

HSK 6 Grammar Guide & PDF

47 · 2026-10-12

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1. An event or duty falling on someone

事情/责任 + 动词 + 到 + 人 + 头上 + 来了

The frame event/responsibility + verb + 到 + person + 头上 + 来了 shows a previously distant problem, task, or duty finally reaching someone directly.

The subject is often an abstract burden, with verbs such as 落, 轮, or 找. 头上 metaphorically marks the bearer, not a physical location.

项目出了问题，责任一下子落到我头上来了。

Xiàngmù chū le wèntí, zérèn yíxiàzi luòdào wǒ tóushang lái le.

When the project failed, responsibility suddenly fell on me.

他没想到，这场麻烦竟然找到自己头上来了。

Tā méi xiǎngdào, zhè chǎng máfan jìngrán zhǎodào zìjǐ tóushang lái le.

He did not expect the trouble to come directly to him.

2. The universal condition 凡是..., 都...

凡是 + 类别条件, 都 + 共同结果

凡是 ranges over every member of a class, and 都 states that all members share the same result or rule without exception.

It suits rules, generalizations, and regularities. The first clause must define a clear class; if exceptions exist, qualify the claim or avoid the pattern.

凡是涉及个人信息文件，都必须加密保存。

Fánshì shèjí gèrén xìnxī de wénjiàn, dōu bìxū jiāmì bǎocún.

Every file involving personal information must be stored encrypted.

凡是参加过培训的人，都知道这套流程。

Fánshì cānjiā guo péixùn de rén, dōu zhīdào zhè tào liúchéng.

Everyone who attended the training knows this procedure.

3. Modal particles 啦 and 嘛

句子 + 啦 / 句子 + 嘛

啦 often marks a new situation, urging, or lively affirmation; 嘛 presents something as obvious to explain, persuade, or soften.

Both are mainly sentence-final and spoken, with meaning shaped by intonation. They are usually omitted in formal reports and are not interchangeable.

天快黑啦，我们该往回走了。

Tiān kuài hēi la, wǒmen gāi wǎng huí zǒu le.

It is getting dark; we should head back.

别急嘛，先听我把原因说完。

Bié jí ma, xiān tīng wǒ bǎ yuányīn shuō wán.

Do not rush; hear me explain the reason first.

4. The pattern 放着X不Y

放着 + X + 不 + Y (, 却/偏要.....)

放着X不Y points out that an available resource, opportunity, or proper course is left unused while the expected action is not taken, often critically.

X is something available and worth using; Y is the normally expected action. 却 or 偏要 often introduces the contrary choice.

他放着现成的数据不用，偏要重新做一遍调查。

Tā fàngzhe xiàchéng de shùjù bú yòng, piānyào chóngxīn zuò yí biàn diàochá.

He ignored available data and insisted on repeating the survey.

你放着这么好的机会不争取，以后别后悔。

Nǐ fàngzhe zhème hǎo de jīhuì bù zhēngqǔ, yǐhòu bié hòuhuǐ.

If you do not seize such a good opportunity, do not regret it later.

5. The preposition 因 introducing a cause

因 + 原因 + 谓语

In concise formal expression, 因 introduces a cause, corresponding to 因为 or 由于, and can take a nominal phrase.

It is common in notices, news, and explanations, as in 因天气原因取消. Full colloquial causal clauses normally use 因为...所以....

航班因大雾暂时停飞。

Hángbān yīn dàwù zànshí tíngfēi.

Flights were temporarily suspended because of heavy fog.

该馆因维修将闭馆三天。

Gāi guǎn yīn wéixiū jiāng bìguǎn sān tiān.

The venue will close for three days for maintenance.

6. Degree adverbs 特, 异常, and 较为

程度副词 + 形容词/状态谓语

Colloquial 特 intensifies a degree; formal 异常 marks a striking departure from normal; 较为 gives a restrained relative degree.

They usually precede adjectives or mental/state predicates. 异常 is not a universal substitute for 非常, and 较为 does not express an extreme.

今天的会场异常安静。

Jīntiān de huìchǎng yìcháng ānjìng.

The venue is unusually quiet today.

新流程较为复杂，需要提前培训。

Xīn liúchéng jiàowéi fùzá, xūyào tíqián péixùn.

The new process is relatively complex, so advance training is needed.

7. The pattern 不X不..., —X...

不 + X + 不 + 结果, — + X + 就/才 + 结果

The first half says a result remains unknown without an action; the second says it appears as soon as the action occurs, highlighting contrast in awareness.

