



**EPISODE** [Greens and Beans] Geographical Origins of Fruits

## Study Notes

### Vocabulary of the week

<b>crop</b>	<i>noun</i>	a plant grown in large amounts on a farm <i>Gio grows many <b>crops</b> on his farm.</i>
<b>come to think of it</b>	<i>expression</i>	on reflection; said when an idea occurs while one is speaking <b>Come to think of it</b> , all my favorite fruits are yellow.
<b>omit</b>	<i>verb</i>	to leave out or to exclude someone or something <i>A significant detail was <b>omitted</b> from your story.</i>
<b>indigenous</b>	<i>adjective</i>	naturally existing in a place or country, from another place <i>The banana is an <b>indigenous</b> fruit of Southeast Asia.</i>
<b>transfusion</b>	<i>noun</i>	the process of adding an amount of blood to a person or animal <i>Coconuts were used as emergency <b>transfusion</b> during WW II.</i>
<b>cultivation</b>	<i>noun</i>	the act of growing a particular crop <i>The <b>cultivation</b> of wheat required the most fertile lands.</i>
<b>Arab</b>	<i>noun</i>	a person from Western Asia or North Africa who speaks Arabic <i>The <b>Arab</b> countries include Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Egypt.</i>
<b>trader</b>	<i>noun</i>	a person who buys and sells things <i>Arab <b>traders</b> introduced many exotic fruits to Europe.</i>
<b>delicacy</b>	<i>noun</i>	something especially rare or expensive that is good to eat <i>Mangoes were recognized as <b>delicacies</b> back in the day.</i>
<b>domesticate</b>	<i>verb</i>	to bring animals or plants under human control <i>Watermelons were first <b>domesticated</b> in Egypt.</i>



## Passive voice in the simple past tense

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Function of the passive voice in the past tense:

- » to focus on *what happened* (action) than *who did it*
- » when we do not know who did it

Because of these two reasons, we usually omit (leave out) the person.

It is often used in writing to report events; in this case, past events or incidents, e.g. news articles.

S + was / were + V<sub>3</sub>

*Active voice* : The thief stole the car last night.

S      V<sub>2</sub>    O

*Passive voice* : The car was stolen last night (by the thief).

S      was    V<sub>3</sub>

- » The object in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice.
- » The subject "*the thief*" is not important, so it can be omitted.
- » We focus on the action "*the car was stolen*" than "*the thief stole.*"

*Active voice* : Kiky wrote a beautiful poem last week.

S      V<sub>2</sub>      O

*Passive voice* : A beautiful poem was written (by Kiky) last week.

S              was    V<sub>3</sub>

- » The object in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice.
- » The subject "*Kiky*" is not important, so it can be omitted.
- » We focus on the action "*a beautiful poem was written*" than "*Kiky wrote.*"