

《外语教育研究前沿》2026年第3期附件

跨文化同伴反馈情境下中国大学生 国际传播能力发展研究

朱其韵 广东外语外贸大学
韩 晔 深圳大学

编码方案

本附件所展示的编码方案参考了杨华、李莉文（2023）关于大学生中华文化传播能力研究的数据分析思路，含两部分编码。作者先根据本研究定义的国际传播能力内涵对原始数据进行编码，形成中国学生所体现的国际传播能力的核心类属（见表1，共17个编码），然后再通过描述表1所展示的核心类属的动态发展，廓清中国学生国际传播能力发展的不同阶段（见表2，共2个主题编码，即内蓄阶段与外显阶段）。

表1 跨文化同伴反馈情境下个体国际传播能力发展变化的核心类属

一级编码	二级编码	三级编码	编码定义	示例
促进共同投入的实践	促进共同投入的自我认知	/	参与者对于参与国际传播的自信	我跟外国人沟通不再犯怵了。之前我会想我的语法是不是正确？（与美方学生）互动后，我发现外国人也会有语法错误。（CS15访谈，见正文4.1）
	促进共同投入的话题选择	/	同伴反馈互动内容从写作质量转为社会文化议题	学生从跨文化反馈活动第二周以后，加强了对社会文化议题的讨论，下面为相应的数据片段示例： Thanks for your comments and I really appreciate your advice. In fact I believe that as you live in the USA you're certainly to have better understanding of the movie than me. I'm glad that you would be willing to share your opinions with me. As I see it, the American movie showed a graphic picture of <u>labor exploitation of prisoners</u> , along with <u>racial hatred</u> . What puzzles me most is that why such <u>inhuman treatment could exist</u> while everyone in the town knew it? Is there a benefit chain among the dwellers in the region? <u>If everyone involved in the case would not stand up for the rights of the oppressed prisoners, how could it be ended?</u> （CS2反馈）

(续表)

一级编码	二级编码	三级编码	编码定义	示例
	促进共同投入的互动策略	积极回应	积极回应对方关于社会文化议题的提问	<u>I would like to share my opinions about the changes of women's status in China.</u> In ancient China, the status of women was relatively inferior than men ... I shall take Wu Zetian for example, who was the only woman in the history of China to assume the title of Empress Regnant ... One of my teachers told me that the status of women in China is very high today. He gave us an interesting example ... Furthermore, some families' most income comes from the wife. Just like my family, my father does most of the housework and my mother focuses on earning more money. (CS10 反馈, 见正文 4.2.1)
		主动提问	主动向对方提出关于社会文化议题的问题	I am curious about your idea on what cultural values or beliefs are communicated by the movies respectively. (CS29 反馈, 见正文 4.2.2)
		活动后持续交流	同伴反馈活动结束后能继续进行社会文化讨论, 维护双方关系	如 CS8 在同伴反馈活动结束后通过邮件与美方学生联系并分享亲身经历与感悟。相应邮件片段如: I have never seen my grandpa on my father's side, and didn't have a very close relationship with my grandma, contrary to my fond of grandparents on my mother's side. That's because the traditional concept of "boys outweigh girls" and rules from my father's family always make me a trifle timid and uncomfortable, nevertheless I was affected by them. To be fair, there's still some traditional cultural signs on me inherited from my father which I gradually realize and be thankful. (CS8 邮件, 为节省字数, 删减后引用于正文 4.2.3)
促进共享理解的实践	古今对比	/	介绍我国社会文化现象时, 将历史或传统与当代中国进行对比或联系	<u>I would like to share my opinions about the changes of women's status in China.</u> In ancient China, the status of women was relatively inferior than men ... I shall take <u>Wu Zetian for example, who was the only woman in the history of China to assume the title of Empress Regnant</u> ... (CS10 反馈, 见正文 4.2.1)
	中外类比	/	将我国社会文化现象与对方国家的类似社会文化现象相联系	... relating to Chinese culture, I think an image of <u>Beijing drifter</u> is vividly shaped in the movie ... In prosperous cities in China, the young who are poor, inexperienced and irresolute about the future can always be found ... <u>as we can see in the movie, they went to a new city and worked extremely hard to achieve their dreams, somewhat like the self-made man in America</u> ... However, these years an idea of fleeing-out-of-the-Neverland debuted in China ... I am curious about your idea about <u>Beijing drifter</u> . Is there anything similar in America? (CS29 反馈, 见正文 4.2.2)

