Noun Phrases

HSK 3 Grammar

Original teaching practice. Read one pattern, cover its model and try the questions before checking the separate answer section. Examples adapted from Chinese Grammar Wiki (AllSet Learning, CC BY-NC-SA) retain the course-reference provenance.

有的 (some / some..., others...)

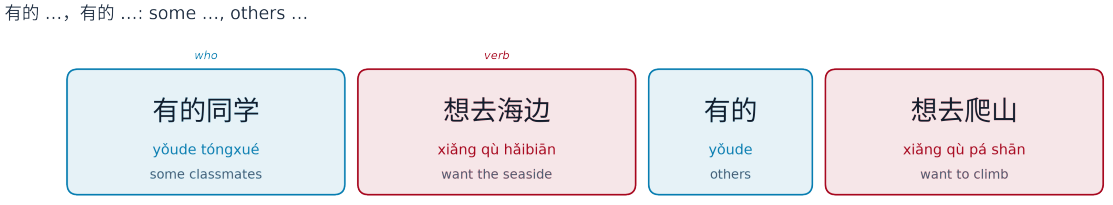
Not everyone agrees

- Your class votes on a trip. Some want the beach, others want the mountains.
- **有的同学想去海边，有的想去爬山。** – "Some classmates want to go to the beach; others want to go hiking."

有的 + Noun

- **有的 + noun** = "some (of them)": 有的人, 有的书, 有的时候. It stands before the subject noun.
- Repeat it to contrast groups: 有的 …，有的 ….

有的人喜欢喝茶。
yǒu de rén xǐ huan hē chá
Word guide: 有的 – some; 人 – people; 喜欢 – like; 喝 – drinking; 茶 – tea.



有的 …，有的 … and 有的时候

- **这些书有的很有意思，有的很无聊。** – "Some of these books are interesting; some are boring."
- **有的时候** (often 有时候) = sometimes: 我有时候走路上班。

我有时候走路上班。
wǒ yǒu shí hou zǒu lù shàng bān
Word guide: 我 – I; 有时候 – sometimes; 走路 – walk; 上班 – to work.

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■ 有的 goes before the subject

- Put 有的 in subject position: 有的人不喜欢, not 我不喜欢有的人 for "some people don't like it".
- With an object you know, put the topic first: 这些菜，有的我没吃过 – "Some of these dishes I haven't tried."

■ 有的 versus 一些

- 一些 = "some, a few" and can go in object position: 我买了一些水果.
- 有的 picks out part of a group, usually as the subject, often in contrast: 有的贵，有的便宜.

我买了一些水果。
wǒ mǎi le yì xiē shuǐ guǒ
Word guide: 我 – I; 买 – bought; 一些 – some; 水果 – fruit.

■ Recap

- **有的 + noun** = some (of a group), in subject position; **有的 ..., 有的 ...** = some..., others....
- 有时候 = sometimes. For "some" as an object, use 一些.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Practice without the models

■ 有的 (some / some..., others...)

0515.1 Complete: "Some students live at school." …… 学生住在学校。

0515.2 Which says "I bought some apples."?

- A. 我有的买了苹果。
- B. 我买了一些苹果。
- C. 有的我买了苹果。
- D. 我买了有的苹果。

0515.3 Build: "Some of these books are interesting; some are boring."

Arrange all chunks: 有的很有意思 / 有的很无聊。/ 这些书 / ，

0515.4 有时候 means "sometimes".

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0515.5 Your class votes on a trip. Some want the beach, others want the mountains. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson's pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

Write or say your own response before reading the key.

Answers and explanations

■ 有的 (some / some..., others...)

0515.1 有的

有的 + noun in subject position.

0515.2 B. 我买了一些苹果。

In object position, "some" is 一些.

0515.3 这些书有的很有意思，有的很无聊。

Topic, then 有的 …，有的 ….

0515.4 True.

有 (的) 时候 = sometimes.

0515.5 One possible response: 有的同学想去海边，有的想去爬山。

Check meaning and form:

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- Put 有的 in subject position: 有的人不喜欢, not 我不喜欢有的人 for "some people don't like it".
- With an object you know, put the topic first: 这些菜，有的我没吃过 – "Some of these dishes I haven't tried."
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

This is supported productive practice. Compare meaning and structure; your answer need not copy the model. A partner or teacher must hear the spoken response to comment on pronunciation.