# Tracing a product

**VOCABULARY** 

LEVEL Intermediate

NUMBER BS\_2525V\_EN LANGUAGE English





#### **Goals**

- Can describe, in simple terms the origins of a product.
- Can understand and use vocabulary related to how products are produced.







# **Preview and warm-up**

In this lesson, you will learn to **describe where a particular product comes from**.



This shirt **comes from** Italy.



local

origin The **origin** of this product is unknown. to come from These oranges **come from** Portugal. to be made in This table was made in Sweden. foreign This dress is of **foreign origin**.

This shirt is of **local origin**.





I care about the origin of the products I buy.

I prefer buying food of local origin.





My shirts come from France.

These toys were made in China.





# Fill in the gaps

#### Fill in the gaps below using the words in the boxes below.

made in

come from

local origin

foreign origin

origin

- 1. I care about the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of every product I buy. I do a lot of research before I buy anything.
- 2. Was this dress \_\_\_\_\_\_ Bangladesh?
- 3. I know where these products \_\_\_\_\_\_. It's on the label: Germany.
- 4. This t-shirt is of \_\_\_\_\_\_. It comes from another country.
- 5. This sweater is of \_\_\_\_\_\_. It was made in my hometown.







# Where do you think these products come from? How often do you consume or use these products?















# **Brainstorming**



What products do you associate with each continent?

What about specific countries?



# **Talking about origins**

raw materials

crops

livestock

Wood is a **raw material** from trees.

We grow **crops** to produce the food we eat.

Animals we use for food or clothing are livestock.









# Categorise

Put these images under the right list: livestock, crops or raw materials? Some images can belong to more than one category or be between two categories.





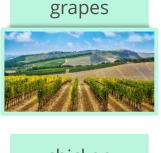


COWS



tomatoes







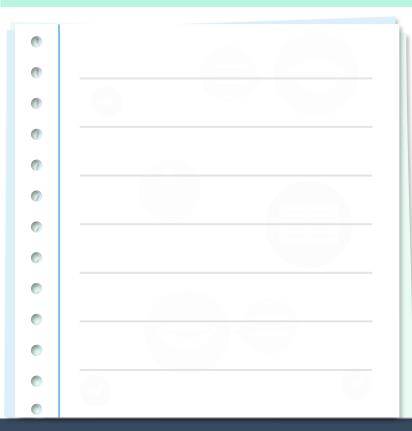
| livestock |
|-----------|
|           |

| crops |   |
|-------|---|
|       |   |
|       | . |

|  | raw materials |  |
|--|---------------|--|
|  |               |  |



# What products do you have at home that come from *raw materials*, *crops* or *livestock*?







## From where exactly?

farms

We raise the animals we eat on farms.



plantations

Coffee and cocoa are usually grown on **plantations**.



mines

Mines often contain diamonds and precious stones.



oceans

Fishermen catch their fish in the oceans.





# Categorise

### Which goods are possible because of *mines*, *plantations* or *oceans*?

diamond ring



fish



oil



gold watch



salt



coffee



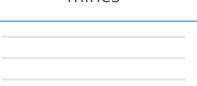
seafood



tea



mines



plantations

| - |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |

#### oceans



## **Describing the origins**

Choose one of the products from the pictures below. Explain to your group the origins of all of its elements. Be sure to use as much of the vocabulary you have learnt as possible.









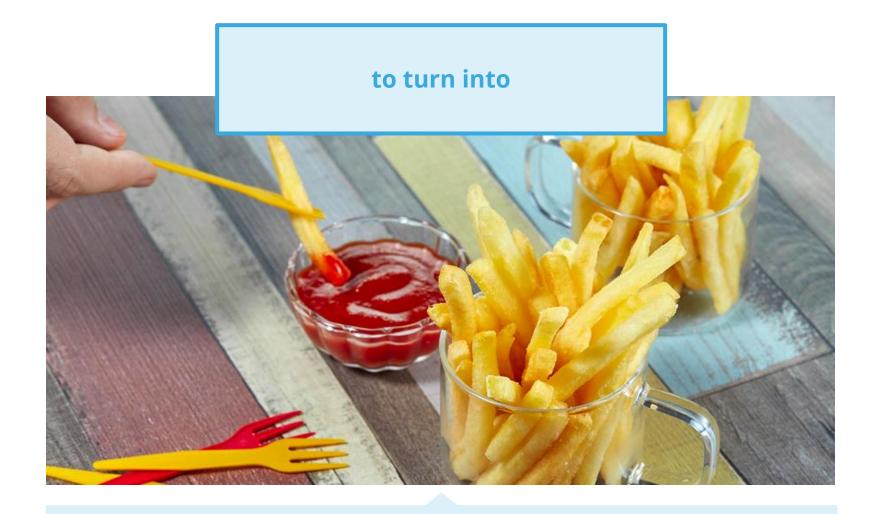
Look at the picture on the left.

