

1. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: What’s the rush?! 你急 _____!

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

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

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

5. Using the lesson pattern 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. 难怪 is said when...

☐ a reason suddenly makes things click

☐ you’re giving a brand-new order
8. 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. a reason suddenly makes things click

难怪 reacts to the reason: 原来 ..., 难怪

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.