Conjunctions

HSK 4 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.

不过 (a softer “but”)

Good, with one small problem

- A friend asks about the hotel you stayed in. It was clean and friendly, but noisy at night.
- **房间很干净，不过晚上有点儿吵。** – “The room was clean, though it was a bit noisy at night.”

A，不过 B = but, though (softer)

- **不过** introduces a contrast or a small reservation, more gently than 但是.
- It starts the second clause: 我很想去，不过今天没时间.

我很想去，不过今天没时间。
wǒ hěn xiǎng qù bú guò jīn tiān méi shí jiān
Word guide: 我 – I; 很 – really; 想 – want to; 去 – go; 不过 – but; 今天 – today; 没 – have no; 时间 – time.



Adding a condition or a minor point

- **你可以用我的电脑，不过别下载游戏。** – “You can use my computer, but don’t download games.”
- The first clause is usually positive; 不过 adds the limit.

你可以用我的电脑，不过别下载游戏。
nǐ kě yǐ yòng wǒ de diàn nǎo bú guò bié xià zài yóu xì
Word guide: 你 – you; 可以 – can; 用 – use; 我 – my; 电脑 – computer; 不过 – but; 别 – don’t; 下载 – download; 游戏 – games.

exercises.lol exercises.com.cn

Where 不过 goes

- 不过 starts its clause, before the subject: 不过我今天没时间, not 我不过今天没时间.
- Keep the reservation small: for a strong contrast, 但是 sounds more natural.

不过 = only, no more than

- Before a number or noun, 不过 can mean "only, merely": **他不过是个孩子。** – "He's only a child."
- The contrast "but" 不过 starts a clause; the "only" 不过 stands before what it limits.

他不过是个孩子。
tā bú guò shì ge hái zi
Word guide: 他 – he; 不过 – only; 是 – is; 个 – a; 孩子 – child.

Recap

- **A，不过 B** = A, but / though B: a gentle contrast or reservation.
- 但是 is stronger; 不过 + noun/number = only, merely.

Practise this pattern step by step.

于是 (thereupon / and so)

And so they set off

- You are reading a short story aloud: the rain stopped, and the children rushed outside.
- **雨停了，于是孩子们跑出去玩了。** – "The rain stopped, and so the children ran out to play."

Event，于是 + next event

- **于是** = "thereupon, and so": the second event happens because of, and right after, the first.
- It is used for past events in narration: 他饿了，于是去买了一个面包.

他饿了，于是去买了一个面包。
tā è le yú shì qù mǎi le yí gè miàn bāo
Word guide: 他 – he; 饿 – hungry; 于是 – so; 去 – went; 买 – buy; 一个 – a; 面包 – bread roll.

于是: and so (what happened next)



Telling a story step by step

- **他听说那家店很有名，于是决定去试试。** – "He heard the shop was famous, so he decided to try it."
- 于是 makes the story flow: event → reaction.

他听说那家店很有名，于是决定去试试。
tā tīng shuō nà jiā diàn hěn yǒu míng yú shì jué dìng qù shì shi
Word guide: 他 – he; 听说 – heard; 那家 – that; 店 – shop; 很 – very; 有名 – famous; 于是 – so; 决定 – decided; 去 – go; 试试 – try it.

Past narration only

- 于是 tells what someone did next; it is not for plans, rules or advice: 如果下雨，我们就不去, not 于是我们不去.
- It starts the second clause, usually before the subject if there is a new one: 于是我们回家了.

于是 versus 所以

- 所以 gives a logical result and fits any tense: 因为下雨，所以比赛取消了.
- 于是 moves a story forward with an action someone took: 下雨了，于是我们回家了.

因为下雨，所以比赛取消了。
yīn wèi xià yǔ suǒ yǐ bǐ sài qǔ xiāo le
Word guide: 因为 – because; 下雨 – it rained; 所以 – so; 比赛 – the match; 取消 – cancelled.

