

Subject: National and local produce and products

Function: Giving advice, advantages and disadvantages

Grammar: Present simple passive; *because of*, *due to*

1 The BIG question: ARE YOU A 'GOOD' SHOPPER?

FACT:

Over the past decade, Britain has lost nearly 30,000 independent food and drink shops – more than 40% of the total.

2 PREVIEW

Words:

A Where in your neighbourhood can you buy the items in the photographs?

- 1 at a hypermarket?
- 2 in a supermarket?
- 3 in small, local shops?
- 4 at a farmers' market?

B Which of the items in the photos are:

- 1 manufactured products?
- 2 agricultural produce?

C Match the category with the example.

Category	Example
1 farm crops	(a) beef
2 dairy produce	(b) coal
3 textiles	(c) cheese
4 manufactured products	(d) tuna
5 minerals	(e) clothes
6 meat	(f) souvenirs
7 timber	(g) cars
8 fish	(h) furniture
9 tourism	(i) wheat

Language: Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- Everyone wears global brands.
 - Global brands are worn by everyone.
 - Local farmers produce all our food.
- A Do the first two sentences have the same meaning?
 B What is the subject of each sentence?
 C Rewrite the third sentence without changing the meaning. Begin: *All our food*
- **Because of** the children and my job, I never have much time.
 - **Due to** global warming, it won't be long before mangoes are grown here.



mountain bike



vegetables



dairy produce



washing powder



laptop computer

- If you want to know exactly what's in your food, then you **should** buy local produce.
 - If you want cheap, delicious food, **try** the weekly farmer's market.
- D Which words give advice or say that something is a good idea?
 E Does **due to** mean the same as **because of**?



SEE WORKBOOK UNIT 0

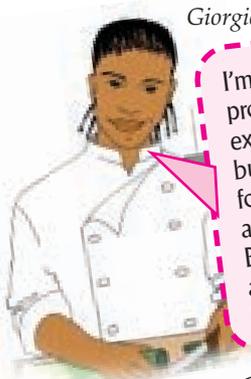
Ideas: The following sentences are from the reading text on the opposite page. Read them and answer the questions.

- The advantage is (that) it sells everything and it's cheap.
 - Supermarket food often travels long distances and that is very bad for the environment.
 - It's a disadvantage (that) some of the local shops have closed.
- A What kind of shop does the first sentence refer to? What kind of things can you buy there?
 B Are the statements in the second sentence true? If so, why?
 C Are local shops closing in your neighbourhood? If so, why?

3 READING



- A Scan texts 1-5 quickly. Complete the gaps with the type of shop each person is talking about.
1 supermarket 2 supermarket 3 local shop



Giorgio

2

I'm a chef in a restaurant. All our food is produced by local farmers. If you want to know exactly what's in your food, then you should buy local or **regional produce**. Supermarket food often travels long distances by road or air and that is very bad for the environment. Because of this, we buy our food from and farmers. Due to global warming, it won't be long before mangoes are grown around here!



Mike

1

Everyone in my family is really busy, and my mum often gets take-away food. We also drive to the and shop there. The advantage is that it sells everything and it's cheap. I bought my ipod there and the latest Playstation game – but I buy my DVDs online. I want a new computer – the has some really cheap ones at the moment. My dad says they're made in China and that's due to globalisation – but I'm **not bothered!**

3 Samantha

I'm a fashion student and I don't want to buy global brands – they're worn by everyone and that's boring. I'd love to wear **designer** clothes but I can't afford them. Besides, everyone should create their own style. My friends and I buy second-hand clothes in or T-shirts and dresses in the street market. We mix colours and styles to make our own individual looks. The advantage is that we save money and help the environment.



Samantha

3

4 Rachel

Because of the children and my job, I never have much time. Luckily, we have a nearby, where I can do my weekly shopping. I also **shop online**. It's a disadvantage that some of the local shops have closed since the arrived a few years ago. But I don't mind if the meat is imported from Brazil or the vegetables are grown in Africa – time is the most important thing for me.

