STUDENT TEST BOOKLET

READING SECTION (40 questions)

Passage 1: The Four Pillars of Food Security

The concept of food security is a complex one, with multiple dimensions that must be considered to ensure that all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. The most widely accepted framework for understanding food security is based on four key pillars: availability, access, utilization, and stability. This framework, first articulated at the 1996 World Food Summit, provides a comprehensive lens through which to analyze and address the challenges of feeding a growing global population.

The first pillar, **availability**, refers to the physical supply of food. This is the most basic component of food security, as it is impossible for people to be food secure if there is simply not enough food to go around. Food availability is determined by a combination of factors, including domestic production, international trade, and food aid. A country's agricultural productivity, its ability to import food from other countries, and the effectiveness of its food distribution systems all play a role in ensuring that there is a sufficient quantity of food available for its population. However, the mere presence of food in a country does not guarantee that everyone will have access to it.

This brings us to the second pillar, **access**, which encompasses both physical and economic access to food. Even if a country has an adequate supply of food, individuals and households may still be food insecure if they are unable to obtain it. Economic access is determined by factors such as income, employment, and food prices. If food is too expensive, or if people do not have the financial resources to purchase it, they will not be able to meet their dietary needs. Physical access, on the other hand, is related to the infrastructure and logistics of food distribution. In remote or conflict-affected areas, for example, people may have difficulty accessing markets or receiving food aid, even if it is available elsewhere in the country.

The third pillar, **utilization**, refers to the way in which the body is able to make use of the nutrients in food. This is a more nuanced aspect of food security, as it goes beyond simply having enough food to eat. Proper utilization of food requires a diverse diet that provides a range of essential nutrients, as well as access to clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. If people are consuming a diet that is high in calories but low in micronutrients, they may still suffer from malnutrition, even if they are not technically hungry. Similarly, if people are sick or have a disease that prevents them from properly absorbing nutrients, their food security will be compromised.

Finally, the fourth pillar, **stability**, refers to the ability to maintain food security over time. This means that people should not have to live in fear of losing their access to food due to sudden shocks or cyclical events. These shocks can be caused by a variety of factors, including natural disasters, economic crises, and political instability. For example, a drought or flood can decimate crops and lead to a sudden drop in food availability. A sharp increase in food prices can make it impossible for poor households to afford food. And a conflict or civil war can disrupt food production and distribution systems, leading to widespread food insecurity. To ensure stability, it is essential to build resilient food systems that are able to withstand these shocks and to have social safety nets in place to protect the most vulnerable members of society.

In conclusion, food security is a multifaceted issue that requires a holistic approach. By addressing all four pillars of availability, access, utilization, and stability, we can work towards a world where everyone has the ability to live a healthy and productive life.

Questions 1-13

Questions 1-6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet, write

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
- **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this*

1. The concept of food security was first defined in 1996.
2. Food availability is the only factor that determines food security.
3. Economic access to food is more important than physical access.

4. A person can be malnourished even if they eat a lot of food.
5. Natural disasters are the only cause of food instability.
6. Social safety nets are a key component of food stability.

Questions 7-10

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet.

1. Which of the following is NOT a factor in food availability? A. Domestic production B. International trade C. Food prices D. Food aid
2. What is the main idea of the third paragraph? A. Food security is only about having enough food. B. Economic access to food is the most important pillar. C. People can be food insecure even if food is available. D. Physical access to food is only a problem in remote areas.
3. Which of the following is an example of a shock that can affect food stability? A. A good harvest B. A decrease in food prices C. A political election D. A sudden drought
4. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage? A. To argue that food security is an unsolvable problem. B. To provide a comprehensive overview of the concept of food security. C. To criticize the 1996 World Food Summit. D. To focus on the challenges of food security in developing countries.

Questions 11-13

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.

Food security is a complex issue with four main pillars. The first, **11** _____, refers to the physical supply of food. The second, access, is about both economic and physical means to obtain food. The third, utilization, is about how the body uses the **12** _____ in food. The final pillar, stability, is about maintaining food security over time and withstanding **13** _____ such as natural disasters or economic crises.

Passage 2: The Global Food Security Challenge

A

The world faces a daunting challenge in the 21st century: how to ensure that a growing global population, projected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050, has access to a safe, nutritious, and sufficient supply of food. This challenge is compounded by a host of interconnected factors, including climate change, conflict, economic inequality, and environmental degradation. Addressing the issue of food security requires a multifaceted approach that tackles these root causes and promotes sustainable and resilient food systems.

