

HSK 3 Grammar

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3.1 – The Summary of 应该(yīnggāi)

应该 1

- Auxiliary Verb, which means should or ought to do something.

e.g.

迟到了，我们应该早点出发的。(Chídào le, wǒmen yīnggāi zǎodiǎn chūfā de.)

过马路的时候应该小心。(Guò mǎlù de shíhou yīnggāi xiǎoxīn.)

- Affirmative-Negative: 应不应该=应该不应该

e.g.

我们应不应该告诉他这件事呢？=我们应该不应该告诉他这件事呢？

(Wǒmen yīng bu yīnggāi gàosu tā zhè jiàn shì ne?) (Wǒmen yīnggāi bu yīnggāi gàosu tā zhè jiàn shì ne?)

应该 2

- to indicate that one reckons that something is bound to be so.

e.g.

这本书应该是张老师的。(Zhè běn shū yīnggāi shì Zhāng lǎoshī de.)

这个房子应该有很长的历史了。(Zhè ge fángzi yīnggāi yǒu hěn cháng de lìshǐ le.)

他下个星期应该就可以出院了。(Tā xià ge xīngqī yīnggāi jiù kěyǐ chūyuàn le.)

3.2 – The Summary of the Separable Words 离合词

- General verbs: “AB”
e.g. “研究”, “商量”, “检查”,
- Separable verbs:
 - “AB”;
 - “A.....B”e.g. “见面”, “结婚”, “睡觉”,

A+ sentence elements + B

Note:

The common sentence elements we can insert:

Quantitative complement

Dynamic auxiliary

Time complement:

A+ time complement + B

e.g.

他 昨天 睡了 三个 小时 觉。(tā zuótiān shuì le sān ge xiǎoshí jiào.)

玛丽 住了一个 月 院。(mǎ lì zhù le yī ge yuè yuàn.)

Momentum complement:

A+ momentum complement + B

e.g.

今天 开 了 三个 会。(jīntiān kāi le sān ge huì.)

我 和他 吃 过 一次 饭。(wǒ hé tā chī guò yī cì fàn.)

Dynamic auxiliary:

A+ 着/了/过 + B

e.g.

我们正在上着课，他进来了。(wǒmen zhèngzài shàng zhe kè, tā jìnlai le.)

你毕业了以后，在哪里工作？(nǐ bì le yè yǐhòu, zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò?)

我在北京留过学。(wǒ zài Běijīng liú guò xué.)

- Reduplication form

Separable verb: AAB

e.g.

洗洗澡(xǐ xǐ zǎo)

3.3 – The Extended Usages of Interrogative Pronouns

- refer to every member within a certain scope.

e.g.

我什么都没干。(wǒ shénme dōu méi gàn.)

哪儿都找不到他的手机。(Nǎ'r dōu zhǎo bú dào tā de shǒujī.)

- be used to replace non-mentionable or unclear people or things.

e.g.

这个人我好像在哪里见过。(Zhè ge rén wǒ hǎoxiàng zài nǎlǐ jiàn guò.)

让我看看冰箱里有什么。(Ràng wǒ kàn kan bīngxiāng lǐ yǒu shénme.)

3.4 – The Comparison Between 一下(yíxià) vs 一会儿(yíhuǐ'er)

Similarity 1

- Verb + 一会儿/一下

e.g.

等一下。(Děng yí xià.)

等一会儿。(Děng yí huì'r.)

Similarity 2:

People/Personal Pronoun

(Verb + Object + 一下/一会儿)

e.g.

等我一会儿。(Děng wǒ yí huì'r.)

(Verb + 一下 / 一会儿 + People/Personal Pronoun/other object)

e.g.

等一会儿我。(Děng yí huì'r wǒ.)

看了一会儿书。(Kàn le yí huì'r shū.)

Difference 1:

verb + 一下

(indicate **doing something once** or **attempting to do something**)

e.g.

他打了我一下。(Tā dǎ le wǒ yí xià.)

尝一下这个汤。(Cháng yí xià zhè ge tāng.)

Difference 2:

verb + 一会儿

(as a time adverbial, meaning **in a short period of time**)

e.g.

他一会儿就到。(Tā yí huì'r jiù dào.)

我一会儿再睡觉。(Wǒ yí huì'r zài shuìjiào.)

3.5 – The Use Summary of 才(cái)

Meaning & usage 1

- Adverb
- It indicates something or action happen very late.

