

HSK 3 Grammar Guide & PDF

72 · 2026-10-14

Each file contains all published entries at the selected level, not just the items currently loaded. Levels are listed separately, not cumulatively. These are HSK Studio study notes, not textbook scans or official exam papers.

1. Why X? / What is there to X?

动词/形容词 + 什么 (啊)

The speaker is not genuinely asking what; the rhetorical question means that the action is unnecessary or unjustified.

X is usually a verb or adjective, and the particle a may follow. This colloquial pattern is direct, so its tone depends on the relationship and situation.

急什么啊，我们还有时间。

Jí shénme a, wǒmen hái yǒu shíjiān.

What is the hurry? We still have time.

2. Starting from...

从 + 时间/地点 + 起，+ 后续情况

Cóng ... qǐ establishes a time or place as the boundary from which the following situation begins to apply. Qǐ follows the starting-point expression, and the following clause usually describes an arrangement, state, or range continuing from that point; a one-time event needs suitable context.

从下星期一起，我们每天八点上课。

Cóng xià xīngqīyī qǐ, wǒmen měitiān bā diǎn shàngkè.

Starting next Monday, we will have class at eight every day.

3. Immediate sequence with ...le...(jiù)...

主语 + 动作1 + 了 + (宾语) , (主语) + 就 + 动作2

Le in the first clause marks completion, while jiù in the second highlights a very short interval or a natural immediate result.

Place le after the first action and normally place jiù before the second. When the subject is the same, the second subject is often omitted.

我下了课就给你打电话。

Wǒ xià le kè jiù gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà.

I will call you as soon as class ends.

4. The familiar prefix lǎo

老 + 姓氏/称呼

Here lǎo does not describe age; it forms a familiar or friendly way of addressing someone.

It is mainly used in spoken address among acquaintances; its acceptability depends on the relationship and convention, so it cannot precede every noun.

老王今天没来。

Lǎo Wáng jīntiān méi lái.

Old Wang did not come today.

5. Bèi passives with or without an agent

受事 + 被 + 施事 + 动词 + 结果 / 受事 + 被 + 动词 + 结果

A bèi sentence foregrounds the affected participant; the agent may follow bèi or be omitted when context makes it clear.

The subject is the patient, and the predicate normally marks completion, result, or change; do not put the agent in subject position or end with an unsupported bare verb.

我的自行车被弟弟骑走了。

Wǒ de zìxíngchē bèi dìdì qízǒu le.

My younger brother rode my bicycle away.

门被打开了。

Mén bèi dǎkāi le.

The door was opened.

6. Generally speaking

一般来说，+ 普遍情况

This phrase marks the following statement as a generalization that holds in most cases, not necessarily without exceptions.

It usually appears at the beginning, followed by a comma and a general rule, habit, or overall evaluation; it is not suited to a single specific event.

一般来说，北方的冬天比较冷。

Yībān lái shuō, běifāng de dōngtiān bǐjiào lěng.

Generally speaking, winters in the north are relatively cold.

7. Verb-copying sentences: subject + verb + object + verb + complement

主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 动词 + 补语

The first occurrence of the verb links to the object, and the repeated verb links to the complement, allowing both parts to be expressed clearly.

The common form is V + O + V + complement. The second verb before the complement cannot be omitted; perfective le normally follows that second verb.

我们等他等了半个小时。

Wǒmen děng tā děng le bàn ge xiǎoshí.

We waited for him for half an hour.

8. Asking how to do something with zěnyàng plus a verb

主语/话题 + 怎样 + 动词 (+ 宾语)

This structure asks what method should be used for an action, not what a thing is like.

Zěnyàng goes directly before the main verb; an object may appear at the beginning or after the verb.

这个菜应该怎样做？

Zhè ge cài yīnggāi zěnyàng zuò?

How should this dish be prepared?

9. It is time to...

(主语) + 该 + 动词短语 + 了

This construction indicates that, given the time, progress, or circumstances, an action should now take place.

Gāi comes before the action, and sentence-final le marks the emergence of the new situation; the subject may be stated or omitted by context.

天晚了，我们该回家了。

Tiān wǎn le, wǒmen gāi huí jiā le.

It is getting late; it is time for us to go home.

10. The more..., the more...

越 + 条件/动作 + 越 + 状态/结果

As the degree or situation in the first part changes, the second part changes correspondingly.

Each yuè is followed by a verbal or adjectival element; the first part is usually the condition or change, and the second gives the resulting change.

天气越冷，我越想喝热茶。

Tiānqì yuè lěng, wǒ yuè xiǎng hē rè chá.

The colder the weather gets, the more I want to drink hot tea.

