

The city sings

Name: _____

Date: _____

Exercise 2 Page 137 Track 42 Points 7

Effects include:

- the long sentences make the writing flow like a s---; it gives a mu----- rhythm reflecting the theme of the text
- it bombards the r----r with olfactory, --ral and ---ual images
- the shorter sentences focus -- the importance of listening and command the r----r.

Exercise 3 Page 137 Track 42 Points 14

The s----- *loose drains clack-clacking like -----s* continues the musical theme -- comparing the drain lids tapping -- the instrument castanets. This gives the impression of a sharp rhythmic t-- as the loose d---- lids are lifted --- lowered -- the wind.

The simile, *And all the alarms . . . crying their needs to the night like babies waawaa-ing* is more comic, as the com-----son makes the unpleasant and shrill sound -- electronic a----s as persistent and annoying as a b---'s consistent ---ing. The use of *waawaa-ing* adds a ---g- song tone to the writing.

Exercise 4 Page 137 Track 42 Points 19

- The city is described -- night -- a busy, vibrant place ---- never stops.
- The city has its own distinct smell: *fanning out the ---- and the ----- of shops and cafes and offices . . . long -----s layered ---- each other.*
- The city is noisy: *the ---- of traffic . . . a constant ----- of sound, rupturing the ---- night air with drills . . . fizzing hiss of fl-----s . . . rock ----s calling out rhythms, ----s, calling for help . . . crying their ----s to the night, sung s----s.*
- The writer uses the extended me----- of the city as a song. There are also s-----s, onomatopoeia, al-----n, lists and cont---ts used to heighten the effects and create sounds.

Total points 40/