Structure:

time/the words indicating time + 才 + action/something

e.g.

我 10 点 才 起床。 (wǒ shí diǎn **cái** qǐchuáng.)

他 40 岁 才 结婚。 (tā sì shí suì **cái** jiéhūn.)

Meaning & usage 2

- Adverb
- It indicates the number is small or time is early .

Structure:

才 + quantity/time

e.g.

这家饭店才有 2 个服务员。 (zhè jiā fàndiàn **cái** yǒu liǎng gè fúwù yuán.)

玛丽学汉语 才 一个月。 (mǎ lì xué hàn yǔ **cái** yī ge yuè.)

3.6 – The Comparison Between 才(cái) vs 就(jiù)

才:

- Adverb
- It indicates something or action happen **very late**.

structure:

time/the words indicating time + 才 + action/something

(The time is very late)

就:

- Adverb
- It indicates something or action happen **very early**.

structure:

time/the words indicating time + 就 + action/something + 了

(The time is very early)

e.g.

我 12 点才睡觉。(wǒ shí èr diǎn **cái** shuìjiào.)

我 5 点就起床了。(wǒ wǔ diǎn jiù qǐchuáng le.)

3.7 – The Comparison Between 还是(háishì) vs 或者(huòzhě)

还是

- It shows the action/behavior/state of something/someone **remain unchanged**.

structure:

Subject + 还是 + verb/adj./noun

e.g.

我还是不明白。(wǒ hái shìbù míngbai.)

- It shows making a decision after comparison or a second thought.

structure:

Subject + 还是 + verb/verbal phrase

e.g.

天快 黑 了，你还是别出去 了。(tiān kuài hēi le, nǐ hái shì bié chū qù le.)

- It is used in **an interrogative sentence** to ask for the **choice**.

structure:

A + 还是 + B?

e.g.

你想喝咖啡还是茶? (nǐ xiǎng hē kāfēi hái shì chá?)

或者

It is used in a declarative sentence, showing the parallel relationship.

structure:

A + 或者 + B。

e.g.

有不懂的问题, 就来问我, 或者去问同学。(yǒu bù dǒng de wèntí, jiù lái wèn wǒ, huò zhě qù wèn tóngxué.)

3.8 – The Comparison between 的(de) vs 得(de) vs 地(de)

的/地/得

- **[de]**
- **auxiliary word**
- **only function on grammar**

的

attributes + 的 + modified

e.g.

这是中国的绿茶。(Zhè shì Zhōngguó de lǜchá.)

地

adverbial + 地 + verb/verbal word

(To show the state or mode of an action.)

e.g.

她安安静静地坐着。(Tā ān ān jìng jìng de zuò zhe.)

得

verb + 得 + complement

(To indicate the result the verb leads to or the state of something.)

e.g.

饭做得很好吃。

(Fàn zuò de hěn hǎo chī.)

3.9 – The Comparison between 又(yòu) vs 再(zài) vs 还(hái)

又

the repetition of certain action which has happened.

(happened)

e.g.

又说了一遍。(Yòu shuō le yí biàn.)

再

the repetition of certain action which is going to happen.

(will happen)

e.g.

再说一遍。(Zài shuō yí biàn.)

还

the repetition of certain action which stress someone's desire or intention.

(desire to happen)

e.g.

这个好吃，我还要两个。(Zhè ge hǎo chī, wǒ hái yào liǎng gè.)

3.10 – Except or Besides – The Summary of 除了(chúle)

Structure:

除了……以外，都…… **Except**

e.g.

除了 苹果 以外，我 什么 都 不 想 吃。

(chú le píngguǒ yǐ wài, wǒ shénme dōu bù xiǎng chī.)

除了 数学 以外，我 都 喜欢。

(chú le shùxué yǐ wài, wǒ dōu xǐhuan.)

structure:

除了……以外，还/也…… **In addition / besides**

e.g.

除了 英国 以外，我 还 去 过 法国 和 日本。

(chú le yīngguó yǐ wài, wǒ hái qù guò fǎguó hé rìběn.)

除了 英语 以外，我 还 会 说 汉语。

(chú le yīngyǔ yǐ wài, wǒ hái huì shuō hànǔ.)

3.11 – The Summary of the Dynamic Auxiliary Word 着(zhe)

着 1

Dynamic auxiliary word: 着

Meaning: it indicates the state is continuous or the action is in progress.

Usage : **verb/adjective + 着**

e.g.

