

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. _____