

HSK 5 Grammar Guide & PDF

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1. Progressive 不是..., 还/还是...

不是 + A + 就够了, 还 + B / 不是 + A + 就行, 还是 + B

It rejects the idea that the first action alone is sufficient, then uses 还 to add a requirement or 还是 to give further advice.

Organize the two clauses with the listed connectives and word order; variable parts may change, but the fixed connectives and logic must not be reversed.

不是读完就可以了, 还应该写一篇总结。

Bú shì dú wán jiù kěyǐ le, hái yīnggāi xiě yì piān zǒngjié.

这事不是你一个人决定就行, 还是要听听大家的意见。

Zhè shì bú shì nǐ yí ge rén juéding jiù xíng, hái shì yào tīngtīng dàjiā de yìjiàn.

2. Prepositions 朝 and 沿 (着)

朝 + 方向/对象 + 动词 / 沿 (着) + 路线 + 动词

朝 introduces the direction an action faces or moves toward; 沿 (着) introduces the route or edge along which it proceeds.

Use “朝 + direction/entity + verb” and “沿 (着) + route + verb.” 朝 focuses on target direction, 沿着 on an extending path; they are not freely interchangeable.

请朝前走, 不要回头。

Qǐng cháo qián zǒu, búyào huítóu.

Please walk forward and do not turn around.

我们沿着河边走了半个小时。

Wǒmen yánzhe hébiān zǒu le bàn ge xiǎoshí.

We walked along the river for half an hour.

3. ..., then 便 ...

分句一, 主语 + 便 + 谓语

便 links clauses and shows that the second action follows naturally and promptly from the first condition, time, or cause; it is more literary than 就.

The first clause gives the trigger; in the second, 便 appears after the subject and before the predicate. This item teaches sequential 便 only, not hypothetical 一旦.

听到下课铃, 孩子们便跑出了教室。

Tīngdào xiàkè líng, háizimen biàn pǎochū le jiàoshì.

On hearing the bell, the children ran out of the classroom.

手续办完后, 我们便返回酒店。

Shǒuxù bànwán hòu, wǒmen biàn fǎnhuí jiǔdiàn.

Once the formalities were completed, we returned to the hotel.

4. Alternative-consequence “..., 要不然/不然...”

分句A, 要不然/不然+分句B

First states a required action or condition, then uses 要不然 or 不然 for the consequence if it is not met.

The first clause often contains an imperative, advice, or necessity. The second implies the condition “if not.”

要不然 is more colloquial; 不然 is shorter.

快点儿出发, 要不然我们会迟到。

Kuài diǎnr chūfā, yàoburán wǒmen huì chí dào.

If we do not leave quickly, the possible result is being late.

把地址记下来, 不然以后找不到。

Bǎ dìzhǐ jì xiàlai, bùrán yǐhòu zhǎobudào.

It advises recording the address and states the consequence of not doing so.

5. Time adverbs: 曾经, 即将, 渐渐, etc.

时间副词 + 谓语

These adverbs locate an action in time, stage, or urgency: 曾经 refers to past experience, 即将 to the near future, 渐渐 to gradual change, and 始终 to continuity throughout.

Each item has its own temporal restriction. Make 时刻, 曾经, 立刻, 连忙, 始终, 早已, 即将, 急忙, 渐渐, 尽快, or 早晚 agree with the clause's past, present, or future context.

我曾经在上海工作过三年。

Wǒ céngjīng zài Shànghǎi gōngzuò guo sān nián.

I once worked in Shanghai for three years.

新图书馆即将正式开放。

Xīn túshūguǎn jíjiāng zhèngshì kāifàng.

The new library is about to officially open.

6. Since...: 自从 and 以来

自从 + 时间/事件, 主句 / (自) + 时间 + 以来, 主句

Both forms extend from a past starting point to a reference time. 自从 precedes the starting point and introduces a clause; 以来 follows a time phrase.

自从 + event/time + main clause emphasizes the starting point; (自) + time + 以来 emphasizes the span until now. The main clause often uses 一直, 就, 都, or a continuing state.

自从搬到这里, 我每天都坐地铁上班。

Zìcóng bāndào zhèlǐ, wǒ měitiān dōu zuò dìtiě shàngbān.

Since moving here, I have taken the subway to work every day.

三年以来, 这个地区变化很大。

Sān nián yǐlái, zhège dìqū biànhuà hěn dà.

This area has changed greatly over the past three years.

7. Colloquial passive with 被/叫/让 ... 给 ...

主语+被/叫/让+施事宾语+给+动词+其他成分

Adds 给 after the passive marker and agent to strengthen colloquial tone and the sense of being affected.

The order is subject + 被/叫/让 + agent + 给 + verb + other elements. 被 is more neutral, while 叫 and 让 are more colloquial. 给 cannot precede the agent or replace the main verb.

