

Exercise walk-through

4.6

How plot orders events

AP English Literature and Composition

How Plot Orders Events

Some patterns in dramatic situations are so common that they are considered **archetypes**, and these archetypes carry associations readers bring with them.

Use archetypes carefully: recognising one is a starting point, and the interesting analysis is almost always where a text **departs** from the pattern it invoked.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what archetypes create for a reader.

[2]

2.2 State the CED's explicit exam note.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what archetypes create for a reader. [2]

2.1

- certain expectations for how the dramatic situations will progress and be resolved
-

2.2 State the CED's explicit exam note. [2]

2.2

- for the exam, students are not expected to identify or label archetypes

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Expectation matters more than the label.

(a) Explain why.

[2]

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2.3 Expectation matters more than the label.

(a) Explain why.

[2]

(a)

- the analysis concerns whether the text meets or refuses the reader's expectation, which a name does not describe

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Expectation matters more than the label.

(b) State what a text does when it breaks a familiar pattern.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Expectation matters more than the label.

(b) State what a text does when it breaks a familiar pattern.

[1]

(b)

- it produces an effect an analysis can discuss

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED says students are

[1]

☐

A required to label archetypes

B not expected to identify or label archetypes

C tested only on archetypes

D forbidden to notice patterns

3.2 The analytic material in an archetype is

[1]

☐

A its name

B the expectation it creates

C its origin

D its date

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED says students are

[1]

☐

A required to label archetypes

B not expected to identify or label archetypes

C tested only on archetypes

D forbidden to notice patterns

3.1 B

- the CED's own note

3.2 The analytic material in an archetype is

[1]

☐

A its name

B the expectation it creates

C its origin

D its date

3.2 B

- the expectation

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A story sets up a familiar pattern and refuses to complete it.

(a) State what the reader experiences.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A story sets up a familiar pattern and refuses to complete it.

(a) State what the reader experiences.

[1]

(a)

- an expectation raised and denied

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A story sets up a familiar pattern and refuses to complete it.

(b) Explain what an analysis should say.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A story sets up a familiar pattern and refuses to complete it.

(b) Explain what an analysis should say.

[2]

(b)

- name the expectation the text raised and what the refusal makes the reader see instead