

Candidate 1 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1:	there were plentiful almond trees	
	and the air was fresh, pleasant	
	country air.	
	Past these orchards, an array of	
	fruits and nuts grow.	
	Further on into the valley,	
	there are a vast number of	
	dairy cows which produce a	
	colossal sum of money annual	
	annually.	
	2: 'deeply disturbing place' is an	
	effective use of word choice	
	because it suggests the way of	
	farming in the valley is	
	shocking in comparison to what	
	we know in Britain and that	
	some of the processes are	
	disgusting, exploitative and	
	ethically wrong and that we	

should be worried about seeing this kind of farming here.

'no birds, no butterflies; no beetles or shrubs' is an effective use of a list because it implies any form of natural wild-life has been wiped out completely and the land has been so processed that nature can not thrive there anymore.

3 - The word 'grotesquely' is an effective use of word choice in making clear her disapproval as it has connotations of something vile, or disgusting. This is referring to the cows being treated in such an awful manner, which ~~she~~ she is disgusted by.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'selective breeding, artificial diets and growth hormones' is an effective use of a list because it conveys how unnatural and forced the cows' short lives are. It also suggests the writer feels the cows are exploited, and not given the correct nutrients/diets they need.• the word 'crammed' suggests the cows are given no freedom to move, explore or get any fresh air or space.	
4	The lines 17-19 perform as a link. 'Could the British countryside... answer is yes' links forward to when the writer is discussing the likelihood	

of intensive farming reaching Britain. 'Wave of intensification from America' links back to when the writer is discussing ^{features of} intensive farming in America.

5 The UK food secretary has been attempting to encourage people to purchase locally sourced produce. The decision to purchase less food from abroad would lessen the demand on local farmers to produce cheaper food in a vast, unsustainable volume. This would be more positive for the environment, as people would buy British grown fruit and veg, subject to seasonality, but most importantly, British meat.

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	<p>However, it became evident that people have become developed a dependancy on low-cost meat, which are is imported from elsewhere.</p>	
	<p>This meat is of a much lower quality.</p>	
6.	<p>'talked to people on the front-line' is an effective use of a metaphor. Here, the farms are being compared to the front-line of a war zone. This is powerful as it suggests that intensive farming is run with military precision and organisation with little scope for environmental damage or sacrifice.</p>	
	<p>'I also talked to neighbours - people experiencing the side effects'</p>	

is an effective use of parenthesis as it shows us that even those who are not involved in intensive farming, still feel its negative impact on the community as a whole.

7. Central valley farming is the most disgusting and disturbing it gets. It provides a hellish or outrageous picture of things to come in areas of the UK, provided these methods go unregulated. The pollution caused by these farms resembles that of a city. Although population density is low, the air can be more toxic than ^{main} cities like Los Angeles get on particularly

bad days.

8. The final paragraph is a very effective ~~ending~~ conclusion to the passage as a whole. It sums up the main ~~the~~ idea of the ~~the~~ passage - that intensive farming will inevitably take place in Britain. The writer actually suggests that it is already underway in Britain, and animals are more and more often being crammed into barns rather than being allowed to live in fields.

9. Both passages agree that ^{consumers} the ~~public~~, generally support or agree with this type of farming for cheaper produce.

Passage 1 says 'we have become addicted to cheap meat, fish and dairy products'. In agreement, Audrey Eyrton writes in passage 2 'this new policy of cheap meat, eggs and cheese ... was completely in tune with the national mood.'

• Passages 1 and 2 both agree that intensive farming dramatically reduces the life span of animals.

Isabel Oakeshott writes in passage 1 'as for cows ... ten-to-fifteen years less than their natural life span!'

The writer agrees with this

in passage 2 when they state 'farm animals now ~~are~~ have ^{less than} half of their pre-war life-span.'

In addition, both passages agree that intensive farming has led to the loss of natural ~~and~~ wildlife.

In passage 1, the writer states 'no birds, no butterflies, no beetles or shrews'

In agreement, the writer in passage 2 says 'intensive farming has caused the loss of hedgerows and wildlife sustained by that habitat.'