

# Academic Reading Practice Test 49

Challenge Yourself. Take the Test Below!



**Take IELTS Full-Length Practice Tests**



Daily Reading Practice Lessons



Get IELTS Practice Tests

Call us to achieve your target IELTS score.  9597306237

# Instructions for Taking the Test

Read the rules and regulations carefully before the test:

1. Switch off your mobile phone and electronic devices.
2. Manage your time strictly to **20 minutes** per passage, reading questions first to guide your skimming and scanning for answers, always paying close attention to word limits and matching synonyms.
3. Read the instructions thoroughly before answering the questions.
4. Read the questions carefully to avoid silly mistakes.

Before taking the test, kindly subscribe to our YouTube channel to help us grow. You'll receive IELTS reading practice lessons on a daily basis!



# Academic Reading Practice Test 49

## Tea times

### A

The chances are that you have already drunk a cup or glass of tea today. Perhaps, you are sipping one as you read this. Tea, now an everyday beverage in many parts of the world, has over the centuries been an important part of rituals of hospitality both in the home and in wider society.

### B

Tea originated in China, and in Eastern Asia, tea making and drinking ceremonies have been popular for centuries. Tea was first shipped to North-Western Europe by English and Dutch maritime traders in the sixteenth century. At about the same time, a land route from the Far East, via Moscow, to Europe was opened up. Tea also figured in America's bid for independence from British rule – the Boston Tea Party.

### C

As, over the last four hundred years, tea leaves became available throughout much of Asia and Europe, the ways in which tea was drunk changed. The Chinese considered the quality of the leaves and the ways in which they were cured all important. People in other cultures added new ingredients besides tea leaves and hot water. They drank tea with milk, sugar, spices like cinnamon and cardamom, and herbs such as mint or sage. The variations are endless. For example, in Western Sudan on the edge of the Sahara Desert, sesame oil is added to milky tea on cold mornings. In England tea, unlike coffee, acquired a reputation as a therapeutic drink that promoted health. Indeed, in European and Arab countries as well as in Persia and Russia, tea was praised for its restorative and health-giving properties. One Dutch physician, Cornelius Blankaart, advised that to maintain health a minimum of eight to ten cups a day should be drunk and that up to 50 to 100 daily cups could be consumed safely.

### D

While European coffee houses were frequented by men discussing politics and closing business deals, respectable middle-class women stayed at home and held tea parties. When



the price of tea fell in the nineteenth century poor people took up the drink with enthusiasm. Different grades and blends of tea were sold to suit every pocket.

**E**

Throughout the world today, few religious groups object to tea drinking. In Islamic cultures, where drinking alcohol is forbidden, tea and coffee consumption is an important part of social life. However, Seventh-Day Adventists, recognizing the beverage as a drug containing the stimulant caffeine, frown upon the drinking of tea.

**F**

Nomadic Bedouin are well known for the traditions of hospitality in the desert. According to Middle Eastern tradition, guests are served both tea and coffee from pots kept ready on the fires of guest tents where men of the family and male visitors gather. Cups of "bitter" cardamom coffee and glasses of sugared tea should be constantly refilled by the host.

**G**

For over a thousand years, Arab traders have been bringing Islamic culture, including tea drinking, to northern and western Africa. Techniques of tea preparation have been adapted. In West African countries, such as Senegal and The Gambia, it is fashionable for young men to gather in small groups to brew Chinese "gun-powder" tea. The tea is boiled with large amounts of sugar for a long time.

**H**

Tea drinking in India remains an important part of daily life. There, tea made entirely with milk is popular. "Chai" is made by boiling milk and adding tea, sugar, and some spices. This form of tea making has crossed the Indian Ocean and is also popular in East Africa, where tea is considered best when it is either very milky or made with water only. Curiously, this "milk or water" formula has been carried over to the preparation of instant coffee, which is served in cafes as either black or sprinkled on a cup of hot milk.

**I**

In Britain, coffee drinking, particularly in the informal atmosphere of coffee shops, is currently in vogue. Yet, the convention of afternoon tea lingers. At conferences, it remains common practice to serve coffee in the morning and tea in the afternoon. Contemporary China, too, remains true to its long tradition. Delegates at conferences and seminars are served tea in cups with lids to keep the infusion hot. The cups are topped up throughout the proceedings. There are as yet no signs of coffee on such occasions.





## Tea Times – IELTS Reading Questions

### Questions 1–9

*The above reading passage has nine paragraphs (A–I).*

*Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.*

*Find and write the appropriate numbers (i–xiii) on your answer sheet.*

*There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them.*

### List of Headings

- i. Diverse drinking methods
- ii. Limited objections to drinking tea
- iii. Today's continuing tradition – In Britain and China
- iv. Tea – a beverage of hospitality
- v. An important addition – tea with milk
- vi. Tea and alcohol
- vii. The everyday beverage in all parts of the world
- viii. Tea on the move
- ix. African tea
- x. The fall in the cost of tea
- xi. The value of tea
- xii. Tea-drinking in Africa
- xiii. Hospitality among the Bedouin

- 1. Paragraph A
- 2. Paragraph B
- 3. Paragraph C
- 4. Paragraph D
- 5. Paragraph E
- 6. Paragraph F
- 7. Paragraph G
- 8. Paragraph H
- 9. Paragraph I



### Questions 10–15

Complete the sentences below.

Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage to complete each blank space.

Write the correct word on your answer sheet.

10. For centuries, both at home and in society, tea has had an important role in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Falling tea prices in the nineteenth century meant that people could choose the \_\_\_\_\_ of tea they could afford.
12. Because it contains \_\_\_\_\_, Seventh-Day Adventists do not approve of the drinking.
13. In the desert, one group that is well known for its traditions of hospitality is the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. In India, \_\_\_\_\_, as well as tea, are added to boiling milk to make "chai".
15. In Britain, while coffee is in fashion, afternoon tea is still a \_\_\_\_\_.

[Click Here to Check Answers](#)



Daily Reading Practice Lessons

04






Get IELTS Practice Tests

Call us to achieve your target IELTS score.  9597306237

## Answers for IELTS Academic Reading Practice Test 49

1. iv	2. viii	3. i	4. x
5. ii	6. xiii	7. xii	8. v
9. iii	10. rituals of hospitality /hospitality	11. different grades and blends	12. caffeine
13. nomadic Bedouin(s)	14. sugar and spices	15. lingering convention /convention	

### How many questions did you get right?

Correct Answers (Out of 15)	Your Next Step
1 - 4	Want to fix your low score? Get 1-on-1 coaching. Apply Coupon: <b>WELCOME25</b> for 25% off  9597306237
5 - 8	Enroll in our IELTS live group class led by 5+ yrs experienced trainers.  9597306237
9 - 12	Take 3 full-length practice tests for just ₹799/-  9597306237
13 - 15	You're almost there! Use our daily reading practice lessons to reach your full potential. <a href="#">CLICK HERE</a>

✉ info.getieltspdf@gmail.com

**POWER AHEAD!**



Daily Reading Practice Lessons

05



Get IELTS Practice Tests

Call us to achieve your target IELTS score.  9597306237