

UNIT

5

# Tea Art



## PART ONE Let's Listen and Talk

### Pre-class Activities

- 1 Listen to the following passage, fill in the blanks and answer the question.



Audio 5.1

#### Tea in China

At the beginning of the 1980s, soon after China started its policy of reform and opening-up, cinemas across the country began to reopen. Even on the hot summer days, young people would line up in long queues outside the cinemas. A bowl of loose jasmine tea for only one cent was simple but perfectly 1) \_\_\_\_\_. At that time, tea stalls like this were common across China, outside cinemas, and at bus stations. Friends, neighbors and perfect strangers all loved to sit by the tea table and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

As the economy developed further, however, the tea stalls began to disappear from the streets. But Chinese people didn't stop in their pursuit of 3) \_\_\_\_\_. We see that since the 1990s, the Chinese economy's fast pace of growth has profoundly changed 4) \_\_\_\_\_. Teahouses have increasingly appeared as a new fashion in China now. Different teahouses have their own specialties which have as widely divergent features as people do. People come to teahouses primarily for business conversations. They like to have a booth in a teahouse to meet their partners. It's like an office and a living room together.

Each country in the world has its own traditions around which people 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and form bonds. Drinking tea is that tradition in China and it occurs at all times of the day.

**Question:** What do businessmen do in teahouses?

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Different people may have different favorite drinks, and the reasons for their choices may be various too. Complete the following table with your preference.

My Favorite Drink	Reasons for My Choice

- 3** Do some preparative exercise about how to express preference before class. Choose the right word to complete each sentence according to the given definitions. *iSmart*
- 4** Read aloud the sentences about preference. *iSmart*

## In-class Activities

- 1** Group Work: Take turns reading aloud your table in Activity 2 in Pre-class Activities. Complete the following table by listening carefully to your peers.

	My Favorite Drink	Reasons for My Choice
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		

### TIPS

- I favor ... as ...
- I'm keen on ... for ...
- I enjoy / like ...
- I'd rather ...

- 2** Talk about the favorite drinks among college students with your peers. The following questions may help you.
- What kind of drinks do you prefer?
  - What would you like to drink?
  - Which beverage do you prefer: tea, Coca-Cola, or coffee?
  - What makes you prefer tea?
  - What is the reason for your choice of tea?
  - Why are you keen on black tea?

- 3** Listen to the conversation between Duan and Margaret, fill in the blanks and underline the expressions of preference.

Duan: Hi. What would you like to drink?

Margaret: I'm fond of Vanilla Flavored Latte, Grande.

Duan: Caffeinated or decaffeinated?

Margaret: I favor caffeinated as it 1) \_\_\_\_\_ me all the time. What do you like to have?

Duan: I prefer light green tea. I don't like coffee; it tastes bitter to me.



Audio 5.2



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Margaret: Bitter? It's the flavor of caffeine, and it 2) \_\_\_\_\_ clear thinking and mental alertness. Green tea is as mild as water to me.

Duan: Most people are keen on tea for keeping 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and low sugar. Regular tea drinking promotes digestion and dissolves fat. It's much healthier. You may have a change.

Margaret: Give me a break. I start my work with a cup of coffee every day. For me, ecstasy is a cup of coffee and a piece of sugar in the mouth.

Duan: You are already addicted. I know, coffee does bring 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to us, but tea brings meditation and enlightenment. I'm crazy about it.

Margaret: If you are cold, coffee will warm you up; if you feel too hot, it will cool you; if you are depressed, it will comfort you; if you are exhausted, it will 5) \_\_\_\_\_ you up.

Duan: That's what tea is all about to me.

Margaret: That's what coffee is all about to me, too. OK, one person's food is another person's poison. Why aren't we more open? Let's exchange drinks this time, shall we?

Duan: Sounds good. Let's order.

- 4** Go over the conversation and fill in the table below. You're encouraged to add more on the list. Then complete the sentences by adding suitable reasons.

Reasons of Your Preference	Expressions of Preference
<i>Most people are keen on tea for keeping low fat and low sugar.</i>	<i>be keen on ... for ...</i>

I was addicted to coffee, but now I feel it's a little bitter to me. I'm keen on light green tea for keeping 1) \_\_\_\_\_ and 2) \_\_\_\_\_. What's more, it is a cup of tea from which 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and enlightenment merge.

***Describe your preference by imitating the paragraph above.***

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Video 5.3

**5 Watch a video clip and get to know the social functions of tea.**

**Watch for the first time and choose the best answer for each of the questions.**

- 1) Who serves tea to the groom's parents at Chinese wedding party?
  - A. The bridesmaid.
  - B. The groomsman.
  - C. The groom.
  - D. The bride.
- 2) What is the traditional way for connecting people and forming bonds in China?
  - A. Tea drinking.
  - B. Business discussion.
  - C. Intimate conversation.
  - D. Party attending.
- 3) What do Chinese people usually do during the process of brewing and serving?
  - A. Playing games.
  - B. Reading books.
  - C. Listening to music.
  - D. Talking to each other.