(续表)

一级编码	二级编码	三级编码	编码定义	示例
	辩证讲述	/	介绍我国社会文化现象时，能同时讲述该现象的差异性或变化发展（如“北漂”和“逃离北上广”并存），以展示我国社会文化的复杂性	... relating to Chinese culture, I think an image of <i>Beijing drifter</i> is vividly shaped in the movie ... In prosperous cities in China, the young who are poor, inexperienced and irresolute about the future can always be found ... as we can see in the movie, they went to a new city and worked extremely hard to achieve their dreams, somewhat like the <i>self-made man</i> in America ... <u>However, these years an idea of fleeing-out-of-the-Neverland debuted in China ... I am curious about your idea about <i>Beijing drifter</i>. Is there anything similar in America?</u> (CS29 反馈, 见正文 4.2.2)
	分享亲身经历或身边真事	/	讲述自身经历或身边真实的故事	<u>One of my teachers told me that the status of women in China is very high today. He gave us an interesting example ... Furthermore, some families' most income comes from the wife. Just like my family, my father does most of the housework and my mother focuses on earning more money.</u> (CS10 反馈, 见正文 4.2.1)
	诉诸共通情感	/	表达或评论人类共有情感（如亲情、怀旧等）	I have never seen my grandpa on my father's side, and didn't have a very close relationship with my grandma, contrary to my fond of grandparents on my mother's side. That's because the traditional concept of "boys outweigh girls" and rules from my father's family always make me a trifle timid and uncomfortable, nevertheless I was affected by them. To be fair, there's still some traditional cultural signs on me inherited from my father which I gradually realize and be thankful. (CS8 邮件, 限于正文篇幅, 删减后引用于正文 4.2.3)

(续表)

一级编码	二级编码	三级编码	编码定义	示例
积累的共同资源	认知资源	/	社会文化层面的共同兴趣或共享理解，通常表现为双方对所讨论文化现象都表现共同兴趣，或就文化现象协商、延申或拓展，进而达成一定共识	<p>如以下反馈片段中，美国学生提及美国社会女性婚恋情况的变化，中国学生回复解释中国社会也发生类似现象：</p> <p>Since the 1960/1970s it has become <u>very common for the woman to be educated and become financially independent</u>. Whereas <u>before it usually worked the way that you were referencing about</u>. It <u>used to be the norm</u> here where the woman would find a man and then be dependent on him her whole life. <u>Nowadays</u> it still happens here and there <u>but</u> they are usually referred to as gold diggers. Along with <u>the trend of women being independent</u> and getting their own jobs they are finding that they are <u>delaying marriage and starting families</u>. (AS12 反馈)</p> <p><u>Interestingly though, the delay of marriage and starting families has also gradually replaced the previous social value in China</u>. For example, so-called leftover ladies have to face daily exposure to all kinds of pressure imposed on by both their own families and the whole society recognition. (CS18 反馈)</p>
	人际关系资源	/	相互认识并逐渐熟悉，建立一定的对等友谊	<p>I <u>greatly enjoyed having the opportunity to directly communicate with AA (name of CS4) and BB (name of CS10)</u>. <u>Through them, I learned so much more about China's history that I never knew</u>. I also loved hearing both of their perspectives on various social issues ... I am excited to continue communicating with them to further enhance my knowledge ... I also think it may be a cool idea if the students from China were required to teach the American students at least one Chinese proverb or a Chinese word that relates to the concepts being discussed. (AS2 反思，为节省字数，删减后引用于正文 4.2.1)</p>

(续表)

一级编码	二级编码	三级编码	编码定义	示例
	互动程序资源	/	双方对互动交流程序与规则形成的共识(如礼貌友好地回应,或定期回帖或通过邮件交流)	<p>以下跨文化反馈片段显示出双方学生对于交流程序与规则具有共识,如及时回复、礼貌友好等。</p> <p><u>Hi XX (name of CS9's American counterpart), it's YY (CS9's name). I appreciate all your sincere suggestions.</u> (CS9反馈)</p> <p><u>Hey XX (name of CS12's American counterpart), I am YY (CS12's Chinese name), you can call me ZZ (CS12's English name). So happy to read your essay. You make full use of the film plots to compare these two films. It is so persuasive but I think you need a clear theme and then express more your feelings. It will be much better. Here is my email: xxxxx@qq.com, if you have some questions or disagreements, welcome to contact with me. Thanks!</u> (CS12反馈)</p> <p><u>Thank you for your input! I will be sure to incorporate your comment and ideas when I revise my essay.</u> (AS3反馈)</p>

