

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

## Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

**Wednesday 14 June 2023**

Afternoon (Time: 55 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**4ES1/02R**

**English as a Second Language**  
**PAPER 2: Listening**

**You do not need any other materials.**

Total Marks

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- You will have time at the beginning of each part to read the questions before you hear the recording.
- You will hear each recording twice.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Dictionaries may **not** be used in this examination.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

### Advice

- Write your answers clearly and neatly.
- Read each question carefully and keep to the word limits given.
- Try to answer every question.
- Provided that your answers can be understood, marks will not be deducted if you spell words incorrectly. However, your answers should be grammatically correct.

Turn over ►

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Part 1

Answer ALL questions in this part. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Section A

In this section, you will hear five short extracts in which people give tips on how to make your home environmentally friendly.

Read the list of tips below, then listen to the extracts.

For Questions 1–5, identify which tip (A–H) is being described by each speaker by marking a cross for the correct answer ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Not all tips are described and each may be used more than once.

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

- A Dry your clothes outside
- B Repair things instead of throwing away
- C Avoid wasting food
- D Wash clothes at low temperatures
- E Reduce your use of plastic
- F Recycle unwanted clothes
- G Make your own cleaning products
- H Try to go paperless

1 Speaker 1

- |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |
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2 Speaker 2

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3 Speaker 3

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4 Speaker 4

A B C D E F G H

(1)

5 Speaker 5

A B C D E F G H

(1)

**Section B**

In this section, you will hear a short talk about organising an adventure that children can have at home.

**For Questions 6–10, listen and answer the questions below. Write no more than THREE words for each answer.**

**One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.**

6 What kind of activity do parents often ask about?

(1)

7 Name one thing that children can do to prepare for their adventure.

(1)

8 Why should children have warm clothes with them, even in the summer?

(1)

9 What activity can be very exciting for the children?

(1)

10 How can parents get their children used to night-time sounds?

(1)

**(Total for Part 1 = 10 marks)**



Part 2

Answer ALL questions in this part. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

In this part, you will hear an extract from a podcast about staying healthy during the colder months of the year.

For Questions 11–18, listen and complete the notes. Write no more than THREE words for each answer.

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

Be a Cold Weather Warrior

Introduction

As colder weather draws near, people might want some

(11) ..... on how to stay positive. (1)

The Green Minds team gives ways for listeners to remain

(12) ..... (1)

Fresh air and rest

Walking or sitting in (13) ..... is important to get enough Vitamin D. (1)

Outside, even on a cloudy day, it is (14) ..... than inside the house. (1)

It is important that we think of winter as a time of (15) ..... for us. (1)

You should treat your bedroom as a place where you do not use (16) ..... (1)

Diet and nutrition

To ensure that you have plenty of (17) ..... , eat lots of fresh fruit and vegetables. (1)

To have a (18) ..... , you must drink plenty of water. (1)

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Questions 19 and 20 must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

19 Why do Green Minds think winter is a good time for arts and crafts?

(1)

- A It can get you out and about in the fresh air.
- B It can prevent boredom and be relaxing.
- C It means you can relax and watch television.
- D It is much better than going for a walk.

20 What do Green Minds think about keeping in touch with other people?

(1)

- A It is as good as being on your own.
- B It is not a commitment to stay in touch.
- C It is good to share feelings and hopes.
- D It can be fun but sometimes a waste of time.

(Total for Part 2 = 10 marks)



**Part 3**

In this part, you will hear an interview with the director of the British charity, Friends of Cycling.

**For Questions 21–25, listen and answer the questions. You do not need to write in full sentences.**

**One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.**

**Interview with a cycling enthusiast**

**21** According to the presenter, what have Friends of Cycling been doing for years? (1)

.....

**22** What was the original attitude of people in Britain to cycling? (1)

.....

**23** According to Duncan Hart, why are people changing their minds about cycling? (1)

.....

**24** What should local authorities do to help cyclists? (1)

.....

