

**Collège Notre-Dame  
de Jamhour**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total

English Exam  
Grade 7 - 60 minutes  
June 2012

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Nom.....  
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Classe.....  
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**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 9<sup>th</sup> century, tea had reached Japan, where it became terribly popular with Buddhist monks (religious people). In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, 'tea mania' arrived in Europe and then America. It even provoked 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 largest tea producers and the Japanese still take part in the rather long and complicated tea ceremony. In Russia, people drink slightly sweet tea with lemon and some people still use traditional samovars for the hot water. The British are pretty keen 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 17<sup>th</sup> century, coffee was really fashionable 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 caffè' 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 according to their meaning in the text.** (7 minutes)  
6 points

- a- Provoked: .....
- b- Largest: .....
- c- Slightly: .....
- d- Keen: .....
- e- Awake: .....
- f- Fashionable: .....

- 3- **True/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. ....  
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- b- Tea provoked a war between 2 countries. ....  
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- c- India and Kenya are the largest tea producers. ....  
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- d- Coffee appeared after tea. ....  
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- e- From Europe, coffee travelled to Turkey. ....  
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f- For Italians, coffee is very important. ....

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**4- Answer in your own words and in complete sentences. (10 minutes) 10 points**

a- How was tea created?

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b- Why did some Americans throw tea into the sea?

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c- Is tea important according to the British tradition? Explain.

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d- Why did the Ethiopian priests use the coffee berries?

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e- When is the best time to drink 'Granita di caffe'? Why?

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**GRAMMAR**

**1- Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense: Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect. (7 minutes) 7 points**

Blind people ..... (use) the Braille system for reading since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Braille ..... (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 .....