



**GCSE**

4942/01

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
FOUNDATION TIER  
UNIT 2**



A.M. THURSDAY, 5 June 2014

1 hour 45 minutes

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource Material for use with Section A.  
A 12 page answer book.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.  
Answer **all** questions in Section A and B.  
Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.  
You are advised to spend your time as follows:  
Section A - about 15 minutes reading  
              - about 45 minutes answering the questions  
Section B - about 10 minutes planning  
              - about 35 minutes writing

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Section A (Reading): 30 marks.  
Section B (Writing): 30 marks.  
The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

**SECTION A: 30 marks**

Answer **all** the following questions.

On the opposite page is an internet article: 'We must not ignore the plight of our farmers', by Rowena Davies.

The **separate Resource Material for use with Section A** is a leaflet, 'Save the Badger'.

Both texts are about badger culls. A cull is the killing of animals in order to control their numbers.

**Read the internet article, 'We must not ignore the plight of our farmers' on the opposite page.**

- A1.** (a) List **three** examples of the way Dave has been affected by badgers. [3]
- (b) Give **one** piece of evidence that shows the problem with TB in cattle has become worse over the years. [1]
- (c) According to Dave, why has the problem with badgers got worse? [1]
- A2.** Apart from the problems caused by badgers, farming is still a hard and difficult job. List **five** details that show farming is both hard and difficult. [5]

**Now read the 'Save the Badger' leaflet in the separate Resource Material.**

- A3.** The 'Save the Badger' leaflet tries to persuade readers to join the campaign against the badger cull. How does the leaflet do this? [10]

**You will now need to use both texts to answer the following question.**

- A4.** Compare what the two texts say about:
- vaccinating badgers and cattle against TB;
  - what scientists say about how to reduce the spread of TB.
- [10]

*In your answer you must make it clear which texts you are referring to.*

## **We must not ignore the plight of our farmers**

*Rowena Davies reports on one farmer's struggle to cope.*

'Dave' is not his real name. He's too scared to tell me that in case his family farm becomes a target for animal rights activists, just because he agrees with the government's plan to cull badgers as a way of stopping the spread of tuberculosis (TB), a serious disease, in cattle. He's been a farmer in Devon for over fifty years. His family works an exhausting fourteen hours a day, seven days a week, to look after their dairy herd of 1,000 cows, nursing them through birth and hand feeding them when they're sick.

When Dave started farming fifty years ago, he used to shoot badgers, and none of his cows suffered from TB. When badgers became a protected species he stopped shooting them. Now there are badgers on his land and regular cases of TB in his herd. This picture has been repeated at a national level. TB is now devastating herds of cattle across the countryside. In 1998, fewer than 6,000 cows were killed because they had TB. In 2011, the figure rose to 34,000.

To deal with the huge number of cattle being infected with TB, the government is planning to allow farmers to shoot badgers. It believes that badgers are responsible for spreading this devastating infection that is killing cattle and driving farmers out of business.

Science is very much on the side of culling badgers, because TB was under control in the 1970s and 1980s and has only become a problem since 1992 when it was made illegal to kill badgers. Since then the badger population has grown considerably and TB in cows has increased dramatically.

"Farmers don't want to kill all badgers, just those that have TB," says Dave. "It's only when their numbers get out of control that they start causing infections. Because they have no natural predators, it's up to us to keep the numbers down or they take over."

Working so closely with infected animals meant that Dave's son-in-law came down with TB himself. His family stood by as he lay in bed rapidly losing weight and coughing, but they still want to keep going. "My family want to carry on farming," says Dave, "They love it and their children love it. It's in our blood."

Animal rights groups and charities say that the answer is vaccines. But there is no suitable vaccine for cows. The National Farmers Union says vaccinating badgers is incredibly difficult because to be effective each badger has to be caught in a cage and needs to be vaccinated once every year for four years. This makes it a very expensive operation.

