动词

HSK 4 Grammar

Original teaching practice. Read one pattern, cover its model and try the questions before checking the separate answer section. Examples adapted from Chinese Grammar Wiki (AllSet Learning, CC BY-NC-SA) retain the course-reference provenance.

让 / 叫 / 请 / 使 (causative)

■ The boss's request

- Your manager wants the report by Friday and tells you to inform the team.
- **经理让我通知大家星期五交报告。** – "The manager asked me to tell everyone to hand in their reports on Friday."

■ A + 让 / 叫 / 请 / 使 + B + Verb

- **让** = let / make / ask; **叫** = tell (spoken); **请** = invite / ask politely; **使** = cause (written).
- B is the object of the first verb and the doer of the second: 让我通知.

老师叫我们早点儿来。
lǎo shī jiào wǒ men zǎo diǎnr lái
Word guide: 老师 – the teacher; 叫 – told; 我们 – us; 早点儿 – a bit earlier; 来 – come.

■ Causing feelings and changes

- **他的话让我很感动。** – "What he said moved me deeply."
- Written: **这个消息使大家非常吃惊。** – "The news greatly surprised everyone."

这个消息使大家非常吃惊。
zhè ge xiāo xi shǐ dà jiā fēi cháng chī jīng
Word guide: 这个 – this; 消息 – news; 使 – made; 大家 – everyone; 非常 – very; 吃惊 – surprised.

Choosing the verb

- 请 is for polite invitations; to your teacher, 请您 … sounds right, 叫您 … sounds rude.
- 使 needs a cause and a change of state, usually in writing; do not use it for permission: 妈妈让我去, not 妈妈使我去.

Negating the cause

- **不让 / 没让** = not allow / didn't ask: 医生不让他喝酒 – "The doctor won't let him drink."
- 让 … 别 … = tell someone not to: 妈妈让我别玩手机.

医生不让他喝酒。
yī shēng bú ràng tā hē jiǔ
Word guide: 医生 – the doctor; 不 – not; 让 – let; 他 – him; 喝 – drink; 酒 – alcohol.

Recap

- **A 让/叫/请/使 B + Verb**: let/make, tell, invite, cause (written).
- 请 is polite; 使 is formal and causes a change; 不让 = not allow.

Practise this pattern step by step.

要看 / 得看 (it depends on)

Are we going or not?

- Your friend asks if the hike is still on for Saturday.
- **去不去要看天气。** – "Whether we go depends on the weather."

… 要看 / 得看 + deciding factor

- **要看 / 得看 (děi kàn) + X** = "it depends on X": what is undecided comes first, then the factor.
- The undecided part is often A-not-A or a question word: 去不去, 什么时候, 怎么样.

买不买要看价格。
mǎi bu mǎi yào kàn jià gé
Word guide: 买 – buy; 不 – or not; 买 – buy; 要看 – depends on; 价格 – the price.

…要看 …: it depends on

Short answers

- A: 你明天来吗？ B: **得看情况。** – "It depends."
- **成绩好不好，主要看你努力不努力。** – "Whether your results are good mainly depends on whether you work hard."

得看情况。
děi kàn qíng kuàng
Word guide: 得看 – depends on; 情况 – the situation.

Order and reading

- Put the undecided matter first, then 要看 + factor: 去不去要看天气, not 要看天气去不去 in most speech.
- In 得看, 得 is read děi ("must"), not de.

要看 versus 决定于 / 取决于

- 取决于 is the formal written form: 结果取决于大家的努力 – "The result depends on everyone's effort."
- 要看 / 得看 is the everyday spoken form.

结果取决于大家的努力。
jié guǒ qǔ jué yú dà jiā de nǔ lì
Word guide: 结果 – the result; 取决于 – depends on; 大家 – everyone's; 努力 – effort.

Recap

- **Undecided matter + 要看 / 得看 + factor** = it depends on ….
- 得看情况 = it depends; formal 取决于. 得 here = děi.

Practise this pattern step by step.

好像 (it seems / as if)

■ Something seems wrong

- Your roommate has been quiet all evening and didn't eat dinner.
- **他好像不太高兴。** – "He seems a bit unhappy."

■ 好像 + guess = it seems

- **好像** = "it seems, apparently": a guess based on what you notice, not a fact you have checked.
- It goes after the subject or at the start: 好像要下雨了.

