

# 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?

- 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.
- The eight ancient capitals of China are:  
Beijing —— 北京 běi jīng (also current capital)  
Xian —— 西安 xī ān (in Shaan Xi province)  
Luoyang —— 洛阳 luò yáng (in He Nan province)  
Nanjing —— 南京 nán jīng (in Jiang Su province)
- Kaifeng —— 开封 kāi fēng (in He Nan province)  
Hangzhou —— 杭州 háng zhōu (in Zhe Jiang province)  
Anyang —— 安阳 ān yáng (in He Nan 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.  
2) I am his wife. —— Wǒ shì tā de tài tai.  
3) These are my parents. —— Tā men shì wǒ de fù mǔ.  
4) We are good friends. —— Wǒ men shì hǎo péng yǒu.

### Do You Know?

- 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.
- 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.

2) She is not Chinese. —— Tā bù shì zhōng guó rén.

3) Are you Canadian? —— Nǐ shì jiā ná dà rén ma?

4) I am not French. —— Wǒ bù shì fǎ guó rén.

### Do You Know?

1. 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.
2. 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 mèi mei.

4) They have a daughter. —— Tā men yǒu yí gè nǚ er.

### Do You Know?

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

Compass — 指南针 zhǐ nán zhēn

Papermaking — 造纸术 zào zhǐ shù

Gunpowder — 火药 huǒ yào

Technique of printing — 印刷术 yìn shuā shù

2. 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 Luoyang city, Henan province)

The Yun Gang caves — 云冈石窟 yún gāng shí kū (in Datong 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 Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

## Chapter 5: Saying Thanks

### Practice and Review

B. 1) B — 我很（高兴）认识你。Wǒ hěn (gāo xìng) rěn 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?

1. The four creatures are:

The kylin — 麒麟 qí lín

The phoenix — 凤凰 fèng huáng

2. The twelve symbolic animals are:

Rat — 鼠 shǔ

Rabbit — 兔 tù

Horse — 马 mǎ

Ox — 牛 niú

Dragon — 龙 lóng

Sheep — 羊 yáng

Tiger — 虎 hǔ

Snake — 蛇 shé

Monkey — 猴 hóu

These make up the Chinese zodiac.

The miraculous tortoise — 灵龟 líng guī

The dragon — 龙 lóng

Rooster — 鸡 jī

Dog — 狗 gǒu

Pig — 猪 zhū

## 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?

1. 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.

2. 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 bù shì wǔ shí, shì wǔ shí jiǔ.

4) That is not a number, that is a Chinese character. —— Nà bù shì shù zì, shì zhōng guó zì.

### Do You Know?

1. The four famous fictional works are:

Three Kingdoms — 三国演义 Sān guó yǎn yì

Outlaws of the Marsh — 水浒传 Shuǐ hǔ zhuàn

Journey to the West — 西游记 Xī yóu jì

Dream of the Red Chamber — 红楼梦 Hóng lóu mèng

These four books all have English translation editions available!

2. The four famed love stories are:

Meng Jiangnu — 孟姜女 Mèng jiāng nǚ

White Snake Biography —— 白蛇传 Báishé zhuàn

The Cowherd and the Girl Weaver —— 牛郎织女 Niú láng zhī 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? —— Xiànzài 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? —— Jīntiān shì xīng qí jǐ?
- 5) Today is March 20th. —— Jīntiān 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 bù 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 shāndōng cài

Si Chuan cuisine — 四川菜 sì chuān cài

Guang Dong cuisine — 广东菜 guǎngdōng cài

Jiang Su cuisine — 江苏菜 jiāngsū cài

Zhe Jiang cuisine — 浙江菜 zhèjiāng cài

Fu Jian cuisine — 福建菜 fújiān cài

Hu Nan cuisine — 湖南菜 húnán cài

An Hui cuisine — 安徽菜 ānhuī 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 dòngtíng bìluó chūn, 西湖龙井 xīhú lóngjǐng, 黄山毛峰 huánghān máofēng, 都匀毛尖 dōuyún máojiān, 信阳毛尖 xìnyáng máojiān, 六安瓜片 liù'ān guāpiàn, and 铁观音 tiěguān yīn.
2. The best-known red tea is 祁门红茶 qímén hóngchá.

## 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 (dōngnán biān).
- (2) His daughter's school is on the west side of Tian Tan park. Tā nǚ er de xué xiào zài tiān tān gōngyuán (xī biān).
- (3) That tea house is at the northwest side of the big hotel. Nà ge chá guǎn zài dà lǚ guǎn de (xīběi 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? — Běijīng yīyuàn zài nǎ lǐ?

