

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box using your normal handwriting / Avant de répondre à une question, inscrivez son numéro à la main dans la case appropriée / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba a mano el número de pregunta en la casilla.

Example  
Ejemplo

27

2	7
---	---

Example  
Ejemplo

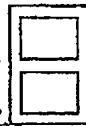
3

3
---

1

Materialism, a word which has consumed the lives of the young, has continued to spread like wildfire as we now obsess over the tangible happiness we find in our Guccipurses. The first text at hand, Text 1, is an extract from the novel, "The Great Gatsby" written by F. Scott Fitzgerald in 1922. Text 2, conversely, is an opinion paper published by "The Guardian" in 2013. Text 1, ~~being a~~ ~~not~~ attempts to fulfill the purpose of audience engagement and entertainment but the novel also serves as an expression of Fitzgerald's criticism of the rich ~~at~~ in 1920s New York. Text 2 on the other hand, has the goal of persuading the audience but similarly, criticises the social <sup>consumption patterns</sup> ~~mechanism~~ of our current generation. As the text is found under the "Money" section of the opinion column, it is most likely aimed towards the economically ~~active~~ and the text may almost serve as a warning for how <sup>their</sup> children and teens are being raised. Both texts explore the materialistic obsession of the young but take on different approaches to express criticism. Very nice clean thesis! Compelling intro.

Firstly, it is worth noting the spectrum of diction used across the two texts. Yet, the range in word choice is necessary as the different use in diction allows for



opposed

Why include this?

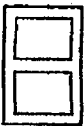
purpose, intent?



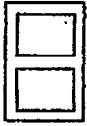
When young men began to wear new manners

the two texts to fulfill the different purposes of the texts. Text 1 is extracted from the scene when Daisy visits Gatsby's house for the first time, where the event is narrated by Nick who was accompanying the two. From Nick's perspective, the ~~text~~ diction used to describe Gatsby's home shows his ultimate awe. For an example, the passage commences with the ~~image~~ image of "period bedrooms swathed in rose and lavender silk and vivid with new flowers". The diction "swathed" and "silk" depicts a sense of surreal calm and softness in Gatsby's possessions while "vivid" and "new" also call for a perceived fashionableness which further stimulates audience awe. Furthermore, Fitzgerald contrasts Gatsby's room which he describes as "simple" and "dull" to the rest of the elaborate house. This is significant because it shows Nick's critique of Gatsby's rather mundaneness which seems out of place from the rest of his excessive possessions. In addition, the sequential listing of diction such as "sheer linen", "thick silk" and "fine elanel" to describe the supply of Gatsby's shirts is overwhelming both to Nick and the reader. Fitzgerald ~~technique~~ <sup>use of</sup> ~~of using words~~ like "sheer" "silk" and "fine" which connote to feelings of softness and femininity but stack them next to each other which contrastingly come off as aggressive and excessive. This may perhaps be the author's critique of the young rich and how they degrade the beauty of luxury goods by the excessive numbers they possess. Similarly, Text 2 criticizes the materialistic behavior of the young but use much harsher and almost crude diction to win the approval of

goal point of contrast



the audience. For an example, the article refers to ~~the~~ rich kids as "trashy" which goes without saying". Firstly, the word "trashy" already takes an offensive tone towards the young rich but the writer's choice of adding "which goes without saying" further belittles the young. Similar to Text 1, the writer lists: "cars, yachts, shoes, mansions, ..." in order to display the young's excessive obsessiveness with tangible goods. The writer continues to degrade and harshly accuse the behavior of the young by comparing them to their possessions. He describes the young as "dwarfed and dehumanised" by their possessions, ultimately implying that they are not worth the luxuries they possess. Therefore, although the two texts can be interpreted as "critical", the degree of accusational diction is different depending on the purpose of the texts. While Text 1 subtly expresses Fitzgerald's critique of materialism through Nick's point of view for audience engagement, Text 2 is much more evident with the critique as it incorporates harsher and bitter diction to persuade the audience. Excellent evaluation here!



