1. The music replaces the sound of people speaking to each other in public places.

The music is used to provide some encouragement when you are shopping or eating.

2. The word choice of "thrust" has connotations of being forceful. This creates a negative impression as it suggests that shoppers suffer from being having awful music forced upon us when we go and shop.
The word choice of "victim" has connotations of being subjected to a violent crime. This creates a negative impression as it suggests that we have to suffer a great deal of pain as a result of the music played in shoes.

The word choice of "policed" has connotations of being watched by figures of authority. This creates a negative impression as it suggests that the music is constantly watching our every move — and possibly, waiting on us to do something out of line.
The word choice of "deadly"
has connotations of something
being harmful and lethal.
This suggests that the music
would make us consider
our lives, and that the
music would make us feel
under threat.

The personification of "society-
policed by this sound" creates
a negative impression as it
suggests that the music
has control over the actions
of people who are alive
today. This makes us think that
we may be afraid of
the music.
3. Our ancestors used music as a means of celebration which you either appreciated in the audience, or helped to play in the act.

4. The use of a list: "record player... iPod" This shows the many
different ways in which the writer thinks that modern music, and our relationship with it, has been destroyed. This criticises it as it suggests that we are able to access it too easily.

The metaphor is "It follows you about". This criticises our relationship with modern music nowadays as it suggests that no matter how hard we try, we cannot escape the music which is constantly lingering.
The repetition of "no longer" criticises our modern relationship with music as it suggests that we simply don't have a creative art which is based around sound which is intricate and exciting — we have essentially lost music to computerisation.

The metaphor: "it is a carpet of sound" creates a negative impression of a modern relationship with music as it shows that music is now used as a way of hiding things in.
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<td>society, similar to how a</td>
<td>carpet covers the floorboards of a house.</td>
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5. By beginning the paragraph with the word "And", this suggests that the writer is going to elaborate his argument on why he is angry about music being played in public spaces.

The word choice of "polluting" has connotations of damaging the planet. This suggests that he is frustrated as, just like the earth cannot escape the damage...
Done by humans, we cannot escape the pollution by the music we are forced to listen to.

The use of two rhetorical questions: "What kind of noise levels?"

This shows that the writer is frustrated as he knows that the managers in restaurants would be disgusted if you asked them to turn the music off. This makes out that he knows that to ask for this, it is like
Going ahead with the unmentionable.

The word choice of "maddeningly" has connotations of anger, fury and rage. This suggests that the writer is extremely angry over the fact that people haven't made a law about forcing you to listen to the awful music.

6. The parenthesis of "at every moment of the day and night", shows the damaging effect of music as it suggests that we cannot free ourselves from
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<td>it - act - no point are</td>
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<td>we able to get a break.</td>
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The onomatopoeic "boom" suggests a negative effect of Murder as it suggests that we become suddenly aware of it and that we lose our train of thought as a result.

The word choice of "addiction" has connotations of being reliant on something. This attitude conveys the damaging impact of Murder as it shows that we can get to the
point where it is overused and that we are unable to live without it.

7. These lines act as a link in the passage. In lines 1 - 41, the writer discusses the negative impacts of Muzac, but in lines 44 to 55, the writer goes on to discuss how we can make amendments to our listening habits. This works as "Is there a remedy?" creates a link to how he was trying to find an escape: "...far worse... pollution"
that poisons not the body but the soul." He also links forward in the passage by using: "But you can prise it open" as a way of developing a link to: "The first step... commodity of silence."

8. The use of a comma at the end of line 50: "communication" helps to create an inspirational tone as it shows that he is going on to suggest that we'll soon realise the importance of music as a form of communication.
The use of a list:
- at... politics " creates an
  inspirational tone as it
suggest that we are able
appreciate them, so we
must be able to appreciate
music as well - it's just
going to take longer
for us to realise it.

The word choice of
"gradually" has connotations
of slowness. This suggests
that we may take time
to realise the value of
music, but eventually, we
will appreciate it in
its full value.
The word choice of "tradition" has connotations of historical value. This suggests that we will soon be able to appreciate music in the same way our ancestors did. This is inspirational as it shows that we will eventually understand the value which music had many years ago.

9. Both passages agree that mood is very poor quality, and, therefore, an urge to listen to. Passage one says: "The worst form of
Music ... repertoire or standard effects. This shows that he knows that the music is puerile to endure and that he finds it is awful.

Passage two says that muzak is "piped sonic sewage." This shows that he thinks muzak is horrific and that it is extremely disgusting to listen to.

Both agree that muzak ruins the 'art' of silence.

Passage one says that "ambient sound is not human conversation but the
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Music dragged into the air by speakers. This shows that the writer fears that the music is destroying the nice sound of people enjoying themselves.

Passage two says:

"particularly dreadful muzak... stood on my chair and detained them." This shows that the writer would rather enjoy the peacefulness of breakfast rather than be swallowed whole by muzak.

Both passages agree that muzak is everywhere nowadays. It is central to life.
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<td><strong>in public.</strong> Passage one</td>
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<td>says: &quot;In almost all... sound of music.&quot; Passage two</td>
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<tr>
<td>says: &quot;Doesn't seem to be at hotels the length or the land... piped sonic savage.&quot; Both of these show that no matter what, we cannot get away from music.</td>
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