**Text D**, written from the perspective of a ‘coffee farmer in Costa Rica’ and a ‘member of the Fairtrade consortium’ appears to be very positive about **the effects of Fairtrade and workers.** The positive effects of Fairtrade on farmers and workers can be seen in descriptions such as “prices are stable, and we receive a guaranteed amount for our coffee”. The effects of Fairtrade sound positive in terms of offering a sense of security as suggested by “stable” while the word “guaranteed amount” also sounds very positive as it suggests that farmers are never undersold.

**Text D** continues the positive tone when the writer talks about the effects on “education, environmental protection…and improving the processing plant”. This gives the reader the impression that the future for farmers, workers and their families is very bright in terms of “kids can stay in school” , “they might all .. go to university” and “they can decide what they want in life”.

Additionally, the **Text D** tells us the positive effects of Fairtrade in terms of the community since Fairtrade is “open to everyone” and this “benefits the wider community”. Overall **in Text D** the writer is very positive about the effects, even towards **the end** of the article saying – in an upbeat tone - he can “defend” himself and his people and that the “difference” is there is “a future in front of us”.

**By contrast,** **Text E** seems to have **a very different** perspective about the ‘effects’ of Fairtrade and makes us question whether there really are as many positive effects as we have been led to believe in Text D. Written from the point of view of someone who has researched people “turning their backs on Fairtrade”, this obviously is **quite different** to Text D in tone.

Text E **is different to** D because it is written in a more negative tone as it tells us why people are “choosing not to join” Fairtrade. **Unlike** Text D, Text E makes us question whether there are only positive effects to farmers and workers, **suggesting instead** some negative effects: “Fairtrade doesn’t pay enough…Workshop paid…nearly twice as much as Fairtrade”. Furthermore, Text E, **by contrast** to D claims “Fairtrade doesn’t provide farmers with any greater guarantee of future income”.

Not only is Text E making us question the ‘future’, and the effects of Fairtrade, but it seems **– in contrast to** D, negative in tone as it tells us “there are doubts about the effectiveness of Fairtrade in getting a good deal for workers”. **Unlike** the upbeat tone in D, this sounds negative and quite critical about the effects on farmers and workers.

On the other hand, there do appear to be **some similarities** between **both** texts about Fairtrade in general. **Both** texts are “committed to fairtrade” and **both agree** that “the system guarantees prices for producers and money for social projects”. **However,** Text E sounds more critical about the effects, saying “they can’t ensure that those who receive payments spread the benefits”.