Task 2: Lexical cohesion

1 Read the text[1] and decide how the underlined words are related.

For example:

wrinkles, creases = synonyms

WRINKLE FREE

> Wrinkle Free is an amazing new formula aerosol that will actually remove wrinkles and creases from all sorts of fabrics, leaving them looking neat and super smart. Fast and convenient to use, Wrinkle Free is ideal for busy people and travellers, and can be used with complete safety on all fabrics and garments, and won't leave a build-up on clothes. It costs only pennies a spray! 3oz can.

2 Read the text[2] and find examples of the following.

- direct repetition of content words
- synonyms, and near synonyms
- hyponyms (general term versus specific word)
- antonyms (opposites)
- words that belong to the same lexical set

EASY SHOE SHINE

The Shoe Valet will deal with the family's footwear in record time, with no mess and no grubby hands. Four interchangeable wheels will give your leather shoes the full valet treatment. One removes mud and dirt, another applies neutral shoe cream to the leather, and the two soft brushes will polish your light or dark shoes to a deep shine. Shoe Valet operates quickly and efficiently at the touch of a button.

[1] advert from *Kleeneze* Catalogue, Solutions, 69 Campus Rd, Listerhills Science Park, Bradford BD7 1HR
[2] ibid.

Task 1: Unlocking Texts

Below is a mini-saga – that is, a story told in exactly 50 words.

1 Read the text and find an example of each part of speech: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, determiner, preposition, conjunction.

2 Identify the grammar words and the content words (that is, words that carry the main information).

- How many functional words are there?
- How many content words are there?

3 Are any words repeated? Which? Why?

4 Identify the noun phrases (groups of words with a noun or pronoun as the main component). What different ways of making noun phrases are there?

For example, *his sleep* = determiner + noun

5 Identify the verb phrases, and classify them in as many ways as you can think of. Are they main/auxiliary; transitive/intransitive; finite/non finite; passive/active; regular/irregular; what tense and person are used?

For example, *staying* = intransitive, non-finite, participle, present

6 Identify who or what the pronouns (*he*) and possessive adjectives (*his*) refer to. Are there any referents (the person or thing referred to) that are not actually in the text?

7 Explain the use of any articles in the text, including the 'zero article'.

8 Identify the preposition phrases in the text – that is groups of words that consist of a preposition plus noun phrase. For example, *with friends* and describe their function (for example, *accompanying, time, place*).

> **A Dream So Real**
>
> Staying overnight with friends, his sleep was disturbed by a vivid dream: a thief broke in, stole everything in the flat – then carefully replaced every single item with an exact replica.
>
> 'It felt so real,' he told his friends in the morning.
>
> Horrified, uncomprehending, they replied, 'But who are you?'

By Patrick Forsyth, in *Mini-Sagas from the Daily Telegraph Competition*, 2001 (Enitharmon Press)