

# 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 (make) from aluminium. Aluminium \_\_\_\_\_ 2 (extract) from bauxite. Bauxite \_\_\_\_\_ 3 (not find) deep in the ground like other metals, but in the soil. Most bauxite \_\_\_\_\_ 4 (can/remove), large areas of forest \_\_\_\_\_ 5 (have to/cut down). Then a power station \_\_\_\_\_ 6 (have to/build) to provide the electricity so that the aluminium \_\_\_\_\_ 7 (can/extract) from the bauxite. Then roads \_\_\_\_\_ 8 (need) to transport that aluminium. So some trees \_\_\_\_\_ 9 (must/destroy).

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

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

This \_\_\_\_\_ 17 (should/do) everywhere. The tropical forest \_\_\_\_\_ 18 (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. \_\_\_\_\_