表2 跨文化同伴反馈情境下个体国际传播能力的发展阶段特征

发展阶段	在促进共同投入实践层面的特征	在促进共享理解实践层面的特征	在积累共同资源层面的特征
内蓄阶段	形成有利于后续共同投入的自我认知,但未展露出相应实践	缺失	初步熟悉彼此,初步积累人际关系资源和互动程序资源
外显阶段	1) 针对社会文化议题讨论 2) 积极回应、主动提问、持续交流以维护共同体	参与讨论时,为提升对方的理解和接受程度,采用古今对比、辨证讲述、亲身经历/身边真事分享、诉诸共通情感等策略促进共享理解	1) 充实认知资源:①双方认可对社会文化议题的讨论,并表现出共同兴趣;②双方通过反复提及具体术语与话题进行回应和延申(如 Beijing drifter, self-made man, family, memory等); 2) 充实互动程序资源:采用电子邮件、明信片等手段将交流延伸至课程外

参考文献

杨华、李莉文, 2023, 大学生中华文化传播能力的发展变化个案研究[J], 《外语教育研究前沿》(4): 20-26。

《外语教育研究前沿》2026年第3期附件

英语语篇中的文化特征对学习 者阅读认知加工活动的影响研究

江进林 北京外国语大学

宋丹 对外经济贸易大学

附录1 英美文化版阅读测试

(英美文化元素用加粗字体标出，题目答案用√表示)

阅读理解 (满分12分，每题1分)

请阅读下列两篇英语短文，并完成每篇文章后的六道阅读理解题。每道题均提供A、B、C、D四个选项，请从中选择最符合题意的一项。答题总时长为30分钟，答题期间请勿查阅词典或其他工具书，也请不要使用手机等电子设备。

Passage 1

My credit card is a mangled thing. Its blue plastic backing is peeling so much that it doesn't work in swipe machines; it looks like a dog chewed it up and spat it out. It seldom leaves my wallet anymore. But that doesn't matter. Before I wrote this story, I spent more than **\$4,000** on my card without laying eyes on it. Each of these transactions was made online, where my card number is stored by **Uber** or **Walmart** or **Google Chrome**. That's probably why I didn't flinch when I spent **\$333** on groceries for a weekend with friends, or **\$48.34** on a **pizza** through **Uber Eats**, or even **\$1,533** for an **Airbnb** when my extended family came to visit. Without having to type in my card number, the pain of the purchase was dampened.

Frictionless transactions are common in today's economy—you can wave your cell near a cash register, press “buy” on **Amazon** without really knowing which credit card you're charging, and send money to a stranger via your phone without ever meeting them in person. There's even a company, **McLear**, **marketing a ring that you can use**

to pay for things. These technologies, often referred to as “fintech,” short for financial technology, make spending easier than ever before—and there’s growing evidence that they’re making us shell out more than we realize.

There are, of course, a few reasons why people are spending a lot of money right now. Consumers saved a lot of money when they were stuck at home during the pandemic, and now they’re making up for lost time by traveling, eating out, and doing all the things they couldn’t during quarantine. The government helped consumers feel flush by **sending out stimulus checks** and **pausing student loan payments.** **After years of slow wage increases, workers’ payments are finally growing more quickly than prices, giving them extra pocket money.**

But there’s one additional factor that has changed since the beginning of the pandemic: people are more accustomed to using financial technology to pay for things, which eliminates barriers that might have once slowed their spending.

Economists refer to the way people organize and spend their money as mental accounting. Humans are often irrational with the way they choose to spend and save money—splurging with a **\$100 bill** found on the sidewalk while fastidiously saving every **penny** of their salary, for instance, or spending more money on the same item if they’re paying via credit card than if using cash. Mental accounting is a big reason people spend more with frictionless payments.

Strong consumer spending has helped stimulate the economy and provided healthy profits for companies that depend on the **American** consumer. But many **American** consumers are spending beyond their means.

