

1. Use the lesson target 什么 in this demonstrated example: What’s the rush?! 你急 _____!

2. Use the lesson target 不像 in this demonstrated example: I’m not as tall as him: 我 _____ 他那么高。

3. Use the lesson target 比起 in this demonstrated example: Compared with last year, this year’s much better: _____ 去年，今年好多了。

4. Use the lesson target 不如 in this demonstrated example: This isn’t as good as that: 这个 _____ 那个好。

5. Use the lesson target 化 in this demonstrated example: The city has modernized: 城市现代 _____ 了。

6. 这算便宜 means...

☐ this counts as cheap (is considered cheap)

☐ this is definitely expensive
7. In the stated absence example, 难怪 expresses...

☐ Understanding of the absence given a reason

☐ A new order to attend
8. In the stated sharp exchange after unwanted staring, 看什么看 means...

☐ what are you looking at?! (a rebuke)

☐ what would you like to watch?
9. What do 这么 / 那么 mark here?

☐ the standard / degree being compared to

☐ the time of the comparison
10. In 比起去年来，今年 ..., which is the benchmark?

☐ 去年 (last year)

1. 什么

Verb + 什么 challenges the action: 急什么!

2. 不像

N1 + 不像 + N2 + 那么 + Adj = not as ... as: 我不像他那么高.

3. 比起

比起 + B (+ 来), A ... = compared with B: 比起去年, 今年好多了.

4. 不如

A + 不如 + B + Adj = A is not as good as B: 这个不如那个好.

5. 化

Noun / Adj + 化 = -ize / -ify: 现代化.

6. this counts as cheap (is considered cheap)

算 = is considered / counts as: 这算便宜.

7. Understanding of the absence given a reason

It makes the observation unsurprising to the speaker. The reason can be known already or newly supplied.

8. what are you looking at?! (a rebuke)

Here 什么 dismisses, not asks: 看什么看!

9. the standard / degree being compared to

不像他那么高 — 那么 points at his level of tallness.

10. 去年 (last year)

比起 + B names the benchmark; A is then compared to it.