11. Separable verb-complement forms líkāi, wánchéng, and fēnkāi

动词部分 + 得/不 + 补语部分 / 主语 + 动补式复合词 + 了 + 宾语

The first part denotes an action and the second its result; inserting dé marks that the result is attainable, while bù marks that it is not.

For the potential form, put dé or bù between the verb and complement, as in líkāi with dé or wánchéng with bù; for completed action, le still follows the complete form.

我已经完成了作业。

Wǒ yǐjīng wánchéng le zuòyè.

I have already finished the homework.

这么多作业，我今天完不成。

Zhème duō zuòyè, wǒ jīntiān wánbùchéng.

There is so much homework that I cannot finish it today.

12. Approximate quantities with dàgài and adjacent numerals

大概 + 数量短语 / 相邻数词1 + 相邻数词2 + 量词/名词

Both forms mark an inexact quantity: dàgài directly signals an estimate, while adjacent numerals place the actual quantity between two nearby values.

Put dàgài before the quantity phrase. Adjacent numerals appear from smaller to larger and share one following measure word or noun, as in liǎng sān tiān or sì wǔ ge rén.

大概有二十个人参加会议。

Dàgài yǒu èrshí ge rén cānjiā huìyì.

About twenty people are attending the meeting.

我在北京住了三四年。

Wǒ zài Běijīng zhù le sān sì nián.

I lived in Beijing for three or four years.

13. A subject-predicate phrase as the subject

主语一 + 谓语一 + 谓语二

The entire first subject-predicate phrase is the matter under discussion, and the following predicate judges that matter.

First form the inner subject one plus predicate one, then place the whole phrase at the start; the second

predicate often evaluates it as important, normal, easy, and so on.

孩子身体健康最重要。

Háizi shēntǐ jiànkāng zuì zhòngyào.

The child's being healthy is the most important thing.

14. Directional complements for result, beginning, and continuation

动词 + 出/起/下（表示结果） / 动词 + 上/起来（表示开始） / 动词 + 下去/下来（表示持续）

These elements can indicate not only physical direction but also that an action produces a result, begins, or continues.

Chū/qǐ/xià may combine with verbs to express results such as recognition, formation, or acquisition; shàng/qǐlái often marks a beginning, while xiàqù/xiàlái often marks continuation. Learn each combination with its verb and context.

我听出来了，他是王老师。

Wǒ tīngchūlái le, tā shì Wáng lǎoshī.

I recognized from the voice that he was Teacher Wang.

孩子们笑起来了。

Háizimen xiào qǐlái le.

The children started laughing.

15. Appositive phrases

身份/关系名词 + 专名

An appositive phrase contains two nominal elements referring to the same person or thing, with the second specifying the first.

The two elements normally do not take de between them; together they form one sentence constituent and do not denote separate entities.

我的朋友小王是医生。

Wǒ de péngyou Xiǎo Wáng shì yīshēng.

My friend Xiao Wang is a doctor.

16. The verb xiàng meaning to face

地点/事物 + 向 + 方向

As a verb, xiàng means to face or point toward a direction, distinct from its prepositional use.

It commonly appears as “place or thing + xiàng + direction,” with xiàng as the main predicate; do not add another main verb in the same pattern.

这扇窗户向南。

Zhè shàn chuānghu xiàng nán.

This window faces south.

17. Kànqǐlái and kànshàngqu for appearance

主语 + 看起来 + 描述 / 主语 + 看上去 + 描述

Both phrases express an impression formed from what is seen and are usually interchangeable.

The subject is the person or thing observed, followed by a description of appearance or state; do not confuse these phrases with sentence-initial kànlái for inference.

这道菜看起来很好吃。

Zhè dào cài kànqǐlái hěn hǎochī.

This dish looks delicious.

□□□□□□□□

Tā kànshàngqu yǒudiǎnr lèi.

He looks a little tired.

18. Expressing alternatives with huò and huòzhě

或者 + 选择一，或者 + 选择二

Huò and huòzhě connect alternative words or clauses; “huòzhě..., huòzhě...” presents two alternatives in parallel.

They are mainly used to state alternatives; an A-or-B question normally uses háishì, not a mechanical substitution with huòzhě.

周末我们或者去爬山，或者在家休息。

Zhōumò wǒmen huòzhě qù páshān, huòzhě zài jiā xiūxi.

At the weekend, we will either go hiking or rest at home.

19. Hypotheses with rúguǒ... jiù... and ... dehuà, jiù...

如果 + 条件，主语 + 就 + 结果 / 条件 + 的话，主语 + 就 + 结果

Both structures present an uncertain condition and state the result if that condition holds.

Rúguǒ goes before the condition, while dehuà goes at its end. The result often uses jiù; avoid piling both markers into an unnatural order.

如果明天下雨，我们就不去爬山。

Rúguǒ míngtiān xià yǔ, wǒmen jiù bú qù páshān.

