

6

Products and processes

Grammar start

Gold **is found** in rivers. Peaches **are grown** near the coast.

1 Read the information. Match the sentence halves.

New Zealand is the third largest **wool** producer in the world. Thousands of tonnes of wool are produced annually! Some of the best quality woollen clothes are made in New Zealand.



Lamb and **beef** are produced here, too. The animals are raised on the South Island. Lamb is exported to the United Kingdom. Beef is exported to the Far East.



New Zealand also produces **fruit**. For example, peaches and plums are grown near the coast. Most of the fruit is sold in New Zealand, but some is exported to Australia.



But agriculture isn't the only industry. Natural gas and iron are mined here. **Gold** is found in the rivers and mountains. It is sent overseas and used to make jewellery.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a Natural gas and iron are | 1 grown near the coast. |
| b Some of New Zealand's fruit is | 2 mined in New Zealand. |
| c Gold is exported | 3 sold to the UK. |
| d A lot of the world's | 4 wool is produced in New Zealand. |
| e Cattle and sheep are | 5 and made into jewellery. |
| f Much of the country's lamb is | 6 found on South Island. |

2 Read and complete the grammar box.

We use the **passive voice**:

- 1 to emphasise the action, rather than who does it:
Farmers produce lamb in New Zealand. → *Lamb **is produced** in New Zealand.*
- 2 when we don't know who does the action, or it isn't important:
People find gold in the rivers. → *Gold **is found** in the rivers.*
- 3 when it's obvious who does the action:
Miners mine iron here. → *Iron **is mined** here.*

The passive form of the present simple is formed with the verb **to be** + the **past participle** of the verb.

Lamb	is	exported	to the UK.
Gold	_____	found	in the rivers.
Peaches	are	grown	near the coast.
Gas and iron	_____	mined	in New Zealand.

3 Underline the passive sentence in each pair. Tick (✓) the sentence that sounds best.

- a Silver is mined in New Zealand. ✓
Miners mine silver in New Zealand.
- b Fruit growers export 30 varieties of apples and pears.
Thirty varieties of apples and pears are exported.
- c More than 50 different vegetables are grown.
People grow more than 50 different vegetables.
- d Cows produce nearly 18 billion litres of milk a year.
Nearly 18 billion litres of milk are produced a year.
- e Oil, gas and coal are found underground.
People find oil, gas and coal underground.



1  Listen and number the pictures in order.



2 Complete the sentences with *is* or *are*.

- Most bread is made from wheat.
- First, the wheat _____ harvested.
- Then it _____ ground into flour.
- Next, the flour _____ mixed into a dough with yeast and water.
- Then the dough _____ made into loaves of bread.
- After that, the loaves _____ baked in hot ovens.
- Finally, the loaves _____ taken to supermarkets, where they _____ sold.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the passive.

Rice is the most important food for much of the world's population. It (a) is grown (grow) in countries with a high rainfall. It (b) _____ (harvest), and then the grains of rice (c) _____ (dry) and cleaned. Some of the vitamins (d) _____ (lose) in the process, so they (e) _____ (add) to the rice again. Then the rice (f) _____ (put) into bags or boxes. Finally, the bags and boxes (g) _____ (send) to shops and sold.









4 Use the prompts to write about how chocolate is made.

- a Chocolate / make / from cacao beans Chocolate is made from cacao beans.
 - b The cacao beans / harvest The cacao beans _____.
 - c They / take / to the factory _____
 - d The beans / roast _____
 - e They / grind / into paste _____
 - f Milk and sugar / add _____
 - g The chocolate / mix / in a machine _____
- It is poured into moulds and cooled. Then it's ready to eat!



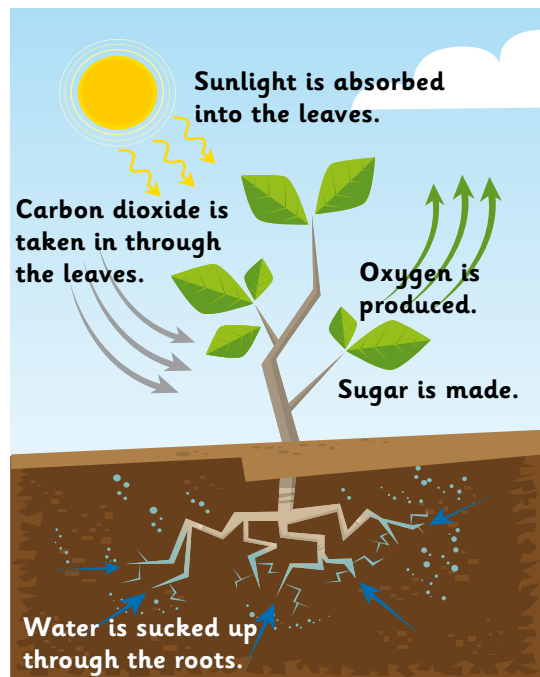
5 Write about how crisps are made. Use the prompts.

