

# Answer Key 答案 Dá àn

## Chapter 1: Greetings

### Practice and Review

- B. 1) B —— 我很好 Wǒ hěn hǎo (I am fine.)      2) B —— 不客气 Bú kè qì (You are welcome!)
- C. 1) - c), 2) - a), 3) - d), 4) - b).
- D. 1) Please come in! —— Qǐng jìn!  
2) Please sit down! —— Qǐng zuò!  
3) How are you? —— Nǐ hǎo ma?  
4) I'm fine, how about you? —— Wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ ne?  
5) Thank you! —— Xiè xie!  
6) You're welcome! —— Bú kè qì!

### Do You Know?

1. 中国 Zhōng guó is the “middle of kingdom” literally; China was traditionally thought to be the country at the “center of civilization.” 美国 Měi guó means “beautiful country” literally.
2. The eight ancient capitals of China are:
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Beijing —— 北京 běi jīng (also current capital) | Kaifeng —— 开封 kāi fēng (in He Nan province)      |
| Xian —— 西安 xī ān (in Shaan Xi province)       | Hangzhou —— 杭州 háng zhōu (in Zhe Jiang province) |
| Luoyang —— 洛阳 luò yáng (in He Nan province)   | Anyang —— 安阳 ān yáng (in He Nan Province)        |
| Nanjing —— 南京 nán jīng (in Jiang Su province) | Zhengzhou —— 郑州 zhèng zhōu (in He Nan province)  |

## Chapter 2: Introducing...

### Practice and Review

- B. 1) C —— 他是我 (先生)。Tā shì wǒ (xiān shēng). (He is my husband.)  
2) C —— 认识你很 (高兴)。Rèn shí nǐ hěn (gāo xìng). (It's nice to meet you.)
- C. 1) What is your name? —— Nǐ jiào shén me míng zi?      3) This is my husband. —— Tā shì wǒ de xiān shēng.  
2) My name is Tom. —— Wǒ jiào Tom.      4) This is my daughter. —— Tā shì wǒ de nǚ ér.
- D. Samples:  
1) You are my friend. —— Nǐ shì wǒ de péng yǒu.      3) These are my parents. —— Tā men shì wǒ de fù mǔ.  
2) I am his wife. —— Wǒ shì tā de tài tai.      4) We are good friends. —— Wǒ men shì hǎo péng yǒu.

### Do You Know?

1. The most celebrated traditional Chinese holidays in China are:
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| The Spring Festival —— 春节 chūn jié           | The Dragon Boat Festival —— 端午节 duān wǔ jié  |
| The Lantern Festival —— 元宵节 yuán xiāo jié    | The Mid-Autumn Festival —— 中秋节 zhōng qiū jié |
| The Pure Brightness Day —— 清明节 qīng míng jié | The Double Ninth Day —— 重阳节 chóng yáng jié   |
- “The Spring Festival” also is called “Chinese New Year” in western countries. It is the biggest and the most important holiday for Chinese families.
2. In Chinese, people say “银婚 yín hūn (the silver anniversary)” for twenty-five years of marriage and “金婚 jīn hūn (the gold anniversary)” for fifty years of marriage. Here 婚 hūn means “marriage.” Therefore, 银婚 yín hūn and 金婚 jīn hūn are only used for wedding anniversaries, not for the anniversaries of other things.

## Chapter 3: Getting Together

### Practice and Review

B. 1) – b), 2) – c), 3) – a), 4) – d).

D. Samples:

- 1) He is British. — Tā shì yīng guó rén.                      3) Are you Canadian? — Nǐ shì jiā ná dà rén ma?  
2) She is not Chinese. — Tā búshì zhōng guó rén.                      4) I am not French. — Wǒ bú shì fǎ guó rén.

### Do You Know?

- Zheng He 郑和 **Zhèng hé** was the first person to sail overseas in Chinese history. In June of 1405 (Ming Dynasty), 郑和 **Zhèng hé** and his fleet left China for Southeast and South Asia on his first voyage. From 1405 to 1433, 郑和 **Zhèng hé** led his fleet on seven voyages to explore Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Middle East and East Africa.
- In 1847, Rong Hong 容闳 **Róng hóng** went to America to study at Yale University. He was the first Chinese student graduated from Yale University in 1854. He returned to China afterwards.