**25** What does the presenter think cycling has done for the condition of roads? (1)

.....

**Questions 26–30 must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.**

**26** What does the presenter think that the popularity in cycling has meant? (1)

- A** Cities are no longer worried about pollution.
- B** There are more bicycle-friendly environments in cities.
- C** Motorised vehicles are banned from city centres.
- D** Congestion is no longer a problem.

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27 What does Duncan think of the very first bicycle sharing scheme?

(1)

- A It was important as it showed that such a scheme was possible.
- B It was not successful because it was too expensive.
- C It was not efficient as bicycles got stolen.
- D It became an immediate success in Britain.

28 Why does the presenter think Copenhagen is an amazing city?

(1)

- A A new scheme has been invented using smartphones.
- B The bicycle was invented in Copenhagen.
- C There are more bicycles than cars on its roads.
- D Over half of the population use bicycles.

29 What does Duncan strongly believe about cycling in Britain?

(1)

- A British roads are too dangerous for cycling.
- B It is up to everyone to make the roads bicycle-friendly.
- C People will never accept cycling on British roads.
- D New cycle lanes should be used only for long-distance.

30 What conclusions do both speakers come to?

(1)

- A The National Health Service needs to be more involved.
- B There is not enough money to create new cycle lanes.
- C Cycling is beneficial to people and the environment.
- D Future campaigns to promote bicycle lanes are needed.

**(Total for Part 3 = 10 marks)**



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**Part 4**

In this part, you will hear an extract from a radio programme about an unusual form of agriculture.

**For Questions 31–33 and 38–40, listen and complete the sentences below. Write no more than THREE words for each answer.**

**For Questions 34–37, complete the table. Write no more than THREE words for each answer.**

**One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.**

**An unusual form of agriculture**

**Introduction**

- 31** The crates on the hotel rooftop contained a  
 ..... of herbs used in the restaurant. (1)
- 32** Vegetables were grown on what used to be  
 ..... (1)
- 33** Tessa McNamara had travelled to Cuba to see how unused areas were  
 ..... into agricultural spaces. (1)

**Organic agriculture**

In the countryside	In the cities
<b>34</b> Growing ..... was switched to organic food production. (1)	<b>36</b> Many think that the urban farms in Havana could be ..... in other major cities. (1)
<b>35</b> People who once lived in cities were asked to ..... (1)	<b>37</b> Tessa McNamara believes that the people of Havana have turned the city into a ..... (1)

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**Benefits of urban agriculture**

**38** Many believe that because there is plenty of fresh produce, diets are better and ..... (1)

**39** Many environmentalists think that the ..... on artificial pesticides was the best thing that has ever been done. (1)

**40** Havana could be considered a ..... in organic urban agriculture. (1)

**(Total for Part 4 = 10 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS**

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Pearson  
Edexcel

# Listening transcript

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE  
In English as a Second Language (4ES1)  
Paper 2R Listening

This is the Pearson Edexcel International GCSE English as a Second Language Paper 2 Listening Test, June 2023.

This test is in four parts and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. At the end of each extract there will be a pause to give you time to read the questions. You will hear all four parts twice. Write your answers in the spaces in your question booklet as you listen.

## **Part 1**

### **Section A**

In this section, you will hear five short extracts in which people give tips on how to make your home environmentally friendly.

Read the list of tips below, then listen to the extracts.

For Questions 1–5, identify which tip (A–H) is being described by each speaker by marking a cross for the correct answer (x). If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box (x) and then mark your new answer with a cross (x).

Not all tips are described and each may be used more than once.

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

You have one minute to read the questions.

*(One-minute pause for reading)*

Now listen and answer the questions.

#### **Speaker 1**

Heating water in washing machines uses huge amounts of electricity. Try setting your washing machine at 30° Celsius. Your clothes will still come out clean, but you'll be using less energy. In fact, washing clothes in cool water is better for them as the fabric and the colour are not damaged by high temperatures.