好像要下雨了。
hǎo xiàng yào xià yǔ le
Word guide: 好像 – it seems; 要 – going to; 下雨 – rain.

■ 好像 ... 一样 = as if, like

- **他高兴得好像个孩子一样。** – "He was as happy as a child."
- **这儿的冬天好像春天一样暖和。** – "Winter here is as warm as spring."

这儿的冬天好像春天一样暖和。
zhèr de dōng tiān hǎo xiàng chūn tiān yí yàng nuǎn huo
Word guide: 这儿 – here; 冬天 – winter; 好像 – is like; 春天 – spring; 一样 – (as); 暖和 – warm.

■ A guess, so stay tentative

- 好像 softens what you say; do not pair it with 一定 (certainly): 他好像病了, not 他好像一定病了.
- For a looks-based impression, 看起来 is also possible: 他看起来很累.

■ 好像 versus 看来

- 好像 is a soft guess: 我好像见过他 – "I think I've seen him somewhere."
- 看来 draws a conclusion from evidence: 他没来，看来是生病了.

我好像见过他。
wǒ hǎo xiàng jiàn guo tā
Word guide: 我 – I; 好像 – seem to; 见过 – have met; 他 – him.

■ Recap

- **好像 + guess** = it seems / apparently; **好像 ... 一样** = as if / like.
- Tentative, so not with 一定; 看来 = conclusion from evidence.

Practise this pattern step by step.

在于 (lies in / consists in)

■ The secret of success

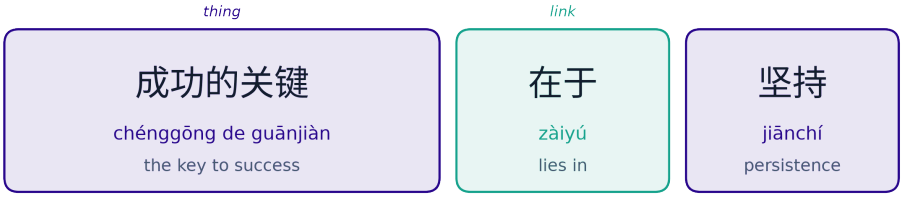
- In an interview, a famous athlete is asked why she keeps winning.
- **成功的关键在于坚持。** – "The key to success lies in perseverance."

■ A 在于 B = A lies in B

- **在于** = "lies in, consists in, depends on": it names where the key point, problem or reason is.
- The subject is usually abstract: 问题, 关键, 原因, 区别.

问题在于时间不够。
wèn tí zài yú shí jiān bú gòu
Word guide: 问题 – the problem; 在于 – lies in; 时间 – time; 不够 – not enough.

A 在于 B: A lies in B



Explaining a difference or a reason

- **这两个方法的区别在于速度。** – "The difference between the two methods lies in speed."
- **学好外语在于多练习。** – "Learning a language well comes down to plenty of practice."

这两个方法的区别在于速度。
zhè liǎng gè fāng fǎ de qū bié zài yú sù dù
Word guide: 这 – these; 两个 – two; 方法 – methods'; 区别 – difference; 在于 – lies in; 速度 – speed.

Abstract subjects, formal style

- 在于 needs an abstract subject (key, problem, difference); not 他在于北京 for "he is in Beijing".
- It is formal; in speech, 主要是 … often replaces it: 问题主要是时间不够.

在于 versus 在 and 是

- 在 + place = be located: 他在北京.
- 是 states identity: 关键是坚持. 在于 stresses that the point lies there: 关键在于坚持.

关键是坚持。
guān jiàn shì jiān chí
Word guide: 关键 – the key; 是 – is; 坚持 – perseverance.

Recap

- **Abstract A + 在于 + B** = A lies in / comes down to B (formal).
- Not for location (在); in speech, 主要是 / 是 also work.

Practise this pattern step by step.

以为 (mistakenly think)

I thought it was tomorrow

- You arrive at the cinema and the staff tell you your film was yesterday.
- **我以为电影是今天!** – "I thought the film was today!" (but I was wrong)

以为 = mistakenly think

- **以为** = "thought (wrongly), assumed": the belief turned out to be false.
- Often a second clause gives the truth: 我以为他是中国人，原来他是日本人.