## Chapter 4: How to Apologize

### Practice and Review

- B. 1) C — 我可能会 ( 迟到 )。 Wǒ kě néng huì (chí dào) (I might be late.)  
2) B — (对不起), 我把花瓶打破了。 (Duì bù qǐ), wǒ bǎ huā píng dǎ pò le (I am so sorry, I broke a vase.)

C. 1) – e), 2) – d), 3) – a), 4) – c), 5) – b).

D. Samples:

- 1) I am sorry, I came late. — Duì bù qǐ, wǒ lái wǎn le.  
2) I have a vase. — Wǒ yǒu yí gè huā píng.  
3) He does not have a younger sister. — Tā méi yǒu mēi mei.  
4) They have a daughter. — Tā men yǒu yí gè nǚ er.

### Do You Know?

- In ancient China, there were four great inventions. They are:

Compass — 指南针 zhǐ nán zhēn                      Gunpowder — 火药 huǒ yào  
Papermaking — 造纸术 zào zhǐ shù                      Technique of printing — 印刷术 yìn shuā shù

- The four caves are:

The Mogao caves — 莫高窟 mò gāo kū (in Dun Huang city, Gan Su province)  
The Mai Ji Shan caves — 麦积山石窟 mài jī shān shí kū (in Tian Shui city, Gan Su province)  
The Long Men caves — 龙门石窟 lóng mén shí kū (in Luo Yang city, He Nan province)  
The Yun Gang caves — 云冈石窟 yún gāng shí kū (in Da Tong city, Shan Xi province)

These four caves are great Chinese cultural sites. For example, the Mogao caves 莫高窟 mò gāo kū contain 1,000 years' worth of famous Buddhist frescoes and are listed among the World Heritage Sites by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Culture Organization (UNESCO).

## Chapter 5: Saying Thanks

### Practice and Review

- B. 1) B — 我很 (高兴) 认识你。 Wǒ hěn (gāo xìng) rèn shí nǐ! (It's nice to meet you!)  
2) C — 我很 (感谢) 你送我回家。 Wǒ hěn (gǎn xiè) nǐ sòng wǒ huí jiā.  
(Thank you very much for giving me a ride.)

C. 1) – c), 2) – a), 3) – d), 4) – b).

### Do You Know?

- The four creatures are:

The kylin — 麒麟 qí lín                      The miraculous tortoise — 灵龟 líng guī  
The phoenix — 凤凰 fèng huáng                      The dragon — 龙 lóng

- The twelve symbolic animals are:

Rat — 鼠 shǔ                      Rabbit — 兔 tù                      Horse — 马 mǎ                      Rooster — 鸡 jī  
Ox — 牛 niú                      Dragon — 龙 lóng                      Sheep — 羊 yáng                      Dog — 狗 gǒu  
Tiger — 虎 hǔ                      Snake — 蛇 shé                      Monkey — 猴 hóu                      Pig — 猪 zhū

These make up the Chinese zodiac.

## Chapter 6: Weather

### Practice and Review

B. 1) – c), 2) – d), 3) – b), 4) – a).

- D. 1) How is the weather tomorrow? — Míng tiān tiān qì zěn me yàng?  
2) It will be sunny this afternoon. — Jīn tiān xià wǔ shì qíng tiān.  
3) What does the weather forecast say? — Tiān qì yù bào zěn me shuō?  
4) There will be a shower tomorrow morning. — Míng tiān shàng wǔ yǒu xiǎo yǔ.

### Do You Know?

- You can go to the zoo in Beijing and in Chengdu (capital city of Sichuan province) to see pandas. In addition, you can go to the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding or the China Conservation and Research Center for the Giant Panda at the Wolong National Nature Reserve of Sichuan province.
- Chinese use a special kind of paper for calligraphy and painting. It's called Xuan Zhi (宣纸 xuān zhǐ) or Xuan paper. It was originally produced in Xuan City of An Hui province. Xuan paper can absorb water very well and is soft with a fine texture, so when ink touches the paper, it can best display calligraphy and painting.