我的手机被弟弟给摔坏了。

Wǒ de shǒujī bèi dìdì gěi shuāihuài le.

The phone is affected by the younger brother dropping and breaking it.

□□□□□□□□□□

Zhème zhòngyào de shì ràng tā gěi wàng le.

让...给... emphasizes surprise and reproach.

8. Alternative compound sentence with 或是...或是...

或是+分句A, 或是+分句B

Presents two or more possible choices, causes, or judgments without deciding one in advance.

Place 或是 before each coordinate clause and keep the clauses parallel. It may ask about options in speech or speculate about causes in writing.

周末我们或是去爬山, 或是在家看电影。

Zhōumò wǒmen huòshì qù páshān, huòshì zài jiā kàn diànyǐng.

It presents two options for the weekend activity.

他没来, 或是路上堵车, 或是临时有事。

Tā méi lái, huòshì lùshang dǔchē, huòshì línshí yǒu shì.

It offers two possible reasons for his absence.

9. Concessive 再..., 也...

条件 + 再 + 形容词/动词, 也 + 结果

再 pushes a hypothetical condition to a higher or more extreme degree, while 也 states that the result still does not change.

Organize the two clauses with the listed connectives and word order; variable parts may change, but the fixed connectives and logic must not be reversed.

困难再大, 我们也不能放弃。

Kùnnan zài dà, wǒmen yě bù néng fàngqì.

你再着急也解决不了问题。

Nǐ zài zháojí yě jiějué bùliǎo wèntí.

10. The “X是它, Y也是它” construction

X是它, Y也是它

Presents two alternatives and says that either one leads to the same result or situation.

X and Y are usually contrasting actions or states. The expression is colloquial and is often followed by a judgment with 反正, 都, or 还是.

哭是它, 笑也是它, 不如乐观一点儿。

Kū shì tā, xiào yě shì tā, bùrú lèguān yìdiǎnr.

Whether you cry or laugh, the situation will not change, so you might as well be optimistic.

去是它, 不去也是它, 反正你得尽快决定。

Qù shì tā, bú qù yě shì tā, fǎnzhèng nǐ děi jǐnkuài juédìng.

Going or not going are both options; the key is to decide soon.

11. Modal adverbs excluding 反而

语气副词 + 谓语

毕竟, 居然, 反正, 根本, 果然, 简直, 绝对, 的确, 白, 刚好, and 可 express the speaker's judgment, expectation, emphasis, or evaluation; 反而 is taught separately with the progressive construction.

Each has a distinct stance: 居然 marks surprise, 果然 confirmation, 根本 often pairs with negation, 白 means in vain, and 可 intensifies exclamation. They are not interchangeable emphasis words.

他居然一个人完成了全部工作。

Tā jūrán yí ge rén wánchéng le quánbù gōngzuò.

Surprisingly, he completed all the work alone.

天气预报说得没错，果然下雨了。

Tiānqì yùbào shuō de méi cuò, guǒrán xià yǔ le.

The forecast was right; it did rain.

12. 彼此, 如此, and 本

彼此 + 谓语 / 如此 + 谓语 / 本 + 名词

彼此 expresses mutuality, 如此 refers to a previously mentioned manner or degree, and formal 本 refers to the current or speaker-affiliated entity.

彼此 commonly acts directly as subject, object, or adverbial; 如此 modifies verbs or adjectives; 本 usually precedes nouns for organizations, documents, or occurrences.

同事之间应该彼此尊重。

Tóngshì zhījiān yīnggāi bǐcǐ zūnzhòng.

Colleagues should respect one another.

本次调查结果为何如此重要？

Běncì diàochá jiéguǒ wèihé rúcǐ zhòngyào?

Why are the results of this survey so important?

13. X也X不得, Y也Y不得

X + 也 + X + 不得, Y + 也 + Y + 不得

X也X不得, Y也Y不得 says that two opposing or parallel actions are both impossible, highlighting a dilemma with no workable choice.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

这件事说也说不得，瞒也瞒不得。

Zhè jiàn shì shuō yě shuōbude, mán yě mánbude.

路太窄，进也进不得，退也退不得。

Lù tài zhǎi, jìn yě jìnbude, tuì yě tuìbude.

14. A着A着

A着A着，（就）+ 新情况

A着A着 indicates that after an action continues for a while, a new situation or unexpected change occurs.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

我们聊着聊着，就忘了时间。

Wǒmen liáo zhe liáo zhe, jiù wàng le shíjiān.

雨下着下着，突然停了。

Yǔ xià zhe xià zhe, tūrán tíng le.

15. Condensed clause 不..., 不...

不 + 必要条件, 不 + 结果

Two negative clauses are compressed together: if the first does not happen, the second does not happen either; the first is usually necessary for the second.

Organize the two clauses with the listed connectives and word order; variable parts may change, but the fixed connectives and logic must not be reversed.