If it rains tomorrow, we will not go hiking.

你有问题的话，就给我打电话。

Nǐ yǒu wèntí dehuà, jiù gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.

If you have a question, call me.

20. Addition with emphasis using bùdàn... érqǐě...

主语 + 不但 + 谓语一，而且 + 谓语二

This structure states one fact and then adds information that is stronger, broader, or more important.

Bùdàn precedes the first item and érqǐě the added item; the two parts should be grammatically parallel.

她不但会说汉语，而且会写汉字。

Tā bùdàn huì shuō Hànyǔ, érqǐě huì xiě Hànzì.

She can not only speak Chinese but also write Chinese characters.

21. Before or after..

(在) + 时间/事件 + 以前/以后/前/后，+ 情况

This construction uses a time or event as a boundary and places another situation before or after it.

Put the reference time or event before yǐqián/yǐhòu; a short nominal expression may also take qián/hòu directly. Sentence-initial zài is often optional.

出门以前，请关好窗户。

Chūmén yǐqián, qǐng guān hǎo chuānghu.

Before going out, please close the windows securely.

22. Multiple attributives

领属/时间地点/短语 + 指示数量/性质 + 中心语

Several attributives appear before the head noun and identify or describe the same person or thing from different angles.

Possessive, time-place, or longer phrases usually come earlier; demonstrative-quantity expressions and descriptive qualities appear nearer the head noun. Attributives that require de keep it, and exact order also depends on meaning.

这是我昨天买的那本汉语词典。

Zhè shì wǒ zuótiān mǎi de nà běn Hànyǔ cídiǎn.

This is that Chinese dictionary I bought yesterday.

23. Reduplicated measure words such as gègè and zhāngzhāng

名词 + 重叠量词 + (都) + 谓语

Forms such as gègè and zhāngzhāng equal “every one” or “every sheet” and make an item-by-item generalization without exceptions.

A reduplicated measure word often serves as the subject or an appositive after it and commonly pairs with dōu; the measure word must match the noun.

这些苹果个个都很甜。

Zhèxiē píngguǒ gè gè dōu hěn tián.

Every one of these apples is sweet.

这些照片张张都很清楚。

Zhèxiē zhàopiàn zhāng zhāng dōu hěn qīngchū.

Every one of these photos is clear.

24. Pronouns biérén and zánmen

别人 + 谓语 / 咱们 + 谓语

Biérén means people other than oneself or the person under discussion; zánmen means “I and you,” explicitly including the listener.

Biérén may be a subject, object, or modifier; zánmen is mainly colloquial and stresses shared participation, while wǒmen is common in formal settings.

别人都下班了，你也走吧。

Biérén dōu xiàbān le, nǐ yě zǒu ba.

Everyone else has left work; you should leave too.

咱们明天一起去。

Zánmen míngtiān yìqǐ qù.

Let us go together tomorrow.

25. Not at all

主语 + 一点儿也不 + 谓语

This phrase indicates complete negation, with no degree or exception remaining.

Yìdiǎnr yě bù comes before an adjective or a verb of mental state or willingness; it emphasizes degree, unlike yī + classifier + noun + yě bù, which emphasizes quantity.

今天一点儿也不冷。

Jīntiān yìdiǎnr yě bù lěng.

It is not cold at all today.

26. Biéde and qítā for other alternatives

别的 + 名词 / 其他 + 名词

Both mean “other”; biéde is more colloquial and may stand without a following noun, while qítā is more neutral or formal and often limits a set.

Before a noun use “biéde or qítā + noun”; when biéde stands alone, the omitted referent must be clear from context.

你还有别的问题吗？

Nǐ hái yǒu bié de wèntí ma?

Do you have any other questions?

其他同学已经到了。

Qítā tóngxué yǐjīng dào le.

The other students have already arrived.

27. Adverbs of judgment and estimation

主语 + 判断/推测副词 + 谓语

These words express probability, necessity, approximation, certainty, apparent similarity, or being close to a state.

Dàgài and hǎoxiàng retain uncertainty, while yídìng and bixū are stronger; chàbuduō and jīhū both indicate proximity but differ in collocation.

他大概八点到，但是一定会来。

Tā dàgài bā diǎn dào, dànshì yídìng huì lái.

He will probably arrive at eight, but he will definitely come.

28. Alternation with yíhuìr..., yíhuìr...

主语 + 一会儿 + 动作/状态¹, 一会儿 + 动作/状态²

Each yíhuìr introduces a different action or state, highlighting rapid change and back-and-forth alternation.

The two clauses normally share a subject. Put the subject before the first yíhuìr and use two relatively parallel clauses.