## Chapter 7: Numbers

### Practice and Review

B. Samples:

- 1) This is six. — Zhè shì liù.  
2) That is twenty-one. — Nà shì èr shí yī.  
3) This is not fifty, this is fifty-nine. — Zhè bú shì wǔ shí, shì wǔ shí jiǔ.  
4) That is not a number, that is a Chinese character. — Nà bú shì shù zì, shì zhōng guó zì.

### Do You Know?

- The four famous fictional works are:

Three Kingdoms — 三国演义 Sān guó yǎn yì                      Journey to the West — 西游记 Xī yóu jì  
Outlaws of the Marsh — 水浒传 Shuǐ hǔ zhuàn                      Dream of the Red Chamber — 红楼梦 Hóng lóu mèng

These four books all have English translation editions available!

- The four famed love stories are:

Meng Jiangnu — 孟姜女 Mèng jiāng nǚ

White Snake Biography —— 白蛇传 **Bái shé zhuàn**

The Cowherd and the Girl Weaver —— 牛郎织女 **Niú láng zhì nǚ**

Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai (The Butterfly Lovers/Liang Zhu) —— 梁山伯与祝英台 **Liáng shān bó yǔ zhù yīng tái**

## Chapter 8: Time and Date

### Practice and Review

- B. 1) What time is it now? —— **Xiàn zài jǐ diǎn?**  
 2) I go to work at eight o'clock. —— **Wǒ bā diǎn shàng bān.**  
 3) When do you have lunch? —— **Nǐ jǐ diǎn chī zhōng fàn?**  
 4) What day is today? —— **Jīn tiān shì xīng qī jǐ?**  
 5) Today is March 20th. —— **Jīn tiān shì sān yuè èr shí hào.**

### Do You Know?

1. Ancient Chinese people used the sundial 日晷 **rì guǐ** and the copper kettle clepsydra 铜壶滴漏 **tóng hú dī lòu** to calculate the time.  
 2. Zhang Heng 张衡 **Zhāng héng** (78–139) was a famous astronomer. He invented the seismograph (in 132) and the armillary sphere. One of the craters on the moon has been named after him.

## Chapter 9: Making a Phone Call

### Practice and Review

- B. 1) – b), 2) – d), 3) – c), 4) – a).

### C. Samples:

- 1) This is a mobile phone. —— **Zhè shì shǒu jī.**                      2) This is not a mobile phone. —— **Zhè bú shì shǒu jī.**

### Do You Know?

1. These are the two most famous computer companies in China today:  
 (1) Lenovo Group Limited, 联想集团有限公司 **lián xiǎng jí tuán yǒu xiàn gōng sī** (short name: Lenovo, 联想 **lián xiǎng**) is a multinational computer technology corporation that develops, manufactures, and markets laptop computers, desktop computers, storage drives, servers, workstations, IT management software, etc.  
 (2) Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. 华为技术有限公司 **huá wéi jì shù yǒu xiàn gōng sī** (short name: Huawei, 华为 **huá wéi**) is the largest telecommunication and networking supplier in China.  
 2. Microsoft established its first office in Beijing, in 1992.

## Chapter 10: In a Restaurant

### Practice and Review

- B. 1) C —— 我想吃 (面条)。 **Wǒ xiǎng chī (miàn tiáo).** (I want to have noodles.)  
 2) D —— 她想喝 (红酒)。 **Tā xiǎng hē (hóng jiǔ).** (She wants to drink red wine.)  
 3) B —— 他要一杯 (冰水)。 **Tā yào yī bēi (bīng shuǐ).** (He wants a glass of ice water.)

### C. Samples:

- 1) I want a bottle of beer. —— **Wǒ yào yī píng pí jiǔ.**  
 2) Do you have chicken fried rice? —— **Nǐ men yǒu jī chǎo miàn ma?**  
 3) This is your beer. —— **Zhè shì nǐ de pí jiǔ.**

### Do You Know?

1. The eight main Chinese cuisine styles are:

Shan Dong cuisine —— 山东菜 **shān dōng cài**

Si Chuan cuisine —— 四川菜 **sì chuān cài**

Guang Dong cuisine —— 广东菜 **guǎng dōng cài**

Jiang Su cuisine —— 江苏菜 **jiāng sū cài**

Zhe Jiang cuisine —— 浙江菜 **zhè jiāng cài**

Fu Jian cuisine —— 福建菜 **fú jiàn cài**

Hu Nan cuisine —— 湖南菜 **hú nán cài**

An Hui cuisine —— 安徽菜 **ān huī cài**

Each Chinese cuisine has its unique style depending on the local culture, weather, geographic location, and people's cooking methods. Basically, Si Chuan cuisine and Hu Nan cuisine are spicy; Guang Dong cuisine and Fu Jian cuisine are a little bit sweet; Shang Dong cuisine has more garlic and green onion; An Hui cuisine has more soy sauce and a heavier taste; and Jiang Su cuisine and Zhe Jiang cuisine are more light and colorful.

