

*All you ever wanted to know about **RedBull** but never dared to ask*



1. *Is Red Bull addictive?*

No!

Dr. Haller, internationally known drug expert, specialist in psychiatry and neurology says :

"It is proven: Red Bull contains no addictive substances and is therefore not an entry-level drug to hard drugs. Red Bull has, just like caffeine-containing coffee, a stimulating effect."

2. *Can Red Bull have any harmful effects?*

No one anywhere has ever shown any link between Red Bull and harmful effects. Last year alone, one billion cans and bottles of Red Bull were consumed in more than fifty countries, including Europe, the United States and Australia. The product has been on sale for 14 years in Europe and the formula for more than 30 years in Japan and Asia.

3. *Is Red Bull a doping substance?*

No!

The amount of caffeine (80 mg per 250 ml) is about the same as the content of a cup of filtered coffee. There is a danger of doping only when caffeine is taken orally in extremely high doses.

4. *Is Red Bull suitable for young people?*

Yes!

For young people who drink coffee, Red Bull is harmless.

5. *Is Red Bull made from bulls' testicles?*

No!

Taurine is an amino acid that is found in the human body. It is produced synthetically for Red Bull. Taurine was detected for the first time about 40 years ago in cattle and its name derives from Taurus, bull.

All you ever wanted to know about RedBull but never dared to ask - WORKSHEET

Answer the following questions.

1. Describe the document briefly.

.....
.....

2. Critical approach : check the source of the text and tick if you think it is

- partial objective neutral
 impartial subjective biased

Explique pourquoi en français

.....
.....
.....

Title, §1 & 2

Pick out in the text the equivalents to :

oser	
nuisible	
un lien	

y compris	
en vente	
pendant 30 ans	

Explique en français les chiffres du 2^{ème} §

§3 & 4

Expliquez en français les chiffres du 3^{ème} §

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Est-ce que le produit peut être toxique ? Dans quel cas ?

.....
.....
.....

Pick out in the text the equivalents to (respect the forms of verbs and the articles for nouns) :

la quantité	
inoffensif	
approprié, adapté	

le (la) même que	
le contenu	
dopant	

Explique la construction des traductions de « nocif » et « inoffensif »

.....
.....
.....

Donne d'autres exemples construits de manière identique

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.....
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Explique la construction de la traduction de « dopant » et de « dopé »

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.....
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Donne d'autres exemples construits de manière identique (si possible pris dans le texte)

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.....

§5

Traduis le dernier paragraphe

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.....
.....
.....
.....

Complete the sentences with the appropriate form : -ed or -ing

Caffeine has a _____ (stimulate) effect, it keeps you awake.

I'm very _____ (interest) in agronomy.

Agronomy is an _____ (interest) subject.

Tomatoes can be _____ (produce) in greenhouses or in open fields.

_____ (prune) fruit trees is necessary for a good yield.

Trees are _____ (prune) during winter.

My supervisor is _____ (water) his tomatoes now.

Peach trees have to be _____ (water) abundantly for a good yield.

They use an automatic _____ (water) system.

Orchids have to be _____ (repot) every two or three years.

Indiquez à quelle forme correspondent les notions suivantes

<i>notion</i>	<i>forme</i>	<i>exemples</i>
la capacité à réaliser une action		
l'action en elle-même		
en train de		
le résultat d'une action		

Pour certains verbes, il n'est pas possible de construire la forme du résultat avec -ed

Ce sont les verbes _____. Pour ces verbes-là, on utilisera la _____ ème forme.

Exemples

			cultiver ou croître				conduire
			prendre				mettre
			couper				
			manger				

Translate

Les tomates sont cultivées partout dans le monde.

La caféine peut être toxique si elle est prise à haute dose

Les nouvelles fleurs sont coupées tous les jours

Les carottes peuvent être mangées crues ou cuites.

La terre doit être amendée pendant l'hiver

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