Rachel

4



Helena

5

A lot of tourists come here in summer and want to buy souvenirs of the region. We produce everything locally – the honey, the pottery, textiles and **leather goods**. This region is famous for its ceramics so we sell a lot of mugs, vases and plates. As a local shopkeeper, I buy most things in the The disadvantage is the cost – they're often more expensive than the supermarket. But if you want delicious local produce, try the weekly farmers' market – it's great!

- B Answer the questions using one of the words or phrases in **bold** in the texts.
- 1 What is a handbag an example of?
 - 2 How can you shop without leaving home?
 - 3 What do we call someone who makes fashionable, expensive clothes?
 - 4 What phrase can we use when we don't care about something?
 - 5 What do we call fruit and vegetables produced in a certain part of the country?

C Complete the sentences:

- 1 Ipods in the supermarket.
- 2 Samantha helps the environment when she buys
- 3 Giorgio thinks mangoes will soon grow in his region because of
- 4 Helena sells mugs and vases because they locally.

- D
- 1 Underline the sentences in texts 1-5 that refer to advantages and disadvantages.
 - 2 Why do some of the people prefer to use local shops?
 - 3 Why do others prefer to go to supermarkets or hypermarkets?

4 TALK ABOUT IT

- A Some people are angry about supermarkets and hypermarkets. Can you explain why?
- B Work in pairs. Imagine that a friend has just moved to your neighbourhood. Give him or her advice about where to shop.
- C Work in groups. Talk about how and where you buy things. Explain the advantages and disadvantages to each other.

5 LISTEN IN



A What are the objects in the photos 1 - 6 made out of? Choose from these materials:

- (a) newspaper (b) glass bottles (c) Coke cans
(d) textiles (e) car tyres (f) plastic bags

Now make sentences:

- Example: I think the (hat) is made out of (newspaper).
- B You will hear Ruth and Neil Thomson talk about their exhibition called "kNOwtrash". The exhibition has four parts. Listen and complete the gaps with numbers 1-4.
- (a) Part gives advice about recycling.
(b) Part shows things that come out of the ground.
(c) Part shows that in nature there is no waste.
(d) In part, all the products are made out of recycled materials.

C Complete the sentences with one or two words.

- The handbag with the Brazilian flag on it is made out of
- Ruth and Neil say, "There's no if you trash."
- Neil says that in nature, is recycled.
- When we manufacture things, we use a lot of
- In the West, we a lot of things and do not recycle them.
- Ruth says that a drinks can is
- In Part 3, Neil shows a Brazilian handbag, a, a and some
- The recycled objects in Part 3 are made by people in
- Neil says that if you want to help the environment, you should
- He says that another advantage is that you can make from recycling.

D Write sentences using the present simple passive tense. Put the verb into the correct form.

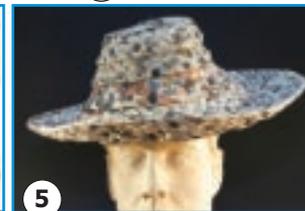
- The toy aeroplane / make out of / drinks cans
- In nature / nothing / waste
- In the West, products / use / short time
- A lot of rubbish / throw away

E Work in small groups. Which of the items below are thrown away in your neighbourhood? Which are recycled? How do you feel about recycling? Explain why.

- waste food drinks cans plastic bags
glass bottles old clothes car tyres
paper / newspaper plastic bottles furniture



The Eden Project is an environmental theme park in southern England.



6 CONTROVERSY

Work in pairs. Student A does not recycle his / her rubbish. Student B recycles everything and gives Student A some advice about recycling. Act out your conversation for the class.



SEE ROLE CARDS FOR UNIT 0

7 PORTFOLIO WRITING

Imagine that you are a journalist. Write an article about the "kNOwtrash" exhibition.

Introduction: Say where the exhibition is and briefly describe it.

