

## Summary

Your essay is coming along well! You are good and articulate in identifying the techniques related to change that are present in the texts you discuss.

However, there is one section of the question you will need to think about more. It asks “How has *your* understanding changed.....”. You are able to identify the literary techniques that are pointed to in the second half of the question, but you will need to think a little bit more about how those techniques come together to shape your own understanding of change.

## Structure

Your introduction is good so far, as is your conclusion. They are doing most of the work that they need to, but you’ll need to expand a little bit, especially in the introduction where it seems you are missing a thesis statement.

A good thesis statement is clear. It is the argument you want to make, boiled down into a sentence or two. What also makes a thesis statement a good one, is when it is backed up and argued by the body of your essay. You need to make very clear what your thesis statement is. You discuss that there are positive and negative consequences of change, which is a good start for a thesis statement.

Here is a useful guide for how to construct an introduction:

**QUESTION** - Explain what the question is asking you to do. This may involve defining the terms of the question, or explaining a quote or statement. In very simple essays this may not be needed.

**ANSWER** - Outline your answer to the question - your central argument or thesis statement, the position you are going to prove in the essay.

**ARGUMENT** - Briefly outline the way you are going to prove your argument

The PEEL system is also very instructive for forming paragraphs. Here is a brief outline of how to construct a paragraph using the PEEL system.

**STATEMENT** - A topic sentence or brief statement outlining the central point of the paragraph.

**EXPLANATION** - An elaboration of the topic sentence, explaining it in more detail.

**EVIDENCE** - Provide information supporting the statement, with discussion of the evidence.

**LINK** - Explain how this point answers the question, or addresses your central thesis.

Now, assuming that your thesis statement is something about there being both positive and negative consequences of change, you will need to pick out the best examples that prove your point in the texts, explain and provide evidence, and then very explicitly link your discussion back to your thesis statement. This final ‘linking’ is what your body is missing the most. You are able to very clearly outline and identify some techniques, but you’ll need to tie them together more clearly to an argument that you want to make.

### Language Choice

Great! You have tone that is wholly appropriate for an essay, however, make sure that you are clear on the definition of words that you use. Check any that you are unsure of before you hand your essay in. I've highlighted a couple of examples ("Alternation" is a culprit here).

### Development of Ideas

Great so far! Your idea development will be helped greatly by thinking more about your thesis statement.

### Grammar and Spelling

Some simple mistakes with spelling and grammar have crept into your writing - this is very common! I've identified a few in your work. Make sure you leave enough time for a good proof read or two before you hand it in.

How has **your** understanding of the consequences of change been shaped by techniques used by various composers?

Change is an outcome of internal and external obstructions which are conquered through experience and knowledge leading to an **alternation** [incorrect word here] in self, world, or perspective. **Change occurs in stages commencing from initiation, implementation and institutionalism respectively.** Ultimately, both positive and negative consequences of change been shaped by visual and literary techniques used by various composers in their texts including "Pleasantville" by Gary Ross, "Then and now" by Oodgeroo Noonuccal and "The Door" by Miroslav Holub. [Expand on this more to make a strong thesis statement]

In the visual text "Pleasantville" Gary Ross depicts a change in world. The use of monochrome colours in "Pleasantville" symbolise the uniformity of traditional values and morals in society. This world is juxtaposed to modern society where it is portrayed as a dystopia "decrease in jobs when you graduate" emphasising the need for change. [Good opening sentence] Further in the film, the initiation of change is evident as the TV remote falling foreshadows an upcoming change through the use of close up shot and slow motion. The main characters, David and Jennifer are then warped into the utopian society where colour is lost. Implementation is portrayed through the rebellious acts of David and Jennifer altering society's fixed routine which is unfavoured by society. This is reflected through the use of high angle to undermine the implementation of change. Hence, the real world is reflected through the discrimination and mistreatment of "coloured" citizens. This situation is conquered in the court room scene where monochrome and coloured people are juxtaposed. When David proves that "you can't stop something that is inside you", this consequence transitioned citizens into a spectrum of colours through the use of establishing shot to symbolise the acceptance of change, as citizens find authenticity and break out of the "social norms." In this **alternation** [incorrect word here], the close up shot of David and his mother is used to depict their relief from distress, conveying David's change in perspective. **Jennifer's change in perspective is also evident as she has transitioned from being a stereotypical rebellious teenager to a responsible woman. This is highlighted through her decision to stay in "Pleasantville" and attend college.** [Great discussion, but you'll need a linking statement here]

Similarly in "The Door", Miroslav Holub exhibits a change in perspective through the use of an imperative tone to effectively reinforce the demand for change. Hence, the repetition of "Go and open the door" furthermore conveys the idea of risk taking and discovering new opportunities and possibilities which reinforces the constant initiation of change. Different views and perspectives are implemented in the poem through symbolism "A tree or a wood". This highlights both positive and negative consequences of change. Again, through symbolisation "the fog" represents the lack clarity in the outcomes of implementing change and reassures that the hardships "will clear". This response persuades readers to take opportunities irrespective of the consequences. An imploring and demanding tone is used to highlight the lack of action towards taking risks and opportunities "Go and open the door", reinforcing the need to implement change. However, in the text "the door" the responder accepts the suggestions passively through the change in perspective and tone from imperative to pleading "Go and open the door at least". The persona reinforces the idea of taking

advantage of opportunities through the use of metaphor “The Door” representing the entrance to a change in perspective irrespective of negative or positive consequences.

However, in “Then and now”, Oodgeroo Noonuccal conveys the industrialisation period. At this time Australia was colonised the British. The stolen generation is evident in the text as “dark children” where taken away from their parents. This use of imagery portrays a dystopia through hyperbole “shattered by rushing car” to portray the disruptive movement of cars. Initiation is implemented as the persona is detached from reality. The use of imagery reveals the negative consequences of change through distinguishing the past from the present “In my dreams I hear my tribe”, depicting the persona’s reflection of the changed society. Personification is implemented to highlight the destructive impact of industrialisation as the “factory belches” smoke. This act darkens the environment foreshadowing a dystopia. The alienation of the persona in society is amplified through the use of irony “alone in the teeming town” as she is culturally discriminated from “white” society. This portrays the persona’s fixed values of the previous society as the resistance and disapproval of change is evident through the use of repetition “one time”. However, the persona comes to a realisation and accepts the present situation, shown through the repetition of “now”. The use of irony “Better when I had nothing” displays the personas strong resistance to the change in world. This amplifies the negative consequences of change through the perspective of a woman impacted by a change in worlds.

Ultimately, both positive and negative consequences of change been shaped by visual and literary techniques used by various composers. This demonstrates outcome of internal and external obstructions which are conquered through experience and knowledge leading to an alternation in self, world, or perspective.