B

Climate change is perhaps the most significant threat to global food security. Rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, are having a devastating impact on agricultural production around the world. In many regions, traditional farming practices are no longer viable, and farmers are struggling to adapt to the new and unpredictable climatic conditions. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has warned that for every degree of warming, global wheat yields are projected to decline by 6%, and maize yields by 7.4%.

C

Conflict and political instability are also major drivers of food insecurity. War and civil unrest disrupt food production and distribution systems, displace populations, and destroy infrastructure. In conflict-affected areas, people are often forced to flee their homes and abandon their farms, leading to a collapse in local food production. Furthermore, humanitarian access to conflict zones is often restricted, making it difficult to deliver food aid to those who need it most. According to the World Food Programme, conflict is the primary driver of hunger for 85 million people in 22 countries.

D

Economic inequality plays a crucial role in determining who has access to food and who does not. Even in countries where there is an abundance of food, millions of people go hungry because they simply cannot afford to buy it. The poorest and most marginalized members of society are often the most vulnerable to food insecurity, as

they have limited access to land, credit, and other resources. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated this problem, with millions of people losing their jobs and livelihoods, and being pushed into poverty and hunger.

E

Environmental degradation is another significant challenge to food security. Decades of unsustainable agricultural practices, such as deforestation, overgrazing, and the overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, have led to soil erosion, water scarcity, and a loss of biodiversity. These trends are undermining the long-term productivity of our food systems and making them more vulnerable to shocks. It is estimated that 52% of the world's agricultural land is moderately or severely affected by soil degradation.

F

Addressing the global food security challenge will require a concerted effort from governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector. This includes investing in climate-resilient agriculture, promoting sustainable land and water management practices, and strengthening social safety nets to protect the most vulnerable. It also means addressing the root causes of conflict and inequality, and working to create a more just and equitable world. The future of our planet and its people depends on our ability to rise to this challenge.

Questions 14-26

Questions 14-19

The reading passage has six paragraphs, A-F.

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

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i. The impact of war on food supplies ii. The challenge of feeding the world iii. The role of technology in agriculture iv. The devastating effects of climate change v. The problem of food waste vi. The link between poverty and hunger vii. The importance of sustainable farming viii. The future of food

1. Paragraph A

2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C
4. Paragraph D
5. Paragraph E
6. Paragraph F

Questions 20-23

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.

1. What is the main idea of the passage? A. Climate change is the only threat to food security. B. Food security is a complex problem with many interconnected causes. C. Technology is the key to solving the world's food problems. D. The world is running out of food.

2. According to the passage, what is the primary driver of hunger for 85 million people? A. Climate change B. Economic inequality C. Conflict D. Environmental degradation

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause of environmental degradation? A. Deforestation B. Overgrazing C. Genetically modified crops D. Overuse of chemical fertilizers

4. What is the author's tone in the final paragraph? A. Pessimistic B. Optimistic C. Urgent D. Neutral

Questions 24-26

Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

1. The global population is projected to reach 9.7 billion by _____.
2. For every degree of warming, global wheat yields are projected to decline by _____.

3. It is estimated that 52% of the world's agricultural land is affected by _____.

Passage 3: Innovating for a Food-Secure Future

As the global community grapples with the monumental task of feeding a burgeoning population in the face of climate change and resource scarcity, innovation has emerged as a critical component of the solution. From high-tech farming techniques to novel approaches to reducing food waste, a wave of ingenuity is sweeping across the agricultural landscape, offering hope for a more food-secure future. While no single innovation can be a panacea, a combination of these approaches holds the potential to revolutionize the way we produce, distribute, and consume food.

One of the most promising areas of innovation is precision agriculture, which leverages technology to optimize crop yields and reduce waste. By using GPS, sensors, and data analytics, farmers can tailor their inputs, such as water, fertilizer, and pesticides, to the specific needs of each plant. This not only increases efficiency and productivity but also minimizes the environmental impact of farming. For example, precision irrigation systems can reduce water consumption by up to 50%, a crucial advantage in water-scarce regions. Similarly, targeted pesticide application can reduce chemical runoff and protect biodiversity.