This exhibition is all about rubbish! It shows

Paragraphs 2 & 3: Describe each part of the exhibition.

The first part shows

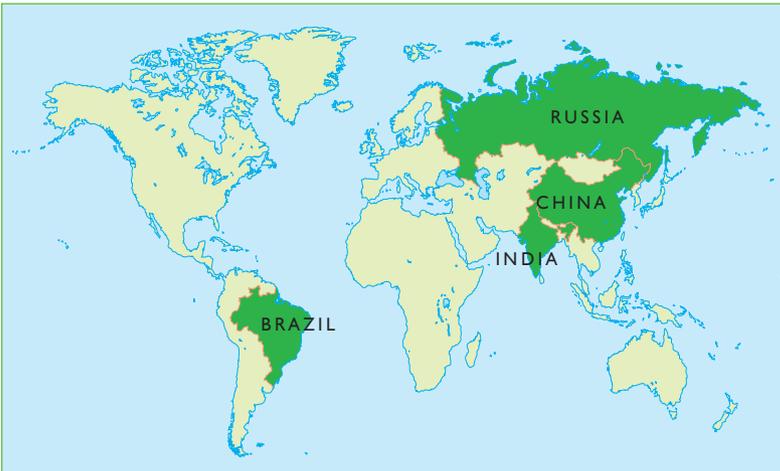
Last paragraph: Give your opinion of the exhibition.

I really enjoyed seeing the exhibition and I learnt a lot.

8 ECONOMICS in English

A Before you read the text, answer these questions.

- 1 What is the difference between a developed and a developing country?
- 2 Which countries' economies have grown a lot in recent years?



The BRIC economies

The world economy is changing rapidly. Four developing countries, Brazil, Russia, India and China, which together are called the BRIC economies, have grown especially fast. It is predicted that by 2050 China's economy may be bigger than Japan's or even America's and the BRIC countries will have 40% of the world's population. Experts say that the BRIC economies will be bigger than the economies of today's six largest developed nations, USA, Japan, Germany, Britain, France and Italy. Unfortunately, rapid economic growth causes a lot of pollution.



(a) trees



(b) oil



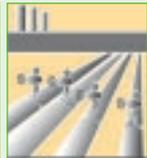
(c) computers



(d) beef cattle



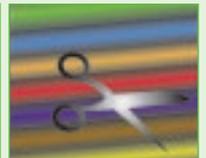
(e) films



(f) gas



(g) pollution



(h) textiles

B Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Which countries are known as the BRIC economies?
- 2 Which country may have the world's largest economy by 2050?
- 3 Which countries are the six richest today?

C Look at the map showing the BRIC countries. Match the pictures with countries and use the verbs in the box below to make passive sentences.

• Example: *Coffee is grown in Brazil.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 make + in | 2 manufacture + in |
| 3 produce + in | 4 find + in |
| 5 raise + in | 6 cut down + in |
| 7 export + from | 8 create + in |

9 YOUR TOPIC

- A Work in pairs. Make a list of about four products or types of produce from one of these categories: national, regional, local.
- B As a class, combine your work to make bigger lists by categories (e.g. *textiles, manufactured goods*) and the places they come from.

C Choose one of the categories and prepare a two-minute presentation about it. Say where items come from and where people can buy them.

10 **Your answer: ARE YOU A 'GOOD' SHOPPER?**

Having read this unit, what do you think? Discuss these questions with the rest of the class. Here are some suggestions to help you with the answers.

- A What is a 'good' shopper, in your opinion? Give examples.
- A 'good' shopper tries to help the environment when he / she shops.
- B In what ways are you a 'good' shopper?
- I think I am a 'good' shopper. All our food is grown locally.
 - I'm not really a 'good' shopper. The disadvantage is that it takes too much time.
- C How else do you try to help the environment? If you don't, explain why not.
- I don't use many plastic bags. And I often buy recycled paper.
 - Because of my job I travel a lot. I don't care if it causes pollution.