

Lingua Inglese 1 SID: reading and writing

Organising paragraphs into a longer text
Textual cohesion

The five paragraphs A-E on the next slide are not in the correct order. Re-arrange them so that they form a linear, logical development.

Gender inequality means that in some countries, girls and women have less opportunity to get an education. They are often denied financial resources and do not have a say in their own lives and family choices. This means that they can be married very young, even before their bodies are ready for child-bearing. (A)

Women in their twenties tend to have fewer complications during pregnancy than younger or older women. Young girls under the age of 15 have a much greater chance of complications that can lead to death. The risks increase as women become pregnant in their late 30s, or in their 40s and 50s. (B)

Poor women in a lower socioeconomic group may have less education, a poor diet, and barriers to healthcare. Less education contributes to earlier or unplanned pregnancy. Lack of nutrition can lead to health deficiencies and a poor pregnancy outcome. And, not getting quality care can put women at risk for infection or other complications that could otherwise be managed and treated in a health care facility or by a skilled healthcare provider. (C)

Throughout the world, over 300,000 women die each year from problems that arise during pregnancy and childbirth. Most of these women (99 percent) live in poor, developing countries, where the odds of dying because of pregnancy can be as high as 1 in 15. Several other factors, as well as the place where they live, also influence the risks for women when they are pregnant. These include age, socioeconomic status, gender inequality, access to antenatal care and to a skilled delivery attendant. (D)

For many women, medical care is far away and difficult to reach. The lack of prenatal care, delivering a baby without someone skilled in attendance such as a doctor, midwife, or nurse, and not having access to treatments such as antibiotics and emergency services can have life-threatening consequences. (E)

D B C A E

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Cohesion

CONNECTORS – few are present in the preceding text (why?)

REFERRING EXPRESSIONS (pronouns, possessive adjectives)

LEXICAL COHESION – the presence of words forming semantic fields, i.e. groups of words coming under a headword.

Can you identify words belonging to one or more ‘lexical sets’, or semantic fields in the text?

Throughout the world, over 300,000 women die each year from problems that arise during pregnancy and childbirth. Most of these women (99 percent) live in poor, developing countries, where the odds of dying because of pregnancy can be as high as 1 in 15. Several other factors, as well as the place where they live, also influence the risks for women when they are pregnant. These include age, socioeconomic status, gender inequality, access to antenatal care and to a skilled delivery attendant.

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Poor women in a lower socioeconomic group may have less education, a poor diet, and barriers to healthcare. Less education contributes to earlier or unplanned pregnancy. Lack of nutrition can lead to health deficiencies and a poor pregnancy outcome. And, not getting quality care can put women at risk for infection or other complications that could otherwise be managed and treated in a health care facility or by a skilled healthcare provider.

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For many women, medical care is far away and difficult to reach. The lack of prenatal care, delivering a baby without someone skilled in attendance such as a doctor, midwife, or nurse, and not having access to treatments such as antibiotics and emergency services can have life-threatening consequences.

Throughout the world, over 300,000 **women** die each year from problems that arise during **pregnancy** and **childbirth**. Most of these women (99 percent) live in poor, developing countries, where the odds of dying because of **pregnancy** can be as high as 1 in 15. Several other factors, as well as the place where they live, also influence the risks for women when they are **pregnant**. These include age, socioeconomic status, gender inequality, access to **antenatal care** and to a **skilled delivery attendant**.

Women in their twenties tend to have fewer complications during **pregnancy** than younger or older women. Young girls under the age of 15 have a much greater chance of complications that can lead to death. The risks increase as women become pregnant in their late 30s, or in their 40s and 50s.

Poor women in a lower socioeconomic group may have less education, a poor diet, and barriers to **healthcare**. Less education contributes to earlier or **unplanned pregnancy**. Lack of nutrition can lead to health deficiencies and a poor **pregnancy outcome**. And, not getting quality **care** can put women at risk for infection or other complications that could otherwise be managed and treated in a **health care facility** or by a **skilled healthcare provider**.

Gender inequality means that in some countries, girls and women have less opportunity to get an education. They are often denied financial resources and do not have a say in their own lives and **family choices**. This means that they can be **married** very young, even before their bodies are ready for **child-bearing**.

For many women, **medical care** is far away and difficult to reach. The lack of **prenatal care**, **delivering a baby** without someone skilled in attendance such as a **doctor**, **midwife**, or **nurse**, and not having access to treatments such as **antibiotics** and emergency services can have **life-threatening consequences**.

