

1. Which form fits the demonstrated appearance judgment 他 _____ 很累?

☐ 看起来 (他看起来很累)
☐ 看来 (看来要下雨)
2. Which form describes the impression in 你穿这件衣服 _____ 很瘦?

☐ 显得
☐ 显了
3. Using the lesson pattern in this demonstrated example: He looks very tired: 他 _____ 很累。

4. Using 显得 for the impression: 你穿这件衣服 _____ 很瘦。

5. 看来 expresses a judgement / inference.

☐ True ☐ False
6. 显得 and 看起来 can both describe an appearance rather than prove a physical change.

☐ True ☐ False
7. A person looks exhausted, but you have not asked them. What does 他看起来很累。communicate?

☐ 看起来 proves the person’s actual tiredness with certainty.
☐ The speaker judges tiredness from the apparent evidence.
8. Someone seems slimmer when wearing a particular outfit. What does 你穿这件衣服显得很瘦。communicate?

☐ 显得 describes the impression made in that situation.
☐ 显得很瘦 proves that the person physically lost weight.
9. In the opening situation: The speaker judges tiredness from the apparent evidence.

☐ True ☐ False
10. 显得很瘦 proves that the person physically lost weight.

☐ True ☐ False

1. 看起来 (他看起来很累)

他看起来很累 is the ordinary demonstrated form. 看来 often introduces an inference as a clause, and the meanings overlap; neither is proof of the actual state.
2. 显得

显得 describes the impression made by wearing the outfit. 看起来 can also express an appearance; neither proves physical weight loss.
3. 看起来

看起来 = looks (appearance): 他看起来很累.
4. 显得

The clear subject is 你: 你穿这件衣服显得很瘦. The outfit provides the situation causing the impression.
5. True

Yes — 看来要下雨了 (I infer it will rain).
6. True

Their focus can differ, but they overlap. An impression of slimmess does not prove actual weight loss.
7. The speaker judges tiredness from the apparent evidence.

The speaker judges tiredness from the apparent evidence. 看来 often introduces a wider inference, and the uses overlap. Neither form proves that the inferred state is true or limits evidence to literal eyesight in every context.
8. 显得 describes the impression made in that situation.

显得 describes the impression made in that situation. 看起来很瘦 can also describe an appearance. Use a clear subject for 显得; the impression does not mean the person’s actual body changed.
9. True

看来 often introduces a wider inference, and the uses overlap. Neither form proves that the inferred state is true or limits evidence to literal eyesight in every context. The speaker judges tiredness from the apparent evidence.
10. False

看起来很瘦 can also describe an appearance. Use a clear subject for 显得; the impression does not mean the person’s actual body changed. 显得 describes the impression made in that situation.