

1. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: I usually get up at seven: _____ 我七点起床。

2. Which word can independently refer to future time without an earlier event as its reference?

☐ 以后 (以后再说)

☐ 之后 (之后再说)
3. Which can ALSO be an adjective meaning “ordinary”?

☐ 平常 (很平常的事)

☐ 平时
4. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: Three days later, he came back: 三天_____, 他回来了。

5. Both mean “usually / in normal times”.

☐ True ☐ False
6. 之后 is more written than 以后.

☐ True ☐ False
7. You normally get up at seven, without describing the routine as remarkable. What does 平时我七点起床. communicate?

☐ 很平时的事 is interchangeable with 很平常的事.

☐ 平时 frames the usual time or circumstances.
8. You describe returning three days after a departure. What does 三天之后, 他回来了. communicate?

☐ The return is placed three days after the relevant starting event.

☐ 之后 must always have its reference point written immediately before it.
9. In the opening situation: 平时 frames the usual time or circumstances.

☐ True ☐ False
10. 之后 must always have its reference point written immediately before it.

☐ True ☐ False

1. [’ 平时’, ’ 平常’]

平时 / 平常 = usually: 平时我七点起床.
2. 以后 (以后再说)

以后 can mean in future. 之后 means afterwards and needs a recoverable reference point, which may be supplied by the discourse.
3. 平常 (很平常的事)

平常 doubles as “ordinary”: 很平常; 平时 is only a time word.
4. [’ 之后’, ’ 以后’]

三天之后 and 三天以后 can both fit this elapsed-time reference.
5. True

Yes — close synonyms for everyday frequency.
6. True

Yes — 之后 leans formal; 以后 is everyday and can mean “in future”.
7. 平时 frames the usual time or circumstances.

平时 frames the usual time or circumstances. 平常 can often express usual circumstances too, and can also be an adjective in 很平常的事. 平时 cannot replace that adjective use.
8. The return is placed three days after the relevant starting event.

The return is placed three days after the relevant starting event. 以后 can independently refer to the future. 之后 needs a reference point, but that point can be supplied by the surrounding discourse rather than repeated immediately before it.
9. True

平常 can often express usual circumstances too, and can also be an adjective in 很平常的事. 平时 cannot replace that adjective use. 平时 frames the usual time or circumstances.
10. False

以后 can independently refer to the future. 之后 needs a reference point, but that point can be supplied by the surrounding discourse rather than repeated immediately before it. The return is placed three days after the relevant starting event.