□□□□□□□□□□

Bù diàochá, bù liǎojiě zhēnshí qíngkuàng.

这件事不说不清楚。

Zhè jiàn shì bù shuō bù qīngchu.

16. Condensed clause 没有..., 就没有...

没有 + 必要条件, 就没有 + 结果

The two 没有 clauses state that the first item is necessary for the second: without the first, the second cannot exist or occur.

Organize the two clauses with the listed connectives and word order; variable parts may change, but the fixed connectives and logic must not be reversed.

没有大家的合作, 就没有今天的成功。

Méiyǒu dàjiā de hézuò, jiù méiyǒu jīntiān de chénggōng.

没有充分调查, 就没有发言权。

Méiyǒu chōngfèn diàochá, jiù méiyǒu fāyánquán.

17. 可见 for inference

事实/证据, 可见 + 推论

可见 follows facts or evidence and introduces a conclusion drawn from them, meaning “from this we can see.”

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

他每天都坚持练习, 可见他很重视这次比赛。

Tā měitiān dōu jiānchí liànxí, kějiàn tā hěn zhòngshì zhè cì bǐsài.

票已经卖完了, 可见这个演出很受欢迎。

Piào yǐjīng mài wán le, kějiàn zhège yǎnchū hěn shòu huānyíng.

18. 用不着

主语 + 用不着 + 动词/名词

用不着 means there is no need to do something or use something, stressing lack of necessity more than 不用.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

这点小事你用不着担心。

Zhè diǎn xiǎoshì nǐ yòngbuzháo dānxīn.

路很近, 用不着开车。

Lù hěn jìn, yòngbuzháo kāichē.

19. Exclamatory “真有你/他/她的”

真有+人称代词+的

Expresses admiration or surprise at what someone can do, sometimes with reproach or irony.

The pronoun changes with the person referred to. 真有自己的! often stands alone; praise or criticism depends on context and intonation.

这么难的问题你都解决了, 真有自己的!

Zhème nán de wèntí nǐ dōu jiějué le, zhēn yǒu nǐ de!

The speaker admires the listener for solving a difficult problem.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Tā yí ge rén bānwán le suǒyǒu xiāngzi, zhēn yǒu tā de.

The speaker is impressed that he moved everything by himself.

20. Not only not..., but instead...

不但不 + 谓语, 反而 + 结果 / 不但没有 + 内容, 反而 + 结果

This construction first negates an expected result, then 反而 introduces the actual result, which is contrary to expectation and goes further.

The first part uses 不但不 + verb/adjective or 不但没有 + verb/noun; the second must reverse the expectation. 反而 goes after the second-clause subject and before its predicate.

他不但没有生气, 反而笑了。

Tā bùdàn méiyǒu shēngqì, fǎn'ér xiào le.

He not only did not get angry; he smiled instead.

新办法不但不省时间, 反而更麻烦。

Xīn bànfǎ bùdàn bù shěng shíjiān, fǎn'ér gèng máfan.

The new method not only saves no time; it is even more troublesome.

21. 从...来看

从 + 角度/依据 + 来看, + 判断

从...来看 first specifies the viewpoint, evidence, or scope from which a judgment is made.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

从目前的情况来看, 计划进展得很顺利。

Cóng mùqián de qíngkuàng lái kàn, jìhuà jìnzhǎn de hěn shùnlì.

从长远来看, 这项投资是值得的。

Cóng chángyuǎn lái kàn, zhè xiàng tóuzī shì zhíde de.

22. A来A去 and resulting conclusion

A来A去 / A来A去, 都是/就是 + 结果

A来A去 expresses a repeated action; with 都是/就是 afterward, it adds the conclusion reached after that repetition.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

他在门口走来走去, 显得很着急。

Tā zài ménkǒu zǒu lái zǒu qù, xiǎnde hěn zháojí.

说来说去, 就是希望大家按时完成。

Shuō lái shuō qù, jiùshì xīwàng dàjiā ànshí wánchéng.

23. Potential complement “verb + 得/不得”

动词+得/不得 / 动词+得+动词+不得

Expresses whether an action is possible with respect to conditions, ability, permission, or tolerance.

It commonly occurs in lexicalized pairs such as 吃得/吃不得, 去得/去不得, and 收得/收不得. Questions may use the A-not-A form verb + 得 + verb + 不得.

这份礼物太贵, 我收不得。

Zhè fèn lǐwù tài guì, wǒ shōu bu de.

Because the gift is too expensive, the speaker feels unable or not permitted to accept it.

□□□□□□□□

Zhè diǎnr kǔ wǒ hái chī de.

The speaker says they can endure this degree of hardship.

24. Hypothetical “万一..., (就)...”

万一+分句A, (就)+分句B

Supposes an unlikely but precaution-worthy event and states its consequence or response.