X is normally the same monosyllabic verb in both places. The second half often takes 就, 才, or a striking

result; it is common in speech and headline-like phrasing.

这批数据不查不知道，一查吓一跳。

Zhè pī shùjù bù chá bù zhīdào, yì chá xià yí tiào.

You would never know without checking these data; once checked, they are shocking.

道理不说不明白，一说大家就理解了。

Dàolǐ bù shuō bù míngbai, yì shuō dàjiā jiù lǐjiě le.

The reasoning stays unclear until explained; once stated, everyone understands.

8. The discouraging or abandoning expression 算了

算了（吧） / 算了，+ 新安排

算了 signals that one will stop pursuing or continuing something, or urges another person to stop: “let it go” or “that is enough.”

It can stand alone or open a sentence before a new plan. Its tone may be resigned, forgiving, or impatient.

这点小事就算了吧，没必要再追究。

Zhè diǎn xiǎoshì jiù suàn le ba, méi bìyào zài zhuījiū.

Let this minor matter go; there is no need to pursue it.

算了，我们改天再讨论这个问题。

Suàn le, wǒmen gǎitiān zài tāolùn zhège wèntí.

Forget it; we will discuss the issue another day.

9. The verbal classifier 番

数词 + 番 + 动作名词/动词

番 counts a relatively complete action or experience, often involving a process or effort; it resembles “one round” and is somewhat formal.

Common collocations include 一番调查, 一番讨论, and 一番功夫. It normally does not count tiny instantaneous acts or serve as an ordinary noun classifier.

专家经过一番论证才接受这个假设。

Zhuānjiā jīngguò yì fān lùnzhèng cái jiēshòu zhège jiǎshè.

Only after a round of argument did the experts accept the hypothesis.

这项成果是大家费了一番功夫才取得的。

Zhè xiàng chéngguǒ shì dàjiā fèi le yì fān gōngfu cái qǔdé de.

This result was achieved only after everyone put in considerable effort.

10. The four-character pattern 左A右B

左 + A + 右 + B

左A右B combines two related actions to summarize repeated, multi-sided, or back-and-forth activity, often emphasizing effort.

A and B are usually related monosyllabic verbs. Many combinations are lexicalized, such as 左思右想 and 左顾右盼, so avoid arbitrary pairings.

他左思右想，最终还是拒绝了这份邀请。

Tā zuǒsī-yòuxiǎng, zuìzhōng hái shì jùjué le zhè fèn yāoqǐng.

After thinking it over repeatedly, he still declined the invitation.

为了说服双方，他左劝右说，嗓子都哑了。

Wèile shuōfú shuāngfāng, tā zuǒquàn-yòushuō, sāngzi dōu yǎ le.

He reasoned with both sides until his voice went hoarse.

11. The personal pronoun 人家

人家 + 谓语

人家 can refer to another person already mentioned, people in general, or, in intimate speech, serve as a coy self-reference.

Its referent depends on context and tone. Formal writing normally avoids self-referential 人家, and the referent should not shift unclearly.

人家已经道歉了，你就别再追究了。

Rénjia yǐjīng dàoqiàn le, nǐ jiù bié zài zhuījiū le.

They have already apologized, so stop pursuing it.

人家只是提醒你一下嘛。

Rénjia zhǐshì tíxǐng nǐ yíxià ma.

I was only giving you a little reminder.

12. Modal adverbs 恰好, 干脆, 明明, and 总算

语气副词 + 谓语

恰好 marks exact fit or coincidence; 干脆 a decisive “might as well”; 明明 an obvious fact contrary to expectation; 总算 eventual success after difficulty.

Their discourse conditions differ and they are not mechanical synonyms. 明明 often pairs with 却 or 还; 总算 presupposes waiting or setbacks.

我们到达时，会议恰好开始。

Wǒmen dàodá shí, huìyì qiàhǎo kāishǐ.

The meeting began just as we arrived.

明明证据不足，他却坚持下结论。

Míngmíng zhèngjù bùzú, tā què jiānchí xià jiélùn.

The evidence was clearly insufficient, yet he insisted on reaching a conclusion.

13. The pattern X了就X了，（没）有...

X + 了 + 就 + X + 了，（没）有 + 评价

The speaker repeats an accomplished fact to accept it or acknowledge it cannot be undone, then downplays its consequences.

