

Exercise walk-through

Selecting relevant and sufficient evidence ■ 7.14

eXercise

You must be able to

- state what evidence may require
- explain why revising is a strength rather than a failure
- state the conditions for effectiveness and sufficiency
- recognise when a claim must change

Method — The claim

Textual evidence may require revision to an interpretation and a line of reasoning if the evidence does not sufficiently support the initial interpretation and line of reasoning.

Method — Revision as strength

The CED builds revision into the process. An interpretation held against the evidence is not loyalty to a reading; it is a refusal to read.

Method — The conditions

Effective when commentary explains a logical relationship between evidence and claim; **sufficient** when quantity and quality aptly support the line of reasoning.

Method — When to change

If defending the claim requires ignoring a passage, quoting selectively, or explaining away what a character plainly does, the claim needs revising rather than better defending.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State what textual evidence may require.

Solution 2.1

Method: The claim

Worked steps

revision to an interpretation and a line of reasoning **B1** if the evidence does not sufficiently support them **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain why revising is a strength.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

the CED builds revision into the process **B1**, so an interpretation held against the evidence is a refusal to read rather than loyalty to a reading **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

Some signs indicate a claim must change.

- (a) Name two.
- (b) State the conditions for effectiveness and sufficiency.

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

(a) any two of: ignoring a passage; quoting selectively; explaining away what a character plainly does **B2**. (b) effective when commentary explains the logical relationship to the claim **B1**; sufficient when quantity and quality aptly support the line of reasoning **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Evidence may require revision when it does not

- A** sufficiently support the initial interpretation
- B** rhyme
- C** fill the page
- D** name the author

Solution 3.1

Method: The claim

A sufficiently support the initial interpretation



B rhyme

C fill the page

D name the author

Worked steps

A. insufficient support.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Holding an interpretation against the evidence is

- A** a refusal to read
- B** loyalty to a reading
- C** required
- D** sophisticated

Solution 3.2

Method: Revision as strength

A a refusal to read



B loyalty to a reading

C required

D sophisticated

Worked steps

A. a refusal to read.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

Defending a claim requires explaining away what a character plainly does.

- (a) State what this indicates.
- (b) Explain the correct response.

Solution 3.3

Method: When to change

Worked steps

(a) that the claim is not supported by the text **B1**. (b) revise the interpretation to one the evidence supports **B1** rather than defending the original more elaborately **B1**.