万一 precedes the condition clause and commonly introduces an unfavorable or unexpected possibility. The result may use 就 or directly give advice with an imperative, 应该, or 可以.

万一下雨, 我们就把活动改到室内。

Wànyī xià yǔ, wǒmen jiù bǎ huódòng gǎi dào shì nèi.

Rain is treated as an unlikely event to prepare for, with a response provided.

万一联系不上我, 就给办公室打电话。

Wànyī liánxì bù shàng wǒ, jiù gěi bàn gōng shì dǎ diàn huà.

It supposes contact fails and gives a backup method.

25. Manner adverbs: 尽量 and 亲自

尽量 + 谓语 / 亲自 + 谓语

尽量 means doing as much as possible within practical limits; 亲自 means the person does it personally rather than through someone else.

尽量 normally precedes the predicate or follows a modal; 亲自 directly modifies the action. Together, the natural order is often 尽量亲自处理.

请尽量在周五以前完成。

Qǐng jǐn liàng zài Zhōu wǔ yǐ qián wán chéng.

Please try to finish by Friday.

经理亲自向客户道歉。

Jīng lǐ qīn zì xiàng kù hù dào qiàn.

The manager personally apologized to the customer.

26. Frequency adverbs: 老是, 通常, 时常

主语 + 频率副词 + 谓语

All three express repetition or common occurrence: 通常 states a general norm, 时常 means often, and 老是 indicates high frequency, often with annoyance.

They normally appear after the subject and before the predicate. Use 通常 for objective habits and 老是 when complaining about repeated behavior.

这家商店通常九点开门。

Zhè jiā shāng diàn tōng cháng jiǔ diǎn kāi mén.

This shop usually opens at nine.

你怎么老是忘记带钥匙?

Nǐ zěn me lǎo shì wàng jì dài yào shi?

Why do you keep forgetting your keys?

27. Order of multiple adverbials

主语+时间+处所+范围/情态+对象+方式+谓语

When several adverbials modify one predicate, they are ordered by layers such as time, place, scope or modality, target, and manner.

A common neutral order is subject + time + place + scope/frequency/modality + prepositional target + manner + predicate. Emphasis may shift an item, so first identify each adverbial's scope.

王老师昨天在办公室认真地给我们讲了一遍申请流程。

Wáng lǎoshī zuótiān zài bàngōngshì rènzhēn de gěi wǒmen jiǎng le yí biàn shēnqǐng liúchéng.

Time, place, manner, and target all occur before the predicate 讲.

她每天都在图书馆安静地复习两个小时。

Tā měitiān dōu zài túshūguǎn ānjìng de fùxí liǎng ge xiǎoshí.

The time and scope adverbials precede the place and manner adverbials.

28. 得不得了 for extreme degree

形容词/心理动词 + 得 + 不得了

“Adjective/mental verb + 得 + 不得了” expresses an extremely high degree, mainly in speech, for positive or negative feelings.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

听到这个消息，他高兴得不得了。

Tīngdào zhège xiāoxi, tā gāoxìng de bùdéliǎo.

外面热得不得了，我们先别出去。

Wàimiàn rè de bùdéliǎo, wǒmen xiān bié chūqù.

29. Prepositions 替, 同, and 较

替 + 人 + 动词 / 同 + 人 + 动词/相比 / 较 + 对象 + 形容词

替 introduces a beneficiary or person replaced; 同 introduces a co-participant or comparison target; 较 introduces a comparison standard, meaning “compared with.”

Common forms are “替 + person + verb,” “同 + person + verb/相比,” and “较 + entity + adjective.” Their semantic relations differ and they are not interchangeable.

我替同事参加了下午的会议。

Wǒ tì tóngshì cānjiā le xiàwǔ de huìyì.

I attended the afternoon meeting in place of my colleague.

今年的销售额较去年高。

Jīnnián de xiāoshòu'é jiào qùnián gāo.

This year's sales are higher than last year's.

30. 由...组成

整体 + 由 + 组成部分 + 组成

由...组成 states which parts make up a whole; the whole is usually the subject, 由 introduces components, and 组成 follows them.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

这个委员会由七名专家组成。

Zhège wěiyuánhùi yóu qī míng zhuānjiā zǔchéng.

水是由氢和氧组成的。

Shuǐ shì yóu qīng hé yǎng zǔchéng de.

31. 似乎 and 仿佛

似乎/仿佛 + 谓语 / 仿佛 + 像 + 内容 + 一样

Both express an uncertain judgment based on impressions or introduce a comparison; 仿佛 is more literary and vivid.

似乎/仿佛 usually precede the predicate or head the sentence; in comparisons, 仿佛 often pairs with 像 or 一样.

他似乎已经知道了这个消息。

Tā sìhū yǐjīng zhīdào le zhège xiāoxi.

He seems to know the news already.

