成语及第四课 “请客、做客文化”考试复习 (开卷和闭卷考试)\*  
L4 Outcomes:  
1. Able to apply 流行语  
1. 请客文化 qǐngkè wénhuà Guest culture: 例如：英国的请客文化是各付各的。  
2. 各付各的 gè fù gè de Go Dutch 例如：你觉得请客是应该各付各的还是请你的朋友付钱？  
3. 刮刮乐 guāguālè Scratch-and-Win tickets  例如：你会买刮刮乐吗？  
4. 中大奖 zhōng dàjiǎng Win the lottery or award  例如：我中大奖了，我就天天请客。  
5. 小气 ziǎoqì stingy 例如：你觉得朋友一起吃饭各付各的是小气吗？(大方: dà fāng  adj. generous)  
  
2. Able to apply L4 vocabulary exchanging greeting and topics at dinner table (gift, health, travel, etc.) such as 年轻、健康、破费、小意思、维生素、难得、特地、拿手菜、时差、适应、些、家常便饭、地道、色香味俱全、习惯、适应、有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎   
3. Understand L4 listening (Pearson’s website) and reading (Sentence Patterns, Language in Use, Supplementary Materials)   
  
4. Able to apply grammar (comparative degree and superlative degree and other comparison forms such as 比较 等) and word usage:   
(1) 比较 adv.  
(2) A 像 B. and Provide Reason   
(3) A 跟 B 一样. and Provide Reason   
(4) A 比B + adj.  
(5) A 有B + 那么 + adj.  
(6) A 和 B, S + 比较/更 + V + O  
(7) A 、B 和 C, S + 最 + V + O   
(8) A 、B 和 C, S + 最 + V + O   
(9) S + 一天比一天+ Adj   
(10) S + 一年比一年 + Adj   
(11) S + 一次比一次 + Adj   
(12) 习惯 n. & v. S + 习惯/不习惯(于) + sth or doing sth  
(13) 适应 adj. & v. S + 适应/不适应+ sth or doing sth  
(14) 只是 adv.  
(15) 特地 adv.

5. Able to converse about 请客、做客 culture, compare things or people in various ways (e.g. comparison words, comparative degree, superlative degree, etc.)  
  
6. Understand and able to apply 成语：狐假虎威、东施效颦、愚公移山

中文二零一 成语及第四课考试 姓名\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 成绩\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Instructions:   
1. Submit a hard copy for 一、二、三。And complete online close-book in-class test   
2. Work in pairs to create a meaningful and creative dialogue about comparing people (no offensive language), things, etc. Include, but not limited to, 比较 adv.、 A 像 B. and Provide Reason 、 A 跟 B 一样 and Provide Reason 、A 比B + adj.、 A 有B + 那么 + adj.、A 和 B, S + 比较/更 + V + O，只是、难得、适应、习惯、永远、地道、特地、请客、时差、小意思、破费、家常便饭  
3. Highlight words and grammar required   
4. Memorize your lines and present in class.

一 、填空. 写出与下面词有关的三个词组。比如：开：开车、开门、打开  
1. 永远… a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
  
2. …习惯 n. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
  
3. 难得… adv. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
  
4. 年轻的…adj. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 地道的…adj. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
List three examples:  
6. 你家的拿手菜 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
  
7. 你家的家常便饭 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
8. 凉菜          \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
  
9. 热菜    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ —————— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
  
10. 维生素 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、造句：  
1. A 、B 和 C, S + 最 + V + O   
  
——————————————————————————————————————————   
2. A 、B 和 C, S + 最 + V + O   
   
——————————————————————————————————————————  
 3. S + 一天比一天+ Adj   
  
 ——————————————————————————————————————————  
4. S + 一年比一年 + Adj   
  
——————————————————————————————————————————   
5. S + 一次比一次 + Adj   
  
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三、对话 (见上面的说明和要求)

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四、Listening comprehension on p.101 and 103. You will be asked either identify or type out expressions with the following vocabulary or grammar for situations or descriptions provided. This portion is online, times, and close-book in the classroom.

五、Reading comprehension from成语故事：狐假虎威、东施效颦、愚公移山 in the textbook.