

Sự thống nhất và mạch lạc trong một đoạn văn

SỰ THỐNG NHẤT

- Xuyên suốt trong đoạn văn, người viết tập trung vào phát triển chủ đề chính được nêu ra ở câu mở đầu.
- Đây là một trong các tiêu chí chấm điểm của IELTS Writing, Task Achievement (25%). Nếu đoạn văn viết thiếu sự thống nhất, lạc đề (off-topic) thì sẽ bị trừ điểm rất nặng ở phần này.

Ví dụ:

My hometown is famous for some amazing geographical features
↓
Chủ đề *Giới hạn chủ đề*

➡ Không nói về các đặc điểm khác ngoài các đặc điểm địa lý (geographical features), những đặc điểm địa lý không thu hút hay những vấn đề không liên quan khác...

SỰ THỐNG NHẤT

Đọc 2 đoạn văn dưới đây và xác định đoạn văn nào có sự thống nhất. Tìm ra thông tin không liên quan (nếu có)

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.

SỰ MẠCH LẠC

- Các ý được sắp xếp theo trật tự logic, hợp lý và có sự tiếp nối hợp lý trong suốt đoạn văn.
- Đây là một trong 4 tiêu chí chấm điểm trong IELTS Writing, Coherence and Cohesion (25%).
- Các cách giúp cho bài viết mạch lạc hơn

NHẮC LẠI DANH TỪ QUAN TRỌNG

- Trong một đoạn văn, key nouns thường được lặp lại cũng như kết hợp với việc sử dụng đại từ để thay thế một cách linh hoạt.
- Không có giới hạn về số lần lặp lại key nouns trong một đoạn hoặc số lần sử dụng các đại từ để thay thế cho key nouns.

NHẮC LẠI DANH TỪ QUAN TRỌNG

- Tuy nhiên với một số câu nếu việc sử dụng đại từ để thay thế khiến câu không rõ ràng, người viết nên lặp key nouns.
- Ngoài ra, chúng ta có thể sử dụng các từ đồng nghĩa để thay thế cho các danh từ đó. (Tham khảo Oxford Thesaurus dictionary hoặc thesaurus.com)

- Ví dụ:

Gold, a precious metal, is prized for two important characteristics. First of all, gold has a lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion. Therefore, it is suitable for jewelry, coins, and ornamental purposes. Gold never needs to be polished and will remain beautiful forever. For example, a Macedonian coin remains as untarnished today as the day it was made 25 centuries ago. Another important characteristic of gold is its usefulness to industry and science. For many years, it has been used in hundreds of industrial applications, such as photography and dentistry. The most recent use of gold is in astronauts' suits. Astronauts wear gold-plated heat shields for protection when they go outside spaceships in space. In conclusion, gold is treasured not only for its beauty, but also for its utility.

SỰ MẠCH LẠC

Gold, a precious metal, is prized for two important characteristics. First of all, **gold** has a lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion. Therefore, **it** is suitable for jewelry, coins, and ornamental purposes. **Gold** never needs to be polished and will remain beautiful forever. For example, a Macedonian coin remains as untarnished today as the day **it** was made 25 centuries ago. Another important characteristic of **gold** is **its** usefulness to industry and science. For many years, **it** has been used in hundreds of industrial applications, such as photography and dentistry. The most recent use of **gold** is in astronauts' suits. Astronauts wear **gold**-plated heat shields for protection when they go outside spaceships in space. In conclusion, **gold** is treasured not only for **its** beauty, but also for **its** utility.

- ***Trong đoạn văn này, key nouns (**gold**) được lặp lại 7 lần kết hợp với các đại từ (**it, its**) được sử dụng thay thế.***

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- **Từ *applications* được sử dụng thay thế bằng từ đồng nghĩa *use*.**

SỬ DỤNG THỐNG NHẤT VỀ ĐẠI TỪ

- Trong khi viết, cần chú ý sử dụng thống nhất một ngôi (person) và số lượng được nhắc đến (number).

Ví dụ như không thay *he* thành *she* (thay ngôi) hay *he* thành *they* (thay đổi số lượng).

- Ở ví dụ dưới đây, các đại từ được thay đổi để giúp việc sử dụng đại từ được thống nhất hơn và giúp đoạn văn mạch lạc hơn

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."