Recap

- **Event，于是 + next action** = and so, thereupon (past narration).
- 所以 = logical result in any tense; 于是 = what someone did next.

Practise this pattern step by step.

还有 (also / and / what's more)

One more thing

- You are listing what to pack for a trip and suddenly remember an item.
- **带护照、钱包，还有手机充电器。** – "Bring your passport and wallet – and also your phone charger."

…，还有 … = and also, plus

- **还有** adds one more item to a list or one more point to what you have said.
- It can join nouns or whole sentences: 还有，明天别迟到.

我买了面包、牛奶，还有鸡蛋。
wǒ mǎi le miàn bāo niú nǎi hái yǒu jī dàn
Word guide: 我 – I; 买 – bought; 面包 – bread; 牛奶 – milk; 还有 – and also; 鸡蛋 – eggs.



At the start: one more point

- **还有，你别忘了给妈妈打电话。** – "Also, don't forget to call Mum."
- It signals that the speaker is adding something after a pause.

还有，你别忘了给妈妈打电话。
hái yǒu nǐ bié wàng le gěi mā ma dǎ diàn huà
Word guide: 还有 – also; 你 – you; 别 – don't; 忘了 – forget; 给 – to; 妈妈 – Mum; 打电话 – call.

Two meanings of 还有

- As a linker, 还有 = "and also": 还有一件事. As a verb phrase, 还 + 有 = "still have": 我还有十块钱.
- Check whether an amount follows (still have) or a new item or point (and also).

■ 还有 versus 和

- 和 joins two nouns in one phrase: 面包和牛奶.
- 还有 adds an afterthought or a new point, often after a comma: 面包、牛奶，还有鸡蛋.

我还有十块钱。
wǒ hái yǒu shí kuài qián
Word guide: 我 – I; 还 – still; 有 – have; 十 – ten; 块 – yuan; 钱 – money.

■ Recap

- **…，还有 …** = and also (one more item or point); 还有， … starts an added point.
- 还 + 有 + amount = still have; 和 joins nouns directly.

Practise this pattern step by step.

另外 (besides / in addition)

■ The meeting notes

- Your manager finishes the main point of a meeting and then adds a separate item.
- **另外，下周五公司放假。** – "Also, the company is closed next Friday."

■ 另外，… = in addition, besides

- **另外** at the start of a sentence adds a separate, new point: "in addition, besides that".
- It is common in emails, meetings and instructions.

另外，请大家带上身份证。
lìng wài qǐng dà jiā dài shang shēn fèn zhèng
Word guide: 另外 – in addition; 请 – please; 大家 – everyone; 带 – bring; 上 – (along); 身份证 – ID cards.



■ 另外 + Verb: separately, also

- After the subject, 另外 means "separately, in addition": **我另外给你准备了一份。** – "I've prepared an extra one for you."
- **他另外还学日语。** – "He's also studying Japanese on the side."

我另外给你准备了一份。
wǒ lìng wài gěi nǐ zhǔn bèi le yí fèn
Word guide: 我 – I; 另外 – separately; 给 – for; 你 – you; 准备 – prepared; 一份 – one.

■ A new point, not the same one

- 另外 adds something different from what came before; to add more of the same, use 还 or 也.
- At the start of a sentence, put a comma after 另外.

■ 另外 + 的 / number: the other one

- **另外的 / 另外一个** = the other one, another one: 另外一个人 – "the other person".
- 另外两个问题 – "the other two questions". This use is taught more in lesson 2203.

另外两个问题。
lìng wài liǎng gè wèn tí
Word guide: 另外 – the other; 两个 – two; 问题 – questions.

■ Recap

- **另外，...** = in addition (a new, separate point); **Subject + 另外 + Verb** = separately, extra.
- **另外 + number / 的 + noun** = the other / another.

Practise this pattern step by step.

