

HSK 6 Grammar

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6.1 – The Usage Summary of the Word 上下

- Refer to space: upper and lower; up and down

（上下 + noun）

e.g.

他的新房子非常大，上下共三层。

- Refer to personnel: 上下 or 上上下下 （上级&下级；长辈&晚辈）

e.g.

马上过年了，全家上下都很开心。

- Indicate a round number : Quantifiers + 上下

（年龄；重量）

e.g.

他的父母都在五十岁上下。

- Indicate (of level / degree) relative superiority / inferiority:

不相上下，难分上下

e.g.

这些孩子的智商都不相上下。

6.2 – The Usage Summary of the Word 人家

Personal Pronoun

[rén jia]

- Refer to someone mentioned above: 他 or 他们

e.g.

虽然他只是个孩子，你也要尊重人家。

- 别人: others; everybody else

e.g.

你要保护自己，不要被人家欺负。

- 我 : refer to the speaker himself/herself

e.g.

你答应人家的事情别忘了哦！

Noun

[rén jiā]

4. 住户 / 家庭: household or family

e.g.

这个村子有一百多户人家。

- Refer to family of a girl's betrothed

e.g.

这个女孩子已经有人家了。

6.3 – The Usage Summary of the Word 番 (fān)

1. Verbal Classifier:

- modify **an action** which is **time-consuming or energy-consuming**

Structure: 一/ 几 + 番

To indicate multiple

Structure: 翻 + Numeral words + 番

- **To indicate multiple, “-fold; times”**

e.g.

劝了他几番后，他不再哭了。

今年的房租翻了两番。

2. Nominal Classifier:

- **modify thoughts, speeches, process**

e.g.

他的一/几番话，让我突然醒悟。

6.4 – The Two Usages of the Word 不妨 (bùfáng)

不妨

Adv.

Meaning:

Advise someone to do something as it is harmless.

1) 不妨 + 重叠动词 / 动词性短语

e.g.

你不妨试试，可能有惊喜。

对孩子不妨多夸奖他们。

2) 重叠动词 / 动词性短语 + 也 + 不妨

e.g.

演讲都开始了，我们听听也不妨。

只要你喜欢，我们走路也不妨。

6.5 – The Two Sentence Structures of 明明 (míngmíng)

明明

Adv.

Meaning: clearly, apparently

1., 明明.....

2. 明明.....,

Note:

The first part of the structure 1 and the second part of the structure 2 can be Rhetorical question or Short transition sentence.

e.g.

- 我明明看见他进房间了，现在怎么不见了呢？
- 你心里明明很开心，还假装生气。

6.6 – The Usage Summary of the Word 偏偏 (piān piān)

偏偏

Adv.

Meaning: refer to the scope; “only; alone”

Tone: 不满

....., subject + 偏偏 +.....

1. against logic or other people`s requirement on purpose.

e.g.

我叫他别去，可他偏偏不听。

2. actual situation is not what one needs or wishes for.

e.g.

我需要他时，他偏偏不在。

6.7 – The Usage and Structure Summary of 连同 (liántóng)

连同

Conj.

Meaning: 和 ; 与

A 连同 B

- the nominal parts of A and B **are related in meanings** or **belong to one whole thing**.

e.g.

这个包连同上次买的包一共花了 500 块。

连同....., subject +

- can be used **before the Subject** with a pause, and normally there are **quantity phrases** in the sentence.

e.g.

连同刚才那碗饭，他一共吃了四碗饭了。

6.8 – The Usage and Structure of 而已

而已

Modal particle

……只/不过/仅仅……而已

- Express one's slight disdain or resigned tone

e.g.

别误会！她不过是个普通朋友而已。

我这次赢得汉语比赛第一名不过是运气而已。

6.9 – The Summary of the Pivotal Sentence 嫌 (xián)

嫌

Meaning: dislike, dissatisfy

Subject + 嫌 + someone + phrases

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- The object of 嫌 is also the subject of the verb after 嫌

e.g.

孩子嫌这个菜难吃。

6.10 – The Comparison Between the Words 不免(bùmiǎn) vs 未免(wèimiǎn)

不免

Meaning: inevitably

- be used to say it's not easy to avoid something objectively

1., ...不免...

e.g.

他这么做，别人不免议论。

2. 不免 + **Affirmative multi-syllable verbs / Adjectives**

e.g.