小猫一会儿跑到门口，一会儿跳到椅子上。

Xiǎomāo yíhuìr pǎo dào ménkǒu, yíhuìr tiào dào yǐzi shang.

The kitten keeps running to the door and then jumping onto the chair.

29. Before long

(前一情况,) 不一会儿, + 后一事件

Bù yíhuìr means that only a short time passes, similar to “before long.”

It commonly appears before the later event, after an initial action or situation has been stated; it does not specify an exact number of minutes.

不一会儿, 雨就停了。

Bù yíhuìr, yǔ jiù tíng le.

Before long, the rain stopped.

30. Verb + de/bù + verb/adjective

动词 + 得/不 + 结果动词/形容词

De indicates that conditions allow the result to be reached, while bù indicates that ability or circumstances prevent it.

Place de/bù between the verb and its result element, which may be a verb or adjective, as in kàn de dòng or

tīng bù qīngchū. It emphasizes possibility rather than simple completion.

这里太吵，我听不清楚。

Zhèlǐ tài chǎo, wǒ tīng bù qīngchū.

It is too noisy here; I cannot hear clearly.

31. In someone's view

在 + 人物/群体 + 看来, + 观点或判断

This construction sets the perspective for the following judgment, equivalent to “from someone's point of view.”

A person or group appears between zài and kànlái, followed by an evaluation or judgment from that perspective; the middle element is not the object being looked at.

在我看来，这个办法最简单。

Zài wǒ kànlái, zhège bànfǎ zuì jiǎndān.

In my view, this method is the simplest.

32. More and more

主语 + 越来越 + 谓语

Yuèláiyuè emphasizes a trend in which the following quality or state steadily increases or decreases.

It is commonly followed by an adjective or a verb of mental state or condition; it compares the same entity across time, not two entities directly.

天气越来越暖和了。

Tiānqì yuèláiyuè nuǎnhuo le.

The weather is getting warmer and warmer.

33. Not even one...

一 + 量词 + 名词 + 也/都 + 不/没 + 谓语

This construction places even the minimum quantity of one within the scope of negation, emphasizing none at all or not even once.

The quantity phrase comes before yě/dōu and the negative marker before the predicate; méi commonly negates completed events, while bù often negates present, habitual, or future situations.

我今天一杯咖啡也没喝。

Wǒ jīntiān yì bēi kāfēi yě méi hē.

I did not drink a single cup of coffee today.

34. Coordinating two qualities or actions with yòu..., yòu...

主语 + 又 + 特点/动作1, 又 + 特点/动作2

The two instances of yòu mark parallel elements and show that both are true, often conveying an overall evaluation.

Both clauses share one subject, and the elements after the two yòu should be grammatically parallel, such as two adjectives or two verb phrases.

这家饭店又干净，又安静。

Zhè jiā fàndiàn yòu gānjìng, yòu ānjìng.

This restaurant is both clean and quiet.

35. Expressing lack of necessity with búbì and búyòng

主语 + 不必/不用 + 动词短语

Both búbì and búyòng mean that an action is unnecessary, not that it is forbidden or impossible.

They are followed directly by a verb phrase; búyòng is more common in speech. Use forms such as bùnéng or búyào for prohibition.

明天不用早起。

Míngtiān búyòng zǎoqǐ.

You do not need to get up early tomorrow.

36. Neither A nor B

不 + A + 不 + B

This form negates two contrasting qualities at once and often indicates a moderate state or one that fits neither extreme.

A and B are usually contrasting, parallel monosyllabic elements such as dà/xiǎo or lěng/rè; unrelated words cannot be combined freely.

这件衣服不大不小，正合适。

Zhè jiàn yīfu bú dà bù xiǎo, zhèng héshì.

This item of clothing is neither too big nor too small; it fits just right.

37. Verb-object separable words such as fàngjià and jiànmiàn

主语 + 动词部分 + 了/过 + 次数或时量 + 宾语语素

These items look like single words in a dictionary but retain verb and object parts, so some elements go between them.

For completion, experience, frequency, or duration, the usual form is “verb part + aspect + frequency or duration + object element”; another participant is often introduced earlier by a preposition.

我们昨天见了一次面。

Wǒmen zuótiān jiàn le yí cì miàn.

We met once yesterday.

38. Accompanying actions with verb 1 + zhe + verb 2

主语 + 动词1 + 着 + (宾语) + 动词2

Zhe marks the continuing state expressed by verb 1, which serves as the manner or background of the main action in verb 2.

Add zhe after verb 1, while verb 2 carries the main event. The two actions normally share a subject, and verb 1 may take an object.

他拿着地图找饭店。

Tā názhe dìtú zhǎo fàndiàn.

He is looking for the restaurant while holding a map.

39. Simultaneous actions with yìbiān... yìbiān...

主语 + 一边 + 动作一, 一边 + 动作二

This structure links two actions performed by the same subject at the same time.

