

1. Which works for an abstract target (向他学习)?

- ☐ 向
- ☐ 往

2. Which can say “(be) good to me” (对 ____ 我好)?

- ☐ 对 (对我好)
- ☐ 对于 (对于我好)

3. Which switches to a NEW sub-topic (“as for ...”)?

- ☐ 至于
- ☐ 关于

4. Which means “for your own good” (a benefit / motive)?

- ☐ 为 (为你好)
- ☐ 给 (给你好)

5. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: Keep walking straight ahead: 一直 _____ 前走。

6. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: He’s very good to me: 他 _____ 我很好。

7. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: About this matter, I’m not clear: _____ 这件事，我不清楚。

8. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: I bought you a present: 我 _____ 你买了礼物。

9. 朝 can mean “facing toward” (朝南 = facing south).

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

10. 对于 is more formal and used for a topic / issue.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

1. 向

向 works concretely and abstractly; 往 is for a destination of movement.

2. 对 (对我好)

对我好 is fine; 对于我好 is not. 对 is broader.

3. 至于

至于 = as for (new sub-topic); 关于 = about; 对于 = regarding.

4. 为 (为你好)

为你好 = for your good; 给 marks a recipient (给你买).

5. [’ 往’, ’ 向’, ’ 朝’]

往前走 is the demonstrated form, and 向前走 or 朝前走 are also natural movement-direction expressions.

6. 对

对 = to / toward (a person): 对我很好.

7. [’ 关于’, ’ 对于’, ’ 对’]

关于 introduces the topic. 对于 or 对 can also naturally frame the speaker’s knowledge of this issue; the functions overlap.

8. [’ 给’, ’ 为’]

给你买了礼物 is natural; 为你买了礼物 can also name the beneficiary. A strict exclusive answer is not justified here.

9. True

Yes — 朝 = facing; 朝南, 朝着门口.

10. True

Yes — 对于这个问题 ...; where 对于 fits, 对 usually also fits.