

# 1.7 Developing a paragraph with claim and evidence

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS claim 主张

## Objective

Build the skills to write a **claim** 主张 defended by evidence.

You must be able to:

- state what close reading enables a writer to do
- define a claim in the CED’s terms
- name the initial components of a literary paragraph
- distinguish a claim from an observation

## 1 Worked examples

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

■ Close reading

Writers read a text closely to identify details that, in combination, enable them to make and defend a claim about an aspect of the text. “In combination” — one detail rarely supports a claim.

■ A claim

A claim is a statement that requires defense with evidence from the text. If nothing could count as evidence for it, it is not a claim.

■ Two components

The initial components of a paragraph are the claim and textual evidence that defends the claim. Claim first, then evidence.

■ Claim and observation

“The narrator is a soldier” is an observation — it is simply true or false. “The narrator’s military habits of mind blunt his account of the funeral” is a claim: it needs defending.

## 2 Practice

2.1 Define a claim in the CED’s terms. [2]

2.2 Name the initial components of a literary paragraph. [2]

2.3 A claim is not an observation.

(a) State the difference. [2]

(b) State what “in combination” adds. [1]

## 3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A claim is a statement that requires [1]

- A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D
- A defense with evidence from the text

no support

a biography

a summary

3.2 The first component of a literary paragraph is [1]

- A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D
- the evidence

the claim

the conclusion

the title

**3.3** A student writes: “The poem contains three similes.”

(a) State whether this is a claim.

[1]

(b) Rewrite it as one.

[2]

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