再说 (besides / what's more)

■ Two reasons not to go

- A friend wants to go out tonight, but you are tired and have no money left.
- **我太累了，再说也没钱了。** – "I'm too tired – and besides, I'm out of money."

■ Reason 1，再说 + reason 2

- **再说** = "besides, what's more", adding a further reason in conversation.
- It starts the second clause: 今天太冷了，再说我还有作业.

今天太冷了，再说我还有作业。
jīn tiān tài lěng le zài shuō wǒ hái yǒu zuò yè
Word guide: 今天 – today; 太 – too; 冷 – cold; 再说 – besides; 我 – I; 还 – still; 有 – have; 作业 – homework.

再说: besides (another reason)



■ Persuading or refusing

- **别买了，太贵了，再说你已经有一个了。** – "Don't buy it – it's too expensive, and besides, you already have one."
- 再说 often comes with 也 or 还 in the added reason.

再说你已经有一个了。
zài shuō nǐ yǐ jīng yǒu yí gè le
Word guide: 再说 – besides; 你 – you; 已经 – already; 有 – have; 一个 – one.

■ Reasons, not sequences

- 再说 adds a reason or argument; for "then" in a sequence, use 然后.
- It is spoken; in writing use 而且 or 此外.

■ 再说 = deal with it later

- After a verb phrase or at the end, 再说 can mean "we'll see later": **这件事以后再说吧。** – "Let's talk about it later."
- Context tells you which: adding a reason, or postponing.

这件事以后再说吧。
zhè jiàn shì yǐ hòu zài shuō ba
Word guide: 这件事 – this matter; 以后 – later; 再说 – deal with.

■ Recap

- **Reason，再说 + another reason** = besides, what's more (spoken).
- **以后再说** = we'll deal with it later. Writing prefers 而且 / 此外.

Practise this pattern step by step.

可是 / 但是 (two words for "but")

■ Two kinds of "but"

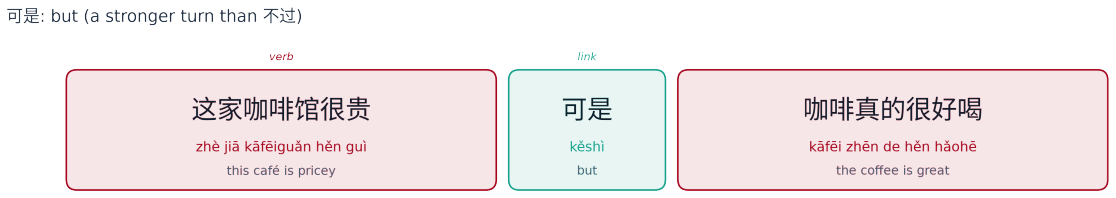
- You tell a friend the new café is expensive, but the coffee really is excellent.

- **这家咖啡馆很贵，可是咖啡真的很好喝。** – “This café is expensive, but the coffee is really good.”

■ 可是 and 但是 = but

- Both introduce a contrast and start the second clause. 但是 is neutral and fits writing; 可是 is a little more spoken.
- Both pair with 虽然: 虽然很累，但是很开心.

虽然很累，但是很开心。
suī rán hěn lèi dàn shì hěn kāi xīn
Word guide: 虽然 – although; 很 – very; 累 – tired; 但是 – but; 很 – very; 开心 – happy.



■ Feeling in 可是

- 可是 often carries the speaker’s feeling: surprise, regret, complaint: **我想去，可是妈妈不让。** – “I want to go, but Mum won’t let me.”
- 但是 states the contrast more neutrally, as in reports.

我想去，可是妈妈不让。
wǒ xiǎng qù kě shì mā ma bú ràng
Word guide: 我 – I; 想 – want to; 去 – go; 可是 – but; 妈妈 – Mum; 不 – not; 让 – let.

■ One “but” per contrast

- Do not double them: 虽然 … 但是 …, not 虽然 … 可是但是 ….
- Put 但是 / 可是 at the start of the clause, before the subject: 但是我没去, not 我但是没去.

