

## 5.10 Selecting relevant and sufficient evidence

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS poetic evidence 诗歌证据

### Objective

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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

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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

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

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

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**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]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

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**3.1** Sufficiency requires quantity and [1]

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

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

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

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

(a) State the problem. [1]

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(b) Explain the fix.

[2]

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## Solutions

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

**2.2** whatever supports one claim, which may be a single word or a whole stanza.

**2.3** (a) analysing evidence then forming a line of reasoning; forming a line of reasoning then identifying evidence. (b) it spends the reader's attention on words the essay does not use.

**3.1 A.** quality.

**3.2 A.** it supports one claim.

**3.3** (a) most of the quotation does no work. (b) quote only the phrase containing the adjective, or expand the commentary so the rest of the stanza earns its place.