Place yìbiān before each action; use it for compatible simultaneous actions, not actions with a definite sequence.

她一边听音乐, 一边做饭。

Tā yìbiān tīng yīnyuè, yìbiān zuò fàn.
She cooks while listening to music.

40. Noun suffixes jiā, zi, and yuán

词根 + 家/子/员

Jiā often denotes a specialist, yuán a person performing a job, and zi forms common nouns for people or things.

Their combinations with stems are largely lexical and should be learned as whole words, such as huàjiā, fúwùyuán, and màozi.

她是一位画家。

Tā shì yí wèi huàjiā.

She is a painter.

41. Sequence with xiān... zài/ránhòu...

主语 + 先 + 动作一, 再/然后 + 动作二

This structure links an earlier action and a later action in chronological order.

Xiān precedes the first action, and zài or ránhòu introduces the next step; do not use it for genuinely simultaneous actions.

我先洗手, 然后吃饭。

Wǒ xiān xǐshǒu, ránhòu chīfàn.

I wash my hands first and then eat.

42. Degree adverbs for comparison and intensity

主语 + 比较/特别/挺/有些/极 + 形容词或状态 / 主语 + 比 + 比较对象 + 还/更 + 形容词 / 越 + 动词 + 越 + 形容词或状态

Bǐjiào, yǒuxiē, and tǐng give different degree judgments; tèbié and jí intensify; hái and gèng increase a comparison; yuè marks change along with a condition.

A degree adverb usually precedes an adjective or stative verb; gèng and hái need a comparison context, yuè commonly forms “the more..., the more...,” and jí does not stack with hěn.

今天比昨天更冷。

Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān gèng lěng.

Today is colder than yesterday.

这个问题挺难的。

Zhè ge wèntí tǐng nán de.

This question is fairly difficult.

43. Time elapsed since an action ended

主语 + 动词 + (宾语/地点) + 时量 + 了

The duration complement measures the interval between completion of the action and the reference time, not the duration of the action itself.

It commonly uses verbs with a completion point, such as arriving, leaving, or marrying, followed by a duration and often sentence-final le, as in lái Zhōngguó liǎng ge yuè le. Context determines whether the reference point is now or a past time.

他来中国两个月了。

Tā lái Zhōngguó liǎng ge yuè le.

It has been two months since he came to China.

44. Prepositions wèi, xiàng, and guānyú

为 + 受益者/目的 + 谓语 / 向 + 对象 + 动词 / 关于 + 主题 + 谓语

Wèi introduces a beneficiary or purpose, xiàng a direction or recipient, and guānyú a topic.

The prepositional phrase usually precedes the predicate; guānyú highlights a topic, while xiàng highlights the target of an action.

关于这个问题，请向老师说明。

Guānyú zhège wèntí, qǐng xiàng lǎoshī shuōmíng.

Regarding this issue, please explain it to the teacher.

大家都在为比赛做准备。

Dàjiā dōu zài wèi bǐsài zuò zhǔnbèi.

Everyone is preparing for the competition.

45. Verbal or adjectival elements as subjects

动词/动词性短语/形容词/形容词性短语 + 谓语

The speaker treats an action, activity, quality, or state as the topic to be evaluated and then makes a judgment about it.

The subject element comes first, and the predicate often states its difficulty, value, importance, or effect.

The sentence comments on the action or quality itself, not its performer.

每天运动对身体很好。

Měitiān yùndòng duì shēntǐ hěn hǎo.

Exercising every day is very good for the body.

太着急对解决问题没有帮助。

Tài zháojí duì jiějué wèntí méiyǒu bāngzhù.

Being too anxious does not help solve the problem.

46. Adverbs jiù, yíkuàir, yígòng, zhǐ, dàochù, and zhǐshì

主语 + 一块儿 + 动词短语 / 一共 + 数量 / 只是 + 限制性说明

These adverbs mark immediacy, joint action, a total, limitation, ubiquity, or the qualification “only.”

Choose the adverb by meaning: yígòng commonly accompanies a quantity, yíkuàir a shared action, and zhǐshì a limiting clarification.

我们一块儿去吧，一共有三个人。

Wǒmen yíkuàir qù ba, yígòng yǒu sān ge rén.

Let us go together; there are three people in total.

47. Measure words kǒu, huí, biàn, and shēng

数词 + 口 + 人/食物/饮料 / 动词 + 数词 + 回/遍 / 动词 + 数词 + 声

All four express units, but they count different things: kǒu can measure people or mouthfuls, while the other three commonly measure actions.

Biàn requires one complete performance, whereas huí only marks an occurrence; shēng follows verbs of speaking, calling, or asking.

