



3

victorious

horrific

slaughtered

dominated

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DEFINITION:

IN A SENTENCE:

SAY IT AND FEEL THE
SYLLABLES

BASS IT TO
THE BIN

FREESTYLE IT TO THE
FLOOR

SPELL IT TO SOMEONE ON
ANOTHER TABLE

SING IT TO YOUR SHOES

RAP IT AFTER ME

WHISPER IT TO THE WINDOW

ROBOT IT TO THE ROOF

TWR RECALL – Fronted Adverbials

The Battle of Hastings

on top of the hill

even though

as a result of

on the other hand

finally

initially

at first

after a while



- L.O. - To identify and use cohesive devices.
- To plan the content of own newspaper.
-

Creating Cohesion

Revision questions:

- What is a paragraph?
- Why do we use them?
- When do we start a new paragraph?
- How can we link the ideas in and across paragraphs?



How many different ways can you think of to link paragraphs?
What types of words or phrases might we use?

Creating Cohesion

When the ideas within and across paragraphs link well together we say the paragraph has cohesion.

You can think of cohesion like glue holding the paragraphs together.

What does cohesion do?

- It keeps order in the paragraph.
- Related ideas are kept together.
- It makes it easier for the reader to understand the text.
- Ideas flow more smoothly.
- It provides links between ideas.

Cohesive Devices - Repetition

Repeating a key word or phrase helps the reader to hook onto the topic thread and re-affirms what the important information is.
Can you see how repetition is used in these short paragraphs?

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...



Cohesive Devices - Adverbials

Adverbials can help to create a connection between paragraphs and ensure that ideas flow more smoothly.

They can be used within or to begin sentences and paragraphs.

A few examples include:

Time	Contrast	Emphasis	Cause/Effect
later	however	most importantly	as a result
after a while	on the other hand	in addition	consequently
firstly	nevertheless	especially	therefore

Cohesive Devices - Order and Relevance

A cohesive text is ordered effectively and its points are clear and relevant
It is important to re-read your paragraphs carefully to check for cohesion.

Consider:

- Are the sentences/paragraphs presented in the best order or could they be switched around to create a better flow? Do related points follow each other?
- Are your paragraphs relevant and clear or does it jump around too much? Remember you don't want your reader to become distracted or confused.

Cohesive Devices – Ellipsis ...

- Ellipsis is leaving out words or phrases which are expected or predictable.
- The ellipsis (. . .) shows that words have deliberately been left out of a text and can be used to create mystery, suspense or a trailing thought.

However an ellipsis does not always use the . . .

