

# 基本句型

Ref Hsk3 Grammar

## Place + 动词 + 着 + 名词 — saying what's where

To paint **what is where**, Chinese runs **place — verb — 着 — thing**: “(at the place) there sits / lies / hangs a ....” The verb tells you *how* the thing is positioned (lying, standing, hanging). A close cousin is **Place + 是 + thing**, meaning “all there is at the place is ....”

**Structure:** Place + Verb + 着 + Noun Phrase

{zh: 桌子上 |zhuō zi shàng|on the table / 放 |fàng|lies / 着 |zhe / 一本 |yì běn|a / 书 |shū|book / 。 }

*There's a book lying on the table.*

{zh: 大厅里 |dà tīng lǐ|in the hall / 站 |zhàn|are standing / 着 |zhe / 一些 |yì xiē|some / 警察 |jǐng chá|police / 。 }

*Some police are standing in the hall.*

**Remember:** the **place comes first** (the camera pans to a spot), then the verb + 着 freezes how the thing sits there. English starts with “there's a ...”; Chinese starts with the *location*.

### Watch out

- The verb is **stative** (放, 站, 坐, 挂) — it describes a position, not an active action.
- The 是 version says the place holds *only* that: 墙上都是照片 (“the wall is all photos”).

## 想 + 疑问词 + 就 + 疑问词 — “do whatever you like”

Echo a question word on both sides of **就** and you get “(do) **whatever / wherever / whenever** you like.” The **same** question word appears twice — once setting the choice, once cashing it in.

**Structure:** 想 + Verb + QW + 就 + Verb + QW

{zh: 想 |xiǎng|want / 吃 |chī|eat / 什么 |shén me|what / 就 |jiù|then / 吃 |chī|eat / 什么 |shén me|whatever / 。 }

*Eat whatever you want.*

{zh: 想 |xiǎng|want / 去 |qù|go / 哪儿 |nǎr|where / 就 |jiù|then / 去 |qù|go / 哪儿 |nǎr|wherever / 。 }

*Go wherever you like.*

**Remember:** the **same question word both times** — 什么 ... 就 ... 什么, 谁 ... 就 ... 谁, 哪儿 ... 就 ... 哪儿. Read it as “whatever you pick, that’s what you get.” It’s the language of total freedom.

### Watch out

- Keep the question word identical on both sides — mixing 什么 with 哪儿 breaks it.

## 疑问词 + 都 / 也 — “every / any”

A question word + **都** (or **也**) sweeps over **all** cases — “everyone, anything, anywhere.” Add a **不 / 没** and it flips to the total negative: “none, nothing, nowhere.”

**Structure:** Question Word + 都 / 也 + Predicate

{zh: 谁 |shéi|everyone / 都 |dōu|all / 喜欢 |xǐ huan|likes / 美食 |měi shí|good food / 。 }

*Everyone loves good food.*

{zh: 我 |wǒ|I / 什么 |shén me|anything / 都 |dōu|at all / 不 |bù|don’t / 想 |xiǎng|want / 吃 |chī|to eat / 。 }

*I don’t want to eat anything.*

**Remember:** question word + **都** = “all / every”; add **不 / 没** = “none / nothing.” 都喜欢 (“everyone likes”) → 谁都不信 (“nobody believes”). 也 stands in for 都, especially in negatives (什么也没说, “said nothing”).

### Watch out

- The question word here is *not* asking anything — it’s the indefinite “any,” swept up by 都 / 也.

## 越来越 + 形容词 — “more and more”

**越来越** before an adjective (or verb) means a quality **keeps climbing as time passes** — “more and more ...” Literally “more-comes-more.” It usually closes with 了 to mark the change in motion.

**Structure:** Subject + 越来越 + Adjective + 了

{zh: 天气 |tiān qì|the weather / 越来越 |yuè lái yuè|more and more / 冷 |lěng|cold / 了 |le / 。 }

*The weather is getting colder and colder.*

{zh: 我 |wǒ|I / 越来越 |yuè lái yuè|more and more / 不 |bù|don't / 相信 |xiāng xìn|trust / 他 |tā|him / 了 |le / 。 }

*I trust him less and less.*

**Remember:** 越来越 = “**more-comes-more**” — one thing changing over *time*. Its look-alike 越 ... 越 ... (previous file) links *two* things (“the more A, the more B”). Time → 越来越; pairing → 越 ... 越 ....

### Watch out

- With a **negative** verb, English flips to “less and less”: 越来越不懂 (“understand less and less”).

## 疑问词 — “some / a certain”

A bare question word can quietly mean a vague “**some / a certain**” — 哪儿 (“somewhere”), 谁 (“someone”), 什么 (“something”), 什么时候 (“sometime”). It isn't a question at all; tone and small cues (过, 点儿, 吧) flag the difference.

**Structure:** Question Word (used as “some”)

{zh: 这个人 |zhè ge rén|this person / 我 |wǒ|I / 在 |zài / 哪儿 |nǎr|somewhere / 见过 |jiàn guo|have met / 。 }

*I've met this person somewhere before.*

{zh: 我们 |wǒ men|we / 应该 |yīng gāi|should / 做 |zuò|do / 点儿 |diǎnr|a bit of / 什么 |shén me|something / 。 }

*We should do something.*

**Remember:** a question word with no rising “question” tone = “some.” 谁 (“who?”) vs 谁 (“someone”); 什么 (“what?”) vs 什么 (“something”). Cues like 过, 点儿, or 吧 confirm the “some” reading — 什么时候 ... 吧 = “sometime,” not “when?”.

### Watch out

- Context does the work — there's no extra word; only the falling tone and the cues distinguish “some” from a real question.

## 为了 — “in order to, for the sake of”

为了 spells out a **purpose** or beneficiary — “in order to, for the sake of.” It usually opens the sentence (“In order to X, ...”), or appears as “... 是为了 ...” (“the reason is to ...”).

**Structure:** 为了 + Purpose , Subject + Action · Action + 是为了 + Purpose

{zh: 为了 |wèi le|for the sake of / 钱 |qián|money / , 他 |tā|he / 什么 |shén me|anything / 都 |dōu|at all / 愿意 |yuàn yì|is willing / 做 |zuò|to do / 。 }

*For money, he'll do anything.*

{zh: 我 |wǒ|I / 这么 |zhè me / 做 |zuò|did this / 是 |shì / 为了 |wèi le|in order to / 帮 |bāng|help / 你 |nǐ|you / 。 }

*I did all this in order to help you.*

**Remember:** 为了 = the goal you're aiming **AT** (forward-looking); 因为 = the cause you're coming **FROM** (backward-looking). “为了 health, I exercise” (purpose) vs “因为 I'm ill, I rest” (reason). The 了 here is glued into the word — not the aspect particle.

### Watch out

- The 为了 phrase usually sits at the **front** of the sentence.