Another exciting development is the rise of vertical farming, which involves growing crops in vertically stacked layers, often in controlled indoor environments. This method of farming offers a number of advantages over traditional agriculture. Because the environment is controlled, crops can be grown year-round, regardless of the weather outside. Vertical farms also use significantly less land and water than conventional farms, and because they can be located in urban areas, they can reduce transportation costs and provide fresh, local produce to city dwellers. However, the high energy costs associated with lighting and climate control remain a significant challenge for the widespread adoption of this technology.

Genetic modification (GM) is another tool that has the potential to enhance food security, though it remains a subject of considerable debate. Proponents of GM technology argue that it can be used to develop crops that are more resistant to pests, diseases, and drought, as well as crops that are more nutritious. For example, Golden Rice, a genetically modified variety of rice that is rich in beta-carotene, has the potential to prevent vitamin A deficiency in millions of children around the world. However, critics raise concerns about the potential long-term health and

environmental impacts of GM crops, and many countries have strict regulations on their cultivation and sale.

In addition to these technological innovations, there is also a growing movement to address the issue of food waste. It is estimated that one-third of all food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted each year, a staggering amount that could feed billions of people. Efforts to reduce food waste are taking place at all stages of the food supply chain, from farm to fork. These include improving harvesting and storage techniques, redistributing surplus food to those in need, and raising consumer awareness about the importance of reducing household food waste. By tackling this issue, we can make our food systems more efficient and sustainable, and ensure that the food we produce reaches those who need it most.

Ultimately, creating a food-secure future will require a multi-pronged approach that embraces innovation in all its forms. By combining the power of technology with a commitment to sustainability and social equity, we can build a food system that is resilient, productive, and able to nourish a growing world population for generations to come.

Questions 27-40

Questions 27-32

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the reading passage?

In boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet, write

- **YES** if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
- **NO** if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
- **NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

1. Innovation is the only way to solve the world's food security problems.
2. Precision agriculture is more environmentally friendly than traditional farming.
3. Vertical farming is a perfect solution with no downsides.
4. The author believes that Golden Rice is a valuable tool for fighting malnutrition.
5. The author is against the use of genetically modified crops.
6. Reducing food waste is just as important as increasing food production.

Questions 33-36

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.

1. What is the main advantage of precision agriculture? A. It is less expensive than traditional farming. B. It allows farmers to use more fertilizer. C. It optimizes the use of resources. D. It can only be used in developed countries.

2. What is a major challenge for vertical farming? A. Lack of space B. High energy consumption C. Inability to grow a variety of crops D. Limited demand for locally grown produce

3. Why is Golden Rice a significant innovation? A. It is resistant to all pests and diseases. B. It can be grown in any climate. C. It is a good source of vitamin A. D. It is cheaper to produce than other types of rice.

4. What is the main purpose of the passage? A. To provide a critical analysis of different agricultural innovations. B. To argue for the widespread adoption of a single technology. C. To give an overview of various innovative approaches to food security. D. To warn about the dangers of technological solutions.

Questions 37-40

Complete the notes below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

Innovations in Food Security

- **Precision Agriculture:**
  - Uses technology like GPS and **37** _____ to optimize crop yields.
  - Reduces water consumption and the use of chemicals.
- **Vertical Farming:**
  - Grows crops in stacked layers in a **38** _____.
  - Saves land and water, but has high energy costs.
- **Genetic Modification:**
  - Can create crops resistant to pests and **39** _____.

    - Remains controversial due to health and environmental concerns.
- **Reducing Food Waste:**
    - One-third of all food produced is lost or wasted.
    - Efforts include improving storage and raising **40** _____.

LISTENING SECTION (40 questions)

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Community Garden Application Form

Name:	**Sarah 1 _____**
Address:	14, **2** _____ Road, Newtown
Postcode:	**3** _____
Email:	sarah.g@email.com
Phone:	07700 900 **4** _____
Reason for applying:	
To grow own vegetables and get more **5** _____	
Previous gardening experience:	
Has a **6** _____ with some flowers and herbs	
Plot size preference:	
7 _____ plot (10 square metres)	
Availability:	
Weekends and **8** _____ evenings	
How did you hear about us?	
Saw a **9** _____ in the local library	
Annual fee:	
£ **10** _____	

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-15

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

1. The speaker says that the ‘Urban Harvest’ project A. is a new initiative. B. has been running for five years. C. is a government-funded program.

