

Matching Headings to Paragraphs - Task 2

A) In the United States, genetically modified (GM) corn has been a staple of agricultural production for decades, with many farmers opting for this variety due to its resistance to pests and tolerance to herbicides. As a result, nearly 90% of the corn grown in the U.S. is genetically modified. While the technology has increased crop yields, critics argue that it has also contributed to a reduction in biodiversity and the development of superweeds that are resistant to conventional herbicides.

B) Many farmers in developing countries have begun to adopt GM corn to combat food scarcity and improve their livelihoods. In regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, GM corn has shown promise in reducing crop losses caused by pests such as the fall armyworm. However, concerns remain over the long-term environmental impact and the potential dependency on multinational corporations that hold the patents for these GM seeds.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below:

C) Recent studies conducted in Canada have raised alarms over the potential health risks of GM corn. Although GM crops undergo rigorous safety assessments before they are approved for human consumption, some scientists believe that the long-term effects on human health are not fully understood. These concerns have led to calls for stricter labeling laws, allowing consumers to make more informed decisions about the food they purchase.

1. Public skepticism about GM corn in China
2. Economic challenges faced by small-scale farmers
3. Health concerns regarding GM corn consumption
4. Environmental benefits and risks of GM corn
5. Mexico's stance on GM corn and biodiversity preservation
6. Adoption of GM corn in the United States
7. GM corn in Sub-Saharan Africa
8. European resistance to GM corn cultivation
9. Scientific studies on GM corn in Brazil

D) Mexico, the birthplace of corn, has been at the center of the debate over GM corn. Many traditional farmers and indigenous groups argue that the introduction of GM corn threatens the rich biodiversity of native corn varieties that have been cultivated for centuries. In 2020, the Mexican government announced a ban on GM corn imports, citing (raise, voice, bring up) concerns over the preservation of these ancient crops as well as public health and environmental issues.

E) The European Union (EU) remains cautious about the cultivation and sale of GM corn. In most EU countries, GM crops are banned, and public opinion strongly opposes their use. This stance is supported by the Green parties and environmental organizations that argue GM corn could have unknown long-term effects on ecosystems. However, some scientists in the region believe that with proper regulation, GM corn could help meet the EU's agricultural demands in a more sustainable way.

F) Despite the benefits touted by GM corn advocates, the issue of economic inequality has been a major point of contention. Small-scale farmers, particularly in countries where patents on GM seeds are strictly enforced, often struggle to afford the high cost of these modified seeds. Moreover, these farmers are required to repurchase new seeds each planting season, which contrasts with the traditional practice of saving seeds from one harvest to the next.

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G)China, one of the largest consumers of corn globally, has recently made strides in developing its own GM corn varieties. This move is seen as an effort to reduce reliance on imports and increase food security. However, public skepticism remains high, with many consumers questioning the safety and ethics of genetically modifying staple crops like corn. Government campaigns promoting GM corn as a solution to the country's food production challenges have met with mixed reactions.

H)In recent years, several independent studies have been conducted to assess the environmental impact of GM corn. One such study from Brazil suggests that GM corn, when managed properly, could reduce the need for harmful pesticides and herbicides. (If we managed it properly ,) This reduction would have positive effects on local wildlife and soil health. However, researchers caution (uyarmak= warn) that these benefits are contingent on (are dependent on= rely,depend,rest,draw upon/ on) responsible farming practices and continuous monitoring of environmental effects.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below:

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7. GM corn in Sub-Saharan Africa
8. European resistance to GM corn cultivation
9. ~~Scientific studies on GM corn in Brazil~~

Answer Key:

A) Correct answer: 6. Adoption of GM corn in the United States

B) Correct answer: 7. GM corn in Sub-Saharan Africa

C) Correct answer: 3. Health concerns regarding GM corn consumption

D) Correct answer: 5. Mexico's stance on GM corn and biodiversity preservation

E) Correct answer: 8. European resistance to GM corn cultivation

F) Correct answer: 2. Economic challenges faced by small-scale farmers

G) Correct answer: 1. Public skepticism about GM corn in China

H) Correct answer: 4. Environmental benefits and risks of GM corn

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