湖面平静得仿佛像一面镜子。

Húmiàn píngjìng de fǎngfú xiàng yí miàn jìngzi.

The lake was so calm that it looked like a mirror.

32. The verbal measure word 眼

看/瞧 + 数词 + 眼 + 对象

眼 follows visual verbs such as 看 or 瞧 and counts brief acts of looking, similar to “take a look.”

The usual form is “看/瞧 + numeral + 眼 + object,” commonly with 一, 两, or 几; 一 may be omitted in colloquial 看眼.

你先看一眼这份合同。

Nǐ xiān kàn yì yǎn zhè fèn hétóng.

Take a quick look at this contract first.

她回头瞧了我两眼。

Tā huítóu qiáo le wǒ liǎng yǎn.

She turned around and looked at me twice.

33. 以及 and conjunction 同

A, 以及 B / A 同 B + 谓语

以及 links coordinated items, often introducing the last one; conjunction 同 means “and/with” and is more formal.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

会议讨论了预算、人员以及时间安排。

Huìyì tāolùn le yùsuàn, rényuán yǐjí shíjiān ānpái.

这件事同大家都有关系。

Zhè jiàn shì tóng dàjiā dōu yǒu guānxi.

34. The suffix 头

名词/方位词 + 头

When neutral-toned, 头 can be a suffix attached to certain nouns, location words, or roots, forming fixed words such as 石头, 木头, 外头, and 前头.

It is not a freely productive classifier. Learn each 头 form as a fixed word; after location words it is mainly colloquial.

外头风很大, 出门多穿一点。

Wàitōu fēng hěn dà, chūmén duō chuān yìdiǎn.

It is very windy outside, so wear more when you go out.

□□□□□□□□

Zhuōbiān fàngzhe yí kuài mùtóu.

There is a piece of wood beside the table.

35. Degree adverbs: 过于, 相当, 较, 可, 格外, 极其

程度副词 + 形容词/心理动词

These modify adjectives or mental verbs with different strengths: 较 is moderate, 相当/格外 strong, 极其 extreme, 过于 often excessive, and 可 intensifies exclamation.

Choose according to tone and evaluation. 过于 often precedes an undesirable assessment; exclamatory 可 commonly pairs with sentence-final 了, as in 可漂亮了.

这个方案过于复杂, 不容易执行。

Zhège fāng'àn guòyú fùzá, bù róngyì zhíxíng.

This plan is overly complicated and hard to implement.

雨后的空气格外清新。

Yǔ hòu de kōngqì géwài qīngxīn.

The air is especially fresh after the rain.

36. Opportunity-taking “不X白不X”

不+X+白不+X

Says that it would be a waste not to take advantage of an available opportunity.

Both X positions contain the same verb. 白 means the opportunity would be wasted, often in free, convenient, or otherwise favorable situations.

免费的展览, 不看白不看。

Miǎnfèi de zhǎnlǎn, bú kàn bái bú kàn.

The exhibition is free, so not seeing it would waste the opportunity.

既然顺路, 不去白不去。

Jìrán shùnlù, bú qù bái bú qù.

Since it is on the way, going is the better use of the opportunity.

37. Advanced 把-constructions: sudden action and double objects

主语+把+宾语+一+动词, (就) / 主语+把+宾语1+动词+宾语2

把 + object + 一 + verb highlights a brief action and its result; the double-object form fronts the affected object while retaining another object after the verb.

The sudden-action form commonly uses 一推, 一拉, 一看, or 一听 and often continues with 就. The double-object form uses verbs such as 告诉, 教, 问, or 给; the object after 把 must be affected or disposed of.

他把门一推, 就走了进去。

Tā bǎ mén yì tuī, jiù zǒu le jìnqu.

一推 highlights the brief push, followed by its result.

我把这件事告诉了老师。

Wǒ bǎ zhè jiàn shì gàosu le lǎoshī.

这件事 is object 1 and is fronted; 老师 remains as object 2 after the verb.

38. The “X着也是X着” construction

X着也是X着, 不如/干脆.....

Says that an action or state will continue anyway, often introducing a more worthwhile option.

X is usually a durative monosyllabic verb and must be repeated unchanged. After accepting the current

situation, the speaker often proposes an alternative with 不如 or 干脆.

等着也是等着，不如先把材料看一遍。

Děngzhe yě shì děngzhe, bùrú xiān bǎ cáiliào kàn yí biàn.

Since we have to wait anyway, we might as well use the time to review the materials.

坐着也是坐着，干脆帮我整理一下名单吧。

Zuòzhe yě shì zuòzhe, gāncuì bāng wǒ zhěnglǐ yíxià míngdān ba.

Since you are sitting there anyway, you might as well help organize the list.

39. Purpose clause ..., 为的是...

行动，为的是 + 目的

为的是 begins the second clause and explicitly states the purpose of the preceding action, in a relatively formal tone.