2. The main goal of the ‘Urban Harvest’ project is to A. make cities more beautiful. B. provide jobs for unemployed people. C. increase access to fresh, healthy food.

3. The project currently has gardens in A. parks and schools. B. rooftops and balconies. C. all of the above.

4. The speaker is most proud of the project's A. educational programs. B. community-building aspect. C. environmental benefits.

5. The project is looking for volunteers to help with A. gardening and harvesting. B. marketing and fundraising. C. both A and B.

Questions 16-20

What does the speaker say about the following activities?

Write the correct letter, A, B or C, next to questions 16-20.

Activities

1. Composting workshops
2. Children's gardening club
3. Cooking classes
4. Seed swap events
5. Annual harvest festival

Comments

A. Held monthly B. A new activity this year C. Very popular with the community

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

1. What is the main topic of the discussion? A. The impact of food waste on the environment. B. The role of supermarkets in food security. C. The challenges of food distribution.

2. According to Maria, what is the biggest problem with supermarkets? A. They sell unhealthy food. B. They create a lot of food waste. C. They are too expensive for many people.

3. David disagrees with Maria, arguing that supermarkets A. are becoming more sustainable. B. offer a wide variety of healthy food. C. are essential for food

security.

4. What does Dr. Evans say about the role of supermarkets? A. They are the main cause of food insecurity. B. They are part of a complex and interconnected system. C. They have a responsibility to reduce food waste.

5. What solution does Maria propose to reduce food waste? A. Stricter government regulations. B. More support for local food banks. C. A change in consumer behavior.

6. David is skeptical about Maria's solution because he thinks A. it is too difficult to change people's habits. B. it will not have a significant impact on the problem. C. it is the responsibility of supermarkets, not consumers.

7. Dr. Evans suggests that a more effective approach would be to A. focus on technological solutions. B. improve the efficiency of the food supply chain. C. combine different strategies.

8. What example does Dr. Evans give of a technological solution? A. Apps that connect consumers with surplus food. B. Genetically modified crops that have a longer shelf life. C. Drones that monitor crop health.

9. Maria is concerned that technological solutions might A. be too expensive to implement. B. have unintended negative consequences. C. not be accessible to everyone.

10. At the end of the discussion, the students agree that A. the problem of food waste is too complex to solve. B. a combination of different approaches is needed. C. more research is required to find the best solution.

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Lecture on Agricultural Technology and Food Security

Introduction

- The challenge: feeding a growing population with limited **31** _____.

- The role of technology in creating a more sustainable and **32** _____ food system.

Precision Agriculture

- Uses data and technology to optimize farming practices.
- Examples: GPS-guided tractors, drones, and **33** _____.
- Benefits: increased yields, reduced waste, and lower environmental **34** _____.

Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA)

- Growing crops in controlled indoor environments (e.g., vertical farms).
- Advantages: year-round production, less water and land use, and reduced need for **35** _____.
- Challenges: high energy costs and limited crop **36** _____.

Biotechnology

- Using genetic engineering to improve crops.
- Examples: drought-resistant maize, vitamin-enriched rice, and disease-resistant **37** _____.
- Controversy: concerns about safety, ethics, and corporate **38** _____.

The Digital Revolution in Agriculture

- The use of mobile technology, big data, and artificial intelligence.
- Benefits: improved access to information, markets, and **39** _____ for smallholder farmers.
- The importance of ensuring that technology is inclusive and **40** _____.

Conclusion

- Technology is a powerful tool, but not a magic bullet.
- A holistic approach is needed to achieve global food security.

WRITING SECTION

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the percentage of the population facing moderate or severe food insecurity in different regions of the world in 2022.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

(A bar chart would be inserted here showing the following data:)

- **Africa:** 57.9%
- **Asia:** 24.2%
- **Latin America and the Caribbean:** 37.5%
- **Northern America and Europe:** 8.0%
- **Oceania:** 13.1%
- **World:** 29.6%

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that technology is the key to ensuring food security for a growing global population. Others argue that a focus on technology is misguided and that we should instead be promoting sustainable, small-scale farming.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

SPEAKING SECTION

Part 1

- Let’s talk about food.
- What is your favorite food?
- Do you enjoy cooking?
- What is a traditional dish from your country?
- Do you think it is important for families to eat together?