我以为他是中国人。
wǒ yǐ wéi tā shì Zhōng guó rén
Word guide: 我 – I; 以为 – thought; 他 – he; 是 – was; 中国人 – Chinese.

以为: thought (wrongly)

The belief and the truth

- **我以为你已经走了，没想到你还在。** – "I thought you'd already left – I didn't expect you'd still be here."
- With 还 for emphasis: 我还以为你不来了 – "And here I was thinking you weren't coming."

我还以为你不来了。
wǒ hái yǐ wéi nǐ bù lái le
Word guide: 我 – I; 还 – (even); 以为 – thought; 你 – you; 不 – not; 来 – come.

以为 versus 认为

- For a considered opinion, use 认为: 我认为这个办法很好 – "I think this method is good." 以为 suggests the belief was wrong.
- Do not use 以为 for a correct belief that you are stating as fact.

以为 versus 觉得

- 觉得 = feel, think (neutral, everyday): 我觉得有点儿冷.
- 以为 usually comes with the realisation that it wasn't so.

我认为这个办法很好。
wǒ rèn wéi zhè ge bàn fǎ hěn hǎo
Word guide: 我 – I; 认为 – think; 这个 – this; 办法 – method; 很 – very; 好 – good.

Recap

- **以为** = thought (wrongly), assumed; often followed by the truth (原来 / 没想到).
- Opinion = 认为; feeling or everyday "think" = 觉得.

Practise this pattern step by step.

通过 (through / by means of)

How did you find the job?

- A friend asks how you got your new job so quickly.
- **我是通过朋友介绍找到这份工作的。** – "I found this job through a friend's introduction."

通过 + means，result

- **通过 + means / channel** = "through, by means of": how a result is reached.
- It goes before the verb or at the start: 通过这次活动，大家互相了解了.

通过这次活动，大家互相了解了。
tōng guò zhè cì huó dòng dà jiā hù xiāng liǎo jiě le
Word guide: 通过 – through; 这次 – this; 活动 – event; 大家 – everyone; 互相 – each other; 了解 – got to know.

通过 the verb: pass

- As a verb, 通过 = pass (an exam, a test, a vote): **他通过了考试。** – "He passed the exam."
- Also "go through" a place: 车子通过了大桥 – "The car crossed the bridge."

他通过了考试。
tā tōng guò le kǎo shì
Word guide: 他 – he; 通过 – passed; 考试 – the exam.

Keep a subject in the result

- A sentence starting with 通过 … still needs a subject in the result: 通过学习，我进步了, not 通过学习，使我进步了.
- That missing-subject error is a classic exam trap; check for a subject after the comma.

■ 通过 versus 经过

- 通过 stresses the means: 通过网络买票 – “buy tickets online”.
- 经过 stresses a process gone through: 经过三年的努力 – “after three years of effort”.

经过三年的努力，他成功了。
jīng guò sān nián de nǔ lì tā chéng gōng le
Word guide: 经过 – after; 三年 – three years; 努力 – effort; 他 – he; 成功 – succeeded.

■ Recap

- **通过 + means** = through, by means of; as a verb, **通过** = pass.
- Keep a subject in the result clause. 经过 = after going through a process.

Practise this pattern step by step.

来自 (come from)

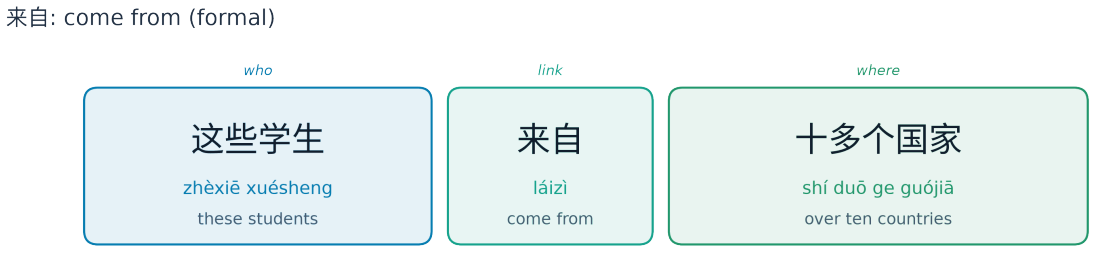
■ Where are they from?

- Your summer camp has students from all over the world.
- **这些学生来自十多个国家。** – “These students come from more than ten countries.”

