

# HSK 5 Grammar

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## 5.1 – The Two Usages of the Word 所 (suǒ)

### 所 1

auxiliary

Structure:

所 + verb + 的

e.g.

别动，你所站的位置很危险！

这些信息是我以前所不知道的。

### 所 2

Measure word

Structure:

\_\_\_\_\_ + 所 + noun

e.g.

这所大学已经有一百多年历史了。

这附近有几所邮局？

## 5.2 – The Summary of Pivotal Sentence: 令 (lìng)

Pivotal sentence

make : “令”

Structure:

**A 令 B + verb/verbal phrase/adjective/adjective phrase**

Notes:

A: verb-object phrase

B: subject-predicate phrase

Dynamic auxiliary words “着, 了, 过” cannot exist in this sentence.

e.g.

他的行为令我感到很失望。

(Tā de xíngwéi lìng wǒ gǎn dào hěn shīwàng. )

这次经历令我难以忘记。

(Zhè cì jīnglì lìng wǒ nán yǐ wàngjì. )

### 5.3 – The Summary of Pivotal Sentence: 派 (pài)

Pivotal sentence

ask/arrange/dispatch : “派”

Structure:

**A 派 B + verb/verbal phrase**

Notes:

A: verb-object phrase

B: subject-predicate phrase

Generally speaking the status of A is higher than B

Dynamic auxiliary words “着, 了, 过” cannot exist in this sentence.

e.g.

经理派我去机场接客户。

(Jīnglǐ pài wǒ qù jīchǎng jiē kèhù. )

下飞机后，酒店会派车来接您。

(Xià fēijī hòu, jiǔdiàn huì pài chē lái jiē nín. )

## 5.4 – The Summary of Comparison Sentence: A 不如/没有 B (这么/ 那么) + Adj.

Structure:

A + 不如/没有 + B (这么/ 那么) + Adj.

Meaning:

A is not as ..... as B

e.g.

这个学校不如/没有那个学校那么安静。

深圳的历史不如/没有西安那么长。

## 5.5 – The Five Usages of the Word 于 (yú)

于

(prep.)

- It draws forth time

于 + time

e.g.

中华人民共和国成立于 1949 年。

(Zhōnghuá rénmín gòng hé guó chénglì yú yī jiǔ sì jiǔ nián. )

- It draws forth location. The meaning is the same as “在”.

于 + location

e.g.

他于北京工作了两年，后来出国了。

(Tā yú Běijīng gōngzuò le liǎng nián, hòulái chū guó le. )

- It draws forth the object.

于 + object

e.g.

十年来，他一直致力于科学研究。

(Shí nián lái, tā yìzhí zhìlì yú kēxué yánjiū. )

- It draws forth the starting point or reason. The meaning is the same as “从” or “自”.

于 + starting point/reason

e.g.

能否成功，取决于你平时的努力。

(Néngfǒu chénggōng ,qǔjué yú nǐ píngshí de nǔlì. )

- It is used to compare things.

Adjective + 于

e.g.

这个房间远大于我的房间。

(Zhè ge fángjiān yuǎn dà yú wǒ de fángjiān. )

## 5.6 – The Two Usages of the Word 朝 (cháo)

朝

Meaning & usage 1

(prep.)

It draws forth the direction of an action

Structure:

朝 + direction + verb

e.g.

你朝前走，10 分钟后就到那家书店了。

(Nǐ cháo qián zǒu, shí fēnzhōng hòu jiù dào nà jiā shūdiàn le. )

Meaning & usage 2

(prep.)

It draws forth the object of an action

Structure:

朝 + object + verb

e.g.

不要总是朝孩子发火，要给他讲道理。

(Bú yào zǒngshì cháo háizi fāhuǒ, yào gěi tā jiǎng dàoǐ. )

## 5.7 – The Comparison between 朝 (cháo) vs 向 (xiàng) vs 往 (wǎng)

朝 (cháo) vs 向 (xiàng) vs 往 (wǎng)

(prep.)

Meaning:

to; towards; in the direction of

- The direction of movements.

       + direction + verb

- The direction of facing to.

       + direction

- + 着 + direction ( + verb)

- When the verb represents a specific movement:

       + someone + verb

- When put after verbs as complements:

Verb +        + .....

## 5.8 – The Comparison Between 突然 (tūrán) and 忽然 (hūrán)

突然

- 突然+（的）+名词

e.g.

这是一起突然的事故。

- 很/太/非常/十分 + 突然

e.g.

事情发生得很/太/非常/十分突然。

突然 + 极了/得很

e.g.

事情发生突然极了/得很。

- Verb + 得 + (……) 突然

e.g.

事故发生得那么突然。

- Others

e.g.

你认为发生这样的事情突然吗？

忽然

(Adverbial modifier)

e.g.

我忽然明白了。

## 5.9 – The Comparison Between 以及 (yǐ jí) and 和 (hé)

以及 vs 和

(conjunction)

Meaning:

“and”, connecting the words or phrases in parallel relationship

以及:

- Used in written Chinese

e.g.

他在艺术领域以及科技领域都有很大的成就。

- Sometimes, the word or phrase before “以及” is more important or earlier than the one after.

e.g.