2. The restaurant is called 全聚德烤鸭店 **quán jù dé kǎo yā diàn**, and it is in Beijing. 全聚德烤鸭店 **Quán jù dé kǎo yā diàn** was established in 1864 in Beijing. The roast duck there is very crunchy outside and tender and juicy inside. The duck bone soup is also very delicious. If you go to Beijing, don't miss Roast Beijing Duck!

## Chapter 11: Tea House

### Practice and Review

- B. 1) D —— 这是(茶馆)吗? **Zhè shì (chá guǎn) ma?** (Is this a tea house?)  
 2) B —— 我要一杯(冰水)。 **Wǒ yào yī bēi (bīng shuǐ).** (I want a glass of ice water.)  
 3) C —— 我喜欢看(京剧)。 **Wǒ xǐ huān kàn (jīng jù).** (I like to watch Beijing Opera.)  
 C. 1) Is this a tea house? —— **Zhè shì chá guǎn ma?**  
 2) Do you like tea or coffee? —— **Nǐ xǐ huān chá hái shì kā fēi?**  
 3) I like to watch Beijing Opera and Gong Fu. —— **Wǒ xǐ huān kàn jīng jù hé gōng fū.**  
 4) We like to see the tea ceremony performances. —— **Wǒ mén xǐ huān kàn chá yì biǎo yǎn.**

### Do You Know?

1. The most popular Chinese green teas are 洞庭碧螺春 **dòng tíng bì luó chūn**, 西湖龙井 **xī hú lóng jǐng**, 黄山毛峰 **huáng shān máo fēng**, 都匀毛尖 **dōu yún máo jiān**, 信阳毛尖 **xìn yáng máo jiān**, 六安瓜片 **liù ān guā piàn**, and 铁观音 **tiě guān yīn**.  
 2. The best-known red tea is 祁门红茶 **qí mén hóng chá**.

## Chapter 12: Where to Go

### Practice and Review

- B. 3) (1) My home is at the southeast side of the post office.  
**Wǒ de jiā zài yóu jú de (dōng nán biān).**  
 (2) His daughter's school is on the west side of Tian Tan park.  
**Tā nǚ er de xué xiào zài tián tán gōng yuán (xī biān).**  
 (3) That tea house is at the northwest side of the big hotel.  
**Nà ge chá guǎn zài dà lǚ guǎn de (xī běi biān).**  
 (4) This restaurant is at the east side of the Forbidden City.  
**Zhè jiā cǎn guǎn zài gù gōng de (dōng biān).**  
 C. 1) Where is the bathroom? —— **Cè suǒ (or xǐ shǒu jiān, wèi shēng jiān) zài nǎ lǐ?**  
 2) How can I get to the book store? —— **Qù shū diàn zěn me zǒu?**  
 3) Where is Beijing Hospital? —— **Běi jīng yī yuàn zài nǎ lǐ?**

4) How can I get to the National Stadium? —— Qù guó jiǎ tǐ yù chǎng zěn me zǒu?

### Do You Know?

1. There are four mountains famous for being sacred in Buddhism. They are:

五台山 wǔ tái shān in Wu Tai county of Shan Xi province

普陀山 pǔ tuó shān in Zhou Shan islands of Zhe Jiang province

峨眉山 é méi shān in E Mei county of Si Chuan province

九华山 jiǔ huá shān in Qing Yang county of An Hui province

2. There are four mountains famous for being sacred in Taoism. They are:

龙虎山 lóng hǔ shān in Jiang Xi province

齐云山 qí yún shān in An Hui province

武当山 wǔ dāng shān in Hu Bei province

青城山 qīng chéng shān in Si Chuan province

## Chapter 13: Sightseeing

### Practice and Review

C. Beijing is a beautiful city. 那里有 nà lǐ yǒu a lot of interesting places to go.

Jack 去过颐和园 qù guò yí hé yuán and 故宫 gù gōng. He 也去过鸟巢 yě qù guò niǎo cháo.

