

## 6.5 The function of a sequence of events

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

Total: 13 marks

KEY WORDS foreshadowing 伏笔

### Objective

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Build the skills to explain what **interrupted chronology** does 效果.

**You must be able to:**

- state the three effects the CED names
- distinguish anticipation from suspense
- explain how withheld information builds tension
- answer a function question about structure

### 1 Worked examples

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

#### ■ Three effects

Structures that interrupt chronology **can directly affect readers' experiences with a text by creating anticipation or suspense or building tension.**

#### ■ Anticipation and suspense

**Anticipation** is expecting something; **suspense** is expecting it and not knowing when or how. Foreshadowing typically creates the first, and a delayed revelation the second.

#### ■ Withheld information

Tension comes from a gap between what the reader knows and what they want to know. Interrupted chronology creates that gap deliberately.

#### ■ The answer's form

"By beginning at X rather than Y, the text makes the reader read the intervening chapters looking for Z." Name the structure, name the effect on the reader, and connect them.

## 2 Practice

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**2.1** State the three effects the CED names. [3]

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**2.2** Distinguish anticipation from suspense. [2]

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**2.3** Tension comes from a gap.

(a) State the gap. [2]

(b) Give the form of a function answer. [1]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

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**3.1** Interrupted chronology can create anticipation, suspense or [1]

- **A** build tension
- **B** shorten the text
- **C** change the genre
- **D** remove the narrator

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**3.2** Suspense differs from anticipation in that the reader also does not know [1]

- **A** when or how
- **B** the title
- **C** the author
- **D** the setting

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**3.3** A narrator mentions a locked room in chapter two and returns to it in chapter twenty.

(a) Name the effect. [1]

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(b) Explain how the delay produces it.

[2]

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## Solutions

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**2.1** creating anticipation; creating suspense; building tension.

**2.2** anticipation is expecting something; suspense is expecting it without knowing when or how.

**2.3** (a) between what the reader knows and what they want to know. (b) “by beginning at X rather than Y, the text makes the reader read the intervening chapters looking for Z”.

**3.1 A.** building tension.

**3.2 A.** when or how.

**3.3** (a) suspense, and tension across the intervening chapters. (b) the reader is told something matters without being told why, and every intervening chapter is read against that unanswered question.