**Watch for the second time and complete the sentences below.**

- 1) Tea means a lot to Chinese people, and drinking tea always \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) In China, drinking tea is the usual way of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) No matter whether it's a business discussion or \_\_\_\_\_ between close friends, we do it over a cup of tea.
- 4) Each country in the world has its own traditions which connect people and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) During the process of brewing and serving, we talk to each other and we feel we \_\_\_\_\_.

**6 Work together and summarize the social functions of tea in China.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

**7 Discuss with your classmates the topic "What are the benefits we can get from tea?" Take notes and report your findings in class.**

## After-class Activities

**iSmart** Continue after-class activities on iSmart.

## PART TWO Let's Read and Explore

### PASSAGE 1

In the previous part, we have discussed the roles that tea plays in our daily life. And do you know the origins of tea in UK society? Do you know the *Gongfucha* Ceremony in China? These questions will be explored in this part.

### Pre-class Activities

- 1** We have learned about tea functions quite a lot. Now let's do something more practical. Read the following passage and summarize the main idea.

One of the earliest legends about the origin of tea in China dates back to more than 5,000 years ago. Emperor Shen Nong discovered that water that had been boiled before drinking would prevent illnesses. One day, when his pot of boiling water was set outside to cool off, the wind blew leaves from the wild camellia tree into the water. Supposedly, this was the first brew of tea.

At the beginning, tea in China was only used as medicine. It was not until the 6th century, when upper class members started drinking tea as refreshment. The world's first book on tea was written in the Tang Dynasty by Lu Yu. Within the book, he outlined the correct way of making tea, including the exact water temperature and the right use of utensils.

**Question:** Please summarize the main idea of this passage.

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- 2** Watch a video clip to get the main points and answer the questions below. Studying the words given below may help you understand them better.



Video 5.4

stately *adj.* 庄严的, 堂皇的  
refresh *v.* 恢复精神

aromatic *adj.* 芳香的  
consume *v.* 消耗

beverage *n.* 饮料  
snack *n.* 点心

- 1) According to the video, what are the reasons for tea drinking by British?

People only ate two \_\_\_\_\_ a day — breakfast and dinner, with dinner served at 8 p.m. To fill the \_\_\_\_\_, the Duchess decided to make \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon. And her friends, including Queen Victoria, soon joined her.

2) In Britain, who made afternoon tea popular?


The English \_\_\_\_\_ class.

3) When did people begin to have afternoon tea in Britain? Meanwhile when did tea become one kind of beverages in ancient China?

## In-class Activities

- 1 Before you read Passage 1, work in groups to exchange your comment on the history of tea and get ready to report the results of your group discussion in class.
- 2 According to *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*, the word **origin** means ...

### origin noun

/ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/ 

The point from which something starts; the cause of something

- *Do you know the origins of life on earth?*
- *Most coughs are viral in origin.*
- *The origin of the word remains obscure.*
- *This particular custom has its origins in Wales.*

A person's social and family background

- *She has risen from humble origins to immense wealth.*
- *children of various ethnic origins*
- *people of German origin*



Work with your group members to first decide the meaning of *origin* in the title and then make a prediction of what will be discussed in the passage.



Audio 5.5

**3 Read the passage below and answer the questions listed on the right while reading.****The Origins of Tea in UK Society**

[1] A cup of tea is a vital part of everyday life for the majority of people in modern Britain — in fact tea is so integral to our routine that it is difficult to imagine life without it! But it was not always so; tea was once a luxury product that only the rich could afford, and at one time there was even a debate about whether it might be bad for the health. It was over the course of several hundred years that tea gained its place as UK national drink and only relatively recently that its health-giving properties have been recognized.

[2] Tea first became established in Britain because of the influence of a foreign princess, Catherine of Braganza, the queen of Charles II. A lover of tea since her childhood in Portugal, she brought tea-drinking to the English royal court, and set a trend for the beverage among the aristocracy of England in the seventeenth century.

[3] The fashion soon spread beyond these elite circles to the middle classes, and it became a popular drink at the London coffee houses where wealthy men met to do business and discuss the events of the day. But the tea that was being drunk in those seventeenth century coffee houses would probably be considered undrinkable now. Between 1660 and 1689, tea sold in coffee houses was taxed in liquid form. The whole of the day's tea would be brewed in the morning, taxed by a visiting excise officer, and then kept in barrels and reheated as necessary throughout the rest of the day. So a visitor to the coffee house in the late afternoon would be drinking tea that had been made hours before in the early morning! The quality of the drink improved after 1689, when the system of taxation was altered so that tea was taxed by the leaf rather than by the liquid.

