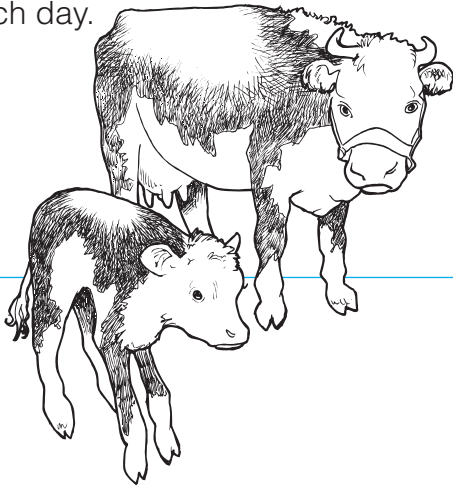


# From the Cow to You

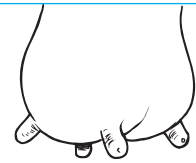
Read the flow chart.

A cow makes milk after it has a calf. It can make up to 38l of milk each day.



A cow needs to eat lots of food such as grass, clover, grains and hay to make good quality milk. It also needs to drink about 150l of water each day.

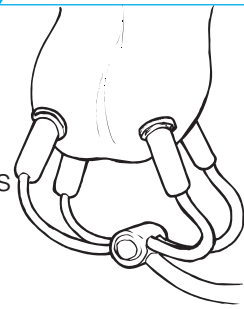
Milk is stored in the cow's udder, which is like a large bag with four teats. A cow needs to be milked at least twice a day.



A refrigeration lorry comes to pick up the milk daily and takes it to a special processing plant.



Before a cow is milked, the farmer washes its teats. A machine is put on the cow. The milk is pumped into large tanks and kept cool.



There it is tested and checked to make sure it is fresh and healthy.

The milk is quickly heated to 72°C for 15 seconds to kill any bacteria (germs). This process is called 'pasteurization'.

The milk is then forced through a sieve (a container with tiny holes) to break up any 'lumps' of fat. This process is called 'homogenization'.

The milk is put into bottles or cartons and taken to the shops for us to buy. It can also be used to make other products such as butter, cream, ice cream, cheese or yoghurt.



# 1 Right there

Scanning for specific information

(a) When is a cow able to make milk? [2]

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Circle the things a cow needs to make good quality milk. [5]

hay water meat grass clover bark milk grains

(c) The sentences below are incorrect. Rewrite each sentence by correcting the mistake. [6]

(i) A cow's udder has three teats.

\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) A cow needs milking once a day.

\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) After a cow is milked, the farmer washes its teats.

\_\_\_\_\_

# 2 Think and search

(a) Why are each of the following processes important? [6]

Making inferences

(i) pasteurization

\_\_\_\_\_

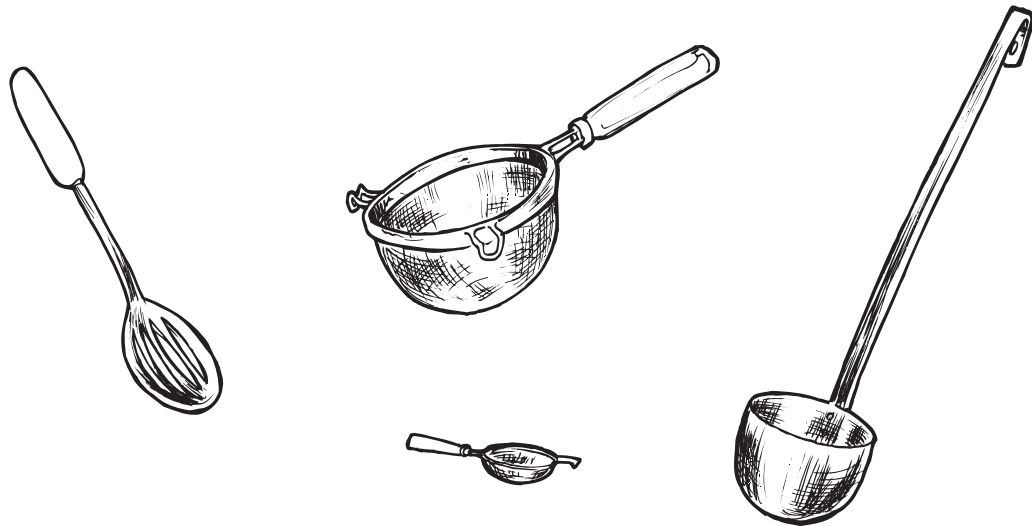
(ii) homogenization

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Think and search

(b) Circle and label the picture of a sieve you might use in a kitchen. [2]

