

Unity and Coherence

1. Every good paragraph has both unity and coherence.
2. You achieve unity by
 - discussing only one idea in a paragraph.
 - always staying on the topic in your supporting sentences.
3. You achieve coherence by
 - repeating key nouns.
 - using consistent pronouns.
 - using transition signals.
 - arranging your ideas in some kind of logical order.
4. There are different types of transition signals. Each type is punctuated differently.

Show whether there is a unity or not? And show the violation if there is.

Paragraph 1

Adventure travel is the hot trend in the tourism industry. Ordinary people are no longer content to spend their two weeks away from the office resting on a sunny beach in Florida. More and more often, they are choosing to spend their vacations rafting down wild rivers, hiking through steamy rain forests, climbing the world's highest mountains, or crossing slippery glaciers.¹ People of all ages are choosing educational study tours for their vacations.

Paragraph 2

Daredevil² sports are also becoming popular. Young people especially are increasingly willing to risk life and limb³ while mountain biking, backcountry snowboarding, or high-speed skateboarding. Soccer is also popular in the United States now, although football is still more popular. One of the riskiest new sports is skysurfing, in which people jump out of airplanes with boards attached to their feet. Skysurfing rivals⁴ skydiving and bungee jumping for the amount of thrills—and risk.

This is an example concerning Coherence.

Students know have
~~A student~~ who ~~knows~~ a few Latin and Greek roots and prefixes ~~has~~ an
students do not
advantage over ~~a student~~ who ~~does not~~ know them. They can often guess the
students
meaning of new words. If, for example, ~~you~~ know that the prefix *omni* means
they
“all,” ~~you~~ have a better chance of guessing the meanings of words such as
students know
omnibus, *omnipresent*, and *omnidirectional*. Furthermore, ~~a student~~ who ~~knows~~
that the root *sci-* comes from *scire*, “to know,” can guess that *omniscient* means
“all-knowing.”

In the following paragraph, the pronouns are not consistent. Correct them to make this paragraph more coherent.

Olympic Athletes

Olympic athletes must be strong both physically and mentally. First of all, if you hope to compete in an Olympic sport, you must be physically strong. Furthermore, aspiring⁴ Olympians must train rigorously⁵ for many years. For the most demanding sports, they train several hours a day, five or six days a week, for ten or more years. In addition to being physically strong, athletes must also be mentally tough. This means that you have to be totally dedicated to your sport, often giving up a normal school, family, and social life. Being mentally strong also means that he or she must be able to withstand the intense pressure of international competition with its accompanying media⁶ coverage. Finally, not everyone can win a medal, so Olympians must possess the inner strength to live with defeat.

A Leap Year Custom Lives On

No one knows for certain the origin of the custom that allows women to propose marriage on Leap Day. Leap Day is February 29th, the extra day added every four years to put the calendar year in synch with the solar year. One explanation for the custom comes from Ireland. According to Irish legend, Saint Brigid, an Irish holy woman who lived in the fifth century, complained to Saint Patrick about women having to wait for men to propose. Saint Patrick agreed that this practice was unfair, so he decided that eager females could propose on this one day. A different explanation of the custom comes from medieval England. According to this explanation, people there thought that because Leap Day existed to fix a problem in the calendar, it could also be used to fix an old and unjust practice. In 1288, the custom became an actual law in Scotland. Not only did the Scottish law allow women to propose on any day during a Leap Year, but it also said that any man who declined a woman proposal had to pay a fine! Whatever its origins, the tradition of women taking the initiative one day a year lives on in Sadie Hawkins Day celebrations held in many communities in the United States even today.

ALL SENTENCES ARE RELATED TO THE TOPIC.

KEY NOUNS ARE REPEATED, AND SYNONYMS ARE USED.

PRONOUNS ARE CONSISTENT.

TRANSITION SIGNALS HELP THE READER FOLLOW THE PROGRESSION OF IDEAS.

IDEAS ARE PRESENTED IN LOGICAL ORDER.

The End