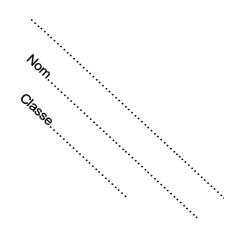
Collège Notre-Dame de Jamhour





Two Drinks that Have Changed the World

TEA

According to legend, 5,000 years ago, the Chinese Emperor, Shen Nung, ordered everyone in China to boil water to avoid disease. One day, he was going to drink some water, when some leaves from a tree fell into it. Shen Nung tried the brown liquid and found it extremely refreshing. That was the start of tea.

By the 9th century, tea had reached Japan, where it became terribly popular with Buddhist monks (religious people). In the 17th century, 'tea mania' arrived in Europe and then America. It even <u>provoked</u> a war between America and Britain. In 1773, a group of Americans, incredibly angry about taxes on their tea, threw boxes of tea into the sea!

Nowadays, tea is a common drink in many countries. China, India and Kenya are the <u>largest</u> tea producers and the Japanese still take part in the rather long and complicated tea ceremony. In Russia, people drink <u>slightly</u> sweet tea with lemon and some people still use traditional samovars for the hot water. The British are pretty <u>keen</u> tea drinkers, too. Nowadays, 'afternoon tea' with cakes and sandwiches is much less common but many Brits drink several mugs of tea with milk every day.

COFFEE

Another legend is that around 800 BC (Before Christ), a farmer in the mountains of Ethiopia noticed his goats eating some bright and red berries and then running around happily. He tasted them and immediately he felt less tired. Soon, Ethiopian monks were using the berries in a drink to keep themselves awake during the night prayers.

The drink spread to Arabia and 'quahwa' was taken to Turkey and later Europe. In the 17th century, coffee was really <u>fashionable</u> for Europeans. At one time, there were 3,000 coffee houses in London.

Now, 400 billion cups of coffee are drunk every day. In Turkey and Greece, people drink small cups of very sweet, strong black coffee. In Italy, there is coffee for every occasion. 'Espresso' is very strong, black coffee and it is really good after lunch. 'Cappuccino' is an espresso with steamed milk and is quite nice at any time of the day. It is named after the Capuchin religious people because it has the same color as their robes. 'Granita di caffe' is an absolutely fantastic drink; it is iced coffee with cream, ideal for hot summer afternoons.

1- Read the text carefully. (8 minutes)2- Vocabulary: explain the 6 underlined words a 6 points		cabulary: explain the 6 underlined words according to their meaning in the text. (7 minutes)
	a-	Provoked:
	b-	Largest:
	C-	Slightly:
	d-	Keen:
	e-	Awake:
	f-	Fashionable:
3-		ue/False: Write T or F and justify by quoting the text. (8 minutes)12 points
	a-	It is true that the Chinese Emperor, 5,000 years ago, ordered everyone in his country to boil
		water to avoid disease.
	b-	Tea provoked a war between 2 countries.
	C-	India and Kenya are the largest tea producers.
	d-	Coffee appeared after tea.
	e-	From Europe, coffee travelled to Turkey.

	f-	For Italians, coffee is very important.	
4-	swer in your own words and in complete sentences. (10 minutes) 10 points		
	a-	How was tea created?	
	b-	Why did some Americans throw tea into the sea?	
	C-	Is tea important according to the British tradition? Explain.	
	d-	Why did the Ethiopian priests use the coffee berries?	
	e-	When is the best time to drink 'Granita di caffe'? Why?	
GR	:AM	MAR	
1-		mplete the text with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense: Present Simple, Present ntinuous or Present Perfect. (7 minutes) 7 points	
	Blir	nd people (use) the Braille system for reading since the 19 th century	
	Bra	aille (consist) of a series of raised points which	

	(represent) letters of the Latin alphabet. There (be) about 2 million		
	people in the UK with sight problems but only 20,000 (read) with		
	Braille. In the last few years, many young people (start) to use		
	electronic text instead of Braille. At the moment, experts (discuss) how to		
	make Braille more attractive for young people.		
2-	Complete the sentences with for or since. (2 minutes) 2 points		
	a- He hasn't phoned me two weeks.		
	b- We've lived here 2004.		
	c- I haven't seen her Friday.		
	d- She's taught in our school six years.		
3-	Complete the dialogue with one of the future forms. (7 minutes) 10 points		
	Sue , " I (to take) my driving test. It (to		
	help)me get a job."		
	Pat, " Have you had any lessons yet?"		
	Sue, "No, (to have) my first one tomorrow afternoon. I've already		
	talked to the instructor."		
	Pat, "What time?"		
	Sue, "School (to finish) at three o'clock and I		
	(to see) my instructor afterwards."		
	Pat, "Oh, I (to come) and watch! No, only joking! Who is your		
	instructor?"		
	Sue, "Someone my mum knows. My mum thinks she (to be) good.		
	She's got 100% pass rate."		
	Pat, "You should be all right, then. Pity about the weather. Look at those clouds."		
	Sue, "Yeah, it (to rain), I'm sure."		
	Pat, "Listen, I think I (to take) this road. It's quicker. And I		
	(to drop) you off at the lights. Is that ok?		
	Sue, "That's fine."		

4-	Complete the sentences so that both sentences mean the same. Use the verbs in brackets. You can change their form or tense. (8 minutes) 8 points		
	a-	Can you lend me \$5? (borrow)	
		Can	
	b-	I'd like to buy that DVD player, but I haven't got enough money. (afford)	
		I'd like to buy that DVD player,	
	C-	I borrowed \$10 from my dad. (lend)	
		My dad	
	d-	I paid \$10 for my schoolbag. (cost)	
		My schoolbag	
	e-	You shouldn't spend that money. (save)	
		You	
	f-	I used a credit card to buy those CDs. (pay for)	
		I with a credit card.	
	g-	How much did that MP3 player cost? (charge)	
		How much for that MP3?	
	h-	My brother lent me \$20. (owe)	
		I	