- a  First, the potatoes are harvested. _____ (harvest)
- b  _____ (wash)
- c  _____ (cut into slices)
- d  _____ (fry)
- e  _____ (salt / add)
- f  _____ (put / packets)

1 Read and point to the stages of the process.

The wonder of plants

- Q: What does photosynthesis do?
 A: It helps plants grow. It also cleans the air.
 Q: How is the air cleaned?
 A: Carbon dioxide is taken in through the leaves and oxygen is produced.
 Q: How is carbon dioxide turned into oxygen?
 A: It is mixed with water and sunlight. This makes oxygen and sugar.
 Q: What are sugar and oxygen used for?
 A: Sugar is used to help the plant grow. People and animals need oxygen to breathe.



2 Read and complete the grammar box.

How	is	air	cleaned?
Where	_____	sunlight	absorbed?
How	are	sugar and oxygen	produced?
What	_____	sugar and oxygen	used for?

3 Write the words in order. Match the questions to the answers.

a absorbed / is / where / water

Where is water absorbed?

b sugar / made / is / how

c why / absorbed / sunlight / is

d sugar / is / produced / why

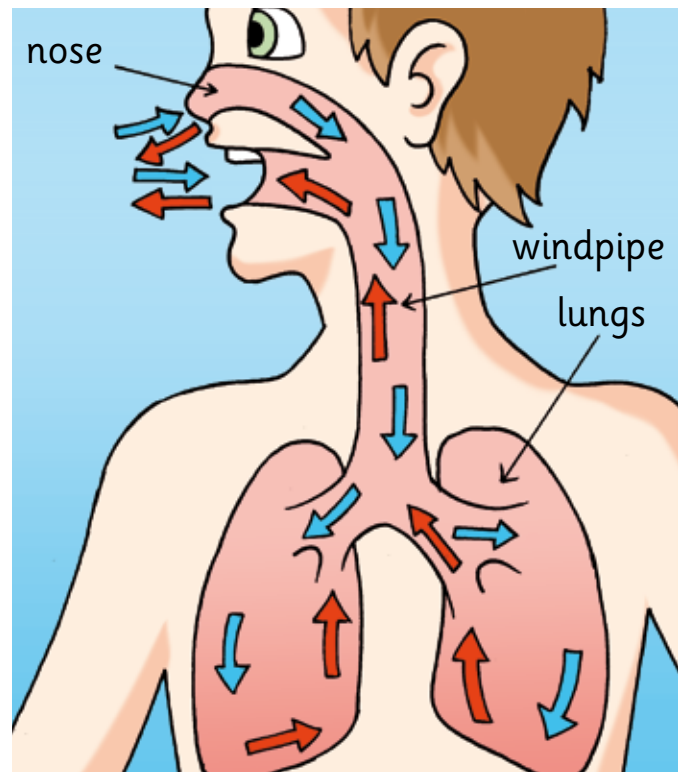
- 1 To help the plant grow.
- 2 To give the plant energy.
- 3 Through the plant's roots.
- 4 Carbon dioxide is mixed with water and sunlight.


4 Complete the questions with the verbs. Match the questions to the answers.

How we breathe

- a What are your mouth and nose used for? (use)
- b How _____ air _____ into the lungs? (take)
- c Where _____ oxygen _____? (absorb)
- d What _____ your lungs _____ for? (use)
- e Why _____ carbon dioxide _____? (release)
- f How _____ respiration _____ to photosynthesis? (connect)

- 1 Because it's a dangerous gas.
- 2 To absorb oxygen and release carbon dioxide.
- 3 Photosynthesis produces oxygen, which we need to breathe.
- 4 For breathing.
- 5 In the lungs.
- 6 Through the windpipe.



5  **Do a class quiz. Write four questions about photosynthesis or respiration. Ask and answer with a partner.**

Why is sunlight absorbed by plants?

It's absorbed to give them energy.