



# THE LIFE CYCLE OF A CUP OF COFFEE



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:  
144M-PDAX-IBZ



## 1

### Warm up

In pairs, discuss the following questions.

1. Do you enjoy drinking coffee? Why/Why not?
2. How much do you drink each day?
3. Is coffee a popular drink in your country? Where do people typically drink it?
4. Do you know anyone who drinks too much coffee? What is the effect on them?
5. How do you usually prepare your coffee?





## 2

**Identifying the passive****Part A: The passive voice**

This is a way of focusing on the object of an action rather than the subject.

For example:

Large quantities of coffee are produced in Brazil.

We usually use the passive voice because we don't know who did the action, or it isn't important. In the above example, we are focusing on the coffee, not who produced it. To create the passive voice, you need:

1. a form of the verb *to be*
2. the *past participle* form of the verb

Look at these sentences. If they contain the passive voice, mark them (P) for passive and underline the past participle and the form of the verb to be. If they only contain active forms of the verb, mark them (A).

1. *Coffea* trees were first domesticated in Ethiopia and are now cultivated throughout many regions.
2. Everyone was amazed at how much coffee I drank.
3. Farmers produce the beans which are then taken to the plant for processing.
4. Farmers are often paid very low prices for their coffee crops.
5. Baristas are used to making many different varieties of coffee drinks for their customers.
6. Once in the roasting machine, the beans are stirred by a metallic arm and heated by a gas fire.
7. I was offered coffee, but told them that I preferred to drink tea.
8. It is said that coffee grown at higher altitudes has a more complex and interesting taste than other coffees.

**Part B: Read this paragraph about the process of making coffee. Complete the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

**Producing coffee**

Around three to four years after farmers \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> (**plant**) them, coffee beans are ready \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> (**harvest**). In some countries the "coffee cherries" \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> (**pick**) by hand whereas in others, machines \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> (**use**). Following this, harvesters \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> (**process**) the beans using either a wet or a dry method, and then they \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> (**mill**). During this part of the process, the beans \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> (**grade**) and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> (**sort**). All of this happens before the export process begins.

Now change the following active sentences to passive ones.



Machines pass the beans through a series of screens to sort them by size.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Workers remove defective beans by hand.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

The process called *cupping* is when tasters test the beans for quality and taste.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Roasting machines move the beans constantly to keep them from burning.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

When they complete roasting, producers ship their product to retailers or direct to consumers around the world.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Millions of people drink coffee first thing in the morning every day.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3

### Focus on vocabulary

Part A: Match the words in the box to the definitions.

complexity  
harvester

equatorial  
logistics

ferment  
marvel

fleet  
stability

1. to change chemically due to bacteria or yeast \_\_\_\_\_
2. connected to a geographical area close to an imaginary line between the Northern and Southern hemispheres \_\_\_\_\_
3. a group of vehicles working together for the same purpose \_\_\_\_\_
4. a person or machine that collects newly grown crops \_\_\_\_\_
5. the way in which a plan is organised \_\_\_\_\_
6. to be really impressed or amazed by something \_\_\_\_\_
7. the state of something not changing and being reliable \_\_\_\_\_
8. a state of being difficult to understand \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B: Use another form of the words from Part A to complete the following sentences.**

1. The job market has been very \_\_\_\_\_ lately. (stability)
2. Quito is the capital of Ecuador, the country named for its position on the \_\_\_\_\_. (equatorial)
3. I'm completely overwhelmed. Organising this conference has turned into a \_\_\_\_\_ nightmare. (logistics)
4. It's easy to get work on farms at the moment, as they are \_\_\_\_\_ all of their crops. They really need people. (harvester)
5. It was only a \_\_\_\_\_ trip to Amsterdam, but I enjoyed every moment. It's a wonderful city. (fleet)
6. The support the management team has given me has been absolutely \_\_\_\_\_. (marvel)
7. The company gave me a tour of their wine cellars and explained the process of \_\_\_\_\_ to me. It's fascinating! (ferment)
8. The problems created by moving into a new market have been \_\_\_\_\_, but we've managed to solve them all. (complexity)

**Now in pairs, answer the questions.**

1. Who or what do you **marvel** at?
2. Do you enjoy having **stability** in your life? Or are you someone who enjoys change? Why?
3. Which **equatorial** countries have you visited? Or which would you like to visit? Why?
4. Do you enjoy dealing with the **logistics** of a big project? Or would you rather someone else did that? Why?

**4****Comprehension****Now watch the video by A.J.Jacobs and answer the following questions.**

1. In Pitalito, Colombia, harvesters work for low wages and pick more than ... of coffee cherries per shift.
  - a. 20 pounds
  - b. 25 kilogrammes
  - c. 20 kilogrammes
  - d. 25 pounds
2. At the wet mill, the machine sorts the seeds according to their ...
  - a. weight
  - b. size
  - c. density
  - d. colour



3. After drying, seeds are sorted again according to their ...
  - a. size, density and colour
  - b. weight, quality and size
  - c. density, size and quality
  - d. texture, density and colour
4. The grade of the beans is given by Q-graders who evaluate ...
  - a. the quality, smell and colour of the beans.
  - b. the region where the beans have come from.
  - c. a small sample of the beans.
  - d. the way the coffee feels in the mouth and its taste and smell.
5. The sacks of coffee which are transported weigh up to ...
  - a. 70 pounds
  - b. 21 pounds
  - c. 70 kilogrammes
  - d. 25 kilogrammes
6. In New Jersey, the coffee is roasted for ...
  - a. 10 minutes.
  - b. 11 minutes.
  - c. 12 minutes.
  - d. 13 minutes.
7. Each coffee company has a head buyer who ...
  - a. ensures that the beans are of the highest quality.
  - b. chooses beans from around the globe.
  - c. bargains for the best prices.
  - d. manages the delivery routes.
8. Although the system of getting a cup of coffee is amazing, it's important to ...
  - a. value the people who make it as much as the final product.
  - b. choose the best quality coffee.
  - c. ensure you're not paying too much for your coffee.
  - d. avoid low-quality, fake brands of coffee.





## 5 Talking point

In pairs, answer the following questions.

1. What do you think can be done to make the process of producing coffee fairer to everyone involved?
2. Was there anything that surprised you about the production process for coffee? If so, what?
3. If you buy coffee, what are your main reasons for choosing the type you buy?
4. Would you like to be involved in the coffee business? Why/Why not?

## 6 Extended activity/homework

Writing about process.

Do some research on one of the following or use your own ideas.

- How to make chocolate
- How to make a hit song
- How to make beer

Write 150 words about how it is made. Be sure to use the passive voice, as well as some active sentences.

Check your grammar and spelling.