

Exercise walk-through

7.5

Clauses and relationships between ideas

AP English Language and Composition

Two ways to join ideas, meaning different things

- Writers express ideas in **sentences**, made up of **clauses**, at least one of which must be **independent**.
- **The arrangement of sentences** in a text can **emphasise particular ideas**.
- **Subordination and coordination** express the intended relationship between ideas in a sentence.
- Writers use **coordination to illustrate balance or equality** between ideas.

Two ways to join ideas, meaning different things, in detail

Two ways to join ideas - and they mean different things

COORDINATION

shows **BALANCE** -
the ideas are equals

*"The measure was
expensive, and
it worked."*

cost and result are
ranked the same; the
reader weighs both

SUBORDINATION

shows **IMBALANCE** - one
idea outranks the other

*"Although the measure
was expensive,
it worked."*

the cost is still true,
but it has been ranked
BELOW the result

**Same two facts. Different argument.
Put YOUR point in the independent clause.**

Writers use **coordination to illustrate balance or equality** between ideas.

Clauses and Relationships Between Ideas

- Writers express ideas in **sentences**, made up of **clauses**, at least one of which must be **independent** .
- The arrangement of sentences in a text can emphasise particular ideas.
- **Subordination and coordination** express the intended relationship between ideas in a sentence.
- Writers use **coordination to illustrate balance or equality** between ideas.
- Writers use **subordination to illustrate imbalance or inequality** between ideas.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the difference between coordination and subordination. [2]

2.2 Explain what subordination does to the two ideas joined. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the difference between coordination and subordination. [2]

2.1

- coordination joins clauses of equal weight; subordination makes one depend on the other, with less emphasis
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2.2 Explain what subordination does to the two ideas joined. [2]

2.2

- it demotes the subordinate idea and places the argumentative weight on the main clause

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Compare: “It is expensive, but it works” and “Although it is expensive, it works.”

(a) State the difference in emphasis.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Compare: “It is expensive, but it works” and “Although it is expensive, it works.”

(a) State the difference in emphasis.

[1]

(a)

- the second demotes the cost into a subordinate clause

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Compare: “It is expensive, but it works” and “Although it is expensive, it works.”

(b) State which better serves an advocate of the scheme.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Compare: “It is expensive, but it works” and “Although it is expensive, it works.”

(b) State which better serves an advocate of the scheme. [1]

(b)

- the second

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 “Although” signals

[1]

☐

A cause

B concession

C condition

D addition

☐

3.2 A subordinate clause carries

[1]

A more emphasis than the main clause

B less emphasis than the main clause

C equal emphasis

D no meaning

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 “Although” signals

[1]

☐

- A cause
- B concession
- C condition
- D addition

3.1 B

- it grants a point while placing the weight elsewhere

3.2 A subordinate clause carries

[1]

☐

- A more emphasis than the main clause
- B less emphasis than the main clause
- C equal emphasis
- D no meaning

3.2 B

- subordination reduces emphasis

Exercise 3.3

3.3 Rewrite so the cost is demoted and the benefit emphasised: “The programme is slow to start. It reaches the people who need it most.” [4]

Exercise 3.3

3.3 Rewrite so the cost is demoted and the benefit emphasised: “The programme is slow to start. It reaches the people who need it most.” [4]

3.3

- joins the two ideas in one sentence; subordinates the cost with an appropriate conjunction; the benefit stands in the main clause