#### **Speaker 2**

Don't send your unwanted clothes to landfill, even if they are not in good condition. There are companies that now collect old damaged clothes for recycling into new products. If your clothes are in good condition, drop them off at your local charity shop or pass them on to friends or family, particularly children's clothes.

### **Speaker 3**

Throwing away food that we have not eaten is a serious household problem. To help reduce waste, buy what you intend to cook and eat. Don't be tempted by offers to get more than you need. Check your fridge frequently to see what needs using up. Eat your leftover food. There are many tasty recipes telling you how to use up leftovers.

### **Speaker 4**

So much of what we buy today is made to be thrown away once it stops working or gets damaged. It can be anything: technical household appliances, toys or clothes. Try to see if you can fix it yourself or get someone, like a local repair shop, to do it for you.

### **Speaker 5**

We all love a clean home. However, many household products contain chemicals that are bad for both our health and for the environment. It's easy to make your own environmentally friendly cleaners. There are lots of recipes available using natural ingredients, such as baking soda and white vinegar. You can add essential oils to produce a pleasant smell.

Now listen a second time and check your answers.

*(Repeat the extract)*

That's the end of Part 1 Section A. Now turn to Part 1 Section B.

### **Section B**

In this section, you will hear a short talk about organising an adventure that children can have at home.

For Questions 6–10, listen and answer the questions below. Write no more than **THREE** words for each answer.

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

You have one minute to read the questions.

*(One-minute pause for reading)*

Now listen and answer the questions.



**(M)** Hi, I'm a survival specialist and a Scout ambassador. I'm often asked by parents for advice on how to prepare a mini garden camping adventure for their children. With a little preparation this can turn into great fun for them.

It should be easy to pick a good spot in your garden. Make sure that the patch you pick is smooth and free from as many stones as possible.

In fact, the preparation itself for the camping adventure can be fun. Get the children to write a list of the things that they might need, and then to arrange them on the floor or on a large table. Older children can pack the things for themselves and help the younger ones. Discourage them from taking their mobile phones and any other technology they use when in the house. Remember that, even in the summer, nights get cold, so make sure that they have woolly hats and thick socks with them. A torch might come in handy too.

Some parents ask about what things the children can do before it is time for them to settle down for the night. They can begin by preparing their own beds from sleeping bags, old duvets and blankets. Helping them start a barbeque to toast their marshmallows can be very exciting. A small disposable barbeque will help create the impression of a campfire. The traditional game of hide and seek, in which they try to avoid the seeker and reach 'home' without being caught, is a great game. It sharpens their senses, and it can be played both indoors and outside. Try a game where the children walk around the garden and write down a list of things from different categories, such as: tall, old, round, red, smooth. This will really get them to focus on their surroundings. Sit with them once it gets dark so that they can get used to the night sounds.

The children will have a taste of the 'great outdoors', within the safety of the family garden.

Now listen a second time and check your answers.

*(Repeat the extract)*

That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

## Part 2

In this part, you will hear an extract from a podcast about staying healthy during the colder months of the year.

For Questions 11–18, listen and complete the notes. Write no more than **THREE** words for each answer.

Questions 19 and 20 must be answered with a cross in a box (x). If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box (✗) and then mark your new answer with a cross (x).

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

You have one minute to read the questions.

*(One-minute pause for reading)*

Now listen and answer the questions.

Hi there. As the days get shorter and winter draws nearer, our team here at Green Minds are delighted to offer you a series of podcasts on winter wellbeing. They will include tips and advice on how to become a winter warrior and beat the winter blues. We hope that once you have listened to, and hopefully followed our advice, you will be inspired to look forward to the cold months ahead. There are lots of small and easy ways we can take care of ourselves and others, and stay energised and healthy during the winter months.

