

1. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: I'm dead tired: 我累 _____ 要命。

2. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: I can't finish this much: 这么多, 我吃 _____。

3. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: I've memorized your name: 我记 _____ 了你的名字。

4. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: I'm completely worn out: 我累 _____ 了。

5. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: He finally fell asleep: 他终于睡 _____ 了。

6. 买到 means...
 - ☐ manage to buy / get hold of
 - ☐ want to buy
7. 想来想去 means...
 - ☐ turn it over in your mind (think repeatedly)
 - ☐ think once and decide
8. Which choices are colloquial expressions of an extreme degree?
 - ☐ 不行 / 要命 / 不得了
 - ☐ 很
9. How is 了 read in 吃不了?
 - ☐ liǎo
 - ☐ le (neutral tone)
10. 看出来 means...
 - ☐ make (it) out / figure out by looking

1. 得

Adj + 得 + 要命 = extremely: 累得要命.

2. 不了

Verb + 不了 = can't manage: 吃不了.

3. 住

Verb + 住 = hold fast: 记住 (remember).

4. 坏

Adj + 坏了 = to an extreme: 累坏了 (worn out).

5. 着

Verb + 着 (zháo) = managed to: 睡着了 (fell asleep).

6. manage to buy / get hold of

到 confirms the action landed: 买到, 想到, 看到.

7. turn it over in your mind (think repeatedly)

想来想去 means repeatedly thinking the matter over. Physical movement or anxiety is not required.

8. 不行 / 要命 / 不得了

不行, 要命 and 不得了 are expressive intensifiers. Their exact force varies with context; this is not a numeric ranking.

9. 了

Here 了 = liǎo (can / manage), not the particle le.

10. make (it) out / figure out by looking

出来 = emerge / figure out: 看出来, 想出来.