Part 2

Describe a time when you tried a new food for the first time.

You should say:

- *what the food was*
- *where you ate it*
- *who you were with*

and explain whether or not you enjoyed it.

Part 3

- Do you think that the way we eat has changed in recent years?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of modern food production?
- How can we encourage people to eat a healthier diet?
- Do you think that food will be more or less expensive in the future?
- What is the role of governments in ensuring food security for their citizens?

GRAMMAR SECTION (20 questions)

Questions 1-5: Error Correction

Identify the error in each sentence and correct it.

1. The informations in this report is very useful.

2. He have been working on this project for three months.
3. She is one of the most intelligent person I have ever met.
4. I am looking forward to see you soon.
5. Despite of the rain, we went for a walk.

Questions 6-10: Sentence Transformation

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. They started the company in 2010. (**was**) The company _____ in 2010.
2. I haven't seen him for two years. (**last**) The _____ him was two years ago.
3. She is a better singer than me. (**as**) I cannot _____ as she does.
4. "I will call you tomorrow," he said. (**told**) He _____ call me the next day.
5. It is a good idea to eat a lot of fruit and vegetables. (**should**) You _____ a lot of fruit and vegetables.

Questions 11-15: Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb, an article, or a preposition.

1. She _____ (study) English for five years before she moved to London.
2. I am interested _____ learning more about sustainable agriculture.
3. He bought _____ new car last week.
4. The conference will take place _____ Monday morning.
5. If I _____ (be) you, I would take that job.

Questions 16-20: Word Formation

Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. The _____ of the new policy was a great success. (IMPLEMENT)
2. It is _____ to eat a balanced diet. (IMPORTANCE)

3. The company is committed to _____ sustainability. (ENVIRONMENT)
4. He is a very _____ and creative person. (INNOVATE)
5. The _____ of food is a major global challenge. (DISTRIBUTE)

ANSWER KEY

READING

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. NOT GIVEN
4. TRUE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. C
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. availability
12. nutrients
13. shocks
14. ii
15. iv
16. i
17. vi
18. vii
19. viii
20. B
21. C

22. C
23. C
24. 2050
25. 6%
26. soil degradation
27. NO
28. YES
29. NO
30. YES
31. NOT GIVEN
32. YES
33. C
34. B
35. C
36. C
37. sensors
38. controlled environment
39. drought
40. consumer awareness

LISTENING

1. Green
2. Appleby
3. NT4 5PJ
4. 381
5. exercise
6. balcony
7. standard
8. Tuesday

9. poster
10. 50
11. B
12. C
13. C
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. C
18. B
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. B
23. A
24. B
25. C
26. A
27. C
28. A
29. B
30. B
31. resources
32. resilient
33. sensors
34. impact
35. pesticides
36. diversity
37. potatoes

38. control
39. finance
40. equitable

GRAMMAR

1. The **information** in this report is very useful.
2. He **has** been working on this project for three months.
3. She is one of the most intelligent **people** I have ever met.
4. I am looking forward to **seeing** you soon.
5. **Despite** the rain, we went for a walk.
6. was founded
7. last time I saw
8. sing as well
9. told me he would
10. should eat
11. had been studying
12. in
13. a
14. on
15. were
16. implementation
17. important
18. environmental
19. innovative
20. distribution

TUTOR GUIDE

Model Answer for Writing Task 1

The bar chart illustrates the proportion of the global population that experienced moderate to severe food insecurity across different regions in the year 2022. Overall, Africa had the highest percentage of food insecurity, while Northern America and Europe had the lowest. The world average for food insecurity stood at just under 30%.

Africa was the region most affected by food insecurity, with a significant 57.9% of its population facing this issue. This figure was nearly double the world average. Latin America and the Caribbean also experienced a high level of food insecurity, with 37.5% of its population affected, which was also considerably above the global average.

In contrast, Northern America and Europe had the lowest rate of food insecurity, at only 8.0%. Oceania's figure was slightly higher, at 13.1%. Asia's percentage of food insecurity was 24.2%, which was below the world average but still represented a significant number of people.

In summary, the chart reveals a stark contrast in the prevalence of food insecurity across different regions of the world, with Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean being the most affected, and the developed regions of Northern America and Europe being the least affected.

