

1. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: If there’s a chance, give it a try: _____
有机会，就去试试。

2. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: What if it rains? _____ 下雨怎么办?

3. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: If you go, give me a shout: 你去 _____，
叫我一声。

4. 假如 is closest to...

☐ 如果 (if)

☐ 虽然 (although)
5. 万一 raises a possibility that is...

☐ unlikely but worrying

☐ certain to happen
6. 的话 marks the clause before it as...

☐ a condition / hypothesis

☐ a finished result
7. Every sentence beginning 假如 must include 就 in the result clause.

☐ True ☐ False
8. 万一 expresses a “just in case” worry.

☐ True ☐ False
9. 的话 can team up with 如果 (如果 ... 的话, ...).

☐ True ☐ False
10. You advise a friend to try if an opportunity arises. What does 假如有机会，就去试试。com-
municate?

☐ 假如有机会 guarantees an opportunity is already available.

☐ The opportunity is a hypothetical condition for trying.

1. 假如

假如 ... ， 就 ... = if / supposing: 假如有机会，就去试试.
2. 万一

万一 ... 怎么办? = what if ...?: 万一下雨怎么办?
3. 的话

Topic + 的话, Comment = if ...: 你说的话，叫我一声.
4. 如果 (if)

假如 ≈ 如果, a touch more formal / hypothetical.
5. unlikely but worrying

万一 = “just in case (the worst)”: 万一丢了呢?
6. a condition / hypothesis

Topic + 的话 = “if ...”; often with 如果 / 要是.
7. False

就 is a common partner, not obligatory in every conditional: 假如你有空，我们一起去吧 is natural.
8. True

Yes — an unlikely but worrying case.
9. True

Yes — 如果你去的话，叫我.
10. The opportunity is a hypothetical condition for trying.

The opportunity is a hypothetical condition for trying. 就 is common in the result clause, but not mandatory in every 假如 sentence. The condition is not a statement that the opportunity already exists.