路上一直堵车，他**不免**着急。

未免

Meaning: rather, a bit too, truly

- to negate some unreasonable situations with an emphasis on judging them.

6.11 – The Comparison Between the Words 时而 (shí'ér) vs 不时 (bùshí)

时而

Adv.

Meaning: indicate *something happens repeatedly and not regularly*

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时而 + Verbal Phrases

e.g.

远方时而传来鸟叫声。

时而....., 时而.....

e.g.

天气时而冷，时而热。

-

不时

Adv.

Meaning: indicate *something happens repeatedly and not regularly*

-

不时（地） + Verbal Phrases

e.g.

远方不时（地）传来鸟叫声。

6.12 – The Comparison Between the Words 特意 (tèyì) vs 故意 (gùyì) vs 特别 (tèbié)

特意

Meaning: To do something *for specific purposes*

特意 + Verb

e.g.

我特意给你买的粥。

你特意注意一下那个人。

故意

Meaning: To do something *that one expects not to be allowed to do*

e.g.

为了不上课，他故意装病。

特别:

特别 + Verb

特别 + Adj./Psychological Verb

e.g.

你特别注意一下那个人。

今天我特别高兴。

6.13 – The Comparison Between the Words 以致 (yǐzhì) vs 以至 (yǐzhì)

以致

Meaning:

- in a cause-effect compound sentence;
- **to introduce the result of the clause before it.**

Use:

- **stress a bad or undesirable result**

e.g.

她出发晚了，以致没赶上火车。

以至

Meaning:

- in a cause-effect compound sentence;
- **to introduce the result of the clause before it.**

Use:

- **stress a neutral result**
- to indicate *the extension of time, quantity, degree, scope etc.*

e.g.

科学技术发展迅速，以至很多科幻小说里的情节变成了现实。

这个项目要延续到明年，以至大后天。

6.14 – The Comparison Between the Words 虽然 (suīrán) vs 固然 (gùrán)

虽然

Meaning: more about **making a concession**

Position: **before or after subject**

虽然 + Subject + ..., ... / Subject + 虽然 + ..., ...

e.g.

虽然他没来，我还是给他留了位置。

固然

Meaning: more about **admitting a fact**

Position: **Subject +**

Subject + 固然 + ..., ...

e.g.

这台电脑固然好，那台也不错。

Note:

when two clauses are **contradictory**, 固然 and 虽然 can replace each other; otherwise, can't replace.

6.15 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure …固然…，但是/也 ……

固然

Conj.

Meaning: It indicates that you admit a fact first, and then *shift to a turn or make a further explanation*.

A + 固然……，但是/可是/不过/却……

(Although A has advantages, A also has disadvantages.)

e.g.

房子的设计我固然喜欢，但是周围太吵了。

A + 固然……，B + 也……

(when the meanings of Clause1 and Clause2 are *not contradictory*)

e.g.

他固然有错，你也有错。

6.16 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure ……，反之 (fǎnzhī) ……

反之

Conj.

反之 is used between two *clauses, sentence or paragraphs to lead to an opposite meaning*.

Meaning: 相反、反过来说、反过来做

(whereas; on the contrary)

e.g.

你考试成绩越好得到的奖励越大，反之则越小。

6.17 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure 凡是……, ……

凡是

Adv.

所有, 一切 “all, every”

Position: before the subject

凡(是)……的(+ noun)(,)(都)……

e.g.

凡是会说汉语的请站起来。

6.18 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure 鉴于……, ……

Conj.

鉴于 + clause 1, clause 2

- used before the whole sentence to **indicate the result based on the previous reason or reference.**

e.g.

鉴于你这次的表现不错, 我决定给你满分。

Prep.

鉴于 + Noun/Nominal Phrases, Clause

- indicate **thinking about something on basis of a certain situation.**

e.g.

鉴于你的身份, 你不方便出席本次会议。

6.19 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure ……，以免……

……，以免……

Conj.

Meaning: 免得，避免 “in case, in order to avoid”

1st clause: the action

2nd clause: the bad results

The bad result can be avoided by doing what is mentioned in the first clause.

e.g.

我们得经常运动，以免身体不健康。

6.20 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure 到……为止

到……为止

- 到 + 目前/现在/此…… + 为止

为止: be up to

indicate time or rate of progress

e.g.

到目前为止，我们还不能确定有没有外星人。

我们的关系到此为止。