Making texts cohere: further practice with cohesion.

In these four descriptions below of key concepts in politics you must choose between two or more cohesive elements – discourse markers or substitute pronouns – the expression(s) which can go in the parts (1)-(13) below. Sometimes more than one of the expressions provided is suitable.

You can check the answers below (highlighted in yellow).

|  |
| --- |
| **Authority** |
| Authority can most simply be defined as ‘legitimate power’. **(1) While / whereas / Despite** [power](http://www.palgrave.com/skills4study/subjectareas/politics/political.asp#Power#Power) is the ability to influence the behaviour of others, authority is the right to do so. Authority is therefore based on an acknowledged duty to obey (2) **as well as / rather than / regardless** on any form of coercion or manipulation. In this sense, authority is power cloaked in legitimacy or rightfulness. |
| **Governance** |
| Governance is a broader term than [government](http://www.palgrave.com/skills4study/subjectareas/politics/political.asp#Government#Government). (3) **Although / Despite / Even though** it still has no settled or agreed definition, it refers in its widest sense to the various ways through which social life is co-ordinated. Government can (4) **therefore / thus / however** be seen as one of the institutions involved in governance; it is possible to have ‘governance without government’ (Rhodes 1996). The principal modes of governance are markets, hierarchies and networks. The wider use of the term reflects a blurring of the state/society distinction, resulting from changes such as the development of new forms of public management, the growth of public-private partnerships, the increasing importance of policy networks, and the greater impact of both supernational and subnational organizations (‘multi-level governance’). (5) **Whereas / while / Conversely** some associate governance with a shift away from command and control mechanisms to a reliance on consultation and bargaining, (6) **others / those / some others** argue that it implies a preference for ‘less government’ and the free market. |
| **Government** |
| In its broadest sense, to govern means to rule or control others. Government can therefore be taken to include any mechanism through which ordered rule is maintained, **(7) his / its / their** central features being the ability to make collective decisions and the capacity to enforce them. A form of government can thus be identified in almost all social institutions: families, schools, businesses, trade unions and so on. **(8)** **Anyway / However / At the same time,**  ‘government’, as opposed to ‘ [governance](http://www.palgrave.com/skills4study/subjectareas/politics/political.asp#Governance#Governance) ’ is more commonly understood to refer to the formal and institutional processes **(9)** **that / which / who** operate at the national level to maintain public order and facilitate collective action. The core functions of government are thus to make law (legislation), implement law (execution) and interpret law (adjudication). In some cases, the political executive alone is referred to as ‘the government’, making **(10) him / it / her** equivalent to ‘the Administration’ in presidential systems. |
| **Power** |
| Power, in its broadest sense, is the ability to achieve a desired outcome, and it is sometimes referred to in terms of the ‘power to’ do something. **(11)** **These / This** includes everything from the ability to keep oneself alive to the ability of government to promote economic growth. In politics, however, power is usually thought of as a relationship: **(12)** **namely / that is / being** as the ability to influence the behaviour of others in a manner not of their choosing. It is referred to in terms of having ‘power over’ people. More narrowly, power may be associated with the ability to punish or reward, bringing it close to force or manipulation, in contrast to ‘influence’ **(13)** **which / that / who**. also encompasses rational persuasion. |
| Source: [*Key Concepts in Politics*](http://www.palgrave.com/catalogue/catalogue.asp?Title_Id=0333770951) by Andrew Heywood, Palgrave |

ANSWERS

|  |
| --- |
| **Authority** |
| Authority can most simply be defined as ‘legitimate power’. **(1) While / whereas / Despite** [power](http://www.palgrave.com/skills4study/subjectareas/politics/political.asp#Power#Power) is the ability to influence the behaviour of others, authority is the right to do so. Authority is therefore based on an acknowledged duty to obey (2) **as well as / rather than / regardless** on any form of coercion or manipulation. In this sense, authority is power cloaked in legitimacy or rightfulness. |
| **Governance** |
| Governance is a broader term than [government](http://www.palgrave.com/skills4study/subjectareas/politics/political.asp#Government#Government). (3) **Although / Despite / Even though** it still has no settled or agreed definition, it refers in its widest sense to the various ways through which social life is co-ordinated. Government can (4) **therefore / thus / however** be seen as one of the institutions involved in governance; it is possible to have ‘governance without government’ (Rhodes 1996). The principal modes of governance are markets, hierarchies and networks. The wider use of the term reflects a blurring of the state/society distinction, resulting from changes such as the development of new forms of public management, the growth of public-private partnerships, the increasing importance of policy networks, and the greater impact of both supernational and subnational organizations (‘multi-level governance’). (5) **Whereas / while / Conversely** some associate governance with a shift away from command and control mechanisms to a reliance on consultation and bargaining, (6) **others / those / some others** argue that it implies a preference for ‘less government’ and the free market. |
| **Government** |
| In its broadest sense, to govern means to rule or control others. Government can therefore be taken to include any mechanism through which ordered rule is maintained, **(7) his / its / their** central features being the ability to make collective decisions and the capacity to enforce them. A form of government can thus be identified in almost all social institutions: families, schools, businesses, trade unions and so on. **(8)** **Anyway / However / At the same time,**  ‘government’, as opposed to ‘ [governance](http://www.palgrave.com/skills4study/subjectareas/politics/political.asp#Governance#Governance) ’ is more commonly understood to refer to the formal and institutional processes **(9)** **that / which/ who** [here the relative pronoun introduces a defining relative clause so either which or that are possible) operate at the national level to maintain public order and facilitate collective action. The core functions of government are thus to make law (legislation), implement law (execution) and interpret law (adjudication). In some cases, the political executive alone is referred to as ‘the government’, making **(10) him / it [refers back to political executive]/ her** equivalent to ‘the Administration’ in presidential systems. |
| **Power** |
| Power, in its broadest sense, is the ability to achieve a desired outcome, and it is sometimes referred to in terms of the ‘power to’ do something. **(11)** **These / This [refers back to ‘power to do something’]** includes everything from the ability to keep oneself alive to the ability of government to promote economic growth. In politics, however, power is usually thought of as a relationship: **(12)** **namely / that is / being** as the ability to influence the behaviour of others in a manner not of their choosing. It is referred to in terms of having ‘power over’ people. More narrowly, power may be associated with the ability to punish or reward, bringing it close to force or manipulation, in contrast to ‘influence’ **(13)** **which / that / who** [non-defining relative clause so ‘that’ cannot go here] also encompasses rational persuasion. |
| Source: [*Key Concepts in Politics*](http://www.palgrave.com/catalogue/catalogue.asp?Title_Id=0333770951) by Andrew Heywood, Palgrave |