

7.5 Clauses and relationships between ideas

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS clause structure 从句结构

Objective

Build the skills to analyse how **clause structure** 从句结构 encodes a relationship between ideas.

You must be able to:

- distinguish coordination from subordination
- state what subordination does to the relative weight of two ideas
- identify the relationship a subordinating conjunction asserts
- explain the effect of a chosen structure

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ **Coordination and subordination**

Coordination joins clauses of equal weight (and, but, or). **Subordination** makes one clause depend on another (because, although, while, if), and the subordinate clause carries less emphasis.

■ **What the choice does**

“The scheme costs more, but it works” gives both equal standing. “Although the scheme costs more, it works” demotes the cost. Same facts, different argument.

■ **Naming the relationship**

Because: cause. **Although:** concession. **If:** condition. **While:** contrast or simultaneity. The conjunction is the writer’s claim about how the ideas relate.

2 Practice

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

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

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

(a) State the difference in emphasis. [1]

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

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 “Although” signals [1]

- A

B

C

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

3.2 A subordinate clause carries [1]

- A

B

C

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

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]
