refer to an idea presented earlier; use a noun or pronoun that refers to a noun or pronoun used earlier; repeat a word used earlier; use a word or phrase that means the same thing as a noun or pronoun used earlier.

n.: words or phrases that take readers from one idea to the next, signaling the relationship between the ideas.

n.: all of the details and ideas in a paragraph are both logically arranged and clearly connected.

transitional expressions

direct references

coherence

n.: directly states the paragraph's main idea; often is the first sentence in the paragraph, but may occur at the end for emphasis or variety.

n.: made up of sentences grouped together for a reason—usually to present and support a single main idea, or central focus.

n.: brief personal stories that illustrate a point.

n.: address the readers’ sense of right and wrong and establish the credibility of the writer.

paragraph

topic sentence

anecdotes

ethical appeals

n.: the quality achieved when all of the sentences in a paragraph work together as a unit to express or support one main idea and to maintain a consistent focus.

unity

n.: sometimes (but not always) found at the end of longer paragraphs; emphasizes or summarizes the main idea.

clincher sentence

n.: information collected using sight, hearing, smell, touch, or taste.

sensory details

supporting sentences

n.: support the main idea of a paragraph; use the following kinds of details sensory details, facts, statistics, examples, anecdotes, commonly held beliefs, scenarios, hypothesis, and definitions.