Model Essay for Writing Task 2 (Band 9)

The question of how to ensure food security for a rapidly growing global population is one of the most pressing challenges of our time. There are two main schools of thought on this issue: one that champions technology as the ultimate solution, and another that advocates for a return to more sustainable, small-scale farming practices. This essay will discuss both of these views before offering a concluding perspective.

On the one hand, proponents of a technology-driven approach argue that innovation is essential to meet the world's growing demand for food. They point to the transformative potential of technologies such as precision agriculture, genetic modification, and vertical farming. Precision agriculture, for example, uses data and technology to optimize the use of resources, leading to higher yields and reduced environmental impact. Similarly, genetically modified crops can be engineered to be

more resistant to pests, diseases, and drought, thereby increasing the resilience of our food systems. While these technologies are not without their critics, they undoubtedly have the potential to play a crucial role in feeding a world of 10 billion people.

On the other hand, there is a growing movement that is critical of our industrialized food system and advocates for a shift towards more sustainable, small-scale farming. Adherents of this view argue that the current model of agriculture is environmentally unsustainable, socially inequitable, and detrimental to human health. They contend that a focus on local, organic, and agroecological farming methods can not only produce healthy and nutritious food but also restore ecosystems, build community resilience, and create a more just and equitable food system. They believe that the solution to food insecurity lies not in producing more food, but in producing it differently.

In my opinion, both of these perspectives have merit, and a false dichotomy between technology and sustainability is unhelpful. The reality is that we will need a combination of both approaches to create a food-secure future. We need to harness the power of technology to increase food production and efficiency, but we must do so in a way that is environmentally sustainable and socially just. This means investing in research and development to create climate-resilient crops and resource-efficient farming systems. It also means supporting small-scale farmers, who are the backbone of the global food system, and creating policies that promote local and regional food systems.

In conclusion, the challenge of food security is a complex one that requires a multifaceted solution. Rather than viewing technology and sustainability as mutually exclusive, we should seek to integrate them into a holistic approach that can nourish both people and the planet.

Speaking Part 2 Sample Response

I'm going to talk about a time when I tried a new food for the first time. The food I tried was sushi, and it was a few years ago when I was on holiday in Japan with my family. I'd always been a bit hesitant to try sushi, as I wasn't sure if I would like the idea of eating raw fish. However, my parents were keen to try it, so I decided to be adventurous and give it a go.

We went to a small, traditional sushi restaurant in Tokyo, and it was a really authentic experience. We sat at a counter, and the sushi chef prepared the food right in front of

us. He was incredibly skillful and it was fascinating to watch him work. I started with something simple, a tuna roll, and I was pleasantly surprised. The fish was so fresh and the rice was perfectly seasoned. It was nothing like I had expected.

After that, I tried a few other types of sushi, including salmon and shrimp, and I enjoyed them all. I was with my parents and my brother, and we all had a great time sharing the different dishes and talking about what we liked. It was a really memorable meal, not just because the food was delicious, but also because it was a new and exciting cultural experience. I'm so glad I stepped out of my comfort zone and tried something new, and I've been a big fan of sushi ever since.

Key Vocabulary List

1. **Food Security:** The state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.
2. **Malnutrition:** Lack of proper nutrition, caused by not having enough to eat, not eating enough of the right things, or being unable to use the food that one does eat.
3. **Sustainable:** Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level.
4. **Resilient:** Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions.
5. **Vulnerable:** Exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.
6. **Biodiversity:** The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.
7. **Ecosystem:** A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
8. **Homogenization:** The process of making things uniform or similar.
9. **Agroecology:** The study of ecological processes applied to agricultural production systems.
10. **Equity:** The quality of being fair and impartial.
11. **Dichotomy:** A division or contrast between two things that are or are represented as being opposed or entirely different.
12. **Panacea:** A solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases.

13. **Holistic:** Characterized by comprehension of the parts of something as intimately interconnected and explicable only by reference to the whole.
14. **Precipitation:** Rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to the ground.
15. **Decimate:** Kill, destroy, or remove a large percentage or part of.
16. **Proliferation:** Rapid increase in numbers.
17. **Nuanced:** Characterized by subtle shades of meaning or expression.
18. **Staggering:** Deeply shocking; astonishing.
19. **Burgeoning:** Beginning to grow or increase rapidly; flourishing.
20. **Grapple:** Engage in a close fight or struggle without weapons; wrestle.

