

Signposting Conclusions

Authors signal that they are writing a conclusion by using words such as:

- therefore, ...
- in conclusion, ...
- thus, ...
- thus, we can see...

Add **signal words** to signpost the development of the argument in the following passages.

Passage 1

Deaf people have their own languages, based on signs, body position and facial expressions. As few hearing people understand these languages, communication between deaf and hearing people is not usually very effective. Deaf people often form strong social and cultural groups, they are often excluded from mainstream culture and their talents are not used effectively within the economy. Hearing people can feel excluded from deaf conversations and uncertain of how to behave around deaf people. It would be in everyone's interests if sign languages were taught in school so that deaf and hearing children grew up able to communicate effectively with each other.

Passage 2

Globalisation appears to be inevitable but there is disagreement about whether this is a positive development. There are those who argue that increased contact between countries leads to better understanding and reduces the likelihood of future wars. They see benefits to democracy and human rights from information being widely available electronically, so that different nations can compare conditions in their country with those elsewhere. Some see globalisation as a destructive force. They argue that it leads to less powerful peoples losing their indigenous languages as the languages of more powerful countries are used internationally for business and politics. They argue that globalisation often means big business buying up resources and land in poorer countries, distorting local economies and draining their resources. Although there are some potential benefits to globalisation, some controls are needed to protect poorer economies from exploitation.

Passage 1 re-write

Deaf people have their own languages, based on signs, body position and facial expressions. **However**, as few hearing people understand these languages, communication between deaf and hearing people is not usually very effective. **Although** deaf people often form strong social and cultural groups, they are often excluded from mainstream culture and their talents are not used effectively within the economy. **Similarly**, hearing people can feel excluded from deaf conversations and uncertain of how to behave around deaf people. **Therefore**, it would be in everyone's interests if sign languages were taught in school so that deaf and hearing children grew up able to communicate effectively with each other.

Passage 2 re-write

Globalisation appears to be inevitable but there is disagreement about whether this is a positive development. **On the one hand**, there are those who argue that increased contact between countries leads to better understanding and reduces the likelihood of future wars. **Furthermore**, they see benefits to democracy and human rights from information being widely available electronically, so that different nations can compare conditions in their country with those elsewhere. **On the other hand**, some see globalisation as a destructive force. They argue that it leads to less powerful peoples losing their indigenous languages as the languages of more powerful countries are used internationally for business and politics. **Moreover**, they argue that globalisation often means big business buying up resources and land in poorer countries, distorting local economies and draining their resources. **Therefore**, although there are some potential benefits to globalisation, some controls are needed to protect poorer economies from exploitation.