X stays identical in both positions, followed by comments such as 没什么, 有何不可, or 有什么大不了的. It expresses an attitude, not an ordinary conditional.

错过了就错过了，没什么可后悔的。

Cuòguò le jiù cuòguò le, méi shénme kě hòuhuǐ de.

If it has been missed, let it be; there is no point regretting it.

换了就换了，有什么大不了的？

Huàn le jiù huàn le, yǒu shénme dàbuliǎo de?

So it was changed—what is the big deal?

14. The pattern 这/那也不X，那/这也不Y

这也不 + X，那也不 + Y / 那也不 + X，这也不 + Y

It negates two alternatives in parallel, portraying fussiness, indecision, or refusal to accept anything, often impatiently.

这 and 那 refer to different items in one choice set. X and Y may be identical or related; a complaint such as 到底想怎样 often follows.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Zhè yě bù mǎnyì, nà yě bù jiěshòu, nǐ dào dǐ xiǎng yào shénme?

You dislike this and reject that—what exactly do you want?

那也不吃，这也不尝，难怪孩子总说饿。

Nà yě bù chī, zhè yě bù cháng, nánguài háizi zǒng shuō è.

The child eats neither that nor even tries this; no wonder they are hungry.

15. The degree complement verb/adjective + 透 + 了

动词 + 透 + 了 / 形容词 + 透 + 了

As a result or degree complement, 透 marks an action as thorough or a state as extreme; 了 marks completion or change.

Common forms include 看透, 想透, 湿透, and 凉透. Compatibility is lexical; 透 cannot follow every verb or adjective.

经历这次争论后，他终于把问题想透了。

Jīnglì zhè cì zhēnglùn hòu, tā zhōngyú bǎ wèntí xiǎngtòu le.

After the debate, he finally thought the issue through completely.

一场大雨下来，我们的衣服全湿透了。

Yí chǎng dàyǔ xiàlai, wǒmen de yīfu quán shītòu le.

After the downpour, our clothes were completely soaked.

16. Class-like suffixes: -化, -式, -型, -性

词根 + 类后缀

化 marks becoming or causing to become; 式 marks a manner or style; 型 a type; 性 nominalizes a quality, tendency, or possibility.

Choose the suffix by the head meaning and established word form, as in 城市化, 开放式, 节能型, and 可行性; similar translations do not make them interchangeable.

这座城市正在推进交通智能化。

Zhè zuò chéngshì zhèngzài tuījìn jiāotōng zhìnéng huà.

The city is advancing the intelligent transformation of transport.

研究人员评估了方案的可行性。

Yánjiū rényuán pínggū le fāng'àn de kěxíng xìng.

The researchers assessed the feasibility of the plan.

17. Time adverbs 不时, 仍旧, 依旧, and 一向

时间副词 + 谓语

不时 marks intermittent recurrence; 仍旧 and 依旧 mean a situation remains unchanged; 一向 describes a long-standing pattern up to the present.

不时 modifies recurring acts; 仍旧/依旧 presuppose an expected change; 一向 often accompanies habits or attitudes, especially 一向不....

讨论期间，他不时低头记录要点。

Tǎolùn qījiān, tā bùshí dītóu jìlù yàodiǎn.

During the discussion, he occasionally looked down to note key points.

她一向认真对待承诺，多年过去依旧如此。

Tā yíxiàng rènzhēn duìdài chéngnuò, duō nián guòqù yījiù rúcǐ.

She has always treated commitments seriously, and remains the same years later.

18. The preposition 除 marking exclusion

除 + 被排除项 + 外, 其余范围 + 都..... / 除 + 已有项 + 外, 还/也.....

除 introduces an item excluded from a scope and commonly combines with 外/之外/以外 and 都/还/也.

除 A 外, B 都... generalizes the remainder after excluding A; 除 A 外, 还/也有 B adds B beyond A. Do not confuse it with conditional 除非.

除小李外, 其他成员都按时到了。

Chú Xiǎo Lǐ wài, qítā chéngyuán dōu ànshí dào le.

Except for Xiao Li, all other members arrived on time.

除线上课程外, 学校还提供面对面辅导。

Chú xiànrshàng kèchéng wài, xuéxiào hái tígōng miànduìmiàn fǔdǎo.

Besides online courses, the school also offers face-to-face tutoring.

19. The scattered pattern 东—A, 西—A

东 + — + A, 西 + — + A

东—A, 西—A shows things or utterances of one type appearing here and there, often implying disorder or lack of continuity.