He 喜欢 xǐ huān all of them.

### Do You Know?

1. There are thousands of hutongs (ancient alleys) in Beijing. Most of them were built between 1206 and 1911. Some of them are not in good shape now, and others have been remodeled and look different from the original appearance. Today, hutongs in Beijing attract a lot of foreign visitors. Many like to go to these hutongs in order to see old styles of Beijing: 猫耳胡同 mǎo ěr hú tong, 金鱼胡同 jīn yú hú tong, 东交民巷 dōng jiāo mǐn xiàng, 西交民巷 xī jiāo mǐn xiàng, 国子监 guó zǐ jiān, 南锣鼓巷 nán luó gǔ xiàng, and 琉璃场 liú lí chǎng.

2. There were fourteen dynasties in Chinese history. The first one was the Xia Dynasty which ruled from 1994 BCE to 1766 BCE and the last one was the Qing Dynasty which ruled from 1644 CE to 1912 CE. A dynasty is a succession of rulers of the same family.

## Chapter 14: At the Bank

### Practice and Review

B. 1) – d), 2) – a), 3) – b), 4) – c).

### Do You Know?

1. The following banks have been described as the “big four banks” in China:

Bank of China 中国银行 zhōng guó yín háng

China Construction Bank 工商银行 gōng shāng yín háng

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China 建设银行 jiàn shè yín háng

Agricultural Bank of China 农业银行 nóng yè yín háng

2. In the old days in China, people used small pieces of metal ingot formed into a boat shape with a little oval bump in the middle. These boat-shaped metal pieces were called 元宝 yuán bǎo and were used as money. 元宝 yuán bǎo could be gold or silver and its value depended on its weight.

## Chapter 15: Shopping

### Practice and Review

B. 1) C —— 那件(衬衣)怎么卖? Nà jiàn (chèn yī) zěn me mài? (How much is that shirt?)

2) D —— 太(贵)了! 便宜点, 好吗? Tài (guì) le! Pián yí diǎn hǎo ma? (That is too expensive! Can you lower the price?)

C. Jack is walking around a farmer's market in Beijing. He bought the things on his list: 西红柿 xī hóng shì, 西兰花 xī lán huā, and 芹菜 qín cài. He also wanted to buy some fruit, so he bought 苹果 píng guǒ, 橙子 chéng zi and 香蕉 xiāng jiāo. He didn't buy 鸡 jī — instead he bought 一条大鱼 yī tiáo dà yú. He spent a total of 五十块 wǔ shí kuài for the food.

### Do You Know?

1. The art of silk embroidery has a history of thousands of years in China. These are four of the most famous styles of this Chinese art form:

Su Zhou embroidery 苏绣 sū xiù

Guang Dong embroidery 粤绣 yuè xiù

Hu Nan embroidery 湘绣 xiāng xiù

Si Chuan embroidery 蜀绣 shǔ xiù

2. The four essential items for doing Chinese calligraphy, 文房四宝 wén fáng sì bǎo, are also called the Four Treasures of the Study. They are: brush, ink stone, ink stick and paper (most people use Xuan paper).

## Chapter 16: Transportation

### Practice and Review

C. Jack took a 飞机 fēi jī to Shanghai for a conference. He stayed there for 三天 sān tiān and found that he likes Shanghai too. When he came back to Beijing, he met his 朋友 péng yǒu Peter and Lisa who were visiting Beijing for 一个星期 yí gè xīng qī. Jack rented a 汽车 qì chē and drove them to 长城 cháng chéng, 故宫 gù gōng, and 颐和园 yí hé yuán. Then his friends took a 火车 huǒ chē to Xian.

### Do You Know?

1. The railway for high-speed trains is called 高速铁路 gāo sù tiě lù or 高铁 gāo tiě in Chinese. The top speed of the train is 350 km/h, with an average of 310 km/h for the entire trip between the two cities. That's at the present time...of course, transportation technology is always improving!

2. 杨利伟 Yáng lì wěi was the first Chinese person in space, in 2003.