Candidate 2 evidence

1. Central Valley contains many trees and a wide variety of fruit and nuts, this brings a pleasant view and scent to the air. The dairy industry also brings billions in wealth to the area.

2. The writer says that it is a “deeply disturbing place” which suggests that there is something wrong and possibly even something macabre. The alliteration in “deeply disturbing” is used to emphasize the magnitude of the unatural feeling that there is. The writer’s use of sentence structure in repeating “no” shows how there is so much missing from the landscapes, how it is empty of many forms of life. This gain is emphasized in “not a single blade of grass” where the writer puts the strain on “single”, showing how devoid it is. This also strikes the reader as odd, there are acres of fields, why is there no grass? This the writer uses to give a negative impression of the valley.
She uses the word "cramped" to describe how the cows are being treated, this suggests that they are uncomfortable and squeezed in together, as tightly as they can be. This shows her disapproval because she does not believe that the cows should be treated this way. She also uses sentence structure in the list of "...stand around listlessly waiting to be fed, milked, or injected with antibiotics..." to show her disapproval. The fact that the cows do nothing at all themselves, they are being fed and milked and injected highlights how little they are able to do. Furthermore, the list only comprising of these things, none of which involve much movement or effort, shows how dull and lifeless the cows existence are. The writer also uses the word "grotesquely" which suggests that she finds this how the cows are being treated to be grotesque in itself.

4. She uses these lines as a turning point to transition into talking about British farming and its future. She
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5. The UK government want people to buy more local produce instead of getting it from around the world. They want to do this so that British farmers are not forced to start becoming ‘super farms’ like in California. They want the public to buy local to care for the environment and so that they can be healthy. On the other hand, all that the consumers want is inexpensive produce and they do not care where it come from. They also do not care that the meat
and other places it’s bad for them, all that they want is a lot of cheap food.

6. The imagery in “dirty secret” suggest that she believes these industrial farms are ‘under’ both physically and through dirty dealings and such. It also suggests that the truth is being kept from us, so that we keep on buying the produce. She also uses the image “factory farms” to show that she thinks these “farms are just churning out cheap produce of a low quality and as it is in factories, it is all about the money. It also suggests that these farms produce a lot of pollution. She also uses the extended list in the line “Many heal stories... linked to pollution.” to emphasize the amount of damage to people who are not even involved in the industry, how it is damaging the world and wildlife around them.

7. The writer explains that it produces more pollution the farms make as much or more pollution
than large cities: she uses this to show just how damaging the farms are. She also says that they produce a massive amount of waste that damages the environment; it also creates a disgusting smell that pervades throughout the air. This is clearly a horrific image and highlights how unpleasant these places are.

She also describes the farms as being nothing but dirt, stone, and metal, showing how bland and unnatural it is. It also highlights that these places are destroying the area around them and are leaving nothing left.

8. It is effective because it summarizes her argument that she has posed throughout the rest of the passage. It also brings about a sense of finality in the passage and the topic being discussed, that these farms here in Britain are doomed to have the intensive farms. It also continues and furthers the idea of these farms being secretive and sneaky by showing how they are creeping into society unnoticed, which leaves us with a bad thought for our future.
| Q | Products which Areas of agreement are underlined.  
|   | Intensive farming produces unhealthy meat:  
|   | Isabel - explains that the food that is produced  
|   | by these farms is full of fat and that the meat itself  
|   | is limp and empty. The animals are also being killed with unhealthy food.*  
|   | Audrey - intensively produced meat has a higher fat  
|   | content and argues that this has caused people to start  
|   | getting more healthy conditions as a result of eating the meat  
|   | * which is transferred into their meat.  
| Factory farming is growing in the UK:  
| Isabel - says that industrial farming is creeping in to  
| the UK and proposals for giant farms have already been  
| put forward and farms are starting to move indoors.  
| Audrey - talks about how 'normal' farms have been  
| replaced and farms have been progressively getting bigger  
| and more and more are popping up due to demand.  
| Animals in & intensive farms are kept in terrible conditions:  
| Isabel - says animals are "cramped" together in these
super dairies and that their diet is all artificial.

Furthermore they get very little physical activity throughout their lives.

Audrey talks about the vast numbers of animals being kept indoors and how more and more animals are being kept into the same amount of space. Also talks about the poor food quality and how it damaged the animals.