What are the origins of all of the products you can see in it?

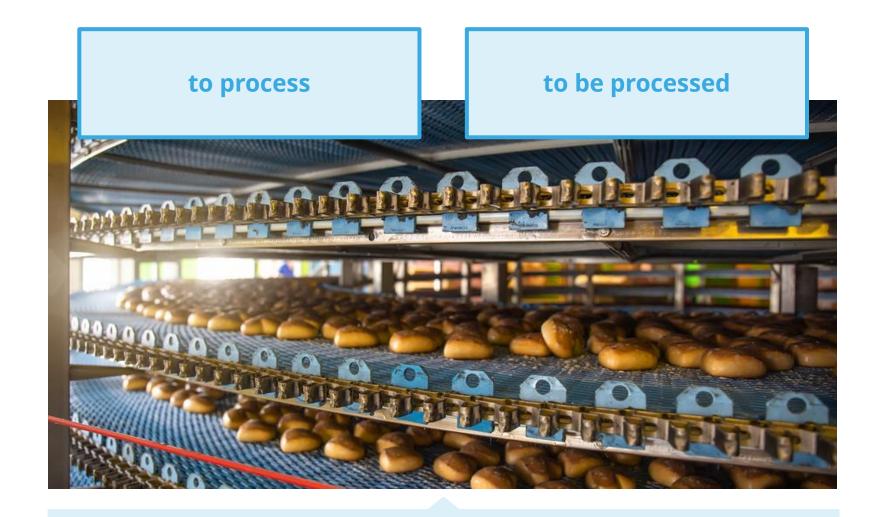




We can produce food, cars and cosmetics at a **factory**.



We **turn** tomatoes, vinegar, salt and sugar **into** ketchup at a food factory.



Some food **is processed** so it lasts longer. Factories **process** some foods before we can eat them.



We **package** goods to protect them. Goods must **be packaged** before transport.



Trucks, ships or planes **transport** the products.

The products **are transported** before we buy them at the store.



## Order the paragraphs and read the text out loud



Then, after some processing, cocoa beans go to factories. In the factories, cocoa beans turn into chocolate.

However, this chocolate is still unsweetened and does not have shape. Factories add sugar, milk or any other ingredients and give chocolate a shape.



Finally, chocolate is packaged and transported.

We must be careful when we transport chocolate: if the temperature is too hot, the chocolate melts before we can buy it at the stores!



We see it everywhere, we use it everywhere: it is in our fridges, our milkshakes, our cakes, our breakfasts and desserts.

Chocolate, of course! More than 1 billion people eat it every day. But how is it made? Let's find out.



First, cocoa grows in plantations. More than 70% of cocoa comes from Africa.

The Ivory Coast is the country that gives us the biggest amount of cocoa, but other countries like Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Brazil and Colombia also have cocoa plantations.

| 1. |  |
|----|--|
|    |  |

| 2  |  |
|----|--|
| ۷. |  |

4.