1 What can we learn about the author’s credit card?

- A. Its appearance is peeling so much that he can NOT use it any more.
- B. It is damaged by a dog, so he leaves it in his wallet.
- C. It is linked to many online transaction platforms.√
- D. It can reduce his pain when he spends money.

2 Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 2?

- A. Today’s economy is developing towards a cashless future.
- B. Companies are encouraging people to use fintech to pay.
- C. Frictionless transactions by fintech are promoting consumer spending.√
- D. Frictionless payment methods are popular in consumer spending.

- 3 Which of the following is NOT the reason why people are spending a lot of money now?
- A. Incomes rise faster than prices, giving people more purchasing power.
 - B. Some people are used to online shopping since the beginning of the pandemic. ✓
 - C. The government issued consumer-friendly policies to stimulate consumption.
 - D. People are compensating for what they can NOT do during the quarantine.
4. The underlined word “fastidiously” in the fifth paragraph could best be replaced by _____.
- A. carefully ✓
 - B. efficiently
 - C. frequently
 - D. slowly
- 5 What does the author emphasize about spending in the last paragraph?
- A. Strong customer spending is beneficial for **American** economic growth.
 - B. **American** consumer spending can bring great benefits for many companies.
 - C. Consumers should be cautious about the ways they spend money.
 - D. Consumers are spending more money than they can afford. ✓
- 6 What will the author most probably talk about in the following paragraph?
- A. Strategies for consumers to deal with the current condition of spending. ✓
 - B. Examples of strong consumer spending in today’s economy.
 - C. The role of strong consumer spending in economic growth.
 - D. Future developments of frictionless payments methods.

Passage 2

Five million Christmas puddings, two million turkeys and 74 million mince pies are wasted in **Britain** each year, according to research from **the Love Food Hate Waste campaign run by the government’s waste-reduction advisory body, Wrap**. We also waste a staggering amount of vegetables, fruit and snacks. But there are some simple and cost-effective steps you can take to both enjoy a feast and keep your festive carbon footprint to a minimum.

How sustainable are traditional **Christmas foods**? There is some good news when it comes to the delicious dishes we enjoy every festive season. **Christmas** vegetable staples in **the UK** like red cabbage, **parsnips**, **Brussels sprouts**, carrots, potatoes, chestnuts, leeks, mushrooms, onions, and cauliflower are largely local and seasonal, and therefore reduce the carbon generated by shipping and artificial ripening methods. Take the time to

shop at nearby farmers markets or source vegetables that are grown by local producers if you can.

Chicken and **turkey** farming has a relatively low carbon footprint compared to beef, lamb, and pork—although all meat has a far bigger carbon footprint than vegetables. However, there are serious concerns about the environmental impact of intensive poultry farming, to say nothing of the horrific suffering the birds endure. Be mindful of whether the chicken and turkey you buy come from animal-friendly and ethical sources. Avoiding vegetables grown overseas is fairly easy, but exotic fruits, like **satsumas**, have a high carbon footprint, so maybe opt for **British** fruits like apples and **pears**.

How can I minimize food waste? Simply put, buy less food. Most of us tend to over-buy, **fearing there won't be enough for everyone**. Considering how many people are coming and their dietary habits, and basing your shopping list on that can go a long way toward preventing food waste. Buy a smaller bird or meat joint than you usually would and look up recipes to use up the leftover **Christmas food**. Don't be sucked in by supermarket discounts. They can influence us to buy things we don't need through deals such as buy one, get one free. A critical factor in food freshness is proper storage, so organize your fridge before **Christmas** and make space to store extra food or ingredients.

How can I minimize waste from non-food items? Try to avoid **treats** wrapped in plastic and food that comes in a lot of packaging, and recycle drink bottles. **There's a lot of cardboard involved in the very British tradition of Christmas crackers—which are often stuffed with more waste in the form of cracker jokes, crown hats, and disposable plastic toys. Some companies make beautiful hand-made cracker designs with quality sustainable paper stock, which are all printed with vegetable-based ink.**

- 1 What does the research emphasize about food consumption during **Christmas** in the UK?
 - A. The importance of consuming a staggering amount of food to enjoy a feast.
 - B. The great amount of food waste generated during the traditional festival. ✓
 - C. The necessity of reducing food waste during the traditional festival.
 - D. The significance of decreasing carbon footprint during the traditional festival.
- 2 What can people do to reduce the carbon associated with **Christmas food**?
 - A. To shop for locally sourced and seasonal vegetables and fruits. ✓
 - B. To purchase more animal-friendly and ethical chicken or **turkey**.
 - C. To grow seasonal vegetables without using artificial ripening methods.
 - D. To buy overseas vegetables or exotic fruits at nearby farmers markets.

