

## Unit 2 Clothing

Passage 1(P37)      1-4 T T T F    5-8 T F T T

- (T) 1 The top-bottom clothes probably appeared in China earlier than the one-piece clothes.
- (T) 2 The people in the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties regarded clothes as a symbol of social status.
- (T) 3 Hufu was advocated by King Wuling of Zhao to improve the combat effectiveness of the troops.
- (F) 4 Hanfu appeared in the Han Dynasty, evolving from mianfu.
- (T) 5 During the Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern dynasties, a new style of hufu became popular.
- (F) 6 The difference between men's and women's clothes was distinct in the Sui and Tang dynasties.
- (T) 7 The clothing in the Song Dynasty was generally more conservative than in the Tang Dynasty.
- (T) 8 In the Qing Dynasty, clothing in China became more diverse with the introduction of foreign and ethnic elements.

Passage 2 (P43)      1-3 T F F    4-6 T T F

- (T) 1 The Tang suit, qipao and the Zhongshan suit are just three representatives of diverse traditional Chinese clothes.
- (F) 2 The Tang suit is a type of Chinese jacket that originated in the Tang Dynasty and was redesigned in the Qing Dynasty.
- (F) 3 Qipao was not created until the 1920s.
- (T) 4 The differences between the Beijing-style qipao and the Shanghai-style qipao reflect the various aesthetic values of different regions in China.
- (T) 5 The Zhongshan suit was named after Sun Yat-sen, and many Chinese leaders wore Zhongshan suits at important ceremonies.
- (F) 6 The Zhongshan suit has gradually been back in vogue since China's reform and opening-up in 1978.

Passage 3 (P50)      1-4 T T F F    5-8 T T F T

- (T) 1 Business suits originated as informal wear and are the most common style of Western suits.
- (T) 2 The trend for lounge suits is that they are becoming simpler and more fashionable.
- (F) 3 Traditional business suits in both Britain and the United States are in solid colours.
- (F) 4 The buttoning of Western suits is determined by the number of buttons.
- (T) 5 Generally, the colour of the tie should always be darker than that of the wearer's shirt.
- (T) 6 A four-in-hand knot is generally the most appropriate with a suit.
- (F) 7 Bow ties have a longer history than neckties and were once more common than neckties.
- (T) 8 In the UK, the dress shirt can be white or blue-striped, while in the US, it is always white.

Passage 4 (P57)     1-4 T T F T    5-8 T T T F

- (T) 1 Dress codes are rules for matching clothing with the settings.
- (T) 2 Dress codes can be followed intuitively, enforced by peer pressure or specified for particular occasions.
- (F) 3 The evening dress for formal social occasions in Western countries is black and white garments or formal national costumes.
- (T) 4 The attire for men's semi-formal dress code is a dark lounge suit.
- (T) 5 The daytime semi-formal attire is more casual than the morning dress attire.
- (T) 6 The informal dress code is actually appropriate for any formal events when white tie or black tie is not specified.
- (T) 7 Casual attire mostly refers to, but is not limited to jeans and T-shirts.
- (F) 8 Nowadays, masculine jewellery is not accepted even in casual circles, let alone in semi-formal situations.

### Unit 3 Cuisine

Passage 2 (P71)     1-3 F F T    4-6 T T T

- (F) 1 Filling the stomach and bringing gastronomic pleasure are the two most important functions of eating in traditional Chinese culture.
- (F) 2 When a family holds a banquet, the seat of honour is reserved for the head of the house.
- (T) 3 The main serving etiquette mentioned in Paragraph 4 is about the position of the teapot and the dishes.
- (T) 4 According to traditional Chinese etiquette, other diners cannot eat before the guest of honour begins to eat.
- (T) 5 Many ancient taboos regarding the use of chopsticks are still observed today.
- (T) 6 There may be regional variations in dining etiquette in China.

Passage 3(P78)      1-4 T F T T    5-7 F F T

- (T) 1 Western cuisine is the common cooking style of European countries and other Western countries.
- (F) 2 British cuisine is internationally recognized because of its unfussy style.
- (T) 3 American cuisine has incorporated various ethnic or regional cooking styles to form its own style.
- (T) 4 American cuisine varies greatly from region to region.
- (F) 5 Canadian cuisine is the same as that of the United States despite the different climates of the two countries.
- (F) 6 Dishes of British origin are widely popular in Australia in both domestic cooking and the take-away food sector.
- (T) 7 Cuisine in New Zealand metropolitan cities is much influenced by Pacific Rim cooking.

Passage 4(P85)      1-4 F T T T    5-7 F T T

- (F) 1 T-shirts and jeans should never be worn for a dinner invitation.
- (T) 2 The diner should never spit into a napkin.
- (T) 3 In the West, generally it is the host or hostess who should eat first.
- (T) 4 Paragraph 5 is about the proper use of the cutlery: fork, knife and spoon.
- (F) 5 Most of the rules discussed in Paragraph 6 can be summed up as "being considerate of others while eating."
- (T) 6 When eating with others, if you have to leave the table to handle an urgent issue, you should ask to be excused.
- (T) 7 When finishing eating, the diner should place the knife and fork together on his or her plate.

#### Unit 5 Drinks

Passage 2 (P125)      1-3 T T F    4-6 F T T

- (T) 1 The early tea ceremony was a ritual to pay tribute to nature and to pray for peace.
- (T) 2 One basic requirement of the tea ceremony is a positive attitude.
- (F) 3 Good tea sets can guarantee the good taste of the tea.
- (F) 4 A tea pitcher is used to cool the tea before pouring it into snifter cups or teacups.
- (T) 5 The first brew is not intended for drinking.
- (T) 6 The tea ceremony usually ends with the guests complimenting the tea's quality.

Passage 3(P131)      1-3 T T F    4-6 T T T

- (T) 1 The old tradition of having afternoon tea has become a rather important part of British people's life.
- (T) 2 Afternoon tea was one of the most enjoyable activities in Henry James' life.
- (F) 3 The custom of afternoon tea in Britain began more than 500 years ago.
- (T) 4 The origin of afternoon tea in Britain can be traced back to the time of the seventh Duchess of Bedford.
- (T) 5 Afternoon tea is now enjoyed by both aristocrats and the working class.
- (T) 6 Afternoon tea is still practised in its traditional form by the upper class in present-day England.

Passage 4(P137)      1-3 T T F    4-6 F F F

- (T) 1 Kaldi, a goat keeper in Ethiopia, was said to be the first person to discover the special effect of coffee.
- (T) 2 Seven popular coffee variations are introduced in the passage.
- (F) 3 Espresso is the foundation for all the other variations of coffee and is usually taken as a strong coffee with nothing added.
- (F) 4 Americano is a creamy version of espresso diluted with milk by Americans.
- (F) 5 Latte is a combination of equal parts of espresso, heated milk, and milk foam.
- (F) 6 Among the seven coffee variations, the only type that is not espresso-based is café mocha.