■ Subject + 来自 + place

- **来自** = “come from”, a formal alternative to 从 … 来: 他来自上海 = 他是从上海来的.
- The place follows directly, with no 从.

他来自上海。
tā lái zì Shàng hǎi
Word guide: 他 – he; 来自 – comes from; 上海 – Shanghai.



Sources, not just places

- **这个消息来自一家报纸。** – "This news comes from a newspaper."
- **他的压力主要来自工作。** – "His stress comes mainly from work."

他的压力主要来自工作。
tā de yā lì zhǔ yào lái zì gōng zuò
Word guide: 他 – his; 压力 – stress; 主要 – mainly; 来自 – comes from; 工作 – work.

No 从, no 来 at the end

- Say 来自中国, not 来自从中国 or 来自中国来.
- 来自 is formal; in conversation, 我是从中国来的 or 我是中国人 is more natural.

来自 versus 从 … 来

- Written / introduction: 她来自北京大学 – "She is from Peking University."
- Spoken: 她是从北京来的 – "She came from Beijing."

她是从北京来的。
tā shì cóng Běi jīng lái de
Word guide: 她 – she; 是 – (it was); 从 – from; 北京 – Beijing; 来 – came.

Recap

- **来自 + place / source** = come from (formal); no 从 before the place.
- Spoken equivalent: 是从 … 来的.

Practise this pattern step by step.

来 as a dummy verb (I'll do it)

Let me do it

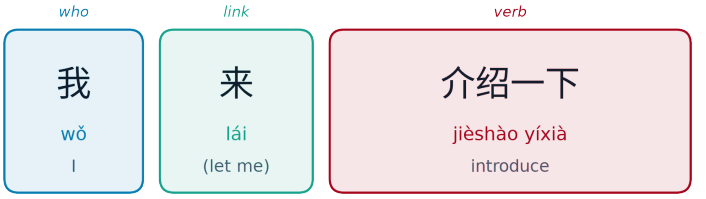
- Your grandmother is struggling with a heavy box. You step in.
- **我来吧！** – "Let me do it!" 来 stands in for the real action.

来 as a stand-in verb

- **(我) 来 + (Verb)** = "I'll do it, let me take care of it". 来 replaces or introduces the action.
- With a verb after it: 我来介绍一下 – "Let me introduce …".

我来介绍一下。
wǒ lái jiè shào yí xià
Word guide: 我 – I; 来 – (will); 介绍 – introduce; 一下 – briefly.

来 + verb: let me (offer to do it)



■ Ordering and serving

- In a restaurant: **来一碗牛肉面。** – "A bowl of beef noodles, please." 来 = "bring / give me".
- **再来一个!** – "One more!" (an encore, another dish).

来一碗牛肉面。
lái yì wǎn niú ròu miàn
Word guide: 来 – bring; 一碗 – a bowl of; 牛肉面 – beef noodles.

■ Casual and context-bound

- This 来 is spoken; the real action must be clear from context (carrying, paying, ordering).
- It does not mean "come" here: 我来吧 is "let me (do it)", not "let me come".

■ 来 versus 去 before a verb

- **我来做** = I'll do it (here, I'm taking it on).
- **我去买** = I'll go and buy it (moving away to do it).

我去买吧。
wǒ qù mǎi ba
Word guide: 我 – I; 去 – go; 买 – buy.

■ Recap

- **我来 (+ Verb)** = let me do it; **来 + item** = bring me / I'll have (ordering).
- Spoken; the action is clear from context. 去 + Verb = go and do it.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Practice without the models

■ 让 / 叫 / 请 / 使 (causative)

1201.1 Complete: "His words moved me deeply." 他的话 …… 我很感动。

1201.2 You invite your professor to give a talk. Which verb fits? 我们想 _____ 王教

授来做报告。

- A. 叫
- B. 使
- C. 请
- D. 让

1201.3 Build: “The doctor won’t let him drink.”

Arrange all chunks: 医生 / 喝酒。/ 他 / 不让

1201.4 使 is the usual verb for giving permission in conversation.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1201.5 Your manager wants the report by Friday and tells you to inform the team. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson’s pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

■ 要看 / 得看 (it depends on)