[4] Some coffee houses also sold tea in loose leaf form so that it could be brewed at home. This meant that it could be enjoyed by women, who did not frequently visit coffee houses. Since it was relatively expensive, tea-drinking in the home must have been largely confined to wealthier households, where women would gather for tea parties. Such a party would be a gentle social occasion, using delicate china pots and cups, silver tea kettles and elegantly carved tea jars and tea tables. All the equipment would be set up by the servants, and then the tea would be brewed by the hostess (aided by a servant on hand to bring hot water) and served by her to her guests in dainty cups. Both green and black teas were popular, and sugar was frequently added (though like tea, this was an expensive import); in the seventeenth century though, it was still unusual for milk to be added to the beverage. We can imagine then that while

1. What position did tea gain in Britain?

2. When did the English royal court treat tea as the beverage among the aristocracy?

3. What did wealthy men do at the London coffee houses?

4. What made it possible for women to brew tea at home?



seventeenth century men were at the coffee houses drinking tea and exchanging gossip and their wives gathered at one another's homes to do exactly the same thing — just in a more refined atmosphere!

- [5] During the 1830s the movement was so successful that businessmen recognized that there was a gap in the market that sold non-alcoholic refreshments — a temperance alternative to pubs and inns. A great many new cafés and coffee houses opened up. Though in principle similar to the coffee houses of the seventeenth century, they were different in that these new businesses catered to the needs of ordinary people, not just wealthy men. From the 1880s, tea rooms and tea shops became popular and fashionable, particularly among women, for whom they offered a most welcome and respectable environment in which to meet, chat and relax, without the need to be accompanied by a man.

5. Why did tea rooms and tea shops become popular and fashionable from the 1880s?

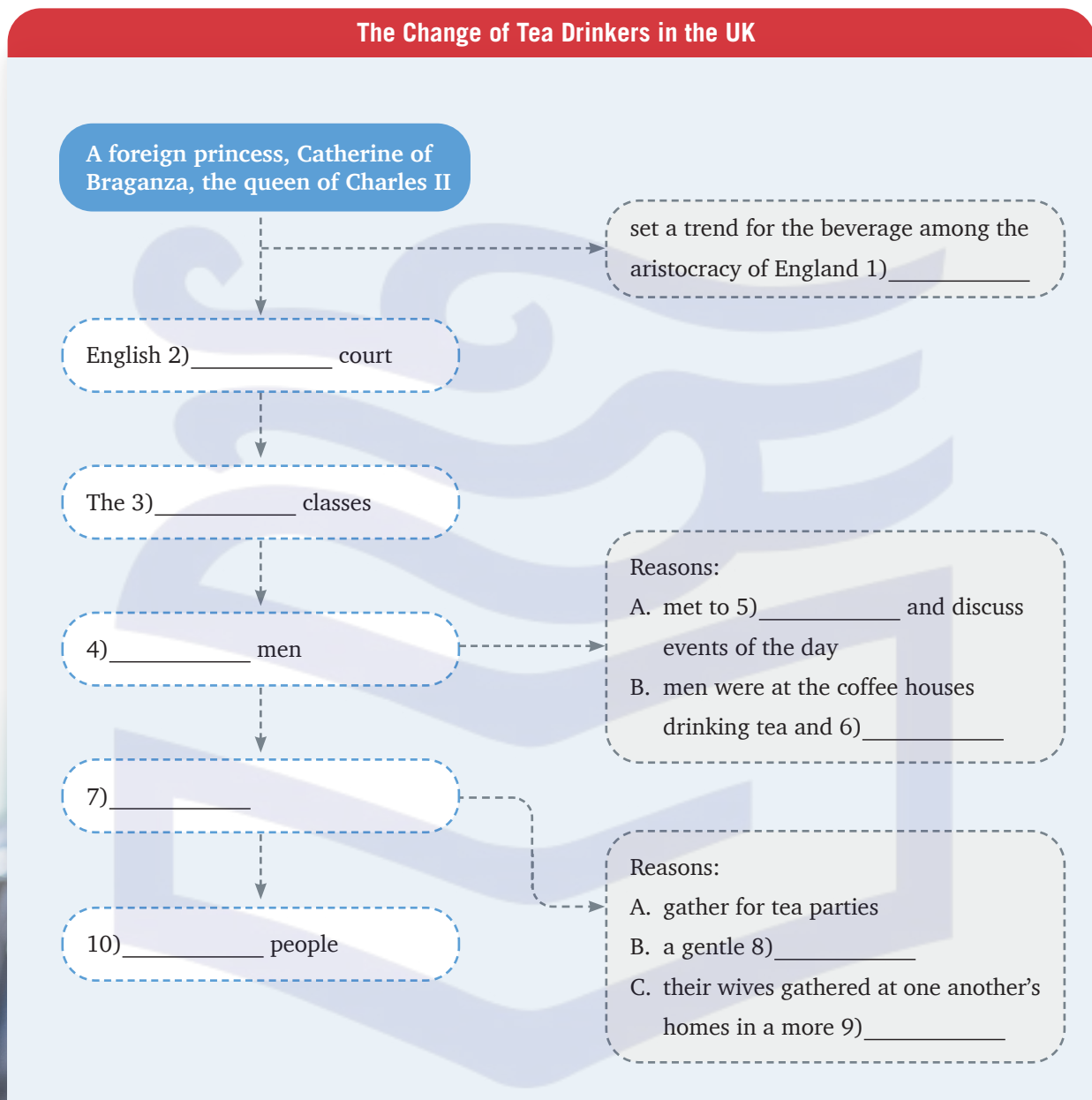
**4 Take turns to ask and answer the following questions.**