It's difficult to explain how difficult life in the countryside already is. Back in Devon, one of Dave's neighbours has recently gone out of business. The price of milk paid to farmers has been slashed by 4p a litre this year, and supermarkets now sell milk at barely the cost of production. It's been too wet to graze the cows outside, so feed supplies have been used up and the increased price of grain is hitting farmers hard. Britain has lost 40 per cent of its dairy farms over the last ten years and TB is increasing that percentage every year. Something has to be done.

**Rowena Davies**

**SECTION B: 30 marks**

*In this section you will be assessed for the quality of your writing skills.*

*Half of the marks are awarded for content and organisation; half of the marks are awarded for sentence structure, punctuation and spelling.*

*Think about the purpose and audience for your writing.*

*You should aim to write about 350-500 words.*

**B1.** Your school wants to raise money for charity.

You have the chance to speak in an assembly to persuade the school to support a charity of your choice. You could consider charities such as Oxfam, Children in Need or Save the Badger, but you may have an idea of your own.

You might consider:

- information about the charity;
- why it is a good charity to support;
- some ideas about how to raise the money;
- why students should get involved.

**Write what you would say.**

[30]

*The space below can be used to plan your work.*



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**Resource Material for use with Section A**

# Save the Badger



Save the Badger campaigns against culling, trapping, snaring, baiting or any other form of persecution of badgers.

On 13<sup>th</sup> January 2010, the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) announced it had given the final go-ahead for a cull of badgers in two areas in Wales – we use the word ‘cull’ but **slaughter** might have been a more accurate word to describe their plan. We firmly believe that culling badgers will **not** solve the problem of TB in cattle. Scientific studies have shown that culling would be of little help in reducing the disease, and could actually make things worse in some areas.

Save the Badger was set up to campaign against this attack on badgers. After a long, hard campaign and donations from the public we challenged WAG’s decision in court – we were extremely relieved that on 13<sup>th</sup> July 2011 the cull was finally halted.

However, new threats and new challenges emerge almost daily. Sadly, the UK government has announced that it now plans to cull badgers in two areas of England. It has indicated that after this initial slaughter it then intends to extend its cull to other parts of England. We also realise that in Wales, even now, there are still groups determined to blame badgers for disease in cattle, even though nearly every scientist involved in this work, and many farmers too, are convinced that even if we could exterminate every badger in Britain, it would not get rid of TB in cows.

*“The evidence is that a badger cull on a huge scale will not solve cattle farmers’ problems. The feeling is that something must be done but the evidence shows killing badgers is not the answer.” – Sir David Attenborough*



Badgers are protected by law and as was proved in the courts in Wales, there is no clear evidence that killing badgers would substantially reduce TB in cattle. For example, there was a cull in Ireland but TB remains a major problem and they are now trying vaccination. There are no badgers on the island of Anglesey but they have TB. There has been no cull in Scotland but they are free from TB. Scientists have expressed concerns that whole populations of healthy, uninfected badgers could be completely wiped out.

Save the Badger and other organisations such as the RSPCA are sympathetic to farmers and we are as concerned about cows as we are about badgers. We strongly believe the vaccination of badgers, increased levels of testing and stricter controls on the movement of cattle are more effective ways of getting rid of TB in cattle for good.

Save the Badger had hoped that the lessons learned from the planned cull in Wales would have made further legal action unnecessary. To ensure the long-term welfare and conservation of badgers we must do a lot more than rely on expensive legal challenges. After all, if this is our main strategy, then one day the money might dry up, or a legal challenge may be lost, and badgers will have to bear the awful consequences. We need better education and more public awareness. We need to listen more to farmers’ concerns, since the vast majority of badgers live on their farm land. We also need more co-operation between all the organisations that care about the welfare of badgers.

The public gives money willingly because it cares deeply and passionately about our wildlife. Please make your voice heard. If you want to know what you can do to help in the campaign against the badger cull in England, please contact us. We must unite together to fight this cruelty.



**SAY NO TO KILLING BADGERS!**