10.10 Cohesive Devices: 30-minute Pack

about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

The Year 6 Time Capsule

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As their final term at Milbank Primary drew to a close, Year 6 decided to bury a time capsule beneath the old oak tree by the school gates. Mrs Okonkwo, their teacher, had seen the idea work brilliantly at her last school. She suggested that every pupil should choose one object that captured what life was like in Year 6, and the class agreed enthusiastically.

Choosing what to include was trickier than anyone had predicted. However, nobody wanted to leave the project half-finished. In addition to a class photograph and a newspaper from that week, Tariq offered his lucky football sticker, and Bethany did too. Meanwhile, other pupils wrote letters to whoever might dig up the capsule in fifty years' time, describing their favourite lessons and their worries about starting secondary school.

Once every object had been collected, the class sealed everything inside a metal box lined with plastic to keep out the damp. They wrapped the box carefully, checked the list twice and carried it out to the oak tree together. Some pupils wanted to bury it straight away; others, more cautious, insisted on waterproofing the lid a second time before it went into the ground.

By the final afternoon of term, the box was ready. Rain had threatened all morning, and dark clouds gathered overhead as the caretaker dug a neat hole beside the oak tree's roots. Even so, the whole school gathered to watch the capsule lowered into the ground. Eventually, even the youngest pupils in Reception understood why the moment mattered. Year 6 had turned an ordinary afternoon into a memory that Milbank Primary would not open again for fifty years.

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1 A writer can use a synonym instead of repeating the same word, while still linking clearly back to the same idea. Tick the word in the second sentence that is a synonym for a word used in the first sentence.

(a) The dragon in the story was enormous. Even the huge castle gates looked small beside it. **(1)**

- ☐ A) story
- ☐ B) huge
- ☐ C) small

(b) The detective was extremely clever. Everyone admired how brilliant she was at solving cases. **(1)**

- ☐ A) solving
- ☐ B) extremely
- ☐ C) brilliant

(c) The journey across the desert was exhausting. By the end, the whole team felt shattered. **(1)**

- ☐ A) journey
- ☐ B) desert
- ☐ C) shattered

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2 Each sentence below contains a pronoun that could refer to more than one person, because two people have already been named. Replace the pronoun with a named person so the meaning is clear.

(a) Jack sat beside Omar after school. He opened a tablet. **(1)**

(b) Mrs Hughes told Aunt Sara that she had won a prize. **(1)**

(c) Ravi passed the ball to Dylan, and then he scored. **(1)**

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3 Sort each cohesive adverbial below into the correct column of the table.

Word bank: what is more | on the contrary | thus | immediately

Addition	Contrast	Cause and effect	Time or sequence

(a) what is more **(1)**

(b) on the contrary **(1)**

(c) thus **(1)**

(d) immediately **(1)**

4 Combine each pair of sentences below into one sentence, using ellipsis to leave out the words that would otherwise be repeated.

(a) Maya enjoyed the school disco. Kofi enjoyed the school disco too. **(2)**

(b) Some pupils walked to the sports hall. Other pupils cycled to the sports hall. **(2)**

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5 The paragraph below refers to Sam's bike three times, twice using the phrase 'the bike'. Rewrite the paragraph, replacing the two repeated uses of 'the bike' with a pronoun and a synonym so that the writing is more cohesive and less repetitive. Keep the same meaning.

Sam's bike had a puncture. The bike would not roll properly. The bike leaned against the shed until it could be fixed.

(3)

6 The paragraph below has three cohesion errors: a missing comma after a fronted adverbial, a pronoun that could refer to more than one person, and a connective that does not logically match the meaning of the sentence. Find and correct all three errors.

Owen borrowed a torch from Dan. Meanwhile he forgot to bring batteries. As a result the torch still worked perfectly all camp.

(3)

7 Imagine your class is planning a charity bake sale. Write your own sentences below, using the cohesive devices asked for.

(a) Write two sentences: the first names a person involved in organising the bake sale; the second uses a pronoun that clearly refers back to that person instead of repeating their name. **(2)**

(b) Write two sentences about planning the bake sale, using one cohesive adverbial (e.g. However, In addition, Meanwhile, As a result, Eventually) to link them. **(2)**

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8 Choose a cohesive adverbial from the box to begin each sentence below. Remember to add a comma after the adverbial.

Word bank: However, | As a result, | Meanwhile,

(a) Amir practised his lines every day before the school play. ___ he still felt nervous backstage. **(1)**

(b) The library ran out of copies of the set text. ___ the class had to share. **(1)**

(c) The choir rehearsed in the hall every lunchtime. ___ the orchestra rehearsed in the music room. **(1)**

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9 Choose the best synonym from the box to complete each sentence below, so that the word 'happy' is not repeated needlessly across the three sentences. Use each word once.

Word bank: delighted | thrilled | content

(a) When the team won the final, the whole crowd felt ___. **(1)**

(b) Even after losing narrowly, the players seemed quietly ___ with how hard they had tried. **(1)**

(c) Grandad was ___ to see all his grandchildren together for his birthday. **(1)**

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10 Insert the missing comma after the cohesive adverbial at the start of each sentence below.

(a) However the weather forecast looked promising. **(1)**

(b) As a result the concert had to be postponed until the following week. **(1)**

(c) Eventually the missing keys turned up under the sofa cushions. **(1)**

11 Tick which job each cohesive adverbial below does in a piece of writing: addition, contrast, cause and effect, or time.