- 1) How did tea-drinking become a trend for the beverage among the aristocracy of England in the 17th century?
- 2) How did the tea fashion spread in Britain?
- 3) What happened after 1689 when the system of taxation was altered?
- 4) What kind of tea wares were used in wealthier households' tea parties?
- 5) What is reflected from the constantly improving quality and increasingly using elegant utensils? Is the sense of ritual important to our daily life?

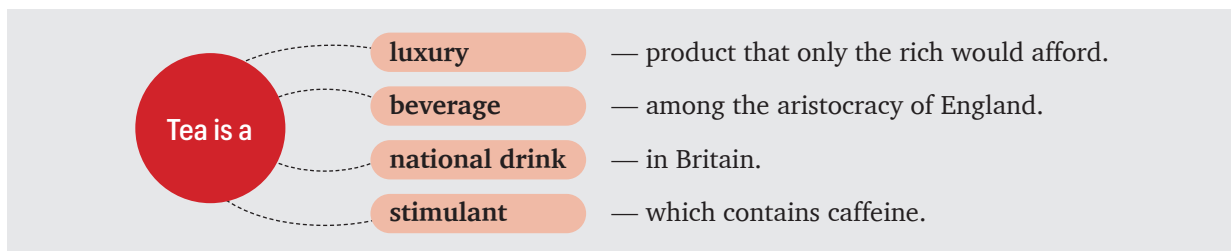
**5 There are five statements containing information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived.**

No.	Statements	Paragraphs
1)	Gathering at home, wealthy housewives enjoyed tea parties in a more elegant way than their husbands.	
2)	In the 17th century, tea drinking was prevalent among the nobility in Britain.	
3)	There was no fresh or newly-brewed tea for a customer who visited the coffee house in the late afternoon.	
4)	Since the 19th century, tea houses have become popular.	
5)	Tea plays a key role in daily life for British people.	

- 6 Fill in the following chart with the information you have read in the passage. Then summarize orally the main idea of the passage.



- 7 Study the map below and try to build a noun list to describe tea, and then try to write sentences with those words. The first one has been done for you.



	Nouns	Sentences
1)	<i>leaf</i>	<i>Tea is the leaf that sprouts from short branches off the stem of trees.</i>
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		

- 8 Read the sentences from the passage and translate the Chinese sentences into English.

- Tea first **became established in** Britain because of the influence of a foreign princess. (Para. 2)  
这家茶叶贸易公司成立于 1994 年。  
北京烤鸭店在重庆又开了一家分店。
- The fashion soon **spread** beyond these elite circles **to** the middle classes. (Para. 3)  
瓷器和茶叶是通过丝绸之路从中国传播到世界各地的。  
比赛刚结束，媒体就把这条喜讯传遍全国。
- Some coffee houses also sold tea **in loose leaf form** so that it could be brewed at home. (Para. 4)  
现代京剧在形式上要比传统京剧灵活得多。  
经过几个月的发酵，黑茶达到最佳状态。
- During the 1830s the movement was so successful that businessmen **recognized** that there was a gap in the market that sold non-alcoholic refreshments. (Para. 5)  
公司发给汤姆一笔额外奖金以表彰他出色的工作。  
人们意识到烹茶是一个复杂而优雅的过程。
- Though in principal similar to the coffee houses of the 17th century, they were different in that these new businesses **catered to** the needs of ordinary people, not just wealthy men. (Para. 5)  
他们发行了几种杂志以满足不同人群的需求。  
红茶适合胃功能不好的人。

## After-class Activities

**iSmart** Continue after-class activities on iSmart.

## PASSAGE 2

According to what we've discussed before, we know about the tea ritual. Now we are going to explore a classical and famous tea ceremony in China to make clear how to operate it.

## Pre-class Activities

- 1 Introduce your favorite tea and the basic utensils and steps for its infusion, and then complete the table below with the help of online search.

My Favorite Tea	Utensils	Infusion Steps

- 2 Think over “the different functions of various utensils” and get ready to share in class.