门 开 着 呢。

(mén kāi zhe ne.)

着 2

Dynamic auxiliary word: 着

Meaning: it indicates the way/manner in which the action/behavior occurs.

Usage : action + 着 + action

e.g.

不要躺着看书。

(bù yào tǎng zhe kànshū.)

着 3

Dynamic auxiliary word: 着

Meaning: it shows the “existence”

Usage : place + verb + 着 + noun

e.g.

桌子上放着一本书。

(zhuō zi shàng fàng zhe yī běn shū.)

着 4

Dynamic auxiliary word: 着

Meaning: it shows while one action is in progress, another action occurs.

Usage : action + 着 + action

e.g.

他听着歌睡着了。

(tā tīng zhe gē shuìzháo le.)

3.12 – The Summary of 把 Sentence (Part 1)

Change:

Position moving:

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 在/到 + place

e.g.

他把椅子搬到前面了。

(tā bǎ yǐzi bān dào qiánmiàn le.)

Ownership changing:

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 给

e.g.

他把礼物寄给 妈妈 了。

(tā bǎ lǐwù jì gěi māma le.)

Form/shape changing:

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 成

e.g.

你把“百”写成“白”了。

(nǐ bǎ “bǎi” xiěchéng “bái” le.)

State changing:

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 着/了

e.g.

你把饭吃了。

(nǐ bǎ fàn chī le.)

Complement:

Subject + 把 + object + verb + complement

(Result complement; Directional complement; Quantitative complement)

e.g.

请 把 课文 读 两遍。

(qǐng bǎ kèwén dú liǎngbiàn.)

Negation Structure :

Subject + 没/不/别 + 把 + object + verb + other parts

e.g.

他没把这个字写对。

(tā méi bǎ zhè ge zì xiě duì.)

3.13 – The Summary of 把 Sentence (Part 2)

Notice 1: predicate

Subject + 把 + object + verb + result

Subject + 把 + object + adjective + degree complement

e.g.

这两天把我忙坏了。

(zhè liǎngtiān bǎ wǒ máng huài le.)

Notice 2: predicate + other elements

Subject + 把 + object + verb + 在/到 + place

Subject + 把 + object + verb + 给

Subject + 把 + object + verb + 成

Subject + 把 + object + verb + 着/了

Subject + 把 + object + adjective + degree complement

Notice 3: what type of verbs

Subject + 把 + object + verb + result

(verb: **Have the meaning of “handling”**)

The following categories of verbs can not appear in 把 sentence:

- The verbs of judgement or state, such as:

是, 有, 在.....

- The verbs of expressing mentality or sense, such as:

知道, 觉得, 同意, 喜欢, 希望, 看见.....

Notice 4: what type of object

Subject + 把 + object + verb + result

(The people or things we have mentioned or known; the specific and certain things)

Notice 5: the location of auxiliary verbs

Subject + 把 + object + verb + result

(Auxiliary verbs: 想, 愿意, 可能, 应该, 敢,)

3.14 – The Summary of the Passive Sentence with 被(bèi)

Definition: expressing passive

Structure:

Subject + 被 + object + verb + other element

e.g.

我被老师批评了。

(wǒ bèi lǎoshī pīpíng le.)

Notice 1: object can be omitted

e.g.

我被(妈妈)叫醒了。

(wǒ bèi (māma) jiào xǐng le.)

Notice 2: the element after verb can not be omitted

e.g.

书被小明拿走了。

(shū bèi xiǎomíng ná zǒu le.)

Notice 3: strong action

The verbs without expressing strong action can not appear in 被 sentence:

The verbs of judgement or state, such as:

是, 有, 在.....

Notice 4: the location of negative adverb and auxiliary verb

Subject + **negative verbs/auxiliary verbs** + 被 + object + **verb** + **other element**

e.g.

衣服 没 被 洗 干净 。

(yīfu méi bèi xǐ gānjìng.)

Notice 5 : the substitute of the word “被”

In oral Chinese, “被” can be replaced by “叫”(jiào)or “让”(ràng)

The object after “叫” or “让” can not be omitted

e.g.

我 的 自行车 叫 他 骑走了 。

(wǒ de zìxíngchē jiào tā qí zǒu le.)

3.15 – The Difference between 跟…一样(gēn…yīyàng) vs 像…
一样(xiàng…yīyàng)

- **Pattern1: A + 跟 + B + 一样**

There is little difference between A and B.

e.g.