■ 可是, 但是, 不过

- 不过 is the softest: a small reservation.
- 但是 and 可是 make a clear contrast; 却 can add to it after the subject: 他很聪明，但是却不努力.

他很聪明，但是却不努力。
tā hěn cōng ming dàn shì què bù nǔ lì
Word guide: 他 – he; 很 – very; 聪明 – clever; 但是 – but; 却 – yet; 不 – not; 努力 –

hard-working.

Recap

- **但是** = but (neutral, written too); **可是** = but (spoken, often with feeling).
- Both start the clause; 不过 is softer; 却 can follow the subject.

Practise this pattern step by step.

而 (whereas / and yet)

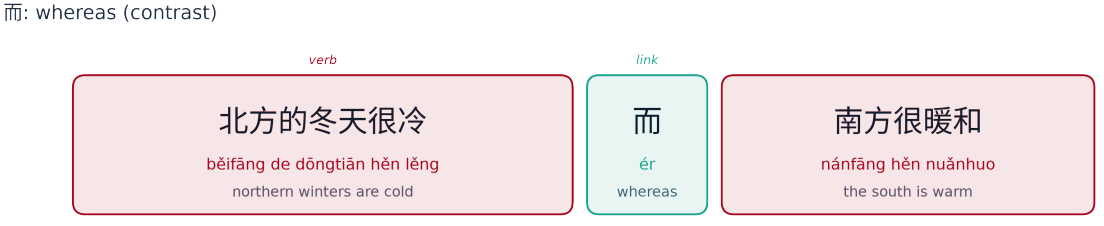
North and south

- You are comparing the weather in two parts of China for a school project.
- **北方的冬天很冷，而南方很暖和。** – "Winters in the north are cold, whereas the south is warm."

A，而 B = whereas, while

- **而** contrasts two facts side by side, in writing and formal speech.
- It starts the second clause: 哥哥喜欢运动，而弟弟喜欢看书.

哥哥喜欢运动，而弟弟喜欢看书。
gē ge xǐ huan yùn dòng ér dì di xǐ huan kàn shū
Word guide: 哥哥 – older brother; 喜欢 – likes; 运动 – sport; 而 – whereas; 弟弟 – younger brother; 喜欢 – likes; 看书 – reading.



Contrast with an expectation

- **他很有钱，而生活却很简单。** – "He's very rich, yet he lives very simply."
- 而 also joins two adjectives in writing: 简单而有效 – "simple and effective".

这个方法简单而有效。
zhè ge fāng fǎ jiǎn dān ér yǒu xiào
Word guide: 这个 – this; 方法 – method; 简单 – simple; 而 – and; 有效 – effective.

Formal register

- 而 is written style; in chat say 但是, 可是 or just 却.
- Both clauses should be comparable (two places, two people, two qualities) for the "whereas" meaning.

而 versus 但是

- 但是 makes a "but": the second part goes against the first.
- 而 often just sets two facts side by side: 他学法律，而我学医 – "He studies law, while I study medicine."

他学法律，而我学医。
tā xué fǎ lǜ ér wǒ xué yī
Word guide: 他 – he; 学 – studies; 法律 – law; 而 – while; 我 – I; 学 – study; 医 – medicine.

Recap

- **A，而 B** = whereas / while / yet, written style.
- It sets two comparable facts side by side; 简单而有效 joins adjectives.

Practise this pattern step by step.

用 / 通过 ... 来 ... (by means of ...)

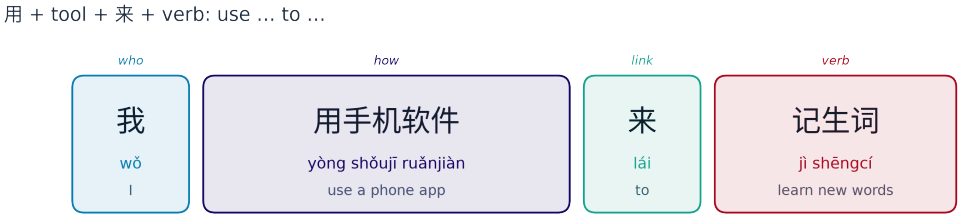
How do you learn new words?