## In-class Activities

- 1 Work in groups to exchange what you've done before class, and get ready to report your discussion.
- 2 Read the passage below. While reading, try to fill in the blank at the beginning of each part and get to know the outline of the passage. The first one has already been done.



Audio 5.6

### The Gongfucha Ceremony

#### 1) The Understanding of Gongfu

- [1] The meaning of Chinese *Gongfu* is the same as the martial arts: both represent mastery of time and movement. The literal meaning of *Gongfu* is “the time for tea,” and it refers to the time that is needed to achieve mastery of the art.



## 2) \_\_\_\_\_

- [2] The first mention of this ceremony can be traced back to the early 17th century in China. At that time, four utensils were used — a teapot, a charcoal burner, an earthenware kettle and a few small porcelain bowls. Over time, the method has undergone several developments that have led to better control of the infusion.



Today a better method of infusion enables repeated infusions of the same leaves so that each stage reveals a different characteristic. Tasting a tea prepared in this method is both a journey and a discovery.

## 3) \_\_\_\_\_

- [3] As many as the utensils may be needed for the preparation of tea following the *Gongfucha* method. Here are the most important ones:
- A small, 1/2 to 1-cup (100 to 200 ml) teapot
  - A *cha chuan* bowl into which the teapot can be placed
  - A *cha hai* (a container equipped with a spout) or a spare pot
  - A sniffing cup or a tasting cup (*wen xiang bei* or *cha bei*)
  - A kettle

## 4) \_\_\_\_\_

- [4] **(1) Heat the utensils.** Place your teapot in the *cha chuan* and pour a little simmering water into it. Put the lid back on and pour the contents into the spare pot. Once your teapot is well rinsed, add the required quantity of tea (2 or 3 teaspoons).
- [5] **(2) Rinse the leaves.** Pour simmering water over the tea leaves and then discard this water. At this point you can smell the first aromas released by the moistened leaves.
- [6] **(3) Infuse the leaves.** Refill the teapot with simmering water until it overflows, place the lid back on the pot and pour water over the outside of the teapot to get rid of the foam. Meanwhile, empty the spare pot to prepare it to receive the liquid.
- [7] **(4) Wait as long as you wish.** The first two infusions should last only 20 to 60 seconds, but the following

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infusions can last one to three minutes. Note that a bubble will usually form at the end of the teapot's spout, and after a short while it will slide back into the teapot as if it is being sucked in. This phenomenon is due to the fact that the leaves soak up the water and are "drinking" the liquid, so to speak. This indicates it is time to transfer the infusion.

- [8] **(5) Pour the liquid into the spare pot.** Be sure to drain the teapot so that no liquid remains inside.
- [9] **(6) Fill the sniffing cup,** which has an elongated shape, then transfer the liquid into the tasting cup. Inhale the different fragrances that emanate from your now empty sniffing cup. Linger over the aromas that cling to the sides of the cup.
- [10] **(7) Taste.**

5) \_\_\_\_\_

- [11] This tasting technique will allow you to infuse the same leaves several times and to discover different fragrances every time. The fundamental principles require patience, attentiveness and meticulousness. However, there is no set rule for a successful *Gongfucha* tasting. Tasters can adapt the technique to suit their own specific approach, bearing in mind that it is by taking time and paying close attention to the task at hand that the most sublime moments can be lived.

### 3 Choose the best answers for the following questions based on what you've read in the passage.

- 1) People have kept developing the method of *Gongfucha* in order to better control the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. time
  - B. value
  - C. flavor
  - D. utensils
- 2) Once you find that a bubble forms at the end of the teapot's spout, it usually means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the teapot is not clean enough
  - B. it's time to transfer the infusion
  - C. you put too much water into the teapot
  - D. you should inhale the fragrance immediately
- 3) After pouring the tea into the spare pots, one should make sure that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the foam has been removed from it
  - B. fragrances still last in the sniffing cup
  - C. no liquid remains inside of the teapot
  - D. the teapot has been refilled with simmering water

- 4) The utensil which is used to nose the different aroma is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a *cha chuan*
  - a sniffing cup
  - a small teapot
  - an earthenware kettle
- 5) What can be learnt from the passage?
- The first ceremony of *Gongfucha* was held in the early 17th century in China.
  - Patience, attentiveness and politeness are three key rules for *Gongfucha* ceremony.
  - Gongfucha* is a method of preparing and tasting tea instead of a specific kind of tea.
  - Gongfucha* and Oolong tea both represent mastery of time and movement.

**4 Take turns to ask and answer the following questions with your peers.**

- When did people first mention the *Gongfucha* ceremony and what were the basic utensils at that time?
- Has the method of *Gongfucha* been kept all the same during the centuries? Why?
- What will people gain when they infuse the same leaves repeatedly?
- How do people heat the utensils?
- What should tasters keep in mind when they adapt the technique to suit their own specific approach?