Shorter daylight hours and more time spent indoors means that we often don't get enough natural light. Try to spend at least twenty minutes a day, preferably in the morning when the light is brightest, to walk or even just sit in natural surroundings, topping up on that all important Vitamin D. Getting outside and having some exercise is nature's best energy booster. Being in the fresh air increases our levels of energy and improves our mood and can have a positive effect on our metabolism. Even if the day is cloudy, it is still a lot lighter than it would be in the house. Get into your walking boots, put on your warm waterproof coat, wrap a scarf around you, go out and blow away the winter cobwebs with a walk.

Remember, we are part of nature too! For everything in the animal and plant kingdom, winter is a time of stillness and rest. Many animals hibernate and plants have died back, waiting to grow again in the spring. Winter should be a time for us to slow down too. Try to create the right routine and environment for a good night's sleep, that will keep your natural sleeping and waking rhythm on track. Consider your bedroom a special place for resting and refreshing your body and mind. Ban electronic devices and try not to work in your bedroom. Don't push yourself too hard during the daytime. Switch off whenever you need to and make sure you have enough periods of sleep.

Make sure that you eat plenty of fresh fruit, vegetables and pulses to give yourself enough vitamins and minerals to see you through the winter. Try adding some warming herbs and spices to your food and drink. Make a little extra for the freezer for those evenings when you are feeling lazy. Make sure you drink at least six glasses of water a day to maintain a healthy body. The best drink you can have for your body is plain water, not fruit juice, fizzy pop or sports drinks.

Limit your television watching! Instead, consider winter the perfect time for getting down to some art and craft making. Keeping your hands and mind focussed on a project can relieve winter blues and boredom, and provide a relaxing pastime. Whatever your interests are, with the longer evenings, why not put your mind to something new? For example, have you ever read the stars before? A clear sky on a winter's night can be an amazing sight. Together with a walk before going to bed, you have a guaranteed good night's sleep!

Finally. Connection with ourselves is important, but reaching out to others is even more important. Call a family member or friend as often as you can. Reconnect with someone you do not see very often, or even someone you have lost touch with. It is good to talk and to share your feelings, to chat about family news and to discuss plans and hopes for the spring.

Now listen a second time and check your answers.

*(Repeat the extract)*

That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

### Part 3

In this part, you will hear an interview with the director of the British charity, Friends of Cycling.

For Questions 21–25, listen and answer the questions. You do not need to write in full sentences.

Questions 26–30 must be answered with a cross in a box (x). If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box (✗) and then mark the new answer with a cross (x).

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

You have one minute to read the questions.

*(One-minute pause for reading)*

Now listen and answer the questions.

**Speaker 1 (F)** A big hello from The Sports Programme to all our listeners. Today, we shall be looking at the steady increase in the popularity of cycling in Britain. Higher demand and a greater use of bicycles are due, in part, to charities such as Friends of Cycling, who have been campaigning for decades to ensure greater safety for bicycle users. To tell us a bit about the history of the bicycle, and what his hopes are for its future, is Duncan Hart, the current director. Welcome to the show, Duncan.

**Speaker 2 (M)** Hello and thank you for having me on the programme.

**Speaker 1 (F)** Right, so tell me, Duncan. The bicycle appears to be quite safe for the time being and not in any danger of disappearing off the roads. Is that correct?

**Speaker 2 (M)** Yes, that's an interesting question you're asking. I certainly hope that the bicycle will be with us for many years to come. As head of campaigns for the charity, I have often come across people comparing Britain unfavourably with other countries, such as Holland, where there is a huge cycling culture. For years, people have said: 'Don't talk about Holland. We won't cycle in Britain because it's too hilly, it's too wet and it's just not in our culture.'

**Speaker 1 (F)** Oh, I agree with you. I've also heard people explaining that they won't consider cycling in Britain and coming up with the same excuses. I went to Denmark one winter and saw that there was an unbelievable level of cycling there, despite the fierce cold wind blowing in from the Baltic Sea. So, why have attitudes changed?

**Speaker 2 (M)** I think people are beginning to reassess the way they travel, especially to and from work. There are more people buying bicycles for day-to-day journeys. They don't have to rely on a crowded train or bus, and cycling is becoming safer in the cities.