A is usually a countable noun or the head of a measure phrase and must repeat unchanged. 东 and 西 are not literal directions here.

他的发言东一句西一句, 听众很难抓住重点。

Tā de fāyán dōng yí jù xī yí jù, tīngzhòng hěn nán zhuāzhù zhòngdiǎn.

His remarks jumped around, so listeners could hardly identify the point.

旧仓库里东一块西一块地堆着废木板。

Jiù cāngkǔ lǐ dōng yí kuài xī yí kuài de duīzhe fèi mùbǎn.

Scrap boards lay in scattered piles around the old warehouse.

20. The limit pattern 到...为止

到 + 时间/数量/范围 + 为止

到...为止 sets an endpoint in time, quantity, scope, or action, beyond which counting or inclusion stops.

到 introduces the endpoint and 为止 follows it. A starting point may be added with 从..., but 从 cannot replace 到 before the endpoint.

到今天为止, 我们已经收到三百份问卷。

Dào jīntiān wéizhǐ, wǒmen yǐjīng shōudào sānbǎi fèn wènjuàn.

As of today, we have received three hundred questionnaires.

请把编号从一数到十为止。

Qǐng bǎ biānhào cóng yī shǔ dào shí wéizhǐ.

Please count the numbers from one through ten.

21. The conjunction 不料 for an unexpected result

预期或安排, 不料 + 意外结果

不料 follows a judgment, plan, or expectation and introduces a contrary or unexpected result.

It usually opens the second clause. The context must establish an expectation that can be overturned; it stresses surprise more than 但是.

大家以为谈判会持续很久, 不料当天就达成了协议。

Dàjiā yǐwéi tánpàn huì chíxù hěn jiǔ, bùliào dāngtiān jiù dáchéng le xiéyì.

Everyone expected lengthy talks, but unexpectedly an agreement was reached that day.

预报说全天晴朗, 不料下午突然下起了冰雹。

Yùbào shuō quántiān qínglǎng, bùliào xiàwǔ tūrán xià qǐ le bīngbáo.
The forecast predicted clear skies, yet hail suddenly fell in the afternoon.

22. Necessary conditions with 除非...才... and 除非...否则/不然...

除非 + 条件, 才 + 结果 / 除非 + 条件, 否则/不然 + 后果

除非 introduces a unique or crucial condition. With 才 it states the result if the condition is met; with 否则/不然 it states the consequence if it is not.

The logic differs: 除非 A, 才 B means no B without A; 除非 A, 否则 C means C if not A. Do not mechanically stack 才 and 否则 in one frame.

除非取得书面授权, 才可以查阅这些档案。

Chúfēi qǔdé shūmiàn shòuquán, cái kěyǐ cháyuè zhèxiē dàng'àn.

These files may be consulted only with written authorization.

除非马上调整方案, 否则项目会继续超支。

Chúfēi mǎshàng tiáozhěng fāng'àn, fǒuzé xiàngmù huì jìxù chāozhī.

Unless the plan is adjusted immediately, the project will keep exceeding its budget.

23. The preposition 至于 introducing an object or topic

至于 + 对象/话题, 后续说明

至于 shifts the discussion to another related object or aspect, functioning like “as for” or “regarding.”

It often opens a following clause: 至于 + topic, comment. It presupposes prior discussion and is usually unsuitable as an unmotivated first sentence.

预算已经确定, 至于时间, 还需要再协调。

Yùsuàn yǐjīng quèdìng, zhìyú shíjiān, hái xūyào zài xiétiáo.

The budget is settled; as for timing, it still needs coordination.

方案原则上可行, 至于细节, 专家组会继续讨论。

Fāng'àn yuánzé shàng kěxíng, zhìyú xìjié, zhuānjiā zǔ huì jìxù tāolùn.

The plan is feasible in principle; the expert group will continue discussing the details.

24. Advanced 把 constructions and 看/瞧把...

把 + 受事 + 动词 + 个 + 程度结果 / 看/瞧 + 把 + 人 + 动词 + 得 + 结果

In advanced speech, 把 can combine with 个 to highlight the degree of a result; 看/瞧把... exclaims about the effect on someone.

The affected object must be definite and the predicate must state a resulting effect. Both 把 + object + verb + 个 + result and 看/瞧把 + person + verb + 得 + result are highly colloquial.

这场突发任务把大家忙了个晕头转向。

Zhè chǎng tūfā rènwu bǎ dàjiā máng le ge yūntóu-zhuànxìang.