**5 Study the words in the box and use them to complete the sentences. Change the form when necessary.**

represent  
undergo

specific  
infuse

discard  
suck

utensil  
emanate

reveal  
fundamental

- These tea \_\_\_\_\_ are sold by the set, not separately.
- Young men need to \_\_\_\_\_ things for themselves in order to mature as soon as possible.
- The fragrance \_\_\_\_\_ from the cup of tea flowed through the room.
- This decision \_\_\_\_\_ a significant departure from previous policy.
- We should direct our attention at the \_\_\_\_\_ question.
- Could you be more \_\_\_\_\_ about what you're looking for?
- Would you \_\_\_\_\_ a kettle of *Longjing* tea for me?
- A survey of the British diet \_\_\_\_\_ that a growing number of people are overweight.
- Don't drink directly, use the straws to \_\_\_\_\_ soda water.
- It's up to you to appreciate or \_\_\_\_\_ the so-called innovative designs.

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### 6 Read the sentences from the passage and translate the Chinese sentences into English.

- 1) The first mention of this ceremony can be traced back to the early 17th century in China. (Para. 2)  
杭州的茶馆历史可以追溯到南宋时期。  
中国的广告历史可以追溯到 4,000 年以前。
- 2) Over time, the method has undergone several developments that have led to better control of the infusion. (Para. 2)  
随着时间的流逝，陶瓷茶具经历了数次改良，才使其更完善。  
随着时间的流逝，他经历过了数次失败和挫折，才使他更加成熟。
- 3) This phenomenon is due to the fact that the leaves soak up the water and are “drinking” the liquid, so to speak. (Para. 7)  
茶的发现是因为野茶树叶偶然掉进了热水中。  
周教授的成功是由于他做研究格外认真。
- 4) This indicates it is time to transfer the infusion. (Para. 7)  
这就表明是时候激发年轻人对茶道的兴趣了。  
这就表明是时候开始关注人工智能在教育中的运用了。
- 5) There is no set rule for a successful Gongfucha tasting. (Para. 11)  
对茶道的定义从来没有固定的标准。  
对幸福生活的定义从来没有固定的标准。

### 7 Add more words and phrases to the following table.

Tea-related Expressions	
Functions	<i>help cleanse the blood and support healthy digestion</i> <i>connect and form bonds with a cup of tea</i> ...
Classifications by Processing	<i>green tea</i> <i>black tea</i> ...
Utensils	<i>teapot</i> <i>charcoal burner</i> ...
Steps	<i>heat the utensils</i> <i>rinse the leaves</i> ...

## After-class Activities

**iSmart** Continue after-class activities on iSmart.



## PART THREE Let's Summarize and Write

We have already discussed the history of tea and the procedure of tea ceremony. Are you a little bit more interested in this multi-functional, intensively-informative and highly-interactive beverage? Getting familiar with the way how people introduce a tea product on its package before going shopping might be a smart choice. Let's write a product introduction now.

- 1** Introduction on a package is a set of information which provides the customer with the name of the producer, the ingredients, the instructions and other necessary notes. There are usually two formats of product introduction, **Concise Format** and **Complete Format**. Study the definitions of the two formats and match them to the examples accordingly.

When a product introduction is written in the **Concise Format**, it usually presents the key information such as the net weight, the storage instruction and the expiration date with very neat expressions or short phrases so as the readers can catch the most important information at the first sight.

When a product introduction is written in the **Complete Format**, it sends all the detailed message about the product such as the history of the brand, the character of its raw material or the function of its ingredients to the readers to let them get a full understanding of the product.

1) \_\_\_\_\_ Format

Nutrition Information		
Servings per package: 12 Serving size: 21g		
AVG QUANTITY PER SERVING		AVG QUANTITY PER 100g
ENERGY	446kj/112kcal	2124kj/533kcal
FAT OF WHICH SATURATES	4.8g	23g
PROTEIN	0.9g	4.3g
SALT	0.03g	0.14g
CARBOHYDRATE OF WHICH SUGARS	15g	71.4g

2) \_\_\_\_\_ Format

### ENGLISH BREAKFAST LEAF TEA

To create our special version of this classic blend we use a blend of Golden Broken Orange Pekoe and Broken Orange Pekoe teas produced in the traditional "orthodox" way where the leaves are rolled to release the flavor. The taste is full-bodied, rich and refreshing, with a bright, inviting color.

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Use a warmed teapot and add one teaspoon of tea per person and an extra “one for the pot”.

Add freshly boiled water and infuse for 4–5 minutes.

Serve with or without milk to taste.

The enjoyment of tea leaf comes not just from the ritual of brewing in a teapot, but also in its extra subtlety of flavor. Our tea blenders visit tea estates to select only the finest seasonal hand-plucked teas.

