Question 1 a)(i) One change in the song lyric is that of the place which once used to bear trees, has been paved and put in a parking lot. To see trees, the people now have to attend a museum as they are so rare, which is hypocritical of themse les for removing them in the first place. The environment has changed into a concrete forest. (ii) Repetition of "... you don't know what you got, till it's gone." is used. This feature is used to continually press the idea on to the responder and to make them dwell on their own experiences. Another feature is the use of second person - "you". This is used to involve the responder and personalise the text. The responden is again forced to devell on the ideas put forward as it affects them also. b) A major feature of this artists work is the use of Irony. He swaps what is occurring in everyday life -

The irong gives the cartoon a comical and humerous mood which engages the reader. The cartoonist is presenting the way in which we need to change the practices we need to adopt to make the world a better place. He uses text to add to the effect of the irony and is a focus point which draws the responder in. C) The poet shows change in the natural world through the use of alliteration and the sibilant 's' sound. eq. "... sets you to stir, surface ... " This feature is used to slow the pace of the poem and to highlight the slow

process of transformation of the cicada. Alliferation "sounds of summer" is used to create a hot, summery mood throughout the poem. Bescriptive language "the curved beak of the ibis" shows how the evolution of the cicada has helped it in the world - beginning to be less persued by predators. The words "brown vibration" refers to the summer and signals the change in spason for the cicada to become seen.



d) The website represents the advances in technology which has altered the Inuit way of life. The subject of the internet in the websites article is clearly placed on the same medium as the topic - internet. statistics are used to show the majors changes that have occured since the Inuits adopted the internet - " In 1999... 600,000 square miles north and west ... " This displays that Inuit people are becoming more advanced in everyday life. Quotation ("They're adapted faster than any hids we've seen") is also used to highlight their newfound technology. This gives real life examples of how well the luvit have changed in daily traditions. Emotive words such as "disasterous" are used to present the impact that the change has had on some greas of life - loss of traditions.

e) For Past, Present, Future - the two texts I would choose would be text one and text form. I have chosen tent one because it shows the way that we have changed over time and the way that we



are destroying the things preciaus tous - our environment. The text is easy to understand and contains a variety of features of language which represent the change. The repetition used in the text is used to continually persuade the responder of the ideas being presented. It shows the past - the trees and environment, the present- erecting parking lots and other developments, as well as the Future - what we need to do, such as leave the animals like the birds and the bees as they are and take the sacrifice of eating spotted apples. The exclamation after the "Please!" highlights this idea. 1 chose text four too, because it too like text one, displays past, present and future. The past is displayed through the aaymulation of images "hunt caribon, mush oven, seals and wholes ... " This shows the traditions of the Invit people and leads into the present and future and the way in which they have changed. The present is highlighted by statistics and quotations and effectively

shows the way that life has changed due to Kuhnology. The Future is shown through them being able to tell the south what the north is all about. Both texts show the transformation of their contexts over time. They are suitable for their audience, as young people hold the key to- q brighter fiture.