**Chapter 5: Relationships I**

Presentation Notes / Hayden / Reading 5

Authors use two common methods to show connections, or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, between ideas.

These two methods are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **patterns of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

Two common types of relationships are

**•** Relationships that involve **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**•** Relationships that involve **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Transitions** are words or phrases (like *first of all* ) that show relationships between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Transitions** can be seen as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” words, carrying the reader across from one idea to the next.

**Addition words** signal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideas. These words tell you a writer is presenting one or more ideas that continue along the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a previous idea.

**Time words** tell us *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* something happened in relation to when something else happened.

**Patterns of Organization**

Just as transitions show relationships between ideas in sentences, **patterns of organization** show the relationships between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in paragraphs, essays, and chapters.

Two major patterns of organization are

**•** **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pattern**

(Addition words are often used in this pattern of organization.)

**•** A **list of items** is a series of reasons, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or other details that support an idea.

**•** The items have no time order but are listed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ order the author prefers.

**•** **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pattern**

(Time words are often used in this pattern of organization.)

**•** In time order, the details are presented in the order in which they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**•** Notice that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ details are introduced by time words.

One of the most common kinds of time order is a series of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or **stages**.

Another common kind of time order is a series of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (directions how to do something).

**Main Ideas and Patterns of Organization**

A paragraph’s main idea often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its pattern of organization.

Paying close attention to the main idea can give you a quick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a paragraph’s pattern of organization.

**Final Notes**

While many passages have just one pattern of organization, often the patterns are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Remember that not all relationships between ideas are signaled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.