**Speaker 1 (F)** And what about creating cycle lanes? Are they expensive?

**Speaker 2 (M)** Well, there is money available. The Department of Transport has recently allocated £225 million for cycle space in British towns. It is also up to local authorities to put in the infrastructure, such as cycle lanes, to separate bicycles from cars and lorries. It's thanks to the bicycle that people are beginning to change how we move around in urban areas. That's why I think there is a need to act now and to ensure as many people as possible take to cycling.

**Speaker 1 (F)** It certainly does look as if the bicycle is once more leading the way to improving the usage of roads. Am I right? There is a belief that roads were improved because of the rise of car use. But that is not quite true. Perhaps you could explain that to our listeners?

**Speaker 2 (M)** Of course. In Victorian Britain, the railways had been the most popular way to travel, roads were neglected and crumbling away. It was the growing use of the bicycle, particularly by the working classes, who wanted to get out of the cities that led to a campaign for safer and improved roads.

**Speaker 1 (F)** And I suppose that the renewed popularity in cycling, together with concerns over air pollution and congestion, have meant that more and more cities are trying to create bicycle-friendly environments. Correct me if I'm wrong?

**Speaker 2 (M)** No, you're quite right! The most popular scheme is that of bicycle sharing in cities. One of the earliest recorded initiatives dates back to 1965 in Amsterdam, but it didn't succeed. However, I think that this very first scheme could be seen as the idea from which all other bicycle sharing schemes have grown. The first successful one, which had a coin deposit system to secure the bicycle, was in Denmark in 1991. London adopted a similar scheme in 2010. Today, there are many cities worldwide that have some kind of bicycle sharing scheme. An increasing number of cities are now investing in the dockless variety, in which a bicycle can be located and unlocked using a smartphone.

**Speaker 1 (F)** The bicycle has certainly come a long way from when it was invented just over two hundred years ago. I gather that there are now about 1000 bicycle sharing schemes around the world, with Copenhagen being the Cycle Capital of the world. In fact, it now has more bicycles on its roads than it has cars. That's amazing, isn't it?

**Speaker 2 (M)** Yes, it definitely is. It would be great if Britain could follow and try to improve the situation for those who feel that our roads in Britain are too dangerous to cycle on. I strongly believe it's up to all of us, whether we're heading to work or to school, getting out for a family ride at the weekend, or taking on an epic long-distance trail, to create a bicycle-friendly future for us all.

**Speaker 1 (F)** And what's more, getting more people cycling won't only improve millions of lives, but would also save the National Health Service millions of pounds.

**Speaker 2 (M)** Yes, you're quite right. And what's just as great is that mass cycling could help to protect our environment and tackle harmful air and noise pollution in our cities. It's beneficial to the people and to the environment.

**Speaker 1 (F)** I wish you luck in all your future campaigns to get the British on their bicycles. Thank you, Duncan, for coming to talk to us about why you feel that cycling is important to us all.

**Speaker 2 (M)** No, thank *you* for having me on your programme.

Now listen a second time and check your answers.

*(Repeat the extract)*

That's the end of Part 3. Now turn to Part 4.

#### **Part 4**

In this part, you will hear an extract from a radio programme about an unusual form of agriculture.

For Questions 31–33 and 38–40, listen and complete the sentences below. Write no more than **THREE** words for each answer.

For Questions 34–37, complete the table. Write no more than **THREE** words for each answer.

One mark will be awarded for each correct answer.

You have one minute to read the questions.

*(One-minute pause for reading)*

Now listen and answer the questions.

**(M)** Welcome to Our Planet, a programme in which scientists discuss various environmental issues. Our topic today is urban agriculture, which many experts feel can promote greater biodiversity and ecological sustainability in our cities. Doctor Tessa McNamara will be talking about urban agriculture in the city of Havana in Cuba and how and when she got interested in this initiative.