The sudden assignment kept everyone so busy they were utterly disoriented.

瞧把你急得, 先坐下来慢慢说。

Qiáo bǎ nǐ jí de, xiān zuò xiàlai mànmàn shuō.

Look how anxious you are; sit down and explain calmly.

25. The alternative construction 要么..., 要么...

要么 + 选择一, 要么 + 选择二

要么..., 要么... presents two or more mutually exclusive alternatives and calls for a definite choice.

Each 要么 introduces a structurally parallel alternative. If outcomes can both hold, 或者...或者... or ordinary coordination is usually better.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Yàome jīntiān tíjiāo, yàome shēnqǐng yánqī, bù néng yìzhí tuōzhe.

Either submit today or request an extension; it cannot be delayed indefinitely.

周末我们要么去郊外考察，要么留在实验室整理资料。

Zhōumò wǒmen yàome qù jiāowài kǎochá, yàome liú zài shíyànshì zhěnglǐ zīliào.

This weekend we will either do fieldwork outside the city or stay in the lab to organize data.

26. Class-like prefixes: 超-, 多-, 反-, 无-, 亚-, 准-

类前缀 + 词根

These bound forms precede a root and express excess, multiplicity, opposition, absence, a subordinate rank, or near-status.

They are not freely attachable to every word; learn established combinations. 反- and 无- negate, while 亚- and 准- mark rank or status.

这项材料具有超强的耐热性。

Zhè xiàng cáiliào jùyǒu chāoqiáng de nàirèxìng.

This material has exceptionally strong heat resistance.

双方签署了一份准法律文件。

Shuāngfāng qiānshǔ le yí fèn zhǔn fǎlǜ wénjiàn.

The two sides signed a quasi-legal document.

27. The pattern X归X, Y归Y

X + 归 + X, Y + 归 + Y (, 结论)

This pattern explicitly separates two easily conflated matters: each is acknowledged, but neither should substitute for or interfere with the other.

X and Y are usually nominal phrases. The real conclusion often follows the second item, as in 感情归感情，原则归原则，不能破例。

关系归关系，原则归原则，这次不能破例。

Guānxi guī guānxi, yuánzé guī yuánzé, zhè cì bù néng pòlì.

Personal ties are one thing and principles another; no exception can be made.

批评归批评，帮助归帮助，不能因为有分歧就不合作。

Pīpíng guī pīpíng, bāngzhù guī bāngzhù, bù néng yīnwèi yǒu fēnqí jiù bù hézuò.

Criticism is one thing and help another; disagreement should not end cooperation.

28. The exclamatory pattern 看你X的 / 瞧他X的

看 + 人 + X + 的 / 瞧 + 人 + X + 的

Using 看 or 瞧, the speaker immediately evaluates someone's conspicuous state or behavior, expressing reproach, concern, surprise, or affectionate teasing.

X is usually an adjective or state phrase. Final 的 intensifies the exclamation rather than modifying a noun; interpretation depends strongly on relationship and intonation.

看你高兴的，嘴都合不上了。

Kàn nǐ gāoxìng de, zuǐ dōu hébùshàng le.

Look how delighted you are—you cannot stop smiling.

瞧他累的，坐下还没两分钟就睡着了。

Qiáo tā lèi de, zuòxia hái méi liǎng fēnzhōng jiù shuìzháo le.

Look how tired he is—he fell asleep within two minutes of sitting down.

29. The concessive hypothesis 就算..., 也...

就算 + 极端假设, 也 + 不变结论

就算 concedes an uncertain, extreme, or unfavorable hypothesis; 也 states that the following conclusion remains unchanged even if it holds.

The first clause is normally hypothetical rather than settled fact; the second carries the speaker's firm stance. 也 may be omitted colloquially but is preferable in formal prose.

就算实验暂时失败, 我们也要把原始数据完整保存下来。

Jiùsuàn shíyàn zànshí shībài, wǒmen yě yào bǎ yuánshǐ shùjù wánzhěng bǎocún xiàlai.

Even if the experiment temporarily fails, we must preserve all raw data.

就算所有人都反对, 他也不会轻易放弃这个判断。

Jiùsuàn suǒyǒu rén dōu fǎnduì, tā yě bú huì qīngyì fàngqì zhège pànduàn.

Even if everyone objects, he will not readily abandon this judgment.

30. The exclamatory pattern 好你个X

好 + 你/他 + 个 + 称呼或名词

好你个X delivers a strong judgment about someone through a title or trait, expressing reproach, surprise, or teasing among intimates.

