

# HOW a Can is made

Put the verbs in brackets into the passive to complete the text.

This is a can.

Over two billion of them \_\_\_\_\_ (throw away) every year in Britain alone. But these cans are destroying the tropical forests. How?

The cans \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>2</sup> (make) from aluminium. Aluminium \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>2</sup> (extract) from bauxite. Bauxite \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>3</sup> (not find) deep in the ground like other metals, but in the soil. Most bauxite \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>4</sup> (can/remove), large areas of forest \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>5</sup> (have to/cut down). Then a power station \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>6</sup> (have to/build) to provide the electricity so that the aluminium \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>7</sup> (can/extract) from the bauxite. Then roads \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>8</sup> (need) to transport that aluminium. So some trees \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>9</sup> (must/destroy).

However, the forest \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>10</sup> (needn't/destroy). Aluminium \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>11</sup> (can/recycle) easily and cheaply. But at the moment most cans \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>12</sup> (bury) in the ground again. This waste \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>13</sup> (should/stop).

In Sweden and some states in the USA, 95% of cans \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>14</sup> (recycle). Cans \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>15</sup> (take back) to supermarkets and \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>16</sup> (exchange) for money.

This \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>17</sup> (should/do) everywhere. The tropical forest \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>18</sup> (mustn't/destroy) just for drink cans.

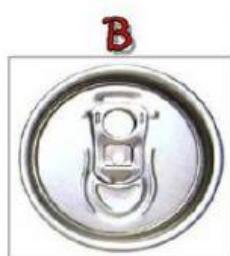


Listen to Colin talking about a useful invention and put the pictures below in order. Before listening, check the meaning of the following words:

a can of drink • sharp • blunt • a ring-pull • blood



1. \_\_



2. \_\_



3. \_\_



4. \_\_