PREGNANCY

Childbirth Clinic deliver a baby pregnancy outcome birth

Family choices Healthcare provider

Antenatal / prenatal care

Postnatal care planned / unplanned pregnancy

Delivery attendant midwife Doctor nurse.

Cohesion through referring expressions

On the next slide, what parts of the text do the words highlighted in yellow refer to?

Throughout the world, over 300,000 women die each year from problems that arise during pregnancy and childbirth. Most of **these women** (99 percent) live in poor, developing countries, where the odds of dying because of pregnancy can be as high as 1 in 15. Several other factors, as well as the place where **they** live, also influence the risks for women when **they** are pregnant. **These** include age, socioeconomic status, gender inequality, access to antenatal care and to a skilled delivery attendant.

Women in their twenties tend to have fewer complications during pregnancy than younger or older women. Young girls under the age of 15 have a much greater chance of complications **that** can lead to death. The risks increase as women become pregnant in **their** late 30s, or in **their** 40s and 50s.

Poor women in a lower socioeconomic group may have less education, a poor diet, and barriers to healthcare. Less education contributes to earlier or unplanned pregnancy. Lack of nutrition can lead to health deficiencies and a poor pregnancy outcome. And, not getting quality care can put women at risk for infection or other complications **that** could otherwise be managed and treated in a health care facility or by a skilled healthcare provider.

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Match the cause of maternal death with its explanation

The leading causes of maternal mortality.

Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH). High Blood Pressure and Eclampsia. Infection. Termination of Pregnancy. Pulmonary Embolism (PE)

is excessive bleeding and loss of blood after childbirth. A skilled health care provider can stop the bleeding. But, if a healthcare provider with the proper knowledge and skills is not available, a mother can die from losing too much blood. X is responsible for approximately 27 percent of all maternal deaths.

is a blood clot in the lungs. Y can develop after delivery, and the risk is higher with a cesarean section. About 3 percent of maternal deaths are due to a Y.

Women can get a Z from unsafe abortion, an unsanitary delivery, or a very long labour. A lack of understanding and information on personal hygiene and how to care for the body after childbirth can also put a mother at risk of Z. About 11 percent of maternal deaths are the result of a Z.

An unsafe abortion is a leading cause of death among women who have an unintended pregnancy. It is the reason that approximately 68,000 women die each year. W accounts for 8 percent of the maternal deaths.

Prenatal care and testing usually pick up issues such as V and protein in the urine. With good medical care, doctors can treat and monitor V. But, without care, it can become dangerous and lead to death. Hypertensive disorders are responsible for 14 percent of pregnancy-related deaths.

The leading causes of maternal mortality.

Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) is excessive bleeding and loss of blood after childbirth. A skilled health care provider can stop the bleeding. *But*, if a healthcare provider with the proper knowledge and skills is not available, a mother can die from losing too much blood. PPH is responsible for approximately 27 percent of all maternal deaths.

High Blood Pressure and Eclampsia. Prenatal care and testing usually pick up issues such as high blood pressure and protein in the urine. With good medical care, doctors can treat and monitor pre-eclampsia. *But*, without care, it can become dangerous and lead to death. Hypertensive disorders are responsible for 14 percent of pregnancy-related deaths.

Infection. Women can get an infection from unsafe abortion, an unsanitary delivery, or a very long labour. A lack of understanding and information on personal hygiene and how to care for the body after childbirth can also put a mother at risk of infection. About 11 percent of maternal deaths are the result of an infection.

Termination of Pregnancy An unsafe abortion is a leading cause of death among women who have an unintended pregnancy. It is the reason that approximately 68,000 women die each year. Termination of pregnancy accounts for 8 percent of the maternal deaths.

Pulmonary Embolism (PE) is a blood clot in the lungs. PE can develop after delivery, *and* the risk is higher with a cesarean section. About 3 percent of maternal deaths are due to a pulmonary embolism.

This text has the connectors *but* and *and*, respectively twice and once. There are no causative connectors, but relations between the ideas in it are largely causal: we learn about how X causes Y. These relations are lexicalised, i.e. expressed in the lexis. Can you identify which expressions are we talking about here? The first, in the first paragraph, is *is responsible for*:

PPH *is responsible for* approximately 27 percent of all
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The leading causes of maternal mortality.

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