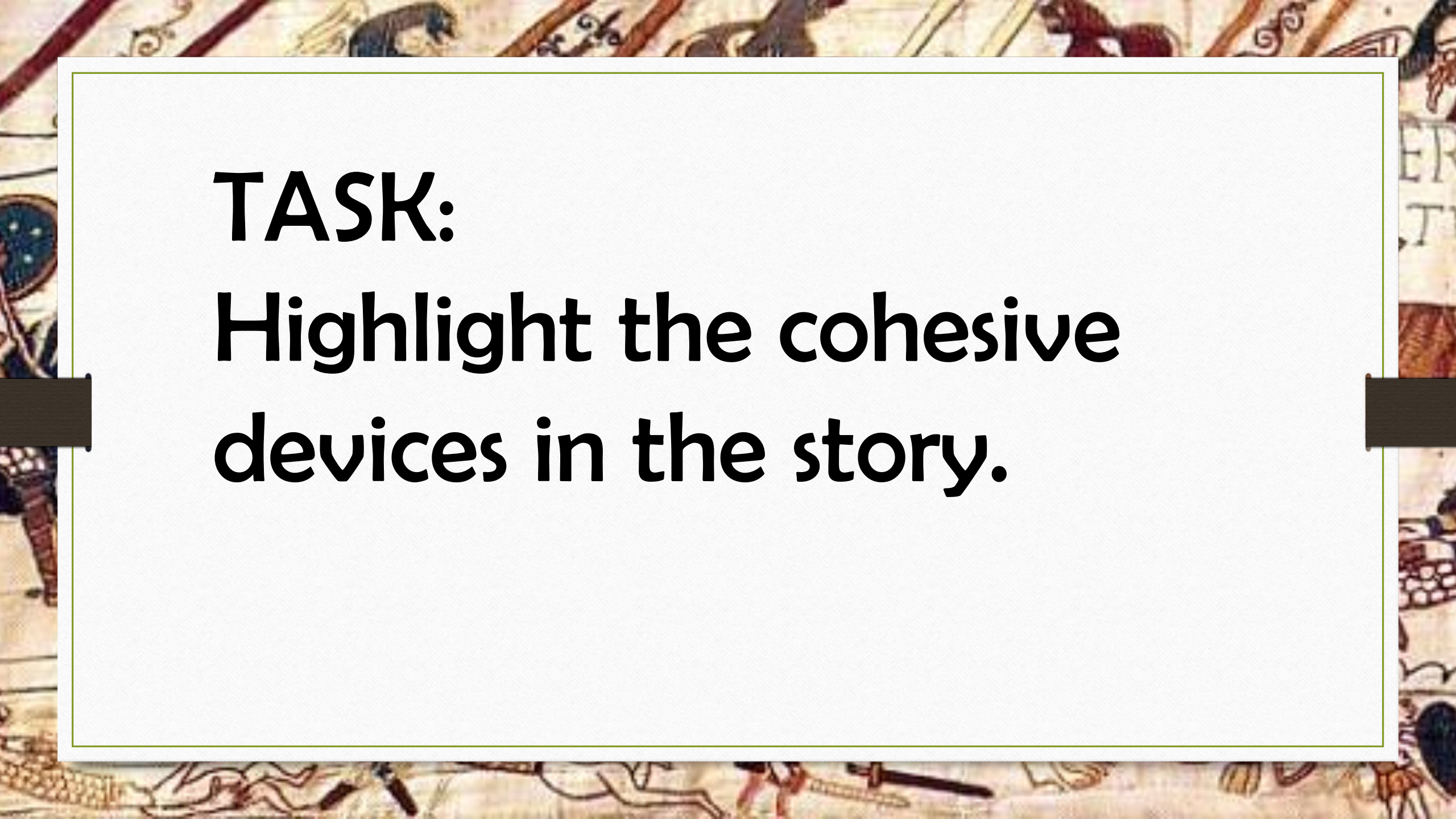
E.g. Sarah had been feeling very unsettled recently but she didn't know why

~~she had been feeling very unsettled.~~

The ellipsis in this sentence comes after why.

Many ellipses have ... as a substitute for the omitted words. We don't need to add ... in this ellipsis, as the meaning is still clear and the missing words are very obvious.

By using ellipses in this way within and across paragraphs, repetition and unnecessary information can be avoided, which makes the writing clearer and more succinct.

The background of the slide is a medieval manuscript page. It features intricate illustrations of figures on horseback, possibly in a battle or a hunt, rendered in a style typical of the Middle Ages. The colors are muted, with earthy tones like brown, red, and blue. The text is written in a Gothic script, and there are decorative initials. The overall appearance is that of an old, historical document.

TASK:

Highlight the cohesive devices in the story.

	What type of soldiers are in your army?	What are your military tactics?	How are you going to win the battle?
Harold Godwinson	Huscarls- Harold's finest warriors Fryd – Farmers	Shield wall, to defend against William Position on top of the hill.	Same way he won at Stamford Bridge, by using his shield wall tactic
William of Normandy	Footsoldiers- mostly hired men who have experience Archers- equipped with bow and arrow to kill men at a distance Knight – on horseback equipped with a lance	To split his army into three sections. Then have archers at the front, foot soldiers in the middle and Knights at the back.	William has the blessing of the pope and will march into battle with the papal banner to show that he has God on his side.

The Battle!

Watch the video of the Battle and make a mind map of the Key Events.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zigjVCFzZ38>

**Battle of
Hastings**

The background of the slide is a historical illustration from the Bay of Pigs Invasion, showing soldiers on horseback and on foot in a battle scene. The illustration is in a style reminiscent of a tapestry or a historical painting, with muted colors and detailed figures.

What Key Events Did you Write Down?

