

## LISTENING SECTION 4

### TAPESCRIPT

In my presentation, I'm going to talk about coffee, and its importance both in (1) \_\_\_\_\_. We think it was first drunk in the Arab world, but there's hardly any documentary evidence of it before the 1500s, although of course that doesn't mean that people didn't know about it before then.

However, there is evidence that coffee was originally gathered from bushes growing wild in Ethiopia, in (2) \_\_\_\_\_. In the early sixteenth century, it was being bought by traders, and gradually its use as a drink spread throughout (3) \_\_\_\_\_. It's also known that in 1522, in the Turkish city of Constantinople, which was the center of the Ottoman Empire, the court physician approved its use (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

By the mid-1500s, coffee bushes were being cultivated in the Yemen and for the next hundred years this region produced most of the coffee drunk in Africa and the Arab world. What's particular interesting about coffee is its effects on social life. It was (5) \_\_\_\_\_, but instead people went to coffee houses to drink it. These people, usually men, would meet to drink coffee and chat about issues of the day. But at the time, this chance to share ideas and opinions was seen as something that was (7) \_\_\_\_\_, and in 1623, the ruler of Constantinople (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of all the coffee houses in the city, although after his death many new ones opened, and (9) \_\_\_\_\_. In the seventeenth century, coffee drinking spread to Europe, and here too coffee shops became places where ordinary people, (10) \_\_\_\_\_, could meet to exchange ideas. Because of this, some people said that these places performed (10) \_\_\_\_\_. The opportunity they provided for people to meet together outside their own homes and to discuss the topics of the day had (11) \_\_\_\_\_, and many social movements and political developments had their (12) \_\_\_\_\_.

In the late 1600s, the Yemeni (13) \_\_\_\_\_ broke down and coffee production started to spread around the world, helped by European colonization. Europeans set up coffee plantations in Indonesia and the Caribbean and production of coffee in the colonies skyrocketed. Different types of coffee were produced in different areas, and it's interesting that the names given to these different types, like Mocha or Java coffee, were often (14) \_\_\_\_\_ they were (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. But if you look at the labor system in the different colonies, there were some significant differences.

In Brazil and the various Caribbean colonies, coffee was grown in (16) \_\_\_\_\_ and the workers there were (17) \_\_\_\_\_. But this wasn't the same in all colonies; for example in Java, which had been colonized by the Dutch, the peasants grew coffee and passed a proportion of this on to the Dutch, so it was used as (18) \_\_\_\_\_. But whatever system was used, under the European powers of the eighteenth century, coffee production was very (19) \_\_\_\_\_. Coffee was grown in ever-increasing quantities to satisfy the growing demand from Europe, and it became nearly as important as (20) \_\_\_\_\_, which was grown under very similar conditions. However, coffee prices were not yet low enough for people to drink it regularly at home, so most coffee consumption still took place in public coffee houses and it still remained something of a luxury item. In Britain, however, a new drink was introduced from China, and started to become popular, gradually (21) \_\_\_\_\_, although at first it was so expensive that only the (22) \_\_\_\_\_ it. This was tea, and by the late 1700s it was being widely drunk. However, when the USA gained independence from Britain in 1776, they (23) \_\_\_\_\_ Britain, and coffee remained the preferred drink in the USA, as it still is today.

So, by the early nineteenth century, coffee was already being (24) \_\_\_\_\_ and consumed. But during this century, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ and (26) \_\_\_\_\_. This was partly because new types of transportation had been developed which were cheaper and more efficient. So now, working people could (27) \_\_\_\_\_ – it wasn't just a drink for the middle classes. And this was at a time when large parts of Europe were starting to (28) \_\_\_\_\_. And sometimes this meant their work didn't stop when it got dark; they might have to (29) \_\_\_\_\_. So the use of coffee as a stimulant became important – it (30) \_\_\_\_\_ people drank in the morning, for breakfast.

There were also changes in cultivation...

## VOCABULARY

*Translate these expressions into Vietnamese:*

1. ever-increasing (quantities)
2. particularly interesting (about)
3. widely produced/ consumed
4. through the night
5. production boomed
6. a luxury item
7. a means of taxation
8. a stimulant
9. coffee consumption
10. documentary evidence
11. labor system
12. middle class
13. monopoly on
14. ordinary people
15. political developments
16. social movements
17. the center of
18. working people/ class
19. approve sth as sth
20. be colonized by
21. break down
22. cultivate sth
23. demand (the destruction of all coffee houses)
24. exchange ideas
25. have an enormous impact on (social life)
26. have one's origin in
27. identify sth with sth
28. perform a (similar/ political) function
29. satisfy the growing demand
30. set up coffee plantations
31. take over
32. take place (in/on)