1202.1 Complete: “Whether we go depends on the weather.” 去不去 …… 天气。

1202.2 How is 得 read in 得看情况?

- A. děi
- B. dé
- C. de
- D. dì

1202.3 Build: “Whether your results are good depends on whether you work hard.”

Arrange all chunks: 成绩好不好 / 要看你 / 努力不努力。/ ,

1202.4 取决于 is the formal written equivalent of 要看.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1202.5 Your friend asks if the hike is still on for Saturday. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson’s pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

■ 好像 (it seems / as if)

1203.1 Complete: “It seems the shop is closed.” 商店 …… 关门了。

1203.2 Which sentence is natural?

- A. 他好像生病了。
- B. 好像他一定生病。
- C. 他好像一定生病了。
- D. 他生病好像了。

1203.3 Build: “Winter here is as warm as spring.”

Arrange all chunks: 这儿的冬天 / 好像春天 / 暖和。/ 一样

1203.4 我好像见过他 means “I think I’ve seen him before.”

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1203.5 Your roommate has been quiet all evening and didn’t eat dinner. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson’s pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

■ 在于 (lies in / consists in)

1204.1 Complete: “The problem lies in a lack of money.” 问题 …… 钱不够。

1204.2 Which sentence is correct?

- A. 我的家在于上海。
- B. 他在于学校学习。
- C. 在于他是老师。
- D. 成功的关键在于努力。

1204.3 Build: “The difference lies in speed.”

Arrange all chunks: 在于 / 速度。/ 区别

1204.4 关键是坚持 and 关键在于坚持 have similar meanings.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1204.5 In an interview, a famous athlete is asked why she keeps winning. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson’s pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

■ 以为 (mistakenly think)

1205.1 Complete: “I thought you were a teacher (but you’re not).” 我 …… 你是老师。

1205.2 In a debate: “I think this plan is reasonable.” Which verb fits?

- A. 原来
- B. 认为
- C. 以为
- D. 好像

1205.3 Build: “I thought you’d already left.”

Arrange all chunks: 你 / 已经 / 我以为 / 走了。

1205.4 我还以为你不来了 suggests the speaker was wrong.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1205.5 You arrive at the cinema and the staff tell you your film was yesterday. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson's pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

■ 通过 (through / by means of)

1206.1 Complete: "Through this event, everyone got to know each other." …… 这次活动，大家互相了解了。

1206.2 Which sentence is correct?

- A. 通过学习，使我进步了很多。
- B. 我通过学习使进步了。
- C. 通过学习，进步了很多使我。
- D. 通过学习，我进步了很多。

1206.3 Build: "He passed the exam."

Arrange all chunks: 考试。 / 通过了 / 他

1206.4 经过 stresses a process; 通过 stresses the means.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1206.5 A friend asks how you got your new job so quickly. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson's pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

■ 来自 (come from)

1207.1 Complete (formal introduction): "She comes from Canada." 她 …… 加拿大。

1207.2 Which is correct?

- A. 他从来自英国。
- B. 他来自英国来。
- C. 他来自从英国。
- D. 他来自英国。

1207.3 Build: "His stress comes mainly from work."

Arrange all chunks: 来自 / 主要 / 工作。 / 他的压力

1207.4 来自 sounds more formal than 是从 … 来的.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1207.5 Your summer camp has students from all over the world. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what

the lesson's pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

■ 来 as a dummy verb (I'll do it)

1208.1 Offer to pay: "Let me pay!" 我 …… 付钱!

1208.2 In a restaurant, what does 来两瓶啤酒 mean?

- A. Two bottles of beer are coming.
- B. Two bottles of beer, please.
- C. Beer comes in two bottles.
- D. Come and drink two beers.

1208.3 Build: "Let me introduce (him/her) briefly."

Arrange all chunks: 来 / 介绍 / 我 / 一下。

1208.4 我来吧 here means "let me come".

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1208.5 Your grandmother is struggling with a heavy box. You step in. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson's pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

Answers and explanations

■ 让 / 叫 / 请 / 使 (causative)

1201.1 让

让/使 + person + feeling.

1201.2 C. 请

请 is the polite invitation.

1201.3 医生不让他喝酒。

A + 不让 + B + verb.

1201.4 False.

Permission is 让; 使 is formal and causes a change.

