

Exercise walk-through

Selecting relevant and sufficient evidence ■ 5.10

eXercise

You must be able to

- name the six purposes evidence serves
- state the conditions for effectiveness and sufficiency
- explain what counts as one piece of evidence in a poem
- state what 'recursive' permits

Method — Six purposes

Illustrate, clarify, exemplify, associate, amplify, or qualify.

Method — Conditions

Effective: commentary explains a logical relationship between evidence and claim.

Sufficient: quantity and quality provide apt support for the line of reasoning.

Method — One piece in a poem

A single word can be one piece of evidence, and a whole stanza can be one piece. What makes it one piece is that it supports one claim. Quoting four lines to use one word wastes the reader's attention.

Method — Recursive

An interpretation can emerge from analysing evidence and then forming a line of reasoning, or from forming a line of reasoning and then identifying evidence.
With a poem in front of you, the first order is usually the practical one.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State the conditions for effectiveness and sufficiency.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

effective when commentary explains a logical relationship between evidence and claim **B1**; sufficient when quantity and quality aptly support the line of reasoning **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain what counts as one piece of evidence in a poem.

Solution 2.2

Method: One piece in a poem

Worked steps

whatever supports one claim **B1**, which may be a single word or a whole stanza **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

The process is recursive.

- (a) State the two orders permitted.
- (b) State the fault in quoting four lines to use one word.

Solution 2.3

Method: One piece in a poem

Worked steps

(a) analysing evidence then forming a line of reasoning **B1**; forming a line of reasoning then identifying evidence **B1**. (b) it spends the reader's attention on words the essay does not use **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Sufficiency requires quantity and

A quality

B rhyme

C length

D repetition

Solution 3.1

A quality



B rhyme

C length

D repetition

Worked steps

A. quality.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

What makes a quotation one piece of evidence is that it

A supports one claim

B is one line

C is short

D rhymes

Solution 3.2

Method: One piece in a poem

A supports one claim



B is one line

C is short

D rhymes

Worked steps

A. it supports one claim.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

An essay quotes a whole stanza and comments on one adjective.

- (a) State the problem.
- (b) Explain the fix.

Solution 3.3

Method: One piece in a poem

Worked steps

(a) most of the quotation does no work (B1). (b) quote only the phrase containing the adjective (B1), or expand the commentary so the rest of the stanza earns its place (B1).