- 3 What does the author convey about meat consumption during the festival?
- A. Choosing chicken and **turkey** can reduce carbon footprint.
- B. Chicken and **turkey** may suffer a lot in poultry farming.
- C. People should reduce meat consumption to cut carbon footprint and protect environment.
- D. People should consider the environmental and ethical impact of meat consumption.√
- 4 What is a crucial step of reducing food waste in Paragraph 4?
- A. Developing your shopping plan based on the characteristics of guests.√
- B. Buying less meat and do research on recipes to use up food without leftovers.
- C. Taking full advantage of supermarket discounts to buy necessary items.
- D. Organizing your fridge and make space for proper food storage.
- 5 What is the author's purpose of talking about **traditional British Christmas crackers**?
- A. To explain where non-food waste may come from during festive season.
- B. To highlight the negative impact of non-food waste in festive celebration.
- C. To call for a ban on using **traditional British Christmas crackers**.
- D. To encourage a more sustainable way of celebrating traditional festival.√
- 6 Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A. How to make your **Christmas dinner** more sustainable√
- B. How to reduce food waste during **Christmas**
- C. How to choose eco-friendly food during **Christmas**
- D. How to have a non-traditional **Christmas dinner**

附录2 中华文化版阅读测试

(中华文化元素用加粗字体标出，题目答案用√表示)

阅读理解 (满分12分，每题1分)

请阅读下列两篇英语短文，并完成每篇文章后的六道阅读理解题。每道题均提供A、B、C、D四个选项，请从中选择最符合题意的一项。答题总时长为30分钟，答题期间请勿查阅词典或其他工具书，也请不要使用手机等电子设备。

Passage 1

My credit card is a mangled thing. Its blue plastic backing is peeling so much that it doesn't work in swipe machines; it looks like a dog chewed it up and spat it out. It

seldom leaves my wallet anymore. But that doesn't matter. Before I wrote this story, I spent more than **4000 yuan** on my card without laying eyes on it. Each of these transactions was made online, where my card number is stored by **DiDi** or **Huarun Wanjia** or **Alipay**. That's probably why I didn't flinch when I spent **333 yuan** on groceries for a weekend with friends, or **48.34 yuan** on a **bowl of beef noodles** through **Meituan**, or even **1,533 yuan** for a **hotel booked through Xiecheng** when my extended family came to visit. Without having to type in my card number, the pain of the purchase was dampened.

Frictionless transactions are common in today's economy—you can wave your cell near a cash register, press “buy” on **Taobao** without really knowing which credit card you're charging, and send money to a stranger via your phone without ever meeting them in person. There's even a company, **Alibaba**, marketing a device through which you can use your face to pay for things. These technologies, often referred to as “fintech,” short for financial technology, make spending easier than ever before—and there's growing evidence that they're making us shell out more than we realize.

There are, of course, a few reasons why people are spending a lot of money right now. Consumers saved a lot of money when they were stuck at home during the pandemic, and now they're making up for lost time by traveling, eating out, and doing all the things they couldn't during quarantine. The government helped consumers feel flush by **handing out consumption coupons** and **encouraging consumers to trade in old products for the purchase of new products**. **Since China has entered a moderately prosperous society, workers' wages have been rising steadily and faster than prices, giving them extra spending money.**

But there's one additional factor that has changed since the beginning of the pandemic: people are more accustomed to using financial technology to pay for things, which eliminates barriers that might have once slowed their spending.

Economists refer to the way people organize and spend their money as mental accounting. Humans are often irrational with the way they choose to spend and save money—splurging with a **100 yuan note** found on the sidewalk while fastidiously saving every **yuan** of their salary, for instance, or spending more money on the same item if they're paying via credit card than if using cash. Mental accounting is a big reason people spend more with frictionless payments.

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 - C. The role of strong consumer spending in economic growth.
 - D. Future developments of frictionless payments methods.