1201.5 One possible response: 经理让我通知大家星期五交报告。

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- 请 is for polite invitations; to your teacher, 请您 … sounds right, 叫您 … sounds rude.
- 使 needs a cause and a change of state, usually in writing; do not use it for permission: 妈妈让我去, not 妈妈使我去.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.

■ 要看 / 得看 (it depends on)

1202.1 要看

Undecided matter + 要看 + factor.

1202.2 A. děi

Here 得 means "must, have to" and is read děi: 得看情况 "It depends on the situation." As a particle after a verb it is de; dé means "obtain".

1202.3 成绩好不好，要看你努力不努力。

Undecided matter + 要看 + factor.

1202.4 True.

结果取决于 … = the result depends on ….

1202.5 One possible response: 去不去要看天气。

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.

- Put the undecided matter first, then 要看 + factor: 去不去要看天气, not 要看天气去不去 in most speech.
- In 得看, 得 is read děi ("must"), not de.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.

■ 好像 (it seems / as if)

1203.1 好像

好像 + guess.

1203.2 A. 他好像生病了。

好像 is tentative and does not combine with 一定.

1203.3 这儿的冬天好像春天一样暖和。

A + 好像 + B + 一样 + Adj.

1203.4 True.

好像 softens the memory into a guess.

1203.5 One possible response: 他好像不太高兴。

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- 好像 softens what you say; do not pair it with 一定 (certainly): 他好像病了, not 他好像一定病了.
- For a looks-based impression, 看起来 is also possible: 他看起来很累.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.

■ 在于 (lies in / consists in)

1204.1 在于

Abstract subject + 在于 + where it lies.

1204.2 D. 成功的关键在于努力。

成功的关键在于努力 is right: 在于 means "lies in" and links an abstract subject (关键, 问题) to its cause. It does not mean "is in" a place, so it cannot replace 在.

1204.3 区别在于速度。

A + 在于 + B.

1204.4 True.

在于 stresses that the point lies there; 是 states it.

1204.5 One possible response: 成功的关键在于坚持。

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- 在于 needs an abstract subject (key, problem, difference); not 他在于北京 for "he is in Beijing".
- It is formal; in speech, 主要是 … often replaces it: 问题主要是时间不够.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.

■ 以为 (mistakenly think)

1205.1 以为

以为 marks a mistaken belief.

1205.2 B. 认为

A considered opinion takes 认为; 以为 suggests a mistake.

1205.3 我以为你已经走了。

以为 + mistaken belief.

1205.4 True.

The person did come; the belief was mistaken.

1205.5 One possible response: 我以为电影是今天!

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- For a considered opinion, use 认为: 我认为这个办法很好 – "I think this method is good." 以为 suggests the belief was wrong.
- Do not use 以为 for a correct belief that you are stating as fact.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.

■ 通过 (through / by means of)

1206.1 通过

通过 + means, then the result.

1206.2 D. 通过学习，我进步了很多。

The result clause needs its own subject; 通过 …，使 … has none.

1206.3 他通过了考试。

通过 as a verb = pass.

1206.4 True.

That is the key difference.

1206.5 One possible response: 我是通过朋友介绍找到这份工作的。

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- A sentence starting with 通过 … still needs a subject in the result: 通过学习，我进步了, not 通过学习，使我进步了.
- That missing-subject error is a classic exam trap; check for a subject after the comma.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.

■ 来自 (come from)

1207.1 来自

来自 + place.

1207.2 D. 他来自英国。

来自 takes the place directly.

1207.3 他的压力主要来自工作。

Subject + 主要 + 来自 + source.

1207.4 True.

来自 suits introductions and writing.

1207.5 One possible response: 这些学生来自十多个国家。

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- Say 来自中国, not 来自从中国 or 来自中国来.
- 来自 is formal; in conversation, 我是从中国来的 or 我是中国人 is more natural.

- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.

■ 来 as a dummy verb (I'll do it)

1208.1 来

我来 + verb = let me do it.

1208.2 B. Two bottles of beer, please.

来 + item = bring me / I'll have.

1208.3 我来介绍一下。

我来 + verb + 一下.

1208.4 False.

It means "let me (do it)".

1208.5 One possible response: 我来吧！

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- This 来 is spoken; the real action must be clear from context (carrying, paying, ordering).
- It does not mean "come" here: 我来吧 is "let me (do it)", not "let me come".
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.