我喝了一口水。

Wǒ hē le yì kǒu shuǐ.

I took a sip of water.

这篇课文我读了两遍。

Zhè piān kèwén wǒ dú le liǎng biàn.

I read this lesson text twice from beginning to end.

48. Modal verbs for need, advice, willingness, and obligation

主语 + 需要/该/应该/愿意/得 + 动词短语

Xūyào expresses an objective need; gāi and yīnggāi give advice or responsibility; yuànyì expresses willingness; děi marks obligation.

A modal normally comes before the main verb; negative forms differ, so one must choose the appropriate negative rather than use a single form for all.

明天得早起，你应该早点儿睡。

Míngtiān děi zǎoqǐ, nǐ yīnggāi zǎodiǎnr shuì.

You have to get up early tomorrow, so you should go to bed earlier.

我愿意帮你。

Wǒ yuànyì bāng nǐ.

I am willing to help you.

49. Verb plus dào, zhù, zǒu, or shàng

动词 + 到 / 动词 + 住 / 动词 + 走 / 动词 + 上

Dào indicates reaching or obtaining, zhù fixation or retention, zǒu removal from the original place, and shàng attachment, addition, or attainment.

The result complement follows the verb directly and states whether the expected result is achieved; the choice depends on the action and result and is not interchangeable.

我终于找到了钥匙。

Wǒ zhōngyú zhǎodào le yàoshi.

I finally found the key.

请记住这个地址。

Qǐng jìzhù zhège dìzhǐ.

Please remember this address.

50. For... / from the standpoint of...

对 + 人物/群体 + 来说, + 评价

This construction indicates that the following judgment is relative to a particular person, group, or entity.

The relevant person or group appears between duì and láishuō, followed often by an evaluation of difficulty, importance, or feeling; it marks relevance and does not necessarily quote that person's opinion.

对初学者来说，这本书有点儿难。

Duì chūxuézhě láishuō, zhè běn shū yǒudiǎnr nán.

For a beginner, this book is a little difficult.

51. Existential sentences for appearance and disappearance

处所词 + 动词 + 趋向补语/结果补语 + (了) + 数量短语 + 人/物 / 处所词 + 动词 + 结果补语 + 了 + 数量短语 + 人/物

The initial place sets the scene, the verb with a directional or result element describes the change, and the final person or thing is usually new information.

Appearance often uses forms such as zǒu lái, pǎo jìn, or kāi lái; disappearance uses forms such as zǒu le, mài wán le, or shǎo le. A quantity phrase commonly precedes the final entity.

操场上跑来两个孩子。

Cāochǎng shang pǎo lái liǎng ge hái zi.

Two children came running onto the playground.

桌上少了一本书。

Zhuō shang shǎo le yì běn shū.

One book is missing from the table.

52. In terms of..., under..., during...

在 + 名词/动词性短语 + 上/下/中, + 情况

Shàng often refers to an aspect, xià to a condition or influence, and zhōng to a process, scope, or group. After zài, use a nominal or verbal phrase and choose shàng, xià, or zhōng according to the meaning. Here these location words mark abstract scope, not necessarily physical position.

在老师的帮助下, 他在学习上进步很快。

Zài lǎoshī de bāngzhù xià, tā zài xuéxí shàng jìnbù hěn kuài.

With the teacher's help, he has made rapid progress in his studies.

53. Direction nouns for east, south, west, north, and the middle

地点 + 的 + 东/南/西/北方 / 地点 A + 和 + 地点 B + 中间

These words identify a direction from a reference point; “the middle” indicates a position between objects or at the center of an area.

A direction word may follow “place + de”; “between A and B” requires two clear reference points.

学校的北方有一个公园。

Xuéxiào de běifāng yǒu yí ge gōngyuán.

There is a park north of the school.

银行和邮局中间是超市。

Yínháng hé yóujú zhōngjiān shì chāoshì.

The supermarket is between the bank and the post office.

54. Stance and time adverbs dāngrán, qíshí, zhōngyú, cái, and jiù

主语 + 终于/才/就 + 动词短语

Dāngrán and qíshí mark stance or correction, zhōngyú marks achievement after waiting, and cái versus jiù contrasts late or little with early or quick.

They usually precede the relevant predicate; cái and jiù must be interpreted against the speaker's expectation, not time alone.

他终于来了, 其实他早就出门了。

Tā zhōngyú lái le, qíshí tā zǎo jiù chūmén le.

He finally arrived; actually, he had left home long ago.

55. Time adverbs cái, mǎshàng, xiān, yíhuì, gāng, gānggāng, and yìzhí

主语 + 时间副词 + 动词短语

These words indicate that an action occurs late, soon, first, briefly, just now, or continuously.

