

Name **Model**

Inquiry Path

What are the effects of on-line music piracy on music and the music industry?

CLAIM: Music piracy increases people's access to music, but not necessarily their appreciation of it.

Point 1 Free, unlimited music increases access

A Supporting Evidence

"From 2004 through 2009 alone, approximately 30 billion songs were illegally downloaded on file-sharing networks."

(Reference: Source #4)

B Supporting Evidence

"As the internet had been restricted commercially for 5 years, many had discovered the internet's potential as an information and file sharing network and public perception began to accept a shift to digital storage of information not just on local area networks seen through 1980's corporations but on a personal level."

This marked the removal of geographical restriction on distribution of recorded music: you did not need to go to your local store to collect your favourite record any more but online stores were simply inadequate."

(Reference: Source #2)

C Supporting Evidence

"an Internet without at least some amount of piracy is an Internet that lacks some portion of the freedom it currently enjoys: the more piracy is obliterated, the more locked-down the Internet will become."

(Reference: Source #3)

D Supporting Evidence

"Enter the Internet. Suddenly, world-wide "distribution" of audio recordings - which had formerly required an infrastructure of pressing plants, trucks, ships, planes, warehouses, retail shops, accountants, lawyers, and more - became instantly available to everyone at the push of a button."

(Reference: Source #9)

Point 2 More music does not mean more appreciation

A Supporting Evidence

"But I have learned that "accessing" music and actually listening to it are two different things. Free downloading has created a kind of collector or hoarder who is unique to the digital age ... Gigabytes and gigabytes of meaningless data. These same students invariably report that they have actually listened to all the music they paid for."

(Reference: Source #9)

B Supporting Evidence

"The panel debated whether having poor quality mp3 audio as such a dominant digital format could in fact be 'teaching' younger listeners not to care about fidelity at all."

(Reference: Source #7)

C Supporting Evidence

"in the latest issue of Science, Salimpoor, now a neuroscientist at McGill University in Montreal, reports, along with several colleagues, that music triggers activity in the nucleus accumbens, the same brain structure that releases the "pleasure chemical" dopamine during sex and eating (and, on a darker note, drives addictive behavior as well)."

(Reference: Source #1 (option 1))

D Supporting Evidence

"It is unclear, for example, how many people currently consuming content illegally would be customers if they did not have other access."

(Reference: Source #3)