Organize the two clauses with the listed connectives and word order; variable parts may change, but the fixed connectives and logic must not be reversed.

我们提前出发，为的是避开早高峰。

Wǒmen tíqián chūfā, wèide shì bìkāi zǎogāofēng.

他每天记录数据，为的是及时发现变化。

Tā měitiān jìlù shùjù, wèide shì jíshí fāxiàn biànhuà.

40. 总之 for summary

前述内容。总之，+ 总结

总之 summarizes preceding facts, reasons, or discussion and introduces an overall conclusion.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

价格合适，交通也方便。总之，这套房子很适合我们。

Jiàgé héshì, jiāotōng yě fāngbiàn. Zǒngzhī, zhè tào fángzi hěn shìhé wǒmen.

大家提出了不同意见。总之，我们还需要再讨论。

Dàjiā tíchū le bùtóng yìjiàn. Zǒngzhī, wǒmen hái xūyào zài tāolùn.

41. Specific classifiers: 册, 朵, 届, etc.

数词 + 量词 + 名词

These classifiers count particular noun classes or event units: 册 for books, 朵 for flowers or clouds, 届 for sessions or terms, and 匹 for horses or bolts of cloth.

Use “numeral + classifier + noun.” Choose 册, 朵, 届, 颗, 匹, 行, 架, 群, 支, 根, 批, 束, 副, 集, or 周 according to the head noun.

她买了两册词典和一束花。

Tā mǎi le liǎng cè cídiǎn hé yí shù huā.

She bought two dictionary volumes and a bouquet of flowers.

一群游客站在两行树之间。

Yì qún yóukè zhàn zài liǎng háng shù zhījiān.

A group of tourists stood between two rows of trees.

42. Comparison with “A + adjective + B + quantity complement”

A+形容词+B+数量补语

Without 比, an adjective and comparison target B follow A directly, and a quantity complement states the difference.

The basic order is A + adjective + B + quantity complement. It commonly uses measurable adjectives such as 大, 小, 高, 低, 早, 晚, or 贵. B must precede the quantity complement.

哥哥大我三岁。

Gēge dà wǒ sān suì.

我 is the comparison target, and 三岁 states the age difference.

这件衣服贵那件五十块钱。

Zhè jiàn yīfu guì nà jiàn wǔshí kuài qián.

那件 is the comparison target, and 五十块钱 states the price difference.

43. 据 / 依据 meaning “according to”

据 + 来源, 结论 / 依据 + 规则/证据 + 谓语

Both 据 and 依据 introduce the basis for information or judgment. 据 is concise and common in 据报道 or 调查; 依据 is more formal and can be a preposition or noun.

Use “据 + source, conclusion” and “依据 + rule/evidence + predicate.” As a preposition, 依据 is not followed by 于; as a noun, it appears in 提供依据.

据天气预报, 明天会降温。

Jù tiānqì yùbào, míngtiān huì jiàngwēn.

According to the forecast, temperatures will drop tomorrow.

我们将依据调查结果调整方案。

Wǒmen jiāng yījù diàochá jiéguǒ tiáozhěng fāng'àn.

We will adjust the plan based on the survey results.

44. 从而/因而 for results

原因/条件, 从而 + 结果 / 原因, 因而 + 结果

从而 and 因而 connect a cause or condition to its result; 从而 stresses the resulting development, while 因而 directly marks causation.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

流程简化了, 从而节省了大量时间。

Liúchéng jiǎnhuà le, cóng'ér jiéshěng le dàliàng shíjiān.

天气恶劣, 因而航班取消了。

Tiānqì èliè, yīn'ér hángbān qǔxiāo le.

45. 说A就A

说 + A + 就 + A

说A就A means doing something immediately once it is proposed, emphasizing a quick decision or action, sometimes abruptness.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

他这个人说走就走, 一点儿也不犹豫。

Tā zhège rén shuō zǒu jiù zǒu, yìdiǎnr yě bù yóuyóu.

孩子说哭就哭, 我们都来不及安慰。

Háizi shuō kū jiù kū, wǒmen dōu láibují ānwèi.

46. 没A没B

没 + A + 没 + B

没A没B coordinates two related nouns or verbs under negation, meaning both are absent, often with complaint or emphasis.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

他忙了一天，没吃没喝。

Tā máng le yì tiān, méi chī méi hē.

这间屋子没门没窗，怎么住人？

Zhè jiān wūzi méi mén méi chuāng, zěnmē zhù rén?

47. Free-choice “verb + 什么（就）是什么”

动词+什么+（就）+动词+什么

Uses two corresponding instances of 什么 to show that the object is unrestricted and that the first clause determines the second.

The verbs are usually identical, as in 想吃什么就吃什么. 就 may be omitted, but it makes the condition-result relation clearer.

你喜欢什么就选什么，不用问我。

Nǐ xǐhuan shénme jiù xuǎn shénme, búyòng wèn wǒ.

