

	<u>Refer to paragraph 1</u>	
1.1	People go to an event and listen to music through earphones, not played out loud by a DJ.	(2)
1.2	He/she would see a whole bunch of people just dancing to nothing.	(1)
	<u>Refer to paragraph 2</u>	
1.3	In 2005 there was only one frequency (1) upon which to listen to a specific type/genre of music (1). This is a limitation as not everyone may like that particular kind of music (1)	(3)
	<u>Refer to paragraph 4</u>	
1.4	It is the title of a film.	(1)
	<u>Refer to paragraph 5</u>	
1.5	Minimize noise pollution and disturbance to the local wildlife.	(2)
	<u>Refer to paragraph 6</u>	
1.6	It is an idea or creation of a specific person.	(1)
1.7	The screen allowed for festival goers to watch late night World Cup football and music videos.	(2)
	<u>Refer to paragraphs 1 and 7</u>	
1.8	A silent disco: participants listen to a specific type of music through headphones. The music is emitted through a radio transmitter. It is generally at a singular location. Mobile clubbing: takes place in an unconventional location and participants bring themselves their own portable music device, such as an MP3 player, to listen to their own type of music.	(3)
	<u>Refer to paragraph 7</u>	
1.9	“unconventional”	(1)
1.10	“temporary clubbing areas”	(1)
1.11	mass-emails, word-of-mouth or social networking websites	(3)
	<u>Refer to paragraph 8</u>	
1.12	They all took place in a train station.	(1)
1.13	MD: A lot of the UK public uses the train service to get to and from work and having a dance troupe in the way will inhibit that./dancers could take up space for actual commuters./it could also be dangerous having dancers dancing close	(2)

	to the railway as this could cause injuries which could delay the train service.	
	<u>Refer to paragraph 9</u>	
1.13	MD: The large number of members (4000) could cause a stampede-type situation or general unease. The dancers could end up fighting with each other or the civilians causing damage or other unrest.	(2)

Question 2

Quotation	Own words
1. 'watching your favourite television show could be hazardous to your health'	Watching TV can be bad for your health.
2. '89% of advertisements that teenagers see are promoting products high in fat, sugar and sodium'	The majority of adverts promote unhealthy food.
3. 'Food advertisements can affect how you eat without you realising it'	Adverts affect our eating.
4. 'That is where the danger lies...children eating a snack ... advertisements.'	Children inadvertently eat more snacks during and after food adverts while watching TV.
5. 'Advertisements push supersized meals, promising better value for bigger portions'	Adverts promote large portion sizes of unhealthy food for cheap prices.
6. 'Over the years, portion sizes ... has grown a great deal'	People are now eating bigger meals than before.
7. 'Over time, mega-meals ... health'	Mega-meals cause unhealthy weight gain.
8. 'To burn off ... half.'	The jump in calorie intake means that in today's world a person would need to do more exercise to burn it off, compared to former times.
9. 'We know teens ... themselves.'	Fast food cannot be avoided entirely but we need to teach teens how to make good food choices.

Sample paragraph:

Watching TV can be bad for your health as many adverts promote unhealthy foods. Adverts affect our eating as children eat more snacks during or after food adverts. Adverts promote larger, cheaper meals and so people are now eating more than before causing unhealthy weight gain. The jump in calories means that today a person must do more exercise to burn them off compared to a few years ago. Fast food cannot be avoided, but we need to teach teens how to make good food choices. (86 words)

Question 3

3.1	Uncaring/unsympathetic. “Big whoop” Whatever” Learners should link the emotion to the text for full marks.	(2)
3.2.1	Panicked	(1)
3.2.3	Garfield realises that John’s injury has a direct effect on his life. His tins of cat food will not be able to be opened as John’s “finger that operates the can opener” is also injured.	(2)

3.3	onomatopoeia	(1)
3.3	Excited. He has a big smile, his hands are up in the air.	(2)
3.4	Afraid. The dog is hiding under the bed.	(2)
3.5	Animals are afraid of fireworks (1/2). We must consider their welfare, or ban fireworks as animals suffer. (1/2)	(1)
3.6	To warn people to be sensible when using fireworks/to warn people against the dangers of fireworks.	(1)
3.5	If you are silly and careless when experimenting with fireworks it could cost you.	(2)
3.7	Yes. The image indicates the harm fireworks could cause. The image shows that if you are not careful when using fireworks, you could lose fingers.	(2)
4.1	United States	(1)
4.2	“don’t” – omission	(2)
4.3	ellipses	(1)
4.4	Do not use glow sticks. Don’t use glow sticks.	(1)

4.5	Souza told Parade.com THAT is WAS harder to make blue. It WAS all about balancing heat and the chemical compositions.	(2)
4.6	a) apostrophe of possession b) comma c) dash d) hyphen	(4)

4.7	Fireworks are so mesmerising.	(1)
4.8	a) conjunction b) verb c) adjective d) common noun e) pronoun f) adverb	(6)
4.9	safe	(1)
4.10	Very, tremendously, hugely etc.	(1)