

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

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.