The common frame is 好 + 你/他 + 个 + title or noun. It is highly colloquial and tone-dependent; avoid it in formal settings or with strangers.

好你个老周, 原来一直瞒着我们准备惊喜!

Hǎo nǐ ge Lǎo Zhōu, yuánlái yìzhí mánzhe wǒmen zhǔnbèi jīngxǐ!

Well, Old Zhou—you were secretly preparing a surprise all along!

好他个机灵鬼, 三两句话就把问题解决了。

Hǎo tā ge jīlinguǐ, sān liǎng jù huà jiù bǎ wèntí jiějué le.

What a clever fellow—he solved the issue in just a few words.

31. 好容易 and 好不容易

好 (不) 容易 + 才 + 结果

Both mean that something was achieved only after difficulty, waiting, or repeated attempts—roughly “finally”; they are not semantic opposites.

They usually precede the verb and often pair with 才; what follows is normally a desired result. 好不容易 is more common in modern speech.

我们好不容易才争取到这次试验机会。

Wǒmen hǎoburóngyì cái zhēngqǔ dào zhè cì shìyàn jīhuì.

Only after great effort did we secure this trial opportunity.

找了半天, 我好容易找到了那份原始记录。

Zhǎo le bàn tiān, wǒ hǎoróngyì zhǎodào le nà fèn yuánshǐ jìlù.

After searching a long time, I finally found the original record.

32. The four-character pattern A这A那

A + 这 + A + 那

The same verb repeats before 这 and 那 to show repeated action across many things, often with annoyance, fussiness, or bustle.

A is usually a monosyllabic action verb. The whole pattern acts as predicate or adverbial and does not literally locate things here and there.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Mǎi jiàn wàitào éryǐ, nǐ bié tiāo zhè tiāo nà de.

It is only a coat; stop fussing over every option.

他一进办公室就问这问那，大家都忙不过来。

Tā yí jìn bàngōngshì jiù wèn zhè wèn nà, dàjiā dōu mángbuguòlái.

As soon as he entered, he asked about everything and kept everyone busy.

33. The distributive pattern A—量，B—量

A + 一 + 量词，B + 一 + 量词（地 + 动词）

This pattern shows participants alternately or equally receiving or completing one unit, highlighting item-by-item distribution or turns.

A and B are participants, and the two quantity phrases normally use the same kind of unit. 地 + verb may follow to describe the distribution.

资料有限，大家就你一份我一份地传着看。

Zīliào yǒuxiàn, dàjiā jiù nǐ yí fèn wǒ yí fèn de chuánzhe kàn.

Copies were limited, so everyone passed them around one by one.

两个人你一锹我一锹，很快就把坑填平了。

Liǎng ge rén nǐ yí qiāo wǒ yí qiāo, hěn kuài jiù bǎ kēng tiánpíng le.

The two took turns shoveling and quickly filled the hole.

34. The particle expression 也好

A 也好，B 也好，都/总 + 结论 / 动作或安排 + 也好

也好 can list alternatives whose conclusion is unchanged, or signal reluctant acceptance of an arrangement.

For enumeration use A也好，B也好，都/总.... As a response, ...也好 means that option is acceptable.

线上也好，线下也好，都要保留讨论记录。

Xiànràng yě hǎo, xiànxia yě hǎo, dōu yào bǎoliú tāolùn jìlù.

Online or offline, records of the discussion must be kept.

既然赶不上今天的车，明早再走也好。

Jìrán gǎnbùshàng jīntiān de chē, míngzǎo zài zǒu yě hǎo.

Since we cannot catch today's train, leaving tomorrow morning is fine too.

35. Scope adverbs 净, 一同, and 大都

范围副词 + 谓语

净 says the scope consists entirely of one kind, often evaluatively; 一同 marks joint participation; 大都 means most, not all.

净 is often colloquial, as in 净说空话; 一同 modifies an action with several participants; 大都 conflicts with totalizing expressions such as 全部.

他开会时净说空话，很少提出办法。

Tā kāihuì shí jìng shuō kōnghuà, hěn shǎo tíchū bànfǎ.

At meetings he does nothing but make empty statements and rarely offers solutions.

与会者大都赞成一同公布调查结果。

Yùhuìzhě dàdū zànréng yìtóng gōngbù diàochá jiéguǒ.

Most participants favored jointly publishing the survey results.

