1. X 簡直 (太) SV  “X is/was just (too) SV”
   “X is/was nothing short of SV”
X 簡直 VP  “X just VPed”
   (SV/VP is cast as extreme)

->a. 來美國上小學以後，簡直樂壞了，功課又少，老師也不那麼嚴。
   After coming to America and attending elementary school, I was just thrilled to pieces—there wasn’t much homework and the teachers weren’t that strict.

b. 他妻子說話太衝了，簡直太不會體貼別人。

c. 我們最近忙得簡直喘不過氣來了。

d. 他簡直把我氣死了！

e. This kid has practically no capability; in the future, there’s no way he can compete with other students.

2. SV 壞了  “SV to death; SV to pieces; …”

NOTE: SV is often monosyllabic and colloquial. English translation is SV-specific (i.e., idiomatic), as examples.

->a. 來美國上小學以後，簡直樂壞了，功課又少，老師也不那麼嚴。
   After coming to America and attending elementary school, I was just thrilled to pieces—there wasn’t much homework and the teachers weren’t that strict.

b. I’m starved
   f. I am thrilled to pieces!

c. I’m whipped
   g. I’m worried to death!

d. I’m infuriated!
   h. I’m roasting!

e. I’m parched!
   i. I am freezing!

cf  SV 死了

3. NP 適合 PERSON  “NP suits PERSON; “NP is suitable for PERSON”
   PERSON 適合 VP  “PERSON is well-suited to VP-ing”
   NP 適合 PERSON VP  “NP is suitable for PERSON to VP”

A. NP 適合 PERSON  “NP suits PERSON; “NP is suitable for PERSON”
->a. 美國的教育重視孩子自由發展，發揮孩子的想象力。但是這樣的教育方式並不適合每個孩子。
   American education emphasizes letting children develop freely, unleashing their imaginative powers. But this kind of educational approach is not suitable for every child.

b. Secretarial work doesn’t suit me.

c. Educational approaches suitable for children are not necessarily suitable for adults.
B. PERSON 適合 VP "PERSON is well-suited to VP-ing"
d. 我不適合做家庭教師工作，因我脾氣太急躁了。
e. I'm not well-suited to being a teacher.
g. I'm not well-suited to being a manager.
h. People who speak too bluntly aren’t well-suited to being service personnel.

C. NP 適合 PERSON VP "NP is suitable for PERSON to VP"
i. 有的記錄片不適合兒童看。
j. Jeans are not suitable for the elderly to wear.
k. 有的笑話不適合兒童聽。

Usage note: 適合 ("suitable for; suited to") vs 合適 ("suitable, appropriate; [of clothes] having proper fit")

Compare:
l. 大夫上班時穿牛仔褲不合適。
m. 牛仔褲不適合大夫上班時穿。
n. 妹妹比我小多了，她的牛仔褲我穿著不合適。

So how would you translate this?
o. 那條牛仔褲就是穿著合適，也不適合上班時穿。

4. X 對 Y 的要求 "X’s expectations of /for Y"
->a. 可是中國的教育走另一個極端，從來不考慮學生的特點，對每個學生要求都一樣，....
But Chinese education takes another extreme, never giving thought to student’s individual characteristics, and having the same expectations for every student.

b. the boss’s (my parents’, the managers’,...) expectations of me
c. my expectations of the advisory professor
d. my expectations of myself
e. The teacher’s expectations of the students are too high.
f. The boss’s expectations of female employees are excessively high.

5. X 即使 VP, ... 也... "Even if X VP, ......"
即 X VP, ... 也...
->a. 但是學生“尊師重道”，即使有意見也不敢提。
But students “respect the teacher, treasure the Way”, (so) even if they have objections, they dare not raise them.

b. 你即使打算明天辭職，也不能今天不好好兒工作。
c. 美國人教學方式即使太極端了點，也不能說沒有優點。
d. Even if you’re willing to buy the plane ticket for her, she won’t necessarily want to accompany you in your travels.
6. X 重視 Y
X sets great store by Y
X attaches great importance to Y

->a. 美國的教育重視讓孩子自由發展，發揮孩子的想像力。
American education sets great store by allowing children to develop freely, unleashing their imaginative powers.

b. 大家看得出來他文化水平不太高，所以不怎麼重視他的建議。
c. 美國人是不是太重視錢，而不重視人與人之間的關係?
d. I hear Chinese people attach great importance to education.
e. Our family never did attach much importance to athletics.

