Verbs

HSK 6 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.

谅 (I bet / I'll wager ...)

I bet he won't dare

- Your friend boasts he'll jump into the freezing lake. You doubt it.
- **谅他也不敢。** – "I bet he wouldn't dare."

谅 + person + 也 / 不 ... = I'm sure, I bet

- **谅** (liàng) expresses a confident, often dismissive guess about what someone can or will do, usually negative: 谅他不敢, 谅你也做不到.
- It is literary and old-fashioned but still heard in set phrases.

谅你也做不到。
liàng nǐ yě zuò bu dào
Word guide: 谅 – I bet; 你 – you; 也 – (even); 做不到 – can't do it.



Confident predictions

- **天这么晚了，谅他不会来了。** – "It's this late; I'm sure he won't come now."
- **谅他一个人也搬不动。** – "I'll wager he can't move it on his own."

天这么晚了，谅他不会来了。
tiān zhè me wǎn le liàng tā bú huì lái le
Word guide: 天 – it; 这么 – so; 晚 – late; 谅 – I'm sure; 他 – he; 不会 – won't; 来 – come.

■ **Mostly negative, literary**

- 谅 usually predicts what someone can't or won't do; positive uses are rare.
- In modern speech, 我看 / 我猜 / 肯定 are more natural: 我看他不敢.

■ **谅 the verb: forgive**

- 谅 also appears in 原谅 (forgive) and 谅解 (understand, make allowance): 请原谅我.
- Do not confuse the guess 谅 with these verbs.

请原谅我。
qǐng yuán liàng wǒ
Word guide: 请 – please; 原谅 – forgive; 我 – me.

■ **Recap**

- **谅 + person + 也 / 不 ...** = I bet / I'm sure (a confident, often dismissive negative guess).
- Literary; modern 我看 ...; 原谅 = forgive.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Practice without the models

■ **谅 (I bet / I'll wager ...)**

0801.1 Complete: "I bet he wouldn't dare." …… 他也不敢。

0801.2 Which is the modern spoken equivalent of 谅他不敢?

- A. 他谅不敢。
- B. 谅解他不敢。
- C. 原谅他不敢。
- D. 我看他不敢。

0801.3 Build: "It's so late; I'm sure he won't come."

Arrange all chunks: 谅他 / ， / 天这么晚了 / 不会来了。

0801.4 In 请原谅我, 谅 means "I bet".

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0801.5 Your friend boasts he'll jump into the freezing lake. You doubt it. 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

■ 谅 (I bet / I'll wager …)

0801.1 谅

谅 + person + 不 / 也 ….

0801.2 D. 我看他不敢。

我看 … is the everyday guess.

0801.3 天这么晚了，谅他不会来了。

Situation, then 谅 + person + negative.

0801.4 False.

False. In 原谅谅 is part of the verb "forgive". The sense "I expect, surely" appears only in written patterns like 谅他不敢.

0801.5 One possible response: 谅他也不敢。

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.
- 谅 usually predicts what someone can't or won't do; positive uses are rare.
- In modern speech, 我看 / 我猜 / 肯定 are more natural: 我看他不敢.
- 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.