36. The pattern 早（也）不X，晚（也）不X

早（也）不 + X，晚（也）不 + X，偏偏/非得 + 当前动作

This pattern complains that someone acts at precisely the wrong time: not earlier or later, but at the inconvenient present moment.

X normally repeats in both halves, often followed by 偏偏 or 非得 to state the current action. 早 and 晚 refer to relative timing, not necessarily clock time.

这条路早不修晚不修，偏偏旅游旺季封路施工。

Zhè tiáo lù zǎo bù xiū wǎn bù xiū, piānpiān lǚyóu wàngjì fēnglù shīgōng.

They chose neither an earlier nor later time to repair the road, but closed it during peak tourist season.

你早也不问，晚也不问，非得截止前十分钟来问。

Nǐ zǎo yě bù wèn, wǎn yě bù wèn, fēiděi jiézhǐ qián shí fēnzhōng lái wèn.

You ask neither earlier nor later, but exactly ten minutes before the deadline.

37. 一时..., 一时... for alternating states

一时 + 状态甲，一时 + 状态乙

Repeated 一时 introduces two states that alternate within a period, highlighting repeated change and instability.

The two parts are usually parallel and contrasting. It describes alternation, not merely two brief actions, nor the standalone sense “temporarily.”

山里的天气一时晴朗，一时阴沉。

Shānlǐ de tiānqì yìshí qínglǎng, yìshí yīnchén.

The mountain weather alternated between clear and overcast.

听完消息，他一时兴奋，一时又担忧。

Tīngwán xiāoxi, tā yìshí xīngfèn, yìshí yòu dānyōu.

After hearing the news, he alternated between excitement and worry.

38. The negative adverb 未必

未必 + 谓语

未必 says a judgment is not necessarily true; it denies certainty rather than asserting the opposite fact.

Common forms are 未必 + predicate or 未必..., 也可能.... It is softer than 不 and is unsuitable for denying an already established fact.

价格最高的方案未必最合适。

Jiàgé zuì gāo de fāng'àn wèibì zuì héshì.

The most expensive plan is not necessarily the most suitable.

他没回复，未必是不同意。

Tā méi huífù, wèibì shì bù tóngyì.

His lack of reply does not necessarily mean disagreement.

39. The concessive construction 虽..., 但/可/却/也...

虽 + 事实，但/可/却/也 + 反向结论

The first clause concedes a fact; the second gives a contrary judgment, limitation, or result that does not follow from it.

虽 is the concise written form of 虽然 and normally correlates with one of 但, 可, 却, or 也. The second clause carries the focus.

这个方案虽节省成本，却增加了后期维护的难度。

Zhège fāng'àn suī jiéshěng chéngběn, què zēngjiā le hòuqī wéihù de nándù.

Although the plan saves costs, it makes later maintenance harder.

证据虽不完整，但也足以说明问题的严重性。

Zhèngjù suī bù wánzhěng, dàn yě zúyǐ shuōmíng wèntí de yánzhòngxìng.

Although incomplete, the evidence is enough to show the seriousness of the issue.

40. Specific nominal classifiers: 串, 滴, 枝, 扇, 卷

数词 + 专用名量词 + 名词

串 counts strings or linked items, 滴 drops of liquid, 枝 slender stemmed objects, 扇 doors or windows, and 卷 rolled objects or volumes/scrolls.

Use “numeral + classifier + noun”; the head noun selects the classifier. 卷 has distinct senses for rolled objects and books or scrolls.

窗外传来一串清脆的笑声。

Chuāngwài chuánlái yí chuàn qīngcuì de xiàoshēng.

A string of bright laughter came from outside the window.

博物馆展出了一卷古代山水画。

Bówùguǎn zhǎnchū le yí juǎn gǔdài shānshuǐhuà.

The museum displayed an ancient landscape scroll.

41. 倒是 and 那倒（也）是 for acknowledgment and softened contrast

前项 + 倒是 + 重点说明 / 那倒（也）是

倒是 can concede one point before adding a limitation or unexpected assessment; responsive 那倒（也）是 accepts part of the other speaker's reasoning.

The clause after 倒是 often carries the real focus, so it is not simply 但是. 那倒是 is usually a response of partial, not complete, agreement.

这个办法简单倒是简单，就是成本太高。

Zhège bànfǎ jiǎndān dào shì jiǎndān, jiù shì chéngběn tài gāo.

The method is simple enough; the problem is that it costs too much.

