**U3L5 - Connecting ideas**

1. **Reflection – Globalization: past, present and future**

Use your notes from the out-of-class video task about globalization, to help you very briefly share with your partner:

1. How has globalization changed in the last 100 years?
2. How is globalization predicted to change in the future?
3. **Analysis – Cohesive devices in reading and writing**

In today’s class we focus on cohesion and coherence (CO). How do you think cohesion and coherence help your reading comprehension? Why is it important to ensure that our writing has well connected ideas?

The extracts below come from the article you have already read before class. These extracts show where each answer can be found, and highlight how cohesion and coherence in the text is important for reading comprehension.

Compare answers to the reading text with your partner, then work through 8 steps below with your partner.

1. **You can locate the answer to Q1 in this extract.**

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| With the liberalization of many economies, labor as well as capital and technology were suddenly able to flow around freely – it was as if the world had become flat. While the developed countries’ manufacturing sector faced a crisis, emerging countries were rapidly rising. Because of lower costs, much of the world's production shifted from mature markets to emerging markets, marking a critical turn. Returns on investments in [emerging countries](http://worldcrunch.com/opinion-analysis/is-africa-039-s-economic-miracle-just-a-mirage-/african-economy-brics-development-growth-/c7s9758/#.UT3dTtHwIWw) surpassed those of many developed economies.  Which underlined cohesive device refers to:   1. A reason/cause 2. A contrast 3. An addition 4. Referring back to a previous noun   **Tip –** *Pay attention to cohesion when reading, because it helps understand connections between complex ideas, and therefore the meaning of the text.* |

1. **You can locate the answer to Q2 in this extract.**

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| With the liberalization of many economies, labor as well as capital and technology were suddenly able to flow around freely – it was as if the world had become flat.  What function does the underlined cohesive device have?   1. Comparing 2 ideas in the same time period 2. Comparing the past with the present   **Tip –** *Cohesive devices can help indicate comparisons, which can help you better understand the text.* |

1. **You can locate the answer to Q3 in this extract.**

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| While the developed countries’ manufacturing sector faced a crisis, emerging countries were rapidly rising. Because of lower costs, much of the world's production shifted from mature markets to emerging markets, marking a critical turn. Returns on investments in emerging countries surpassed those of many developed economies. **However**, recently **this trend** has started to slow down or even **reverse** – some U.S. companies have reportedly started to move their offshore manufacturing back home.  What is the relationship between the 2 underlined parts? How do they help you answer Q3 about “this trend”?   1. They show opposite trends 2. They show the same trend   **Tip –** *Look backwards and look forwards in the text to help you understand how ideas are connected.* |

1. **You can locate the answer to Q4 in this extract.**

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| Some U.S. companies have reportedly started to move their offshore manufacturing back home. This is partly due to the increase in oil prices, which has the effect of driving up transportation costs; and partly because wages in countries like China have gone up significantly.  What do the 2 underlined parts have in common? How do they help you answer Q4?   1. They signal 2 reasons 2. They explain something twice   **Tip –** *Look for 2-part expressions to understand the meaning over the whole sentence: “partly….partly……”; “not only….but also”; “the more……the more…..”* |

1. **You can locate the answer to Q5 in this extract.**

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| However, if China relaxes its “hukou” household registration system and allows the free movement of workers between different towns and provinces, it will probably be beneficial for China’s wage differential. Nevertheless, however these factors evolve, thanks to increasing wealth, the emerging countries’ manufacturing sector will continue to benefit from the structural increase in domestic demand.  Which underlined cohesive device refers to:   1. A reason/cause 2. A concession (something that is allowed or given up ending a disagreement) 3. Emphasizes the amount/extent of something   **Tip –** *Pay attention to cohesive devices with multiple meanings, so that you don’t confuse the meaning of the text e.g. while; however; as; since* |

