

6.13 Control over the elements of composition

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS sentence structure 句子结构

Objective

Build the skills to control **sentence structure** 句子结构.

You must be able to:

- state what coordination and subordination illustrate
- explain how sentence structure carries an argument
- state what punctuation conveys
- revise a sentence to reflect its meaning

1 Worked examples

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

■ Two structures

Writers may use coordination to illustrate a balance or equality between ideas or subordination to illustrate an imbalance or inequality. The grammar states the relation.

■ Structure and argument

Writers convey their ideas in a sentence through strategic selection and placement of phrases and clauses. A subordinated clause is marked as less important, so subordinating your main point argues against yourself.

■ Punctuation

Punctuation conveys relationships between and among parts of a sentence. A semicolon claims a balance a comma does not.

■ Revising

Ask which idea in a sentence is the main one, and check that it sits in the main clause. If the point is in a subordinate clause, the sentence is telling the reader to weight it less than you intend.

2 Practice

2.1 State what coordination and subordination illustrate. [2]

2.2 Explain how subordinating a main point argues against yourself. [2]

2.3 Punctuation conveys relationships.

(a) Give an example. [2]

(b) State the revision question. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Subordination illustrates [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** an imbalance or inequality between ideas
B a balance
C a rhyme
D a quotation

3.2 A clause placed in a subordinate position is marked as [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** less important
B more important
C equal
D unrelated

3.3 A student’s key claim sits in an “although” clause.

(a) State the problem. [1]

(b) Explain the fix. [2]