Founded in 1886, we are an independent family business, dedicated to the pleasures of good tea and coffee.

**2 Study the samples in Activity 1 again, and then complete the language features of product introduction by choosing the right expressions in the brackets.**

- Only the most important points should be written.
- The sentences should be 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (concise / in detail) and grammatically accurate.
- The 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (active / passive) voice is commonly used.
- The introduction should be in the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (present / past) tense.
- The title of each item should be 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (flat / eye-catching).
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (Standard / Latest) abbreviations are allowed.

**3 It doesn't matter whether the introduction of a product is presented in a concise format or a complete format, if it provides all the elementary information to the readers in clear language. Generally speaking, the introduction to a beverage product covers all the following items. Read the expressions below and match them correctly.**

- 1) Product Name
- 2) Country of Origin / Manufactured by
- 3) Ingredients (Nutrition Facts / Information)
- 4) Serving Size
- 5) Net Weight (Net Wt.)
- 6) Production / Package Date (Pro. / Pack. Dt.)
- 7) Expiry Date (Exp. Dt.) / Best Before
- 8) Storage Instructions
- 9) Infusing Directions (Preparation Suggestion)

- A. 原产国 / 生产商
- B. 储存条件
- C. 配料 (成分信息)
- D. 净重
- E. 产品名称
- F. 过期日期 / 最佳食用期至
- G. 食用分量
- H. 冲泡指南
- I. 生产 / 包装日期

**4 Read the following sample and complete the contents with what you've just learned.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_: Twining Lady Grey Tea
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_: Created by Twining's master blenders, Twining Lady Grey became an instant classic.  
Subtly aromatic black teas are infused with orange, lemon and bergamot flavors to produce a light,

fresh citrus taste. The result is a deliciously refreshing and revitalizing tasting tea at any time of day.

- 3) \_\_\_\_\_: Poland
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_: pineapple, melon apple, black tea leaves, sugar
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_: 1 tbsp. (5 g) (tbsp.= tablespoon=3 teaspoons)
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_: 40 g
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_: Add 1 teabag per cup; boiling water and infuse for 3–4 minutes.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_: Store in cool, dry place.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_: March 20, 2024
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_: September 20, 2025

**5** Let's go shopping! Shop the local grocery for a product. Take a photo of the introduction on its package and make an English version for it.





## PART FOUR Let's Consolidate and Develop

### Grammar Reconsolidation: Noun Clause



Text 5.7

- 1** First, identify the usage of noun clauses in the following sentences. The first one has been done for you.

Second, locate more noun clauses in Passages 1 & 2 and discuss the usage of them in your group.

	Sentences	Usage
	Fashion differs from country to country.	/
1)	<b>That</b> fashion differs from country to country may reflect the culture from one aspect.	Subject (作主语)
	He was ill yesterday.	/
2)	I have no doubt <b>that</b> he was ill yesterday.	
	Is there life on the Moon?	/
3)	<b>Whether</b> there is life on the Moon is an interesting question.	
	He can realize the real problem.	/
4)	Our purpose is <b>that</b> he can realize the real problem.	
	Will he come?	/
5)	I wonder <b>if</b> he will come.	
	Charlie Chaplin offered it to his fans.	/
6)	<b>What</b> Charlie Chaplin offered to his fans was humor and happiness.	
	Is it worth doing?	/
7)	The question is <b>whether</b> it is worth doing.	
	He had seen her before.	/
8)	He kept looking at the girl, wondering <b>where</b> he had seen her before.	

# GRAMMAR



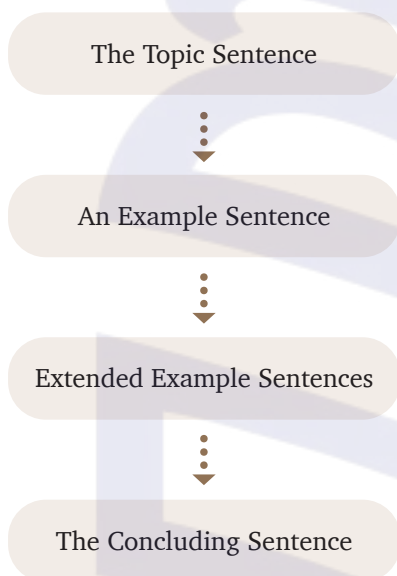
## Writing Skills: Developing a Paragraph by Examples

There are several ways to make a paragraph well-organized and logical. Sometimes people use examples in a paragraph to show, explain or prove an opinion. Examples can make general and abstract ideas vivid and more exact.

Generally speaking, there are two typical structures.