- A classmate asks how you remember so many characters.
- **我用手机软件来记生词。** – "I use a phone app to memorise new words."

用 + tool + 来 + Verb

- **用 A 来 B** = "use A to do B": A is the tool or method, B the purpose.
- 来 can be left out: 我用手机记生词. With 来, the purpose sounds clearer.

我用手机来记生词。
wǒ yòng shǒu jī lái jì shēng cí
Word guide: 我 – I; 用 – use; 手机 – my phone; 来 – to; 记 – memorise; 生词 – new words.



■ 通过 + method + 来 + Verb

- **通过 A 来 B** = “do B by means of A”, often for methods and processes: **通过运动来减肥。** – “Lose weight through exercise.”
- **我们可以通过网络来学习。** – “We can learn through the internet.”

他通过运动来减肥。
tā tōng guò yùn dòng lái jiǎn féi
Word guide: 他 – he; 通过 – through; 运动 – exercise; 来 – to; 减肥 – lose weight.

■ The tool comes first

- Order: 用 + tool + (来) + action: 用筷子吃饭, not 吃饭用筷子 in this pattern.
- 来 here is not “come”; it links the means to the purpose.

■ 用 versus 通过

- 用 takes a concrete tool or language: 用中文写, 用电脑做.
- 通过 takes a method, process or channel: 通过网络, 通过朋友介绍.

请用中文写。
qǐng yòng Zhōng wén xiě
Word guide: 请 – please; 用 – use; 中文 – Chinese; 写 – write.

■ Recap

- **用 + tool (+ 来) + Verb** = use … to …; **通过 + method (+ 来) + Verb** = by means of ….
- The means comes before the action; 来 links them.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Practice without the models

■ 不过 (a softer “but”)

0501.1 Complete: “The film was good, though a bit long.” 电影不错，…… 有点儿长。

0501.2 In 这不过是个小问题, what does 不过 mean?

- A. but
- B. however much
- C. not even
- D. only, merely

0501.3 Build: “You can use my computer, but don’t download games.”

Arrange all chunks: 你可以用我的电脑 / 别下载游戏。/ 不过 / ，

0501.4 不过 sounds softer than 但是.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0501.5 A friend asks about the hotel you stayed in. It was clean and friendly, but noisy at night. 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.

■ 于是 (thereupon / and so)

0502.1 Complete: "He was hungry, so he went to buy some bread." 他饿了，……去买了面包。

0502.2 Which sentence uses 于是 correctly?

- A. 天黑了，于是我们回家了。
- B. 你应该休息，于是你会好。
- C. 如果明天下雨，于是我们不去。
- D. 于是因为下雨，比赛取消了。

0502.3 Build: "He heard the shop was famous, so he decided to try it."

Arrange all chunks: 他听说那家店很有名 / ， / 决定去试试。/ 于是

0502.4 于是 is suitable for general rules about the future.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0502.5 You are reading a short story aloud: the rain stopped, and the children rushed outside. 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.

■ 还有 (also / and / what's more)

0503.1 Add a point: "Also, tomorrow's meeting is at nine." ……，明天的会九点开始。

0503.2 In 我还有两个苹果, what does 还有 mean?

- A. and also
- B. however
- C. still have
- D. besides

0503.3 Build: "I bought bread and milk, and also eggs."

Arrange all chunks: 还有 / 我买了面包、牛奶 / 鸡蛋。/ ，

0503.4 还有 often adds an afterthought after a comma.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0503.5 You are listing what to pack for a trip and suddenly remember an item. 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.