LISTENING SCRIPTS

SECTION 1

(Sound of a phone ringing)

Man: Hello, Newtown Community Garden, this is Mark speaking.

Woman: Oh, hello. I'm calling to inquire about getting a plot at the community garden.

Man: Of course. I can help you with that. Can I take your name, please?

Woman: Yes, it's Sarah Green.

Man: Is that G-R-E-E-N?

Woman: That's right.

Man: And your address?

Woman: It's 14, Appleby Road. That's A-P-P-L-E-B-Y.

Man: Got it. And the postcode?

Woman: It's NT4 5PJ.

Man: Okay. And a contact number?

Woman: My mobile is 07700 900 381.

Man: Great. So, why are you interested in a plot at the community garden?

Woman: Well, I'd love to be able to grow my own vegetables, and I think it would be a good way to get more exercise.

Man: Excellent. Do you have any previous gardening experience?

Woman: A little. I have a balcony where I grow some flowers and herbs.

Man: That's great. We have a few different plot sizes available. The standard plot is 10 square metres. Would that be suitable for you?

Woman: Yes, the standard plot sounds perfect.

Man: And when would you be available to tend to your plot? We ask for a commitment of at least a few hours a week.

Woman: I can do weekends and Tuesday evenings.

Man: Perfect. And how did you hear about us?

Woman: I saw a poster in the local library.

Man: Wonderful. The annual fee for a standard plot is £50. Is that okay?

Woman: Yes, that's fine.

Man: Great. I'll send you an application form in the post. Just fill it in and send it back to us, and we'll be in touch soon.

Woman: Thank you so much.

Man: You're welcome. Goodbye.

Woman: Goodbye.

SECTION 2

(Sound of gentle, upbeat music, which fades out)

Presenter: Good morning, and welcome to 'Your Community'. Today, I'm delighted to welcome Sarah Jones, the founder of the 'Urban Harvest' project. Sarah, thank you for

joining us.

Sarah: It's a pleasure to be here.

Presenter: So, Sarah, tell us about the 'Urban Harvest' project. What's it all about?

Sarah: Well, 'Urban Harvest' is a community-led initiative that aims to transform unused urban spaces into productive food gardens. We've been going for about five years now, and we've grown from a small group of volunteers to a thriving network of gardens across the city.

Presenter: That's fantastic. And what's the main goal of the project?

Sarah: Our primary mission is to increase access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food for urban communities. We believe that everyone has the right to good food, and we're working to make that a reality by creating vibrant and inclusive community gardens.

Presenter: Where are these gardens located?

Sarah: We have gardens in all sorts of places! We've transformed neglected parks, created rooftop gardens on apartment buildings, and even set up small vegetable patches on balconies. We're always on the lookout for new and innovative spaces to grow food.

Presenter: What are you most proud of?

Sarah: That's a tough question! I'm incredibly proud of our educational programs, which teach people of all ages about gardening and healthy eating. But I think the thing I'm most proud of is the sense of community that has grown up around our gardens. They've become real social hubs, where people from all walks of life can come together, connect with nature, and share their love of food.

Presenter: It sounds wonderful. And are you looking for volunteers?

Sarah: We're always looking for more people to get involved! We need help with everything from digging and planting to harvesting and distributing the produce. We're also looking for people with skills in marketing and fundraising to help us grow the project. So, if you're interested, please do get in touch.

Presenter: You also run a number of workshops and events, don't you?

Sarah: Yes, we do. We run composting workshops every month, which are always very popular. We also have a children's gardening club, which is a great way to get kids interested in where their food comes from. This year, we're also launching a new series of cooking classes, where you can learn how to cook delicious and healthy meals using the produce from our gardens. And, of course, we have our regular seed swap events and our annual harvest festival, which is a real highlight of the year.

Presenter: It sounds like you have a lot going on! Thank you so much for sharing the story of 'Urban Harvest' with us today, Sarah.

Sarah: Thank you for having me.

SECTION 3

(Sound of a university seminar room, with students chatting quietly in the background)

Tutor: Okay, everyone, let's settle down. So, for today's seminar, we're going to be discussing the role of supermarkets in food security. Maria, would you like to start us off?

