

**English B – Standard level – Paper 1**  
**Anglais B – Niveau moyen – Épreuve 1**  
**Inglés B – Nivel medio – Prueba 1**

Thursday 2 November 2017 (afternoon)

Jeudi 2 novembre 2017 (après-midi)

Jueves 2 de noviembre de 2017 (tarde)

1 h 30 m

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**Text booklet – Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this booklet until instructed to do so.
- This booklet contains all of the texts required for paper 1.
- Answer the questions in the question and answer booklet provided.

**Livret de textes – Instructions destinées aux candidats**

- N'ouvrez pas ce livret avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- Ce livret contient tous les textes nécessaires à l'épreuve 1.
- Répondez à toutes les questions dans le livret de questions et réponses fourni.

**Cuaderno de textos – Instrucciones para los alumnos**

- No abra este cuaderno hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Este cuaderno contiene todos los textos para la prueba 1.
- Conteste todas las preguntas en el cuaderno de preguntas y respuestas.

**Text A**

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**Text B**

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**Turn over / Tournez la page / Véase al dorso**

Text C

# Environmental Effects of Factory Farming

❶ [ - X - ]

We New Zealanders are proud of our clean, green image. But our waterways, land and reputation are under threat from factory farming. Any kind of farming can cause environmental damage, but factory farming especially has a negative impact on the natural environment.



❷ [ - 19 - ]

Overcrowded factory farms overwhelm local ecosystems, leading to the decrease of natural resources. The need to grow large amounts of high-energy feed leads to increasing deforestation and soil erosion; and the pollution of water, soil and air in the vicinity by agrochemicals and manure is already a huge concern.

❸ [ - 20 - ]

Animal waste can be a big problem – just one individual cow produces 15 times more than a human! Of course all farmed animals produce waste, but in overcrowded factory farms the problem is multiplied. The daily pile-up of excrement can lead to major environmental problems. Some farmers use large ponds or lagoons to hold waste, which can overflow into waterways. This seeps into ground water and eventually rivers, which could cause waterborne diseases if it is consumed.

❹ **Factory farming is counterproductive.**

Raising animals for food is already [ - X - ] inefficient, because while animals eat large quantities of grain, soybeans, oats and corn, they produce [ - 26 - ] small amounts of meat, dairy products, or eggs in return. For example, it takes 10 kg of grain to produce 1 kg of meat. In a factory farming system this effect is intensified. The modern meat industry also wastes a [ - 27 - ] unsustainable quantity of water. Furthermore, the worst offenders are the indoor meat production factory farms which [ - 28 - ] consume water supplies.

❺ [ - 21 - ]

The more traditional farms in New Zealand are turned into animal food factories, the weaker our "clean, green, 100% pure" image will become. To maintain and develop our image we need to become world leaders, not further expand factory farming. There is a more sustainable future for New Zealand, which will give us a competitive edge with increasingly receptive international consumers.

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Text D

# Teen science duo finds that some people work better when they have digital “distractions”

Not everyone is actually distracted by electronics and social media. In fact, some individuals may get more done when their work atmosphere is full of beeps and buzzes.

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Headphones in, Twitter open, cell phones at the ready — that’s how many people, especially teens and young adults, get their work done these days. But while this so-called multitasking may strike many as dawdling in disguise, research by a pair of high school seniors in Oregon says that’s not always the case.

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The research of Sarayu Caulfield and Alexandra Ulmer, which they’ve worked on as part of their school curriculum for the past four years, got them invited to speak at the annual conference of the American Academy of Pediatrics this past weekend.

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In their study, 400 adolescents were placed in one of two rooms and were tasked with completing basic tests. The first was free of distractions, but the second set of participants were required to listen to music. They were also told they could do anything they wanted on their phones and computers, and that they should expect an e-mail and quickly answer it. Unsurprisingly, most people did better in the room where they were allowed to focus on just the testing. But about 15% of those tested — those who classified themselves as frequently multitasking — actually did better when they had e-mail and music to focus on as well.

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Caulfield and Ulmer wanted to understand why some people seem adapted to this high-frequency attention switching. They believed that some adolescent brains may be developing differently to cope with all the new stimuli of the digital world.

Their findings can’t actually tell us anything about brain development yet, but they highlight just how little we know about the human brain — and how our modern experiences are shaping it.

Text: Adapted from Rachel Feltman, [www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com) (2014)  
Image: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Young\\_people\\_texting\\_on\\_smartphones\\_using\\_thumbs.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Young_people_texting_on_smartphones_using_thumbs.JPG), by Tomwsulcer