■ 另外 (besides / in addition)

0504.1 Add a separate point: "In addition, please bring your ID." ……, 请带身份证。

0504.2 What does 另外一个人 mean?

- A. besides a person
- B. the other person
- C. every person
- D. one more time

0504.3 Build: "He's also studying Japanese on the side."

Arrange all chunks: 另外 / 他 / 日语。/ 还学

0504.4 另外 is used to add a different, separate point.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0504.5 Your manager finishes the main point of a meeting and then adds a separate item. 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.

■ 再说 (besides / what's more)

0505.1 Complete: "It's too late, and besides, the shop is closed." 太晚了, …… 商店也关门了。

0505.2 What does 这个问题明天再说 mean?

- A. Say this question again tomorrow.
- B. Besides this question, tomorrow…
- C. This question was said yesterday.
- D. Let's deal with this question tomorrow.

0505.3 Build: "Don't buy it – it's too expensive, and besides you already have one."

Arrange all chunks: 别买了 / , 再说 / , 太贵了 / 你已经有一个了。

0505.4 再说 is the usual linker for "then" in a sequence of steps.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0505.5 A friend wants to go out tonight, but you are tired and have no money left. 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.

■ 可是 / 但是 (two words for "but")

0506.1 Complete (written): "Although it was raining, the match went ahead." 虽然下雨，…… 比赛照常进行。

0506.2 Which sentence has correct word order?

- A. 我想去，没时间但是。
- B. 我但是没去。
- C. 我想去，但是没时间。
- D. 但是我想去，没时间。

0506.3 Build: "I want to go, but Mum won't let me."

Arrange all chunks: ， / 妈妈不让。/ 可是 / 我想去

0506.4 却 can follow the subject to strengthen a contrast.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0506.5 You tell a friend the new café is expensive, but the coffee really is excellent. 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.

■ 而 (whereas / and yet)

0507.1 Complete (written): "He likes coffee, whereas she likes tea." 他喜欢咖啡，…… 她喜欢茶。

0507.2 Which context suits 而 best?

- A. Ordering food in a restaurant
- B. Greeting a neighbour
- C. A newspaper article comparing two cities
- D. A text message to a friend

0507.3 Build: "This method is simple and effective."

Arrange all chunks: 而 / 简单 / 有效。/ 这个方法

0507.4 而 can simply set two facts side by side without a strong "but".

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0507.5 You are comparing the weather in two parts of China for a school project. 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.

■ 用 / 通过 ... 来 ... (by means of ...)

0508.1 Complete: “I use a dictionary to look up new words.” 我 …… 词典来查生词。

0508.2 Which fits a method? “He found the job through a friend’s introduction.” 他 _____ 朋友介绍找到了工作。

- A. 跟
- B. 通过
- C. 用
- D. 对

0508.3 Build: “He loses weight through exercise.”

Arrange all chunks: 减肥。 / 通过运动 / 他 / 来

0508.4 In 用手机来记生词, 来 means “come”.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0508.5 A classmate asks how you remember so many characters. 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

■ 不过 (a softer "but")

0501.1 不过

不过 adds a soft reservation.

0501.2 D. only, merely

Before a noun phrase, 不过 = only.

0501.3 你可以用我的电脑，不过别下载游戏。

Permission, then 不过 + limit.

0501.4 True.

不过 often adds a minor reservation.

0501.5 One possible response: 房间很干净，不过晚上有点儿吵。

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.
- 不过 starts its clause, before the subject: 不过我今天没时间, not 我不过今天没时间.
- Keep the reservation small: for a strong contrast, 但是 sounds more natural.
- 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.

■ 于是 (thereupon / and so)

0502.1 于是

于是 tells what he did next.

0502.2 A. 天黑了，于是我们回家了。

于是 narrates the next past action.

0502.3 他听说那家店很有名，于是决定去试试。

Event, then 于是 + decision.

0502.4 False.

It narrates what happened next in the past.