Maria: Sure, Dr. Evans. Well, I think that supermarkets are a huge part of the problem when it comes to food insecurity. They generate a massive amount of food waste, for one thing. And they also contribute to the homogenization of our diets, by promoting a narrow range of products and squeezing out smaller, local producers.

David: I'm not so sure I agree with that, Maria. I think supermarkets have actually done a lot to improve food security. They offer a wide variety of affordable food, and they're often the only source of fresh produce for people in low-income areas. And I think they're becoming more aware of the issue of food waste and are starting to take steps to address it.

Tutor: Interesting points from both of you. Dr. Evans, what are your thoughts?

Dr. Evans: Well, I think it's important to remember that supermarkets are just one part of a very complex and interconnected food system. They're not the sole cause of food insecurity, but they certainly have a role to play in both the problem and the solution. They have a huge amount of power and influence, and they could be doing a lot more to promote a more sustainable and equitable food system.

Maria: So what's the solution, then? How can we reduce the amount of food that supermarkets waste?

Dr. Evans: Well, there are a number of different approaches. Some people advocate for stricter government regulations, such as mandatory food waste reporting or a ban on sending food to landfill. Others focus on supporting food banks and other organizations that redistribute surplus food to those in need. And then there's the idea of trying to change consumer behavior, to encourage people to buy less and waste less.

David: I'm a bit skeptical about the consumer behavior approach. It's so difficult to change people's habits. And I think it's a bit unfair to put all the responsibility on consumers, when it's the supermarkets that are creating the problem in the first place.

Tutor: What do you think, Dr. Evans?

Dr. Evans: I agree that it's not just about individual responsibility. We need a systemic approach that involves all the different actors in the food system. But I do think that technology can play a role. For example, there are now apps that connect consumers with local stores and restaurants that have surplus food at the end of the day. And there's also a lot of interesting research being done into things like genetically modified crops that have a longer shelf life.

Maria: I'm a bit wary of technological solutions. I worry that they might have unintended negative consequences, or that they might not be accessible to everyone. I think we need to be careful not to just replace one set of problems with another.

Tutor: A very important point, Maria. So, to sum up, it seems we all agree that the problem of food waste is a complex one, and that there's no single, easy solution. It's going to require a combination of different approaches, from government regulation to technological innovation to changes in our own behavior.

SECTION 4

(Sound of a university lecture hall, with a lecturer speaking)

Lecturer: Good morning, everyone. In today's lecture, we're going to be looking at the role of technology in addressing the challenge of food security. As we all know, the world is facing a monumental task: how to feed a growing population, which is expected to reach almost 10 billion by 2050, with limited resources. To do this, we

need to create a more sustainable and resilient food system, and technology has a crucial role to play in that.

One of the most exciting areas of innovation is what's known as precision agriculture. This involves using data and technology to optimize farming practices. For example, farmers can use GPS-guided tractors to plant seeds with incredible accuracy, and they can use drones and sensors to monitor crop health and apply water and fertilizer exactly where they're needed. This not only increases yields and reduces waste, but it also has a lower environmental impact.

Another important development is controlled environment agriculture, or CEA. This basically means growing crops in controlled indoor environments, such as vertical farms. The big advantage of this is that you can grow crops year-round, regardless of the weather. You also use far less water and land than traditional agriculture, and you don't need to use pesticides. The main challenges, however, are the high energy costs and the limited crop diversity that can be grown in these systems.

Of course, we can't talk about agricultural technology without mentioning biotechnology. The use of genetic engineering to improve crops is a controversial topic, but it has the potential to make a huge contribution to food security. For example, scientists have developed drought-resistant maize, vitamin-enriched rice, and disease-resistant potatoes. However, there are legitimate concerns about the safety, ethics, and corporate control of this technology, and it's a debate that is likely to continue for many years to come.

Finally, I want to touch on the digital revolution in agriculture. The proliferation of mobile technology, big data, and artificial intelligence is transforming the way that farmers work, particularly in developing countries. These technologies can provide smallholder farmers with access to vital information, such as weather forecasts and market prices, as well as access to finance and other services. However, it's crucial that we ensure that this technology is inclusive and equitable, and that it doesn't leave the most vulnerable farmers behind.

In conclusion, technology is a powerful tool, but it's not a magic bullet. To achieve global food security, we need a holistic approach that combines technological innovation with social, economic, and political change. We need to empower farmers, protect the environment, and create a more just and equitable food system for all.