She worked very hard. However, she did go out a lot.

She worked very hard. On the other hand, she did go out a lot.

Still, she did go out a lot.

## However, or...?

### **3. This is true, but I am sorry to tell you that the following is also the case.**

She worked very hard. However, it made her ill.

She worked very hard. Unfortunately, it made her ill.

Yet, it made her sick.

The more a setback that it made her ill.



from high-income countries suggest that mandatory helmet-wearing results in a 25% reduction in head injuries in cyclists.<sup>91</sup> The introduction of such laws has led to reductions in injuries to motorcyclists of between 20% and 40%.<sup>91,113,114</sup> **However, even with such legislation,** failure to use helmets, use of non-standard helmets, and use of improperly secured helmets is not uncommon, highlighting the importance of complementary prevention strategies.<sup>115,116</sup>

### Conclusions

Motorisation has enhanced the lives of many individuals and societies. **However, the benefits** have come with a price. Although the numbers of lives lost in road crashes in high-income countries indicate a downward trend in recent decades, for most of the world's population, the burden of road-traffic injury—in terms of societal and economic costs—is rising substantially.

The best available evidence suggests the burden is greatest and growing in low-income and middle-income countries—but estimates in these regions are unreliable. Surveillance systems that can enable countries to monitor patterns of injuries and effects of preventive strategies must be established. Such systems must capture not only deaths but also non-fatal outcomes, in view of the potentially catastrophic effects of non-fatal injuries on families and communities who must care for these individuals.

Data for successful interventions are largely derived from high-income countries and focus mainly on benefits for vehicle occupants. **However, such individuals** form the smallest proportion of road users at a global level. Efforts

for Health Research, WHO, and the World Bank. We would like to acknowledge the influence on our ideas of the ongoing discussions held with other partners in the network.

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## Paragraph starters?

This means that ....

This factor may be responsible for .....

However, .....

Furthermore, .....

## Building bridges

Despite this lack of agreement, we believe our findings,.....

Another type of short time memory is sensory memory; for example, we see a video.....

There were also clear differences in the type of move cycles used.

Considering these risks, we propose.....