

# 10.2 Canned dreams

GOALS ■ Talk about food ■ Use the passive

## Vocabulary & Speaking food containers

1a Look at the photos and complete the table with a word or phrase from the box.



apple juice chocolates frozen peas lemonade olives  
sparkling water tomatoes toothpaste

1 a box of	
2 a can of	
3 a packet of	
4 a tin of	
5 a bottle of	
6 a tube of	
7 a jar of	
8 a carton of	

b Think of one more thing that can go in each type of container and add it to the table in exercise 1a.

2 In which of these bins would you put each container when you've finished with it?



3a Write down six items of food or drink that you like having in your kitchen. Use the container phrases in exercise 1a.

b Work in a group and compare your lists. What do they say about your eating and drinking habits?

## Grammar & Listening the passive

4 Work with a partner and discuss the questions.

- How often do you eat canned soup, canned vegetables, canned fish and canned fruit?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of canned food compared to fresh food?

5 10.4 ))) Listen to a talk about preserving food (keeping food fresh for a long time). Tick (✓) the topics you learn about.

- the dangers of opening cans
- the first food containers
- the dangers of eating canned food
- the future of cans
- the reason why cans were invented



6 10.4 ))) Listen again and complete the sentences.

- Millions of years ago, water was kept in dried \_\_\_\_\_ skins and coconut shells.
- Cans were invented in the year \_\_\_\_\_ by a French chef.
- The first cans were used by \_\_\_\_\_.
- These days more than \_\_\_\_\_ cans are produced every year in the UK.

7 Look at sentences a–c and answer the questions.

- The first cans were used by soldiers.
- Soldiers used the first cans.
- The first 'safe' can opener was invented in 1925.

- Do sentences a and b mean the same? In which sentence do we focus more on the cans? In which sentence do we focus more on the people who used them?
- Does sentence c tell us who invented the can opener?

8 Read the Grammar focus box and complete the rules.

**GRAMMAR FOCUS** the passive

- We can often say sentences in two ways, in the active or in the passive.
  - We use the active when we want to focus on the person or thing (the agent) that does the action.  
*A French chef invented the can in 1810.*
  - We use the passive when we want to focus on the person or thing that the action happens to.  
*The first can was invented by a French chef in 1810.*
- We often use the passive when we don't know who the agent is, or when it is obvious or not important.  
*Over 18 billion cans are produced every year.*  
(It's not important who produces them.)
- We form the passive with the verb <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (is, am, was, etc.) and the past participle (made, grown, etc.).
- If we want to say who does or did an action (the agent), we use the preposition <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.  
*The first cans were used by soldiers.*

→ Grammar Reference page 153

- 9 Underline examples of the passive in exercise 6. Are they the present simple passive or the past simple passive?
- 10 Complete the review of the film *Canned Dreams* with the present simple active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.
- 11 Is it important to you to know where the food you eat comes from and how far it has travelled? Why/Why not?
- 12 Work with a partner. Cover the film review in exercise 10. Can you remember which products in **A** are prepared, grown, made, produced, etc. from which of the countries in **B**?

**A** I think bauxite is produced in Brazil.

**B** I agree./I'm not sure. I think ...

A	B
bauxite	Italy
meat	France
pasta	Portugal
olive oil	Denmark and Poland
wheat	Brazil
tomatoes	Ukraine

- 13 **TASK** Work with a partner. Do a quiz about the production of goods around the world. Student A, look at the questions on page 129. Student B, look at the questions on page 133.

**REVIEWS**

Search

Home > Entertainment > Film > Reviews

**Canned Dreams**

In the film *Canned Dreams* by Finnish director Katja Gauriloff, we <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) there's nothing simple about a can of ravioli.

As we watch the film, we <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (take) on an amazing 30,000-kilometre journey through the eight countries where ravioli's main ingredients <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (come) from.

The wheat <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in Ukraine. The tomatoes in the sauce <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in Portugal. The filling inside the ravioli <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (make) of meat from Denmark and Poland. The eggs for the pasta come from France and the olive oil is from Italy. All the ingredients <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (take) to a factory in France, where the final product <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) and then put in cans. These aluminium cans are made from bauxite, which is mined in Brazil. Then the cans of ravioli <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (transport) to a supermarket shelf in Finland.

The film focuses on the people who <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (produce) the ingredients. For each ingredient, Gauriloff interviews one or two workers and we hear all about their lives and dreams. Some enjoy their work. Others <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about their hopes for a better life.

Gauriloff says her aim isn't to make us feel guilty about the difficult conditions for the workers, or about the environmental cost of so much transportation. Instead, she <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to show us how much human work goes into producing a can of food which sells for under \$2.

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