

4.6 How plot orders events

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS archetypes 原型 • archetypal patterns 原型模式

Objective

Build the skills to explain **archetypal patterns** 原型模式.

You must be able to:

- state what an archetype is in the CED’s terms
- state what archetypes create for a reader
- state the CED’s explicit exam note
- explain why expectation matters more than the label

1 Worked examples

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

■ Archetypes

Some patterns in dramatic situations are so common that they are considered archetypes.

■ What they create

These archetypes create certain expectations for how the dramatic situations will progress and be resolved. The expectation is the analytic material.

■ The exam note

“For the exam, students are not expected to identify or label archetypes.” The CED says so explicitly, and it is worth reading carefully: recognising a pattern is useful, naming it is not required.

■ Expectation over label

What matters is what a reader expects and whether the text meets or refuses that expectation. A text that sets up a familiar pattern and breaks it has done something an analysis can discuss; the pattern’s name adds nothing.

2 Practice

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

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

2.3 Expectation matters more than the label.

(a) Explain why. [2]

(b) State what a text does when it breaks a familiar pattern. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The CED says students are [1]

- A

B

C

D

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

B

C

D

A its name

B the expectation it creates

C its origin

D its date

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

(a) State what the reader experiences.

[1]

(b) Explain what an analysis should say.

[2]