Time adverbs usually precede the verb phrase; cái often implies later or less than expected, while gāng and gānggāng refer to the immediate past.

他刚到家, 马上就给我打电话了。

Tā gāng dào jiā, mǎshàng jiù gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà le.

He had just arrived home and immediately called me.

56. Besides ..., also ...

除了 + A + (以外), B + 还/也/都 + 谓语

This construction includes the first item and states that additional people, things, or circumstances also apply.

Yíwài may be omitted; hái or yě emphasizes an addition, while dōu emphasizes that all relevant members are included. This item does not cover the excluding use of chulé.

除了汉语以外，她还会说英语。

Chulé Hànyǔ yíwài, tā hái huì shuō Yīngyǔ.

Besides Chinese, she can also speak English.

57. Emphasis with the rhetorical question bú shì...ma?

主语 + 不是 + 陈述内容 + 吗?

This question usually does not seek information; it strengthens an assertion or reminds the listener of a well-founded judgment.

Bú shì normally follows the subject and precedes the statement being emphasized, with ma at the end.

Intonation and context make it a reminder, confirmation, or mild objection.

天气这么好，不是很适合出去走走吗?

Tiānqì zhème hǎo, bú shì hěn shìhé chūqu zǒuzou ma?

The weather is so nice; isn't it perfect for going out for a walk?

58. Verb-complement phrases II

主语 + 动词 + 补语

A verb-complement phrase joins an action with added information that makes its result or state explicit.

The complement normally follows the verb directly; the position of an object or other elements depends on the particular construction. This item covers only that basic relation.

我听懂老师的话了。

Wǒ tīngdǒng lǎoshī de huà le.

I understood what the teacher said.

59. Contrasting necessary and sufficient conditions

只有 + 必要条件，才 + 结果 / 只要 + 充分条件，就 + 结果

“Only if A, then B” makes A necessary for B, while “as long as A, then B” makes A sufficient for B.

Use zhǐyǒu... cái... for a necessary condition and zhǐyào... jiù... for a sufficient one; swapping cái and jiù changes the logic.

只有认真练习，才会进步。

Zhǐyǒu rènzhēn liànxí, cái huì jìnbù.

Only by practicing seriously can one improve.

只要有时间，我就来。

Zhǐyào yǒu shíjiān, wǒ jiù lái.

As long as I have time, I will come.

60. Not very good

评价对象 + 不怎么样

Bù zěnmeyàng is a common negative evaluation and is usually milder than saying that something is very bad.

The person, thing, or aspect evaluated must be clear from the subject or context; the phrase often serves as the predicate and can also answer a question about quality or condition.

这家饭店的服务不怎么样。

Zhè jiā fàndiàn de fúwù bù zěnmeyàng.

The service at this restaurant is not very good.

61. Repeated quantities: numeral + classifier + numeral + classifier

数词 + 量词 + 数词 + 量词 (+ 地) + 动词

The same numeral-classifier phrase appears twice to emphasize that each unit takes part in the same action separately.

The two quantity phrases are normally identical and may be followed by *de* before the verb; the context must support a one-by-one or group-by-group reading.

请一件一件地把衣服放好。

Qǐng yí jiàn yí jiàn de bǎ yīfu fàng hǎo.

Please put the clothes away one piece at a time.

62. Comparisons with *bǐ* and *gēn...yíyàng*

A + 比 + B + 更/还 + 形容词 / A + 跟/和 + B + 一样 + (形容词) / A + 不比 + B + 形容词 / A + 比 + B + 多/少/早/晚 + 动词 + 数量短语

A *bǐ* B states how A differs from B; A *gēn* B *yíyàng* states equality; A *bù bǐ* B rejects the claim that A exceeds B on the stated property.

Gèng or *hái* can intensify a *bǐ* comparison; *yíyàng* can be the predicate or precede an adjective; a measured difference uses *duō/shǎo/zǎo/wǎn* + verb + quantity phrase.

今天比昨天更冷。

Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān gèng lěng.

Today is even colder than yesterday.

我跟姐姐一样高。

Wǒ gēn jiějie yíyàng gāo.

I am as tall as my older sister.

63. Concession with *suīrán... kěshì...*

虽然 + 事实, 可是/但是 + 转折结果

The first clause acknowledges a fact, and the second gives a result or judgment contrary to the usual expectation.

Suīrán introduces the conceded fact, while *kěshì* or *dànshì* introduces the main conclusion; the two parts must genuinely contrast.

虽然下雨了, 可是我们还是出门了。

Suīrán xià yǔ le, kěshì wǒmen háishì chūmén le.

Although it rained, we still went out.

64. Expressing purpose with *wèile*

为了 + 目的, 主语 + 行动

Wèile introduces a purpose, and the following clause states the action taken to achieve it.