(a) Besides **(1)**

- ☐ Addition
- ☐ Contrast
- ☐ Cause and effect
- ☐ Time

(b) Even so **(1)**

- ☐ Addition
- ☐ Contrast
- ☐ Cause and effect
- ☐ Time

(c) Hence **(1)**

- ☐ Addition
- ☐ Contrast
- ☐ Cause and effect
- ☐ Time

(d) Afterwards **(1)**

- ☐ Addition
- ☐ Contrast
- ☐ Cause and effect
- ☐ Time

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12 Complete each sentence with a pronoun that refers back to the noun already named, so the writing does not repeat itself unnecessarily.

(a) Grandad Joe kept bees in the back garden. ___ had done it for thirty years. **(1)**

(b) The old clock tower had chimed every hour for a century, and ___ still kept perfect time. **(1)**

(c) Freya and Isaac finished the puzzle first, so ___ helped tidy the classroom. **(1)**

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13 Choose the best synonym from the box to complete each sentence below, so that the word 'tired' is not repeated needlessly across the three sentences. Use each word once.

Word bank: exhausted | weary | drowsy

(a) After climbing the steep hill without stopping, the whole group felt completely ___. **(1)**

(b) After listening to speeches for hours, the audience grew ___. **(1)**

(c) After missing her bedtime, Aisha felt ___ and kept yawning. **(1)**

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Mark scheme · 10.10 Cohesive Devices: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

(a) B ticked (huge) cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **B) huge**

(b) C ticked (brilliant) cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **C) brilliant**

(c) C ticked (shattered) cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **C) shattered**

Question 2

(a) he replaced by one of the named people (Jack or Omar), removing the ambiguity about who opened the tablet, sentence still makes sense cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **Jack sat beside Omar after school. Jack opened a tablet.**

(b) she replaced by one of the named people (Mrs Hughes or Aunt Sara), removing the ambiguity about who won the prize, sentence still makes sense cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **Mrs Hughes told Aunt Sara that Aunt Sara had won a prize.**

(c) he replaced by one of the named people (Ravi or Dylan), removing the ambiguity about who scored, sentence still makes sense cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **Ravi passed the ball to Dylan, and then Dylan scored.**

Question 3

(a) what is more sorted under Addition cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **Addition**

(b) on the contrary sorted under Contrast cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **Contrast**

(c) thus sorted under Cause and effect cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **Cause and effect**

(d) immediately sorted under Time or sequence cao **B1**

(d) Answer: **Time or sequence**

Question 4

(a) repeated verb phrase enjoyed the school disco replaced by did too after Kofi cao (also accept and so did Kofi) **B1**

(a) sentence correctly joined with a comma and and, and still makes complete sense cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **Maya enjoyed the school disco, and Kofi did too.**

(b) pupils omitted after others (others used instead of other pupils) cao **B1**

(b) sentence correctly joined (e.g. with a semicolon, or a comma before a conjunction), and still makes complete sense cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **Some pupils walked to the sports hall; others cycled.**

Question 5

first repeated the bike replaced by a suitable pronoun, e.g. It, referring clearly back to Sam's bike cao **B1**

second repeated the bike replaced by a suitable synonym, e.g. the battered cycle or the old bicycle, referring clearly back to the same bike cao **B1**

whole paragraph still makes complete sense and clearly refers to the same bike throughout cao **B1**

Answer: **Example: Sam's bike had a puncture. It would not roll properly. The old bicycle leaned against the shed until it could be fixed.**

Question 6

comma inserted after Meanwhile cao **B1**

he replaced by a clear reference, e.g. Owen or Dan, removing the ambiguity about which boy forgot the batteries cao **B1**

As a result replaced by a logical contrast connective, e.g. However, since forgetting the batteries did not stop the torch working (oe) **B1**

Answer: **Owen borrowed a torch from Dan. Meanwhile, Dan forgot to bring batteries. However, the torch still worked perfectly all camp.**

Question 7

(a) a pronoun used in the second sentence that clearly and unambiguously refers back to the person named in the first sentence **B1**

(a) both sentences make complete sense together **B1**

(a) Answer: **Example: Mrs Dawes offered to organise the cake stall. She spent the weekend baking flapjacks.**

(b) a suitable cohesive adverbial used with a comma to open the second sentence, logically linking it to the first **B1**

(b) both sentences make complete sense together **B1**

(b) Answer: **Example: The class baked every evening for a week. Eventually, the cake stall was ready for the big day.**

Question 8

(a) However, chosen and comma used (the adverbial from the box that shows contrast) cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **However, he still felt nervous backstage.**

(b) As a result, chosen and comma used (the adverbial from the box that shows cause and effect) cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **As a result, the class had to share.**

(c) Meanwhile, chosen and comma used (the adverbial from the box that shows two things happening at the same time) cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **Meanwhile, the orchestra rehearsed in the music room.**

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Question 9

(a) thrilled cao (also accept delighted if part c uses thrilled) **B1**

(a) Answer: **thrilled**

(b) content cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **content**

(c) delighted cao (also accept thrilled if part a uses delighted) **B1**

(c) Answer: **delighted**

Question 10

(a) comma inserted after However cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **However, the weather forecast looked promising.**

(b) comma inserted after As a result cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **As a result, the concert had to be postponed until the following week.**

(c) comma inserted after Eventually cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **Eventually, the missing keys turned up under the sofa cushions.**

Question 11

(a) Addition ticked cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **Addition**

(b) Contrast ticked cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **Contrast**

(c) Cause and effect ticked cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **Cause and effect**

(d) Time ticked cao **B1**

(d) Answer: **Time**

Question 12

(a) He cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **He**

(b) it cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **it**

(c) they cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **they**

Question 13

(a) exhausted cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **exhausted**

(b) weary cao (also accept drowsy if part c uses weary) **B1**

(b) Answer: **weary**

(c) drowsy cao (also accept weary if part b uses drowsy) **B1**

(c) Answer: **drowsy**

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