

HSK · HSK · HSK 5

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: If it weren't for you, I'd have got lost:
_____ 你，我就迷路了。

2. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: Thanks to you, I found it: _____ 了
你，我才找到。

3. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: I was only joking, that's all: 我只是开玩笑 _____。

4. Use this lesson's formal object marker 将: 请 _____ 门关上。

5. In the opening guidance example, 要不是 imagines which version?
☐ No guidance, with getting lost as the imagined result
☐ A likely future plan to seek guidance
6. In the sincere bag-search example, 多亏 credits...
☐ Useful help leading to a good result
☐ The person to blame for losing the bag
7. In 我只是开玩笑而已, what does 而已 do?
☐ Limits the speaker's account to joking
☐ Proves that nobody was hurt
8. In 请将门关上, 将 has a similar object-marking role to which word?
☐ 把 (disposal marker)
☐ 被 (passive marker)
9. 要不是 often pairs with 就 in the result clause.
☐ True ☐ False
10. 多亏 often pairs with 才 in the result.
☐ True ☐ False

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1. 要不是

要不是 + X, 就 ... = if not for X: 要不是你, 我就迷路了.

2. 多亏

多亏 (了) introduces the helpful contribution: the friend's help. It can be deliberate rather than accidental.

3. 而已

(只是) ... + 而已 = that's all: 只是开玩笑而已.

4. 将

将 + Object + Verb Phrase = formal 把: 请将门关上.

5. No guidance, with getting lost as the imagined result

The guidance actually occurred in this context. The result is imagined without it.

6. Useful help leading to a good result

The friend helped find the bag. Deliberate help can be credited with 多亏.

7. Limits the speaker's account to joking

It presents the comment as only a joke. The listener's feelings remain a separate question.

8. 把 (disposal marker)

将 = written 把: 将门关上 = 把门关上.

9. True

Yes — 要不是 ..., 就 ... (了).

10. True

Yes — 多亏了你, 我才找到.