Battle of Hastings

Multiple-Paragraph Outline (4 Paragraphs)

HEADLINE:	
Main Idea	Details
1) Orientation	TS _____ _____ _____ _____

2) Main Body

TS

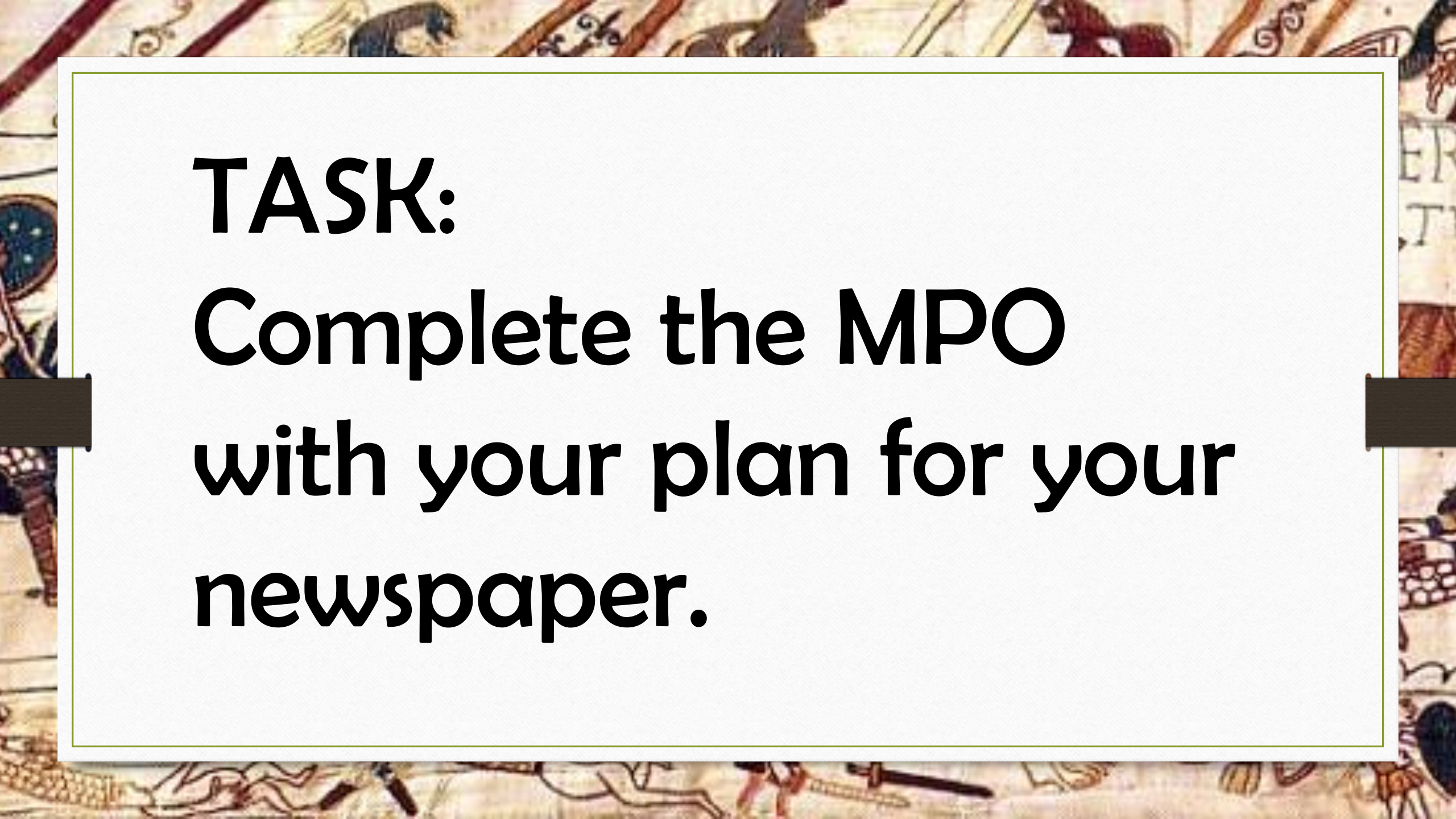
1.

2.

3.

CS

4)	CS _____
Reorientation	_____ _____

The background of the slide is a medieval manuscript page. It features intricate illustrations of figures on horseback, possibly in a battle or a hunt, rendered in a style typical of the Middle Ages. The colors are muted, with earthy tones and some gold leaf. The text is written in a Gothic script. The entire slide is framed by a thin green border.

TASK:

**Complete the MPO
with your plan for your
newspaper.**