1. **You can locate the answer to Q6 in this extract.**

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| Whilemany pessimists are worried about its aging demography, China should continue to enjoy its demographic dividend in the next decade.  How do the underlined words communicate the contrast indicated by the word while?   1. Continue to enjoy = positive; pessimists are worried = negative 2. Continue to enjoy = present; pessimists are worried = past   **Tip –** *Read the whole sentence to the end. The end can sometimes help understand the start of the sentence.* |

1. **You can locate the answer to Q7 in this extract.**

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| If there’s anything in common between Malthus’ theory and globalization, it’s perhaps that when a notion becomes a phenomenon, it tends to lead to exaggeration and even panic, which will ultimately result in extreme views. This is certainly the case in the globalization vs. localization debate.  What does “This” refer to? How does it help you answer Q7?   1. extreme views 2. when a notion becomes a phenomenon, it tends to lead to exaggeration and even panic, which will ultimately result in extreme views   **Tip –** *Words like this, that, these, those might refer back to a whole idea or sentence, not just one noun*. |

1. **You can locate the answer to Q8 in this extract.**

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| Globalization is quickly losing ground, throwing the future of the [manufacturing sector](http://worldcrunch.com/business-finance/investment-or-imperialism-tracking-china-039-s-big-ambitions-in-cambodia/cambodia-china-investment-corruption-development/c2s10857/#.UT3dMtHwIWw) in emerging countries into doubt. If there’s anything in common between Malthus’ theory and globalization, it’s perhaps that when a notion becomes a phenomenon, it tends to lead to exaggeration and even panic, which will ultimately result in extreme views. This is certainly the case in the globalization vs. localization debate……. People tend to follow mainstream ideology and ignore other factors. We can be convinced that nothing can stop the momentum of globalization, or we can be over-anxious about emerging countries losing their competitive advantages. In reality, each country and each region has its own relative advantages.  How do the underlined parts help you answer Q8?  **Tip –** *Some answers to questions are found by interpreting multiple parts of the text, not just one part.* |

1. **Practice – Coherence and cohesion**

Candy has written a paraphrased summary of the above reading text as part of her notes for an essay on globalisation in the future. However, she has received feedback that this draft has poor cohesion and coherence. How can she improve the text, by linking ideas together more smoothly?

If you want, you can refer to the reference table at the end of this document to help you.

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| **First draft:** *Globalisation is a process. Globalization is when the world’s economies move to a global market. Companies and businesses can outsource their operations. The operations move to cheaper regions. They are developing countries. In recent years, a change has occurred in the approach to manufacturing. It slowed down the global markets. Then there is decreasing consumer confidence. Economist Thomas Malthus, said that one day there might be too many people in the world. So there won’t be enough food to feed the world. His prediction did not consider technology in the future. So it did not come true. But the markets are now worried. The reason is people think the worst. Just like Malthus’ pessimistic prediction. It panicked people years ago. Looking to the future, it is important to consider localization. Local considerations are the labor market, wages and other factors including loosening the one child policy in China. They need to be balanced with the trends of globalisation.* |

1. **Reflection**

Read another group’s improved paragraph with a partner.

1. Have they used different cohesive devices to your group? (CO)
2. Which of their edits do you are most effective at improving coherence or cohesion? (CO)

**Reference table of cohesive devices**

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| **To refer back to previous ideas**  *this – that – these – those*  **To add more details about an idea** *which – who – that – where – whose – when*  **To explain an idea** *this means – meaning – which means*  **To show a reason**  *because – for this reason – since – as – thanks to*  **To show emphasis**  *indeed – in fact – especially – in particular*  **To show a condition**  *if – when – unless – as long as*  **To show a result**  *therefore – consequently – so – as a result*  **To show an example**  *for instance – such as – including – namely*  **To show a contrast**  *however – while – yet – whereas – but*  **To show a concession**  *nevertheless – even so – even though – although*  **To show a comparison**  *as if – like – as – in comparison* – *similar to*  **To add another idea**  *in addition – furthermore – as well as*  **Tip:** Here is a useful tool to find some examples of these cohesive devices in context or create your own sentences. <http://wordneighbors.ust.hk/> |