0502.5 One possible response: 雨停了，于是孩子们跑出去玩了。

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.
- 于是 tells what someone did next; it is not for plans, rules or advice: 如果下雨，我们就不去, not 于是我们不去.

- It starts the second clause, usually before the subject if there is a new one: 于是我们回家了.
- 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.

■ 还有 (also / and / what's more)

0503.1 还有

还有 at the start adds a new point.

0503.2 C. still have

还 + 有 + amount = still have.

0503.3 我买了面包、牛奶，还有鸡蛋。

List, then 还有 + one more item.

0503.4 True.

It adds one more item or point.

0503.5 One possible response: 带护照、钱包，还有手机充电器。

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.
- As a linker, 还有 = "and also": 还有一件事. As a verb phrase, 还 + 有 = "still have": 我还有十块钱.
- Check whether an amount follows (still have) or a new item or point (and also).
- 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.

■ 另外 (besides / in addition)

0504.1 另外

另外 introduces a new, separate point.

0504.2 B. the other person

另外 + number + MW + noun = the other / another.

0504.3 他另外还学日语。

Subject + 另外 + verb phrase.

0504.4 True.

For more of the same, use 还 or 也.

0504.5 One possible response: 另外，下周五公司放假。

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.
- 另外 adds something different from what came before; to add more of the same, use 还 or 也.
- At the start of a sentence, put a comma after 另外.
- 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.

■ 再说 (besides / what's more)

0505.1 再说

再说 adds a further reason.

0505.2 D. Let's deal with this question tomorrow.

再说 at the end postpones a matter.

0505.3 别买了，太贵了，再说你已经有一个了。

Reason 1, 再说 + reason 2.

0505.4 False.

Sequences use 然后; 再说 adds reasons.

0505.5 One possible response: 我太累了，再说也没钱了。

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.
- 再说 adds a reason or argument; for "then" in a sequence, use 然后.
- It is spoken; in writing use 而且 or 此外.
- 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.

■ 可是 / 但是 (two words for "but")

0506.1 但是

虽然 pairs with 但是 / 可是.

0506.2 C. 我想去，但是没时间。

但是 starts the contrasting clause.

0506.3 我想去，可是妈妈不让。

Clause 1, 可是 + clause 2.

0506.4 True.

True. 却 is an adverb after the subject that sharpens a contrast, often with 但是 or 可是: 我很累，但是他却很精神.

0506.5 One possible response: 这家咖啡馆很贵，可是咖啡真的很好喝。

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.
- Do not double them: 虽然 … 但是 …, not 虽然 … 可是但是 ….
- Put 但是 / 可是 at the start of the clause, before the subject: 但是我没去, not 我但是没去.
- 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.

■ 而 (whereas / and yet)

0507.1 而

而 contrasts two comparable facts.

0507.2 C. A newspaper article comparing two cities

而 is written, formal style.

0507.3 这个方法简单而有效。

Adj + 而 + Adj.

0507.4 True.

True. 而 can simply set two facts side by side ("while, whereas"): 他学法律，而我学医 "He studies law, while I study medicine."

0507.5 One possible response: 北方的冬天很冷，而南方很暖和。

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.
- 而 is written style; in chat say 但是, 可是 or just 却.
- Both clauses should be comparable (two places, two people, two qualities) for the "whereas" meaning.
- 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.

■ 用 / 通过 ... 来 ... (by means of ...)

0508.1 用

用 + tool + 来 + action.

0508.2 B. 通过

A method or channel takes 通过.

0508.3 他通过运动来减肥。

通过 + method + 来 + purpose.

0508.4 False.

来 links the means to the purpose here.

0508.5 One possible response: 我用手机软件来记生词。

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.
- Order: 用 + tool + (来) + action: 用筷子吃饭, not 吃饭用筷子 in this pattern.
- 来 here is not "come"; it links the means to the purpose.
- 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.