你的电脑跟我的一样。

(Nǐ de diànnǎo gēn wǒ de yíyàng.)

- **Pattern 2: A + 跟 + B + 一样 + adj./verb/verbal phrase**

e.g.

这张床跟那张床一样大。

(Zhè zhāng chuáng gēn nà zhāng chuáng yíyàng dà.)

- **A + 像 + B + 一样**

To indicate A and B are similar to each other in some areas.

e.g.

她就像我妈妈一样。

(Tā jiù xiàng wǒ māma yíyàng.)

3.16 – The Summary of ‘more and more’ in Chinese – 越(yuè)… 越(yuè)

- **: 越 + Verb1/Adj.1 + 越 + Verb2/Adj.2**

(the latter changes with the preceding’s change.)

e.g.

雨越下越大。(Yǔ yuè xià yuè dà.)

Pattern 1: Same subject

Subject + 越 + Verb1/Adj.1 + 越 + Verb2/Adj.2

e.g.

他走路，越走越快。

(Tā zǒu lù, yuè zǒu yuè kuài.)

Pattern 2: different subjects

Subject1 + 越 + V.1/Adj.1 , Subject2 + 越 + V.2/Adj.2

e.g.

她越哭，我越烦。(Tā yuè kū, wǒ yuè fán.)

- **越来越 + Adj./ Verb/ Verbal phrase**

(the degree deepens as time goes on)

e.g.

她越来越瘦。

(Tā yuè lái yuè shòu.)

Note:

adverb of degree should not appear before adjectives or verbs.

e.g.

我们聊得越来越很高兴。 X

(Wǒmen liáo de yuè lái yuè hěn gāoxìng.) X

3.17 – The Summary of Rhetorical Sentence – 反问句

Rhetorical questions: 反问句

- It expresses the opinion or emotion of the speakers.
- The tone in rhetorical questions is stronger than

declarative sentences.

Attention:

- It is not the real interrogative sentence.
- It doesn't need to be replied by the other side.

Type 1:

不是……吗?

- It expresses a reminder to the other side.
- It shows the feeling of surprising, dissatisfied, etc.

Type 2:

Usage : It expresses the tone with interrogative pronouns, such as “什么”, “怎么”, “哪儿”, “谁”, etc.

Meaning: It shows the tone of incomprehension, dissent, surprising, etc.

Attention: It is the non-interrogative use of the interrogative pronouns; the interrogative pronouns show tones only.

3.18 – The Summary of the Directional Complements

Concept:

the complement of direction;

to indicate the direction or displacement of an action;

the direction it indicates is based on *the location of speakers or the location of things the speaker is talking about.*

Structure:

Verb + directional complement + (object)

- Simple Structure

Verb + directional complement + (object)

(monosyllabic directional verbs)

- **common simple directional complement:**
- 来; 去; 上; 下; 进; 出; 回; 过; 起; 开

e.g.

妈妈 刚刚 打 来 一个 电话。

(māma gānggāng dǎ lái yī gè diànhuà.)

- Compound Structure

Verb + directional complement + (object)

(disyllabic directional verbs)

- **common compound directional complement:**

Attention

- **object: place / location**
compound directional complement: AB
Verb + A + object + B
(Object: place words/location)
- **object: all the words apart from places words**
compound directional complement: AB
Verb + A + object + B
Verb + AB + object
(Object: all the words apart from places words)
- **Extended usage of “下去”**
 - Original usage: indicating the displacement is from high to low, the direction is away from the speaker.
 - Extended usage: after verb/adjective; indicating the action or situation is continuous.
- **Extended usage of “上去”**
 - Original usage: indicating the displacement is *from low to high*, the direction is *away from the speaker*.
 - Extended usage: *after verb*; expressing *the evaluation or estimation about something*.
- **Extended usage of “出来”**
 - Original usage: indicating the displacement is *from inside to outside*, the direction is *approaching the speaker*.
 - Extended usage: expressing *recognition*; indicating *something comes from nothing*, or *becomes visible* from concealment.

- **Extended usage of “过来” “过去”**
- Original usage: indicating the direction of movement.
- Extended usage: indicating the change of situation.

V + “过来” : the situation changes from unusual to normal

V + “过去” : the situation changes from normal to unusual.

3.19 – The summary of the common construction 一(yī) …就(jiù)…

Usage 1: indicate actions

Subject + 一 + action1 + 就 + action 2

e.g.

