

5.10 Selecting relevant and sufficient evidence

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

KEY WORDS poetic evidence 诗歌证据

Objective

Build the skills to select **poetic evidence** 诗歌证据.

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

1 Worked examples

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

■ Six purposes

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

■ Conditions

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

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

■ 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.

■ 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.

2 Practice

2.1 State the conditions for effectiveness and sufficiency. [2]

2.2 Explain what counts as one piece of evidence in a poem. [2]

2.3 The process is recursive.

(a) State the two orders permitted. [2]

(b) State the fault in quoting four lines to use one word. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Sufficiency requires quantity and [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A quality
B rhyme
C length
D repetition

3.2 What makes a quotation one piece of evidence is that it [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A supports one claim
B is one line
C is short
D rhymes

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

(a) State the problem.

[1]

(b) Explain the fix.

[2]