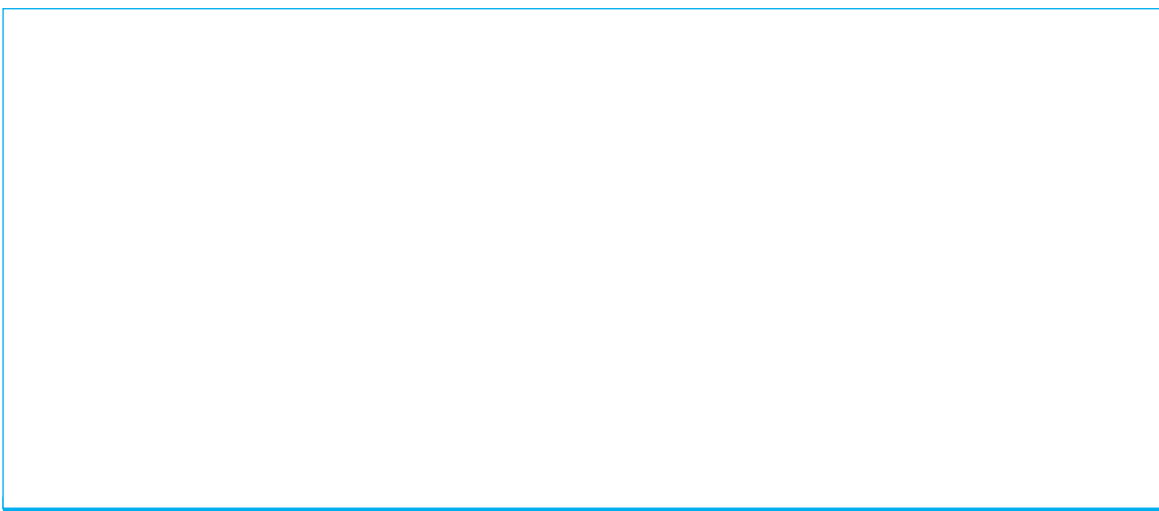
Using prior knowledge



## 3 On my own

Draw and label four milk products you like. [12]

Using prior knowledge

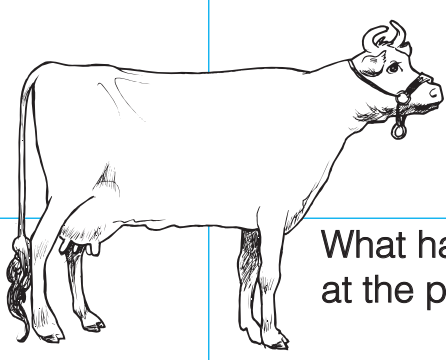


## Try this

Read the flow chart again and write brief notes under each heading. Highlight or underline important words and phrases in the flow chart before you write your answers. [12]

Recalling main ideas and key details

<p>What a cow needs to make milk</p>	<p>Description of where a cow stores milk</p>
<p>How a cow is milked</p>	<p>What happens to the milk at the processing plant</p>



**Answers to:**

# From the Cow to You

1. (a) It is able to make milk after it has a calf.
- (b) hay, water, grass, clover, grains
- (c) (i) A cow's udder has four teats.
- (ii) A cow needs milking twice a day.
- (iii) Before a cow is milked, the farmer washes its teats.

Try this (suggested answers)

<b>What a cow needs to make milk</b> grass, clover, grains, hay, water	<b>Description of where a cow stores milk</b> in the udder, which is like a large bag with four teats
<b>How a cow is milked</b> teats are washed, a machine is put on the cow, milk is pumped into large tanks	<b>What happens to the milk at the processing plant</b> milk is tested and checked and goes through the pasteurization and homogenization processes