哥哥一回家就看电视。(Gēge yì huíjiā jiù kàn diànshì.)

Usage 1: subject

(subject(s) must before “一” and “就”)

e.g.

我一回到家就睡觉。(Wǒ yì huí dào jiā jiù shuìjiào.)

(same subject)

闹钟一响，我就立刻醒了。(Nàozhōng yì xiǎng, wǒ jiù lìkè xǐng le.)

(different subject)

Usage 2: condition + result

e.g.

我一紧张就脸红。

(Wǒ yì jǐnzhāng jiù liǎn hóng.)

3.20 – The summary of the common construction 不但 (bùdàn)…而且(érqiě)…

Usage 1: same subject

(subject must before “不但”)

e.g.

我不但会跳舞，而且会唱歌。

(Wǒ búdàn huì tiàowǔ, ěrqiě huì chànggē.)

Usage 2: different subjects

(subjects must after “不但” and “而且”)

e.g.

不但我喜欢她，而且我的好朋友也喜欢她。

(Búdàn wǒ xǐhuan tā, ěrqiě wǒ de hǎo péngyou yě xǐhuan tā.)

3.21 – The summary of the common construction 就是(jiùshì)

……，就是……

- **to indicate a turning relation (a mild tone)**

e.g.

他是不错，就是他不喜欢吃辣的，我不能接受。

(Tā shì bú cuò, jiùshì tā bù xǐhuan chī là de, wǒ bù néng jiēshòu.)

不是……，就是……

- **2 clauses with each giving a choice, A or B.**

e.g.

他不是日本人，就是韩国人。

(Tā búshì Riběn rén, jiùshì Hánguó rén.)

3.22 – The summary of the common construction 如果 (rúguǒ)…就(jiù)…

Usage 1: same subject

(subject usually after “如果” and before “就”)

e.g.

如果你想喝果汁，你就自己拿。

(Rúguǒ nǐ xiǎng hē guǒzhī, nǐ jiù zìjǐ ná.)

Usage 2: different subject

(subject1 usually after “如果”) (subject2 should before “就”)

e.g.

如果你通过 HSK5 级，我就请你吃饭。

(Rúguǒ nǐ tōngguò HSK5 jí, wǒ jiù qǐng nǐ chīfàn.)

Usage 3: oral

(Can omit “如果” or “就” in oral)

e.g.

如果事情多，我可能会晚一点回家。

(Rúguǒ shìqíng duō, wǒ kěnéng huì wǎn yì diǎn huíjiā.)

3.23 – The summary of the common construction 只有 (zhǐyǒu)…才(cái)…

只有: only condition

才: corresponding result

e.g.

你只有在家里才能玩手机。

(Nǐ zhǐyǒu zài jiālǐ cái néng wán shǒujī.)

3.24 – The summary of the common construction 一…也都
(yī…yě dū) + 不没(bùméi)…

- **to negate something with a strong tone**

e.g.

我一毛钱都没有。

(Wǒ yì máo qián dōu méiyǒu.)

General Negation

我包里没书。

(Wǒ bāo lǐ méi shū.)

一…都/也 + 没/不…

我包里一本书都没有。

(Wǒ bāo lǐ yì běn shū dōu méi yǒu.)

3.25 – The summary of the common construction 又(yòu)…又
(yòu)…

- **to indicate *that the subject possesses two qualities or involves two conditions.***
- 又 + Adj.1 + 又 + Adj.2
- ***should be either positive or negative in one sentence.***

e.g.

我们都又渴又累。

(Wǒmen dōu yòu kě yòu lài.)

- **Subject + 又 + V.1/VP.1 + 又 + V.2/VP.2**

e.g.

他又爱玩又不肯工作。

(Tā yòu ài wán yòu bù kěn gōngzuò.)

3.26 – The summary of the common construction 一边 (yībiān)…一边(yībiān)…

Usage 1

- **Express one subject doing two things at the same time**

Sentence structure:

Subject + 一边 + Action A + 一边 + Action B

e.g.

琳达 一边 看电视，一边 玩手机。

(Lín dá yì biān kàn diànshì, yì biān wán shǒujī.)

Usage 2

- **Express two subjects doing something respectively at the same time**

Sentence Structure:

Subject A + 一边 + Action A, Subject B + 一边 + Action B

e.g.

天 一边 下雨，他 一边 洗车。

(Tiān yì biān xià yǔ, tā yì biān xǐ chē.)