SỬ DỤNG CÁC CỤM TỪ CHUYỂN Ý

- Ví dụ:

Paragraph 1

One difference among the world's seas and oceans is that the salinity⁷ varies in different climate zones. The Baltic Sea in northern Europe is only one-fourth as salty as the Red Sea in the Middle East. There are reasons for this. In warm climates, water evaporates⁸ rapidly. The concentration⁹ of salt is greater. The surrounding land is dry and does not contribute much freshwater to dilute¹⁰ the salty seawater. In cold climate zones, water evaporates slowly. The runoff created by melting snow adds a considerable amount of freshwater to dilute the saline seawater.

SỬ DỤNG CÁC CỤM TỪ CHUYỂN Ý

- Ví dụ:

Paragraph 2

One difference among the world's seas and oceans is that the salinity varies in different climate zones. For example, the Baltic Sea in northern Europe is only one-fourth as saline as the Red Sea in the Middle East. There are two reasons for this. First of all, in warm climate zones, water evaporates rapidly; therefore, the concentration of salt is greater. Second, the surrounding land is dry; consequently, it does not contribute much freshwater to dilute the salty seawater. In cold climate zones, on the other hand, water evaporates slowly. Furthermore, the runoff created by melting snow adds a considerable amount of freshwater to dilute the saline seawater.

SỰ MẠCH LẠC

- Một số từ/cụm từ chuyển ý phổ biến:

Chức năng, ý nghĩa	Các từ/cụm từ
Bổ sung một vấn đề mới	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• And (thường đứng giữa câu)• In addition, Furthermore, Besides (có thể đứng đầu câu hoặc giữa 2 mệnh đề)• Also (có thể đứng đầu câu hoặc sau chủ ngữ)• Too (thường đứng cuối câu)• Another (+danh từ), An additional (+danh từ)
Nêu một ý kiến đối lập	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On the other hand, In contrast, However, nevertheless, nonetheless, yet (có thể đứng đầu câu hoặc giữa 2 mệnh đề)• But (thường đứng giữa câu)• Although, though, even though, whereas, while, in spite of (+danh từ), despite (+danh từ) (có thể đứng đầu hoặc giữa câu)

SỰ MẠCH LẠC

- Một số từ/cụm từ chuyển ý phổ biến:

Chức năng, ý nghĩa	Các từ/cụm từ
Nêu ví dụ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example, For instance (đầu câu hoặc giữa hai mệnh đề)• An example of (+danh từ), such as (+danh từ)
Nêu kết quả	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accordingly, As a result, As a consequence, Therefore, Consequently, Hence, Thus (có thể đứng đầu câu hoặc giữa 2 mệnh đề)• So (Đứng giữa 2 mệnh đề)
Nêu nguyên nhân	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Because, Since, As, Because of (+danh từ), Due to (+danh từ), Owing to (+danh từ) (đứng đầu hoặc giữa câu)
Nêu thứ tự các ý	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First, Second, Third, ... , Finally
Nêu kết luận	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In summary, In brief, In conclusion, In short

SỰ MẠCH LẠC

- Tuy nhiên, không nên quá lạm dụng các từ/cụm từ chuyển ý này

How to Grow an Avocado Tree¹

After you have enjoyed the delicious taste of an avocado, do not throw out the seed! You can grow a beautiful houseplant or even your own tree by following these simple steps. **First**, wash the seed. **Second**, dry it. **Third**, insert three toothpicks into its thickest part. **Then** fill a glass or empty jar with water. **After that**, suspend the seed in the water with the pointed end up and the broad end down. The water should cover about an inch of the seed. **Next**, put the glass in a warm place, but not in direct sunlight. Add water when necessary to keep the bottom of the seed under water at all times. In two to six weeks, you should see roots begin to grow. **Furthermore**, the seed will crack open, and **then** a stem will emerge from the top. **However**, wait until the stem is 6 to 7 inches long. **Then** cut it back to about 3 inches. **Now** wait until the roots are thick and the stem has leafed out again. **Then** fill an 8- to 10-inch diameter clay pot with enriched potting soil. Plant the seed, leaving the top half exposed. **Then** water it well. **After that**, water frequently but lightly; **also** give the plant an occasional deep soaking. **However**, do not overwater your little tree. Yellow leaves are a sign of too much water. **Then** place the potted plant in a sunny window and watch it grow. The more sunlight, the better: **Then, when** the stem is 12 inches high, cut it back to 6 inches to encourage the growth of side branches. In just a few more weeks, you will have a beautiful indoor plant. **In conclusion**, enjoy your new plant, but do not expect it to bear fruit. Avocados grown from seed occasionally flower and bear fruit; **however, first** you will have to plant it outside and **then** wait anywhere from five to thirteen years.