”No Matter” Statements

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.

不管 … ，都 / 也 … (no matter)

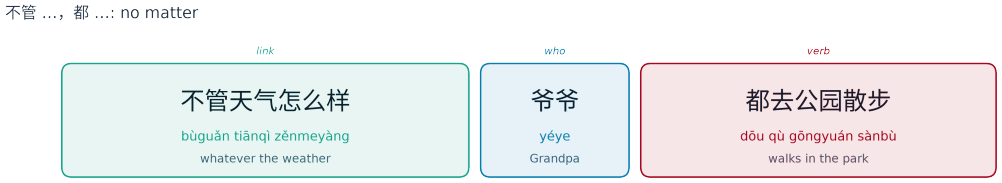
Whatever the weather

- Your grandfather walks in the park every morning, rain or shine.
- **不管天气怎么样，爷爷都去公园散步。** – “No matter what the weather is like, Grandpa goes for a walk in the park.”

不管 + open question，都 / 也 + result

- **不管 + question word / A-not-A / 还是**, then **都** or **也**: the result stays the same in every case.
- 不管 must be followed by an open choice: 不管谁, 不管多忙, 不管去不去.

不管多忙，他都给妈妈打电话。
bù guǎn duō máng tā dōu gěi mā ma dǎ diàn huà
Word guide: 不管 – no matter; 多 – how; 忙 – busy; 他 – he; 都 – always; 给 – to; 妈妈 – Mum; 打电话 – calls.



Three ways to open the choice

- Question word: **不管谁来，我都欢迎。** – “Whoever comes, they’re welcome.”
- A-not-A / 还是: **不管你去不去，我都去。** / 不管坐车还是走路，都要一个小时.

不管你去不去，我都去。
bù guǎn nǐ qù bu qù wǒ dōu qù
Word guide: 不管 – no matter; 你 – you; 去 – go; 不 – or not; 去 – go; 我 – I; 都 – anyway; 去 – go.

No plain statement after 不管

- 不管下雨 is wrong; it needs an open choice: 不管下不下雨 or 不管天气怎么样.
- Put 都 / 也 after the subject of the result: 我都去, not 都我去.

不管 versus 虽然

- 虽然 + one fact: 虽然下雨，我还是去了 (it did rain).
- 不管 + every possibility: 不管下不下雨，我都去 (rain or no rain).

虽然下雨，我还是去了。
suī rán xià yǔ wǒ hái shi qù le
Word guide: 虽然 – although; 下雨 – it rained; 我 – I; 还是 – still; 去 – went.

Recap

- **不管 + QW / A-not-A / A 还是 B，Subject + 都/也 + result** = no matter …, ….
- Needs an open choice, never a single fact (that is 虽然).

Practise this pattern step by step.

无论 / 不论 … ，都 / 也 … (regardless)

The same rule for everyone

- The new school rules are read out at assembly.
- **无论是谁，都必须遵守规定。** – “Whoever you are, you must follow the rules.”

无论 / 不论 + open choice，都 / 也 + result

- **无论** and **不论** mean “no matter, regardless of”, like 不管 but more formal.
- The same structure: an open choice (QW, A-not-A, 还是), then 都 / 也.

无论遇到什么困难，他都不放弃。
wú lùn yù dào shén me kùn nan tā dōu bú fàng qì
Word guide: 无论 – no matter; 遇到 – meet; 什么 – what; 困难 – difficulty; 他 – he; 都 – always; 不 – not; 放弃 – give up.



■ Formal promises and rules

- **无论多晚，我们都会等你。** – "However late it is, we'll wait for you."
- **不论大小，每件事都要认真做。** – "Big or small, every task must be done carefully."

不论大小，每件事都要认真做。
bú lùn dà xiǎo měi jiàn shì dōu yào rèn zhēn zuò
Word guide: 不论 – regardless of; 大小 – size; 每 – every; 件 – (measure word); 事 – task; 都 – all; 要 – must; 认真 – carefully; 做 – be done.

■ Same rules as 不管

- An open choice must follow: 无论天气怎么样, not 无论下雨.
- 都 / 也 goes after the subject of the result: 他都不放弃.

■ 无论 / 不论 versus 不管

- 不管 is spoken and casual: 不管你说什么，我都不听.
- 无论 / 不论 suit speeches, rules and writing; 无论如何 = "in any case, whatever happens".

无论如何，我都会来。
wú lùn rú hé wǒ dōu huì lái
Word guide: 无论如何 – whatever happens; 我 – I; 都 – (definitely); 会 – will; 来 – come.

■ Recap

- **无论 / 不论 + open choice，都/也 + result** = no matter …, regardless of … (formal).
- 不管 is the spoken version; 无论如何 = in any case.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Practice without the models

■ 不管 … ，都 / 也 … (no matter)

1801.1 Complete: "No matter how busy he is, he calls his mum." 不管多忙，他 …… 给妈妈打电话。

1801.2 Which sentence is correct?

- A. 不管下不下雨，我都去。
- B. 不管下不下雨，都我去。
- C. 不管下雨，我都去。
- D. 不管下雨，我还是去。

1801.3 Build: "Whoever comes, they're welcome."

Arrange all chunks: ， / 不管谁来 / 欢迎。/ 我都

1801.4 不管 introduces one fact that really happened.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1801.5 Your grandfather walks in the park every morning, rain or shine. 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.

■ 无论 / 不论 … ，都 / 也 … (regardless)

1802.1 Complete (formal): "Whatever difficulties he meets, he never gives up." …… 遇到什么困难，他都不放弃。

1802.2 Which sentence is correct?

- A. 无论多忙，都他来。
- B. 无论多忙，他但是来。
- C. 无论很忙，他都来。
- D. 无论多忙，他都来。

1802.3 Build: "Whatever happens, I'll come."

Arrange all chunks: 无论如何 / 我都 / ， / 会来。

1802.4 不管 is more formal than 无论.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1802.5 The new school rules are read out at assembly. 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

■ 不管 … ，都 / 也 … (no matter)

1801.1 都

不管 …，都/也 ….

1801.2 A. 不管下不下雨，我都去。

不管 needs an open choice, and 都 follows the subject.

1801.3 不管谁来，我都欢迎。

不管 + QW, subject + 都 + result.

1801.4 False.

It covers every possibility; a single fact takes 虽然.

1801.5 One possible response: 不管天气怎么样，爷爷都去公园散步。

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.
- 不管下雨 is wrong; it needs an open choice: 不管下不下雨 or 不管天气怎么样.
- Put 都 / 也 after the subject of the result: 我都去, not 都我去.
- 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.

■ 无论 / 不论 … ，都 / 也 … (regardless)

1802.1 无论

无论 + open choice, 都 + result.

1802.2 D. 无论多忙，他都来。

无论多忙，他都来 is right: 无论 needs an open choice such as 多忙 or 什么, not a fixed 很忙, and the result clause uses subject + 都.

1802.3 无论如何，我都会来。

无论如何 + 都 + result.

1802.4 False.

无论 / 不论 are the formal ones.

1802.5 One possible response: 无论是谁，都必须遵守规定。

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.
- An open choice must follow: 无论天气怎么样, not 无论下雨.
- 都 / 也 goes after the subject of the result: 他都不放弃.
- 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.