“坐地铁不会堵车。”“那倒也是。”

“Zuò dìtiě bú huì dǔchē.” “Nà dào yě shì.”

“The subway will not get stuck in traffic.” “That is true.”

42. The preposition 于 introducing time or place

主语 + 于 + 时间 + 谓语 / 主语 + 谓语 + 于 + 处所

In formal style, 于 introduces the time or place of an event, roughly equivalent to 在 but more written and compact.

Common in 会议于明日举行 and 出生于北京. It cannot replace every 在, especially in colloquial existential or progressive constructions.

新规定将于下月正式实施。

Xīn guīdìng jiāng yú xiàyuè zhèngshì shíshī.

The new regulation will formally take effect next month.

这位作家出生于一个沿海小城。

Zhè wèi zuòjiā chūshēng yú yí ge yánhǎi xiǎochéng.

The writer was born in a small coastal city.

43. The structural particle 所

所 + 动词 + 的 + 名词 / 为 + 人或机构 + 所 + 动词

所 precedes a transitive verb to nominalize the action and its patient; it also appears in the written passive 为...所....

Common frames are 所 + verb + 的 + noun and 为 + agent + 所 + verb. The verb must be able to take a patient.

申请人所提交的材料必须真实有效。

Shēnqǐngrén suǒ tǐjiāo de cáiliào bixū zhēnshí yǒuxiào.

Materials submitted by the applicant must be authentic and valid.

这部作品为几代读者所熟知。

Zhè bù zuòpǐn wéi jǐ dài dúzhě suǒ shúzhī.

This work is well known to generations of readers.

44. Manner adverbs 不禁, 赶忙, 特地, 特意, and 偷偷

方式副词 + 动词/心理谓语

不禁 marks an involuntary response; 赶忙 immediate action; 特地/特意 a special purpose; 偷偷 action concealed from others.

All precede the predicate, but differ in control. 不禁 cannot modify a planned act; 特地 stresses making a special trip, while 特意 stresses intention.

看到旧照片，她不禁笑了起来。

Kàndào jiù zhàopiàn, tā bùjīn xiào le qǐlái.

Seeing the old photograph, she could not help smiling.

他特地提前一天来检查设备。

Tā tèdì tíqián yì tiān lái jiǎnchá shèbèi.

He came a day early specifically to inspect the equipment.

45. Frequency adverbs 一再 and 再三

一再/再三 + 动词

Both mark repeated behavior. 一再 foregrounds repetition itself; 再三 often conveys deliberation, repeated urging, or careful thought.

They usually precede a verb. 一再 often accompanies criticism, mistakes, or delays; 再三 often occurs with explain, consider, or urge, though the distinction is not absolute.

项目因数据问题一再延期。

Xiàngmù yīn shùjù wèntí yízài yánqī.

The project was repeatedly delayed because of data problems.

负责人再三叮嘱大家保护受访者隐私。

Fùzérén zàisān dīngzhǔ dàjiā bǎohù shòufǎngzhě yǐnsī.

The person in charge repeatedly urged everyone to protect interviewees' privacy.

46. The stopping expression 得了

得了，别/不用 + 动作

Colloquial 得了 means “enough; stop saying or doing that” and often interrupts explanations, complaints, or exaggeration.

It often stands alone or appears as 得了，别.... Its direct tone may sound impolite to superiors or strangers. 得了，别再为这件事找借口了。

Dé le, bié zài wèi zhè jiàn shì zhǎo jièkǒu le.

Enough—stop making excuses for this.

得了，我知道你已经尽力了。

Dé le, wǒ zhīdào nǐ yǐjīng jìnlì le.

That is enough; I know you have done your best.

47. The purpose construction ..., 以便...

行动或安排，以便 + 预期目的

以便 introduces the facilitating condition or intended purpose created by the preceding action, a more formal equivalent of “so that.”

The first clause should be a controllable action, measure, or arrangement; the second gives a goal thereby made easier. Subjects may remain the same or change explicitly after 以便.

请把修改之处逐项标出，以便审核人员快速核对。

Qǐng bǎ xiūgǎi zhī chù zhúxiàng biāochū, yǐbiàn shěnhé rényuán kuàisù héduì.

Mark each revision so that reviewers can check it quickly.

会议提前公布议程，以便各部门准备相关材料。

Huìyì tíqián gōngbù yìchéng, yǐbiàn gè bùmén zhǔnbèi xiāngguān cáiliào.

The agenda was announced early so each department could prepare relevant materials.