

HSK · HSK · HSK 5

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: He's extremely happy: 他高兴 ____。

2. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: It's very quiet here: 这儿安静 ____。

3. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: It's a bit too big: 这件衣服大 ____
点儿。

4. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: We have plenty of time: 我们 ____
时间。

5. 得不得了 expresses...
 - ☐ an extreme degree (beyond words)
 - ☐ a mild, slight degree
6. Where does 得很 go relative to 很 + Adj?
 - ☐ 得很 comes AFTER the adjective (很 comes before)
 - ☐ 得很 comes before the adjective
7. 大了点儿 carries what tone?
 - ☐ a mild complaint about excess (too big)
 - ☐ praise (just right)
8. 有的是 stresses...
 - ☐ abundance — there's more than enough
 - ☐ scarcity — almost none
9. 得不得了 comes after the adjective.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
10. 安静得很 places the intensifier after the adjective, while 很安静 puts it before.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

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1. 得不得了

Adj + 得不得了 = extremely: 高兴得不得了.

2. 得很

Adj + 得很 = very: 安静得很.

3. 了

Adj + 了 + 点儿 = a bit too ...: 大了点儿.

4. 有的是

有的是 + Noun = have plenty of: 有的是时间.

5. an extreme degree (beyond words)

It's a strong, colloquial intensifier: 累得不得了.

6. 得很 comes AFTER the adjective (很 comes before)

很安静 (before) vs 安静得很 (after); both “very quiet”.

7. a mild complaint about excess (too big)

The 了 marks it's gone past what you wanted.

8. abundance — there's more than enough

有的是机会 = there are plenty of chances.

9. True

Yes — Adj + 得不得了: 高兴得不得了.

10. True

Both forms can describe a quiet room. Emphasis is contextual, not a fixed intensity ranking.