**(F)** Hello, Listeners. I would like to start with a story. I was in the restaurant of my hotel in Havana and the waiter brought me a cold mint drink, made of sugarcane juice, water and a whole sprig of mint that smelled delicious. The waiter explained that this wasn't any mint, but mint from the hotel's own rooftop garden. He took me up to the hotel rooftop to show me what he meant. There, in neat rows in wooden crates, was a huge variety of herbs that are used in the hotel's kitchen and restaurant. But what about other produce, like lettuce and tomatoes? Where does that come from? What if the hotel needed more herbs?



In reply to my questions, the waiter suggested I look out over the rooftops of the huge concrete apartment blocks that make up Havana's skyline. On the roofs of these giants were rows of vegetable beds producing seasonal crops, such as tomatoes, lettuce, onions and garlic. I looked down and among the tower blocks, in what would have been wasteland, were expanses of leafy vegetable beds surrounded by fruit trees providing shade during the hot season. On the far side of these plots were piles of compost next to small plastic tunnels used to raise young plants. These were typical urban organic farms, owned and run by the inhabitants of the housing estates.

I first travelled to Cuba in June 2016, not as a tourist, but as a graduate student of architecture and environmental science. I wanted to see for myself, and to learn lessons from Cuba's cities, which I hoped would show a way forward in dealing with potential food crises that major cities in the world could face in the future. I wanted to see how a country, which once imported nearly all its food, became not only self-sufficient but a leader in organic farming. Within the last twenty years, Cuban cities have been transformed with empty spaces and urban wasteland turned into agriculturally productive areas.

It was amazing to see how, without the technology normally used in modern farming, Cuba was able to change from being a country producing mostly sugarcane for export into one that now farms almost totally organically. In the countryside, land was switched from growing sugarcane to growing food, and oxen were used to plough fields instead of tractors. Organic farming methods were introduced and people were encouraged to move from the cities to farm the land. City dwellers turned small areas of empty and unused land into places to grow fruit and vegetables. Town authorities set up schemes to encourage the creative use of spaces for urban agriculture, and to help in planning farmers' markets to sell the produce.

Gradually, cities transformed empty areas and urban wasteland into agriculturally productive spaces. In Havana itself, the residents had turned 135 square miles of land into thousands of flourishing community market gardens and urban farms, which could be suitable in major cities, like New York or London. Even in the most densely populated areas of the city, such as Old Havana, as much space as possible is being used, often with great ingenuity and creativity. From hanging baskets, balcony gardens and rooftop farms, to plots of land and fields just outside of Havana that would have been

left as wasteland, the people have transformed their city into a green oasis. Plants that once were part of the traditional Cuban diet, but no longer found because of conventional farming, were successfully reintroduced. It is estimated that nearly all of the fruit and vegetables consumed in Havana are now produced within the city.

Benefits of this type of farming are wide ranging. People are healthier as they can easily access fresh organically produced food. Diets are better and more varied thanks to better and cheaper fresh fruit and vegetables. Urban agriculture is not dependent on oil as there is no need for heavy machinery, like tractors, and it is thought to be more efficient in water management. It provides employment, as gardens and farms need to be looked after to continue production.

I think, as do many environmentalists, that one of the best things that city authorities and the government have done was to ban the use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers. The country now produces and exports organic fertilisers and biopesticides for natural pest control.

It is amazing to think that a country that was once reliant on importing 90% of its food is now able to feed itself thanks to urban organic agriculture. It is the largest change in the world's history from conventional to organic farming. Many scientists consider Havana to be a world-leading example of good practice in organic urban agriculture. Experts believe that following Havana's example is the best way forward for food production. It will not damage the environment through using industrial farming methods and the extensive use of pesticides and chemical fertilisers.

**(M)** Well, I'm sure you'll all agree that this has been a fascinating talk. Thank you very much, Doctor McNamara.

Now listen a second time and check your answers.

*(Repeat the extract)*

That is the end of the test. Please wait for your question booklet to be collected. Thank you and good luck.