

Exercise walk-through

The function of contrasts within a text ■ 2.3

eXercise

You must be able to

- name the sources through which contrast can be introduced
- state what contrasts result from
- state the three ways a shift may be signalled
- explain why a contrast needs both terms named

Method — Sources

Contrast can be introduced through **focus; tone; point of view; character, narrator or speaker perspective; dramatic situation or moment; settings or time; or imagery.**

Method — What produces them

Contrasts are the result of shifts or juxtapositions or both. A shift is a change over time in the text; a juxtaposition is a placing side by side.

Method — Signals

Shifts may be signalled by a word, a structural convention, or punctuation — and they may emphasise contrasts between particular segments of a text.

Method — Both terms

A contrast is between two things. An answer naming only the second half — “the tone becomes bitter” — has not said what it is bitter *against*.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Name four sources through which contrast can be introduced.

Solution 2.1

Method: Sources

Worked steps

any four of: focus; tone; point of view; character, narrator or speaker perspective; dramatic situation or moment; settings or time; imagery **B2**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State what contrasts result from and define each.

Solution 2.2

Method: What produces them

Worked steps

shifts or juxtapositions or both **B1**; a shift is a change over time in the text and a juxtaposition is a placing side by side **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 3 marks

A shift may be signalled three ways.

- (a) Name them.
- (b) State the error of naming only one term.

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

(a) a word; a structural convention; punctuation **B3**. (b) a contrast is between two things, so naming one leaves the contrast unstated **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

A juxtaposition is

A a change over time in the text

B a placing side by side

C a rhyme

D a metre

Solution 3.1

A a change over time in the text

B a placing side by side



C a rhyme

D a metre

Worked steps

B. side by side.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Shifts may be signalled by a word, punctuation or

A a structural convention

B the title

C the poet's name

D the page number

Solution 3.2

Method: Signals

A a structural convention



B the title

C the poet's name

D the page number

Worked steps

A. a structural convention.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A poem's tone changes at the word "but".

- (a) State what the word is doing.
- (b) Explain what an analysis must name besides the change.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) signalling a shift **B1**. (b) what the tone was before the shift **B1**, since the contrast is between the two states **B1**.