

6.12 Selecting relevant and sufficient evidence

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS across a long text 全书取证

Objective

Build the skills to gather evidence **across a long text** 全书取证.

You must be able to:

- state the conditions for effectiveness and sufficiency
- explain what sufficiency means across a long text
- name the six purposes evidence serves
- explain the risk of drawing all evidence from one section

1 Worked examples

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

■ Conditions

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

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

■ Across a long text

A claim about a whole novel supported only from chapter one is not sufficient, however well explained. Sufficiency here includes range.

■ Six purposes

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

■ The one-section risk

Evidence clustered in one part of a text usually means the claim was formed there and never tested elsewhere. Deliberately looking for a counter-instance later in the book either strengthens the claim or corrects it.

2 Practice

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

2.2 Explain what sufficiency includes in a long text. [2]

2.3 Evidence from one section is a risk.

(a) State what it usually indicates. [2]

(b) State the remedy. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Sufficiency in a long-text essay also includes [1]

A	B
C	D

A range across the text

B length of quotation

C number of pages read

D the edition used

3.2 Looking for a counter-instance later in the book [1]

A	B
C	D

A either strengthens or corrects the claim

B always weakens the essay

C is forbidden

D replaces commentary

3.3 An essay on a 400-page novel quotes only from the first fifty pages.

(a) State which criterion is at risk. [1]

(b) Explain the fix. [2]