The choice is unrestricted and is determined by your preference.

需要什么拿什么，别客气。

Xūyào shénme ná shénme, bié kèqì.

Take whichever item you need.

48. X也不是, Y也不是

X + 也不是, Y + 也不是

X也不是, Y也不是 rejects two possible identities, causes, or choices, often before expressing puzzlement, dissatisfaction, or another explanation.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

他是生气也不是，难过也不是，只是不想说话。

Tā shì shēngqì yě bú shì, nánguò yě bú shì, zhǐshì bù xiǎng shuōhuà.

这个颜色红也不是，橙也不是，很难形容。

Zhège yánsè hóng yě bú shì, chéng yě bú shì, hěn nán xíngróng.

49. Downplaying “什么X不X（的）”

什么+X+不+X+（的）

Treats the question of whether X applies as unimportant and shifts attention to something more important.

X is usually a monosyllabic adjective or a verb of attitude/evaluation. Final 的 is optional, and the phrase is often followed by 先……再说 or 最重要的是……

什么累不累的，先把这段路走完再说。

Shénme lèi bu lèi de, xiān bǎ zhè duàn lù zǒuwán zài shuō.

Whether we are tired is not the priority; first let us finish this stretch.

什么贵不贵的，合适最重要。

Shénme guì bu guì de, héshì zuì zhòngyào.

Price is not the main concern; suitability matters more.

50. Concessive “哪怕...，也...”

哪怕+分句A，也+分句B

Introduces an extreme or unfavorable hypothesis and emphasizes that the decision or result in the following clause still does not change.

哪怕 introduces the concessive condition, and 也 appears before the main-clause predicate. It often combines with 再, 只有, or 一点儿 to create an extreme case and express persistence, commitment, or an unchanged result.

哪怕只有一天时间，我也要写报告写完。

Nǎpà zhǐyǒu yì tiān shíjiān, wǒ yě yào bǎ bàogào xiěwán.

Even with very little time, the decision to finish the report remains unchanged.

哪怕再困难，我们也不能放弃。

Nǎpà zài kùnnán, wǒmen yě bù néng fàngqì.

It takes the difficulty to an extreme while still insisting on not giving up.

51. The particle 似的

名词/代词/小句 + 似的 / 像/好像 + 分句 + 似的

似的 follows a noun, pronoun, or clause to express resemblance, simile, or an uncertain impression, often with 像 or 好像.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

孩子们像小鸟似的跑出了教室。

Háizimen xiàng xiǎoniǎo shìde pǎo chū le jiàoshì.

他好像没听见似的，继续往前走。

Tā hǎoxiàng méi tīngjiàn shìde, jìxù wǎng qián zǒu.

52. The preposition 凭

凭 + 依据 + 谓语

凭 introduces the condition, document, ability, or basis relied on for an action, equivalent to “by relying on” or “on the basis of.”

Use “凭 + basis + predicate.” Common phrases include 凭经验, 凭本事, and 凭票入场; 凭什么 can ask for grounds or challenge legitimacy.

观众凭票进入会场。

Guānzhòng píng piào jìn rù huìchǎng.

The audience enters the venue with a ticket.

他凭丰富的经验解决了问题。

Tā píng fēngfù de jīngyàn jiějué le wèntí.

He solved the problem by relying on his extensive experience.

53. Dismissive rhetorical “X什么X”

X+什么+X

Repeats a verb or adjective to dismiss an action, state, or concern just mentioned.

The two X elements must be identical. It is direct colloquial speech among familiar people and should be used cautiously in formal settings or with elders.

急什么急，离开会还有半个小时呢。

Jí shénme jí, lí kāihuì hái yǒu bàn ge xiǎoshí ne.

The speaker thinks there is no need to hurry.

□□□□□□□□□□

Xiè shénme xiè, dàjiā dōu shì péngyou.

The speaker tells the listener there is no need for thanks.

54. Causal, contrastive, and conditional relations between verbal phrases

动词性词语1（原因）+动词性词语2（结果） / 动词性词语1+却+动词性词语2 / 动词性词语1（条件）+就+动词性词语2

Two verbal phrases after one subject may express not only sequence but also cause-result, intention-obstacle, or condition-result relations.

Depending on meaning, use forms such as 听到...笑了 for causality, 想...却... for contrast, and 有...就... for condition. The two actions normally share a subject and must follow logical order.

听到这个消息，大家都笑了起来。

Tīngdào zhè ge xiāoxi, dàjiā dōu xiào le qǐlai.

Hearing the news is the cause, and beginning to laugh is the result.

他想帮忙，却不知道该怎么办。

Tā xiǎng bāngmáng, què bù zhīdào gāi zěnmě zuò.

The intention to help contrasts with not knowing how.