Compare the alternative structure:
Y(很)受X的重視
“Y is (greatly) valued by X”

f. 無論在甚麼社會裡，窮人一般都不受政府的重視。
g. 美國的一些有名的科學家很受美國政府的重視。

7. 看來 S
“Seems that S”
“Looks like S”

->a. 看來這兩種教育方式各有優缺點。
Looks like these two approaches to teaching each have their merits and shortcomings.

b. 看來他對數學一點興趣都沒有。
c. 看來他唸書很自覺，父母從來不督促他唸書。
d. 看來我得上補習班，要不然是下次昇學考試我該被淘汰了。
e. Looks like she won’t be attending the University of Michigan next year.

8. 的確 VP
“really VP”
(di4que4 VP)
“indeed VP”

->a. 我覺得美國的中小學教育的確有一些缺點。
I think there really are some shortcomings in America’s middle and elementary education.

b. 美國的教學方式的確很重視讓孩子自由發揮。
c. 他的確很有上進心，沒有必要為他的將來操心。
d. The foundation laid by Chinese elementary education is good indeed.
9. X 強調 Y

“X stresses/emphasizes Y”

->a. 老師強調死記硬背。

The teachers emphasize rote memorization.

b. 你得承認，爸媽一直很強調教育還是很有道理的。

c. 房東老強調房租多麼便宜，說不定房子有甚麼問題。

d. My grandmother always emphasized “Studies first!”

Usage note: 強調 (“strong + tone”) vs 重視 (“heavy + see”)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>強調</th>
<th>重視</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>你別老__自己的優點。</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t always __ your own virtues.</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老師都很__死記硬背。</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The teacher__rote memorization a lot.</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天天__every day</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他们家很__钱。</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her family greatly __money.</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>她很受老板的__。</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is greatly __ by the boss.</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|__教育的重要性。         | Y                       | Y
| to__the importance of education | ?                      |
|教育部__                     | Y                       |
| to__education              | emphasize; attach great importance to; stress value |

You can 強調 “emphasize” something (e.g., in the classroom, in raising your children, in designing your plan of study) because you 重視“attach great importance to” it, but you don’t typically 重視 something because you 強調 it. That is because 重視 refers to inner values, while 強調 refers to actions or practices(e.g., spoken or written admonitions, routines)that reflect those values. By the same logic, 強調 can occur with habitual adverbs like 天天, while 重視 cannot.

10. X 被(Y)VP

X is/was VP-ed (by Y).

->a. 有的孩子不够自觉，需要老师的知道，要不然很快就會被淘汰。

Some children are not sufficiently self-motivated and need the guidance of a teacher; otherwise, they will quickly be eliminated through competition.

CAUTION: Don’t overuse 被﹗ Unlike the English passive construction (X was VP-ed by Y), it is typically restricted to contexts where X is deeply, and often negatively, affected.

*飯被做好了。     王經理被打死了﹗
Dinner was prepared/ready.   Manager Wang was beaten to death!
11. X被淘汰
   “X was eliminated (through competition)”

->a. 有的孩子不夠自覺，需要老師的指導，要不然很快就會被淘汰。
    Some children are not sufficiently self-motivated and need the guidance of a teacher; otherwise, they will quickly be eliminated through competition.

b. 你薪水上的要求要是太高，說不定就會被淘汰。

c. 老沒有成就的運動員可能會被淘汰。

Usage note: 淘汰 does not take an overt agent (e.g., *被教練淘汰“was eliminated by the coach”), since the agent is implicitly “competition”.

12. X害得Y VP
   “X causes/ed Y to do something [negative]”

->a. 害得老師無話可說，也讓我們很不好意思。
    [Dad] made our teacher speechless and also made us very embarrassed.

b. His tardiness caused us to miss the flight.

c. The teacher emphasized rote memory. This teaching method made his students unsuitable for future competition.

d. We had a lot of homework yesterday, which caused me to miss the art film that I had always wanted to watch.