

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

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.