Passage 2

Tens of thousands of tons of dumplings, ducks and *tang yuan* during Chinese New Year are wasted in **China** each year, according to research in 2018 from **the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research of the Chinese Academy of Sciences**. We also waste a staggering amount of vegetables, fruit and snacks. But there are some simple and cost-effective steps you can take to both enjoy a feast and keep your festive carbon footprint to a minimum.

How sustainable are traditional **Chinese New Year foods**? There is some good news when it comes to the delicious dishes we enjoy every festive season. **Chinese New Year** vegetable staples in **China** like red cabbage, **white radish**, **green cabbage**, carrots, potatoes, chestnuts, leeks, mushrooms, onions, and cauliflower are largely local and seasonal, and therefore reduce the carbon generated by shipping and artificial ripening methods. Take the time to shop at nearby farmers markets or source vegetables that are grown by local producers if you can.

Chicken and **duck** farming has a relatively low carbon footprint compared to beef, lamb, and pork—although all meat has a far bigger carbon footprint than vegetables. However, there are serious concerns about the environmental impact of intensive poultry farming, to say nothing of the horrific suffering the birds endure. Be mindful of whether the chicken and duck you buy come from animal-friendly and ethical sources. Avoiding vegetables grown overseas is fairly easy, but exotic fruits, like **durian**, have a high carbon footprint, so maybe opt for **Chinese** fruits like apples and **oranges**.

How can I minimize food waste? Simply put, buy less food. Most of us tend to over-buy, **as we celebrate the arrival of the New Year and prepare to entertain relatives**. Considering how many people are coming and their dietary habits, and basing your shopping list on that can go a long way toward preventing food waste. Buy a smaller bird or meat joint than you usually would and look up recipes to use up the leftover **Chinese New Year food**. Don't be sucked in by supermarket discounts. They can influence us to buy things we don't need through deals such as buy one, get one free. A critical factor in food freshness is proper storage, so organize your fridge before **Chinese New Year** and make space to store extra food or ingredients.

How can I minimize waste from non-food items? Try to avoid **snacks** wrapped in plastic and food that comes in a lot of packaging, and recycle drink bottles. **There's lucky money involved in the very Chinese tradition of red envelopes—which are often made of red paper, printed with golden auspicious patterns, but are often discarded once people take out the lucky money. The development of e-payment**

systems has made digital red envelopes a popular alternative in China, which can be sent instantly with a mere tap of the finger.

- 1 What does the research emphasize about food consumption during **Chinese New Year in China**?
 - A. The importance of consuming a staggering amount of food to enjoy a feast.
 - B. The great amount of food waste generated during the traditional festival.√
 - C. The necessity of reducing food waste during the traditional festival.
 - D. The significance of decreasing carbon footprint during the traditional festival.
- 2 What can people do to reduce the carbon associated with **Chinese New Year food**?
 - A. To shop for locally sourced and seasonal vegetables and fruits.√
 - B. To purchase more animal-friendly and ethical chicken or **duck**.
 - C. To grow seasonal vegetables without using artificial ripening methods.
 - D. To buy overseas vegetables or exotic fruits at nearby farmers markets.
- 3 What does the author convey about meat consumption during the festival?
 - A. Choosing chicken and **duck** can reduce carbon footprint.
 - B. Chicken and **duck** may suffer a lot in poultry farming.
 - C. People should reduce meat consumption to cut carbon footprint and protect environment.
 - D. People should consider the environmental and ethical impact of meat consumption.√
- 4 What is a crucial step of reducing food waste in Paragraph 4?
 - A. Developing your shopping plan based on the characteristics of guests.√
 - B. Buying less meat and do research on recipes to use up food without leftovers.
 - C. Taking full advantage of supermarket discounts to buy necessary items.
 - D. Organizing your fridge and make space for proper food storage.
- 5 What is the author's purpose of talking about **traditional red envelopes**?
 - A. To explain where non-food waste may come from during festive season.
 - B. To highlight the negative impact of non-food waste in festive celebration.
 - C. To call for a ban on using **traditional red envelopes**.
 - D. To encourage a more sustainable way of celebrating traditional festival.√
- 6 Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
 - A. How to make your **Chinese New Year's Eve dinner** more sustainable√
 - B. How to reduce food waste during **Chinese New Year**
 - C. How to choose eco-friendly food during **Chinese New Year**
 - D. How to have a non-traditional **Chinese New Year's Eve dinner**