# Take the following survey and share your answers

|   | AGREE | DISAGREE | UNSURE |
|---|-------|----------|--------|
| <ol> <li>People in general don't care about the origin of a product.</li> </ol> |       |          |        |
| <ol> <li>Local products are always better than foreign products.</li> </ol>     |       |          |        |
| 3. Most of our products come from the oceans.                                   |       |          |        |
| 4. Sometimes, I prefer <i>not</i> to know where my products come from.          |       |          |        |
| 5. Transporting goods is what causes the most pollution.                        |       |          |        |
| 6. I would like to work at a factory.   |       |          |        |



### **Discussion**

#### Answer these questions with your classmates.

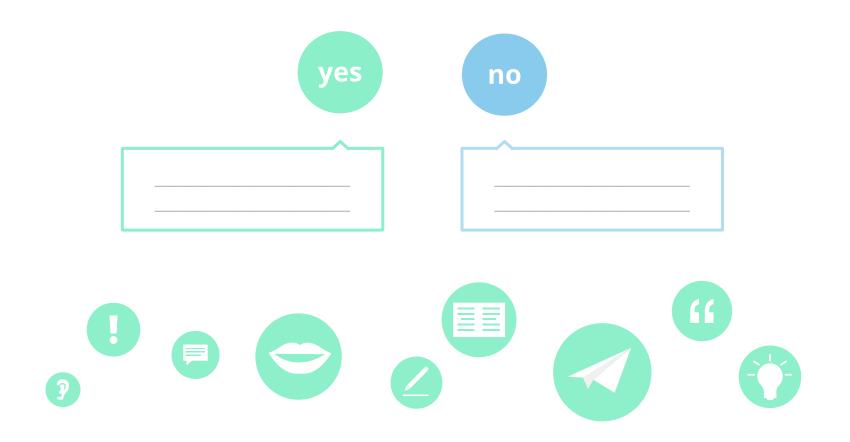


- Where do most products in your country come from?
- How important is it for you to know the origin of your products?
- How important is it for you to know how your products are made?



# Reflect on the goals

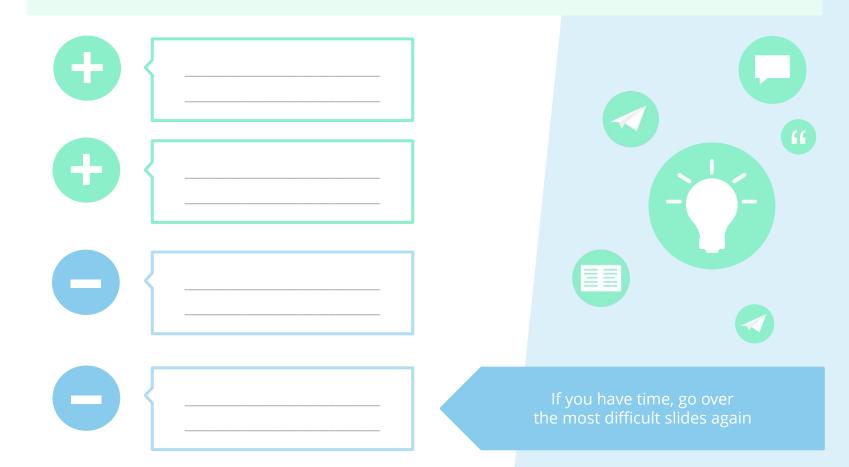
Go back to the second slide of the lesson and check if you have achieved all the goals of the lesson.





#### Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson. What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?





### **Answer Key**

- 3. Oceans: fish, oil, salt, seafood
  - 2. Plantations: coffee, tea
- I. Mines: diamond ring, gold watch, salt

#### ₽ľ.q

- honey (also).
- 3. Raw materials: wood, tomatoes (also),
  - sheep 2. Crops: tomatoes, vineyards, corn
    - Livestock: cows, honey, chicken,

#### ll.q

- 5. local origin
- 4. foreign origin
  - 3. come from
    - 2. made in
      - 1. origin
        - ₹.q

**b.22** 1. B 3. A 4. C 4. C





# Categorise these items under the right origins

| livestock | plantations |        |         |
|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|
|           |             | cheese | cocoa   |
|           |             | tea    | milk    |
|           |             | coffee | meat    |
|           |             | sugar  | wool    |
|           |             | eggs   | leather |
|           |             |        |         |



# Create sentences with the words below. You can also use other words from the lesson!

| oceans       | to transport | Fish and oceans. | I seafood come from the |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| to turn into | plantations  |                  |                         |
| livestock    | processed    |                  |                         |



# Homework answer key

**Exercise 1, p.37** Livestock: cheese, milk, meat, eggs, wool, leather Plantations: coffee, tea, sugar, cocoa,





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