“*Wèile* + purpose” often precedes the main clause and may also follow the subject; the purpose should motivate the main action.

为了身体健康, 他每天跑步。

Wèile shēntǐ jiànkāng, tā měitiān pǎobù.

For his health, he runs every day.

65. High degree with de hěn, jí le, and huài le

形容词 + 得很 / 形容词/动词 + 极了 / 形容词/动词 + 坏了

These complements intensify degree: de hěn and jí le mean very, while huài le often indicates that a feeling or state has reached an intense degree.

De hěn follows an adjective; jí le follows an adjective or some mental verbs; huài le commonly combines with states such as tired, anxious, or hungry and does not literally mean broken here.

今天热得很。

Jīntiān rè de hěn.

It is very hot today.

这个办法好极了。

Zhège bànfǎ hǎo jí le.

This method is excellent.

66. Dedicated and borrowed nominal measure words

数词 + 专用名量词 + 名词 / 数词 + 借用名量词 + 名词

Dedicated measure words classify nouns conventionally, such as běn, zhāng, and jiàn; borrowed measures retain a noun meaning, such as cup, bowl, or box, to indicate a container or portion.

The basic order is “numeral + measure word + noun”; choose a dedicated measure by noun collocation, while a borrowed measure highlights the actual container or portion.

我买了两本书。

Wǒ mǎi le liǎng běn shū.

I bought two books.

请给我一杯茶。

Qǐng gěi wǒ yì bēi chá.

Please give me a cup of tea.

67. Universal and indefinite uses of interrogative pronouns

疑问代词 + 都/也 + 谓语 / 主语 + 好像/可能 + 疑问代词 + 谓语

With dōu or yě they have a universal meaning with no exceptions; in statements they can refer indefinitely to an unknown person, thing, or place.

First decide whether the sentence truly asks a question; universal use commonly pairs with dōu or yě, while indefinite use often occurs in uncertain contexts such as “seem” or “perhaps.”

谁都可以参加。

Shéi dōu kěyǐ cānjiā.

Anyone may participate.

我好像在哪儿见过他。

Wǒ hǎoxiàng zài nǎr jiàn guo tā.

I seem to have met him somewhere.

68. Frequency adverbs zǒng, zǒngshì, yòu, and chángcháng

主语 + 总/总是/常常/又 + 动词短语

Zǒng and zǒngshì mark a persistent pattern, chángcháng means often, and yòu marks recurrence.

They precede a verb or adjective; for a repeated past event, yòu cannot be freely replaced by zài, which normally points forward.

他常常忘记带钥匙，昨天又忘了。

Tā chángcháng wàngjì dài yàoshi, zuótiān yòu wàng le.

He often forgets to bring his keys, and he forgot them again yesterday.

69. Shì...de for emphasizing an opinion or stance

主语 + 是 + 谓语 + 的

This pattern presents the predicate as a judgment endorsed by the speaker, rather than merely identifying the time, place, or manner of a past action.

Place shì before the predicate being affirmed and de at the end. In speech shì may sometimes be omitted, while de retains the emphatic stance.

我是同意这个办法的。

Wǒ shì tóngyì zhège bànfǎ de.

I do agree with this approach.

70. Bǎ constructions for location, transfer, and result

主语 + 把 + 宾语 + 动词 + 在/到 + 处所 / 主语 + 把 + 宾语 + 动词 + 给 + 接收者 / 主语 + 把 + 宾语 + 动词 + 结果补语

Bǎ moves the affected object before the predicate, which states its destination, recipient, or resulting state.

The object should be identifiable, and the predicate cannot be a bare verb; it normally includes a location, recipient, result complement, or other result information.

我把书放在桌子上了。

Wǒ bǎ shū fàng zài zhuōzi shàng le.

I put the book on the table.

请把这封信交给老师。

Qǐng bǎ zhè fēng xìn jiāo gěi lǎoshī.

Please give this letter to the teacher.

71. The preposition gēnjù for a basis

根据 + 依据, 主语 + 谓语

Gēnjù introduces the information, rule, or fact on which a judgment, action, or conclusion is based.

A common pattern is “gēnjù + basis, ...”; the basis should be concrete rather than repeating the conclusion itself.

根据天气预报, 明天会下雨。

Gēnjù tiānqì yùbào, míngtiān huì xià yǔ.

According to the weather forecast, it will rain tomorrow.

72. It seems

看来, + 判断

Kànlái marks a conclusion inferred from signs or known facts and is similar to “apparently.”

It often comes before the judgment and may stand as a discourse marker; what follows should be an inference, not merely a direct description of appearance.

天越来越黑了, 看来要下雨了。

Tiān yuè lái yuè hēi le, kànlái yào xià yǔ le.

The sky is getting darker and darker; it looks like it is going to rain.