Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- the reader must hold the subject in mind until the verb arrives; a long gap overloads that hold

2.2

- it hides verbs inside nouns, lengthening the sentence and removing the action

2.3

(a)

- nominalisation ("facilitation", "improvement"); passive construction that delays the agent

(b)

- e.g. "The department improved outcomes"

2.4

- coordination: "The council cut the library budget, but volunteers kept the library open."
- subordination: "Although the council cut the library budget, volunteers kept the library open."
- coordination gives the two facts equal weight; subordination makes the budget cut background and puts the emphasis on the volunteers in the main clause

3.1 B

- the construction removes responsibility from the sentence

3.2 B

- rereading is the direct symptom of a processing failure

3.3

- removes the nominalisations; names the agent as subject; one clear sentence, e.g. "The board considered postponing the decision after receiving representations"

3.4

(a)

- P emphasises the school closures; Q emphasises the saving
- the idea in the main clause, placed at the end, carries the weight; the subordinate "although" clause is conceded as less important

(b)

- it is a periodic sentence: the main clause is held back until the end
- the piled-up phrases build the hardship first, so "they kept walking" lands with the force of the climax

3.5 A

- coordinate clauses carry equal weight; without conjunctions they also suggest speed