These expressions will help you in the instructional sessions with your teacher. Unless you are discussing knowledge about Chinese, your instructional session should be conducted in Chinese. This is difficult at first, but it is the beginning step for preparing you to cope with the predicaments that you as a foreign speaker of Chinese can expect to encounter.

These phrases will permit you to interact with your teacher in Chinese. Learn them as you would learn key phrases before taking a trip to a country you have never before experienced. These expressions are to be recognized so that you can respond to the teacher’s expectations. You will want to rehearse some of the expressions until you can say them when the proper time comes. You will know which expressions these are when you encounter them. Now, begin by listening to a segment of the audio program: Unit 0 Stage 1.

*Chinese: Communicating in the Culture* is fundamentally an audio program. These materials must be used with the audio program. Find the appropriate track before turning the page. Learn the Chinese in the audio program by using these print materials when useful.
UNIT 0 STAGE 1
Greetings between Instructor and Student(s)

A student greets the teacher and the teacher responds.

Student: Lǎoshī hǎo.
How are you, teacher?

Instructor: Nǐ hǎo.
How are you, (student)?

Students greet the teacher and the teacher responds.

Students: Lǎoshī hǎo.
How are you, teacher?

Instructor: Nǐmen hǎo.
or Tónghuémen hǎo.
How are you, (students)?
UNIT 0 STAGE 2
Instructor Feedback and Guidance

The teacher is approving a student's response.

Instructor: Dùi le.
Correct.

The teacher is not approving a student's response.

Instructor: Bú-duì.
Not correct.
Look at the equations and practice judging the correctness of an answer:

Example:

\[ \pi = 1.234 \]  

Student: Bú-duì.  
Not correct.

1. \[ 4^2 = 16 \]

2. \[ \sqrt{16} = 4 \]

3. \[ 7 \div 2 = 4 \]

4. \[ \sqrt{4} = 16 \]

5. \[ \sqrt{16} = 2 \times 2 \]
The teacher is asking a student to sit down.

Qǐng
Please

Qǐng zuò.
Please be seated.

The teacher is starting a class.

Xiànzài
Now

Kè
Class

Shàngkè le.
Let’s begin class.

Xiànzài shàngkè le.
Now let’s begin class.
The teacher asks the student(s) to repeat after her.

Shuō
Speak

Gēnzhe wǒ shuō
Speak after me

Qǐng gēnzhe wǒ shuō.
Please speak after me.

Qǐng nǐ gēnzhe wǒ shuō.
Please (you) speak after me.

The teacher asks everyone to repeat after her.

Dàjiā
Everyone

Dàjiā gēnzhe wǒ shuō.
Everyone speak after me.

Qǐng dàjiā gēnzhe wǒ shuō.
Everyone speak after me please.
Practice following the teacher’s request. Repeat after the example, where you are asked either to repeat or listen to what the teacher says:

Example:  

- Dàjiā hǎo.  
- Xiànzài  
-  
-  
- Bú-duì.

Instructor:  
Qǐng nǐ gēnzhe wǒ shuō: Qǐng zuò.  
Qǐng zuò.  
Qǐng nǐ tīng wǒ shuō: Qǐng zuò.  

Student:  
Qǐng nǐ tīng wǒ shuō.  
Please (you) listen to me.

Qǐng dàjiā tīng wǒ shuō.  
Please (everyone) listen to me.

The teacher asks the student(s) to listen to what she says.

Tīng
Listen

Tīng wǒ shuō
Listen to me

Qǐng nǐ tīng wǒ shuō.
Please (you) listen to me.

Qǐng dàjiā tīng wǒ shuō.
Please (everyone) listen to me.
UNIT 0 STAGE 4
Instructor Directions and Questions

The teacher asks the student(s) to say it again.

Yíbiàn
Once

Shuō yíbiàn
Say (something) once

Zài shuō yíbiàn.
Say (it) one more time (again).

Qǐng nǐ zài shuō yíbiàn.
Would you please say (it) again?

How do you say (something) in Chinese?

Zěnme shuō?
How do you say (something)?

Zhōngwén
Chinese

(......) Zhōngwén zěnme shuō?
How do you say (...) in Chinese?

“How New York” Zhōngwén zěnme shuō?
How do you say “New York” in Chinese?

DRILL

Practice giving the Chinese equivalent:

Example: 
Instructor: “Instructor” Zhōngwén zěnme shuō?
Student: Lǎoshi.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
UNIT 0 STAGE 5
Instructor Questions and Directions

How do you say (something) in English?

 Zhōngwén
 Chinese

 Yīngwén
 English

(......) Yīngwén zěnme shuō?
 How do you say (...) in English?

(......) Zhōngwén zěnme shuō?
 How do you say (...) in Chinese?

DRILL

Practice giving Chinese and English equivalents:

Example:   Instructor:   “Qǐng zuò” Yīngwén zěnme shuō?
Student:     Please be seated.

1.  2.  3.  4.  5.

Please ask your question(s).

Wèntí
A question/Questions

Wèn wèntí
Ask a question/Ask questions

Qǐng nǐ wèn wèntí.
Please ask (your) question(s).
Practice asking for the Chinese and English equivalents:

Example: 

**Lǎoshī**
Instructor: Qǐng nǐ wèn wèntí.
Student: “Lǎoshī” Yīngwén zěnme shuō?
Instructor: **Instructor**.

1. **Zhōngwén**
2. **Question**
3. **English**
4. **Wèntí**
5. **Instructor**

Please answer the question.

**Huídá**
Answer

**Nǐ huídá**
(You) answer.

**Qǐng nǐ huídá.**
(You) answer please.

**DRILLS**

**Drill One: Practice answering questions when requested:**

Example: 

Instructor: Qǐng nǐ huídá. “Tóngxué” Yīngwén zěnme shuō?
Student: **Student.**

1. 2. 3.
Drill Two: Practice asking and answering questions about the Chinese and English words you see:

Example 1:
1. Zhōngwén
   Cue: Qǐng nǐ huídá.
   Instructor: “Tóngxué” Yīngwén zěnme shuō?
   Student: Yīngwén zěnme shuō?

Example 2:
2. Now
   You read: Wèntí
   Cue: Qǐng nǐ wèn wèntí.
   Student: “Wèntí” Yīngwén zěnme shuō?
   Instructor: Question.

   1. Zhōngwén
      Cue: Qǐng nǐ huídá.
      Instructor: “Zhōngwén” Yīngwén zěnme shuō?
      Student: 

   2. Now
      Cue: Qǐng nǐ wèn wèntí.
      Student: Xiànzài.

   3. Lǎoshī
      Cue: Qǐng nǐ wèn wèntí.
      Instructor: 
      Student: 

   4. Ask a question
      Cue: Qǐng nǐ huídá.
      Instructor: “Ask a question” Zhōngwén zěnme shuō?
      Student: 

   5. Garlic
      Cue: Qǐng nǐ wèn wèntí.
      Student: Dàsuàn.