

Cohesive features	Sample Student Text
Repetition of key noun: solids	All matter may be classified as either a <b>solid</b> , a liquid or a gas. <b>Solids</b> are firm and have a rigid form. Rubber, wood, glass, iron, cotton, and sand are all classified as <b>solids</b> . The atoms or molecules of a <b>solid</b> are densely packed and have very little freedom of movement: therefore, <b>most solids</b> require a considerable force in order to change their form or volume.
Use of demonstratives (these/those) to refer to solids  Use of pronoun reference (they)	<b>Solids</b> may be further divided into two classes: crystalline and amorphous. Crystalline solids include rocks, wood, paper and cotton. <b>These solids</b> are made up of atoms arranged in a definite pattern. When crystalline solids are heated, the change to liquid, known as melting, is sharp and clear. Amorphous solids include rubber, glass and sulphur. The pattern of the atoms in amorphous <b>solids</b> is not orderly: as a result, when <b>they</b> are heated, they soften gradually.
Use of cohesive devices to signal various relationships between ideas within paragraph and between (i.e. contrast, cause and effect)	Liquids, <b>on the other hand</b> , do not have rigid form. If water, milk, or oil is poured on a table, it will flow all over the surface. The atoms or molecules of liquids attract each other and thereby enable liquids to flow. <b>However</b> , the atoms in liquids are loosely structured and they do not keep their shape. <b>Therefore</b> , a liquid will take the shape of any container in which it is poured.

Table 3: Sample student text from chemistry with cohesive features highlighted