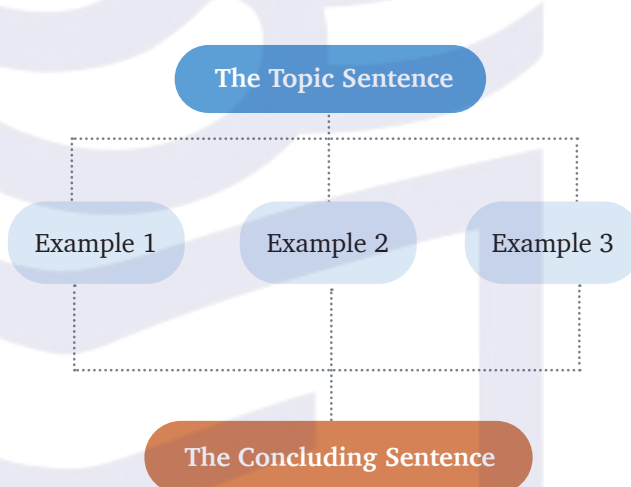
### Structure A:

Use one detailed example to illustrate the point.



### Structure B:

List several brief examples to prove the point.



No matter which way you choose to arrange your paragraphs, the following steps must be followed:

- 1) Start the paragraph with a topic sentence to present your point.
- 2) Use a detailed example or several brief examples to support your point.
- 3) Add transitional expressions to make your writing coherent.
- 4) Draw a clear conclusion to strengthen your idea.

**2** Read the following samples to identify the role of each sentence, and then collect the transitional expressions.

**Sample 1**

1) Scientific studies have demonstrated the medical benefits of green tea. 2) For a simple example, drinking green tea may help ward off your cold and flu in winter. 3) Dr. Susan Percival, researcher of a 2017 study found that drinking 6 cups of green tea may improve immune response as more virus-fighting interferon was secreted. 4) Besides, she also commented that as green tea has the highest levels of catecholamine (儿茶酚胺), it is a better immune modulator. 5) In a word, green tea is an amazing beverage which helps a lot to people's health.

**Structure:** \_\_\_\_\_

Topic Sentence	
An Example Sentence	
Extended Example Sentences	
The Concluding Sentence	
Transitional Expressions	

**Sample 2**

1) Scientific studies have demonstrated the anti-cancer properties of tea. 2) Firstly, if one consumes 4 to 6 cups of black tea daily, the risk of having skin cancers may be reduced. 3) In addition, study showed that just 2 cups of tea may lower the risk of ovarian cancer (卵巢癌) by 46 percent in women. 4) Moreover, drinking green tea helps to lower death rates from heart disease! 5) To sum up, different kinds of tea benefits people in different ways and this amazing beverage helps with people's health in many aspects.

**Structure:** \_\_\_\_\_

Topic Sentence	
Example 1	
Example 2	
Example 3	
The Concluding Sentence	
Transitional Expressions	



Text 5.8

- 3** Write a paragraph about social functions of tea by examples. The expressions given below may be of help. Scan the QR code to get more information about how to develop a paragraph by examples.

Listing Examples	Connecting Examples
for instance; for example; an illustration of this; a case in point; to illustrate; another instance / example of; here are a few examples; as an illustration ...	apart from this; besides; in addition; furthermore; moreover; what is more; in the first place / first and foremost / first of all; next; then; finally; and so on ...



Translation Practice



Text 5.9

- 4** Translate the following paragraph into English. Scan the QR code to get additional helps.

茶在中国有着悠久的历史与特殊的社会地位。最初，茶叶主要作为草药被人们种植。随着时间的推移，除了其药用功能，中国人开始享受茶所带来的幸福愉悦和社会价值。根据制茶的工艺，我们可以将其归为绿茶、红茶、乌龙茶、黑茶、黄茶、白茶六类。由于人们尊重自然、向往内心平和，茶道应运而生。



## PART FIVE Let's Explore and Report

### Background

Traditional tea-processing techniques and associated social practices in China were inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2022.

As what has been highlighted in the Report to the 20th NCCPC, we will stay firmly rooted in Chinese culture. We will collect and refine the defining symbols and best elements of Chinese culture and showcase them to the world. We will accelerate the development of China's discourse and narrative systems, better tell China's stories, make China's voice heard, and present a China that is credible, appealing, and respectable. ... We will deepen exchanges and mutual learning with other civilizations and better present Chinese culture to the world.

### Scenario

Suppose your group have your own channel on some international social medias and recently the amount of followers soared to 100,000 right after you posted a video of "China International Tea Expo (CITE)". You are so excited and prepared to make a Vlog series introducing tea art in China.

#### **Suggested episodes in your Vlog series:**

- 1) Tea history, tea culture and typical tea utensils.
- 2) The relation between tea and the 24 solar terms.
- 3) Display of traditional tea-processing and the Chinese philosophy behind it.
- 4) Teahouses and tea booths popular among young people.
- 5) The story of some home brands sweeping around the global tea market.
- 6) The great potentials of "Tea Plus" culture. (eg: tea+skincare, tea+perfume, tea+therapy, tea+fashion designing ...)