55. 有-sentences for existence, possession, and attachment

主语+有着+宾语 / 主语+动词+有+宾语

有着 emphasizes an enduring existence or characteristic; verb + 有 says that something is attached, retained, or present somewhere.

有着 naturally takes abstract traits, experience, or influence. Verb + 有 commonly uses 写有, 印有, 挂有, or 存有, where the verb describes the mode of presence. Neither pattern denotes a completed action.

这座城市有着悠久的历史。

Zhè zuò chéngshì yǒuzhe yǒujiǔ de lìshǐ.

The city possesses the enduring characteristic of a long history.

墙上挂有一幅地图。

Qióng shàng guà yǒu yí fú dìtú.

挂 shows that the map is present on the wall by hanging there.

56. State complements with “verb/adjective + 得”

动词/形容词+得+动词短语 / 动词/形容词+得+主谓短语 / 动词/形容词+得+固定短语

Uses 得 to introduce a verb phrase, subject-predicate phrase, or fixed expression describing the state, degree, or result reached by an action or quality.

This item merges the three numbered subtypes under “state complement 2.” After 得 may come (1) a verb phrase, (2) a subject-predicate phrase, or (3) a fixed expression. Negation normally appears inside the complement.

他忙得忘了吃饭。

Tā máng de wàng le chīfàn.

忘了吃饭 is a verb phrase describing the state caused by being busy.

屋里热得大家都睡不着。

Wūli rè de dàjiā dōu shuìbuzháo.

大家都睡不着 is a subject-predicate phrase describing the state caused by the heat.

57. 假如..., (就)...

假如 + 条件, (就) + 结果

假如 introduces a hypothetical condition not yet factual; the following clause gives its result. 就 is common but optional.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

假如明天下雨, 我们就改在室内活动。

Jiǎrú míngtiān xià yǔ, wǒmen jiù gǎi zài shì nèi huó dòng.

假如你有问题, 可以随时问我。

Jiǎrú nǐ yǒu wèn tí, kě yǐ suí shí wèn wǒ.

58. Extended state meanings of directional complements

动词/形容词+下来 / 动词/形容词+下去 / 动词/形容词+起来 / 动词/形容词+过来 / 动词/形容词+过去

下来, 下去, 起来, 过来, and 过去 need not indicate spatial direction; they can mark the beginning, continuation, stabilization, recovery, or change of a state.

下来 often marks settling or stabilization; 下去 continuation; 起来 onset or increase; 过来 recovery to normal; and 过去 entry into another state or getting through a phase. Interpret them with the preceding verb or adjective.

听到解释以后, 他慢慢平静下来了。

Tīng dào jiě shì yǐ hòu, tā màn màn píng jìng xià lái le.

下来 marks a change from agitation to a settled, calm state.

无论多难, 我们都要坚持下去。

Wú lùn duō nán, wǒmen dōu yào jiān chí xià qù.

下去 indicates that the action or state continues.

59. Once ..., then ...

一旦 + 条件, 就 + 结果

一旦 introduces a not-yet-realized but possible condition with significant consequences; 就 introduces the resulting consequence.

It is common in warnings, rules, and judgments. With the same subject, the subject may precede or follow 一旦; the result usually uses 就 and may use 便 in context.

一旦发现问题, 就要马上报告。

Yí dàn fā xiàn wèn tí, jiù yào mǎ shàng bào gào.

Once a problem is found, it must be reported immediately.

这个系统一旦停止, 生产就会受到影响。

Zhè ge xì tǒng yí dàn tíng zhǐ, shēng chǎn jiù huì shòu dào yǐng xiǎng.

Once this system stops, production will be affected.

60. Concessive “不管怎样说”

不管怎样说, 结论/立场

Means that the following judgment holds however the matter is viewed, similar to “in any case.”

It usually appears sentence-initially and is followed by a comma. It emphasizes a final stance and is not the question 怎样说?

不管怎样说, 这件事都要先跟家里商量。

Bù guǎn zěnyàng shuō, zhè jiàn shì dōu yào xiān gēn jiā lǐ shāng liang.

In any case, this matter should first be discussed with the family.

不管怎样说，他主动道歉就是一个好的开始。

Bùguǎn zěnyàng shuō, tā zhǔdòng dàoqiàn jiù shì yí ge hǎo de kāishǐ.

Whatever other issues remain, his taking the initiative to apologize is a good start.

61. A的A, B的B

A + 的 + A, B + 的 + B

A的A, B的B repeats two actions or states to depict people doing different things, often a busy, scattered, or divided scene.

Follow the listed pattern and word order, replace variable elements to fit the context, and retain the required fixed words.

下课后，同学们走的走，聊的聊。

Xiàkè hòu, tóngxuémen zǒu de zǒu, liáo de liáo.

听到消息，大家哭的哭，笑的笑。

Tīngdào xiāoxi, dàjiā kū de kū, xiào de xiào.