这篇论文介绍了人工智能的背景、意义、现状以及影响。

- ……， 以及……

(the pause before 以及 is allowed)

e.g.

请介绍一下这部电影的大意，以及你的观后感。

和：

- Used in oral Chinese

e.g.

他和我都生于 1980 年。

- “和” connects the words or phrases in equal relationship.

e.g.

小红和小明取得了这次考试的并列第一名。

- ……和……

(the pause before 和 is not allowed)

e.g.

他常常回大学的城市看望老师和同学们。



## 5.10 – The Comparison Between 便 (biàn) and 就 (jiù) 便 vs 就

Meaning:

- Which indicate that the 2nd thing happens immediately after the 1st one
- Which emphasize what is followed after it
- 如果/只要/因为/既然……，便/就……

便:

Only in written Chinese

就:

- Both in written Chinese and oral Chinese
- 2) Which indicate the scope or emphasize numbers.

## 5.11 – The Comparison Between 一直 (yìzhí) and 始终 (shǐzhōng)

一直 vs 始终

(adv.)

From the beginning to the end

Structure:

始终/一直 + verb

e.g.

我们始终/一直坚持正确的做法。

一直

1) 一直 + words of time

e.g.

我们一直画到凌晨 3 点。

2) Refer to the Future:

only use 一直

e.g.

他不出来见我，我就一直在这里等。

## 5.12 – The Comparison Between 多亏 (duō kuī) and 幸亏 (xìng kuī)

多亏 vs 幸亏

Meaning:

as a result of someone's help or some favourable conditions, something bad is avoided or something good is achieved.

Difference

多亏 + noun/pronoun ✓

幸亏 + noun/pronoun ×

多亏 + 了 ✓

幸亏 + 了 ×

多亏

Grateful mood

Due to someone's help, something good is achieved.

幸亏

Lucky mood

Thanks to an objective reason, something bad is avoided

### 5.13 – The Comparison Between 连忙 (liánmáng) & 急忙 (jí máng) & 匆忙 (cōngmáng)

连忙 vs 急忙

(adv.)

Cannot be followed by “地”.

连忙: **indicate reacting quickly to something**

急忙: **indicate something is urgent or someone is worried about something.**

e.g.

见到客人进来，他们连忙说“欢迎光临”。

还有五分钟就要开会了，她急忙把资料收拾好。

匆忙

(adj.)

In a hurry

Structure:

Degree adverb + 匆忙

E.g

昨天走得太匆忙，没来得及和你说一声。

### 5.14 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 不但不 /不但没有…，反而… (búdàn bù / búdàn méi yǒu…fǎn’ér…)

Structure:

Subject + 不但不/没有……，反而……

Meaning:

To indicate a *progressive relationship*, the result after 反而 is *unexpected to the speaker*.

Sub. + 不但不/没有 + [Wanted Outcome], 反而 + [Unexpected Outcome]

e.g.

吃了这药，感冒不但没好，反而更严重了。

## 5.15 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 宁可…， 也不/也要… (nìngkě…, yě bù / yě yào…)

**Structure:** 宁可…，也不…

The speaker is choosing between two options, the preferable option first while both are unfavorable.

e.g.

我宁可离婚，也不愿意将就过日子。

**Structure:** 宁可…，也要…

宁可 + unfavorable option, 也要 + things (that the speaker desire or intend to do)

e.g.

小孩子宁可不吃，也要继续玩。

## 5.16 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 与其…, 不如… (yǔ qí…, bù rú…)

与其……, 不如……

(prefer... rather than...)

**To speaker, B is much better than A**

Meaning:

To connect two options, to speaker, part after 不如 is much better than that after 与其

e.g.

与其坐火车, 不如坐飞机更快。

## 5.17 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 万一……, (就) …… (wànyī…, jiù…)

万一……, (就) ……

Meaning:

to be used for an estimation which the speaker considers things that rarely happen.

Notes:

(often refer to something bad or accidents)

e.g.

他万一不行, 你就代替他上场。

你把钥匙拿着, 万一他不在家, 你就自己开门。

## 5.18 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 幸亏……， 不然…… (xìngkuī…, bùrán…)

幸亏……，不然……

Meaning:

To indicate that thanks to some favorable conditions or reasons, something negative or bad things didn't happen.

e.g.

幸亏车来了，不然我们都得迟到。

## 5.19 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 除非……， 不然…… (chúfēi…, bùrán…)

除非……，不然……

Meaning:

The condition after 除非 is unique, and 不然 introduces the result that will be without the condition.

e.g.

除非是他邀请我，不然我是不会去的。

## 5.20 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 哪怕……， 也/还…… (nǎpà…, yě/hái…)

哪怕……，也/还……

Meaning:

哪怕 introduces a hypothesis, the part after 也/还 is used to say in spite of it, the previous conditions or decisions will never change.

e.g.

哪怕只有一个观众，她也要演下去。

## 5.21 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 为…… 所…… (wéi … suǒ…)

为……所……

Structure:

为 + noun/noun phrases + 所 + verb

e.g.

法官为这个孩子的诚实所感动。