Wow!



Stronger for sentence.



A second point to be discussed is the use of Pathos and Logos. Text 1 uses pathos to appeal to audience empathy while Text 2 incorporates logos to further persuade the audience. For Text 1, Fitzgerald focuses on Gatsby's behavior such as "he stared around at his possessions in a dazed way" which shows Gatsby's consumption by joy and wonder from Daisy's presence. The text also notes how "he nearly tumbled down a flight of stairs" which emphasizes how human

May does quote this.



C al

..... candidat : / Nombre del

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box using your normal handwriting / Avant de répondre à une question, inscrivez son numéro à la main dans la case appropriée / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba a mano el número de pregunta en la casilla.

Example  
Exemple  
Ejemplo

27

2	7
---	---

Example  
Exemple  
Ejemplo

3

3
---

evidence themselves. Therefore, the texts use

different approaches to pathos and

logos to appeal to their audiences.

*(The actual results of what? don't forget the pictures)*

Lastly, A significant difference in tone is

noticeable between the passages. ~~Text 1~~ Text 2 in the

blandest sense is negative, continuously using

negative diction to show the writer's accusation.

The writer even admits that the article is

"Perhaps projecting [his] prejudices" which skewers

how ~~the opinion~~ <sup>the article</sup> may have a quite personal <sup>It's an</sup> opinion.

connection. The writer also takes on a cynical column

tone through-out the text. For an example he

dictates that "If you have four Rollex's while another

has five, you are a Rollex short of contentment". The

dry humor of noting "Rollex" as a unit for

counting echoes a bitter tone of sarcasm <sup>Used as he</sup>

evidently judges the excessive consumption <sup>of</sup> ~~of the~~ Rich kids of Instagram". The syntax choice

involved in capitalizing again reinforces the

writer's cynical tone by creating a label for

the rich ~~that~~ young. Contrastingly, <sup>in Text 1,</sup> Fitzgerald

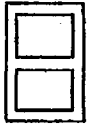
uses Nick's voice to criticize, the tone is

slightly more neutral than Text 2. However,

to achieve these purposes

to be C sentences

Why did you switch the ordering the texts all of a sudden?

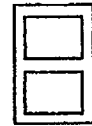


Ni 2

Nick's own awe with Gatsby's prosperity conflicts with Fitzgerald's critique, which results in the fluctuation of a positive and more critical tone. For an example the sentence: "garnished with a toilet set of pure dull gold" is filled with juxtaposition resulting from the conflicting opinions of Nick and Fitzgerald. ~~The word "garnished" holds a concern related to decorative language implying gorgonzola. However this is juxtaposed by the word "toilet set" which is anything but gorgeous.~~ Furthermore, the word "dull" is sandwiched between "pure" and "gold" which almost ~~seems~~ seems as though Fitzgerald is trying to squeeze his ~~own~~ criticism through Nick's <sup>own sort of</sup> amazement. Therefore, the two texts explore different tone to express their concern and opinions regarding materialism.

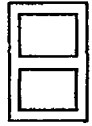


In conclusion, ~~the~~ although the two texts critically view the ~~text~~ theme of materialistic behavior <sup>in young adults</sup>, the writers take different approaches to achieve different goals. Text 1 ~~appeals~~ <sup>uses</sup> parox through descriptive diction and a fluctuating tone to <sup>provoke</sup> ~~appeal~~ audience empathy and to subtly criticize the rich. Text 2 contrastingly uses harsh diction and a cynical tone as well as appealing logos to persuade the audience. ~~The text written in 1922,~~ <sup>another written almost a century later</sup> ~~shows it~~ is amusing how one text written in 1922, and another text written almost a century later still



comment on the <sup>excessive greed for</sup> ~~same~~ happiness

Use the  
Sampling  
Theory  
Hypothesis  
Sure use!



now sort of  
costs or  
more  
of explanation

found in money. Perhaps money has been, and still will be the stimulating variable of human greed.