”If” Statements

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.

假使 … ，就 … (if / supposing)

Supposing it happened

- In a philosophy class you imagine an unlikely situation.
- **假使人能活两百岁，生活会是什么样子？** – “Supposing people could live to two hundred, what would life be like?”

假使 A，(就) B = if, supposing

- **假使** = “if, supposing”, a literary 如果, often for hypothetical or unlikely situations.
- The result clause may take 就 / 便 / 也.

假使明天下雨，比赛就取消。
jiǎ shǐ míng tiān xià yǔ bǐ sài jiù qǔ xiāo
Word guide: 假使 – supposing; 明天 – tomorrow; 下雨 – it rains; 比赛 – the match; 就 – then; 取消 – is cancelled.



Imagined and formal conditions

- **假使没有你的帮助，我就不会成功。** – “Had it not been for your help, I would not have succeeded.”
- Common in essays, speeches and literature.

假使没有你的帮助，我就不会成功。
jiǎ shǐ méi yǒu nǐ de bāng zhù wǒ jiù bú huì chéng gōng
Word guide: 假使 – if; 没有 – without; 你 – your; 帮助 – help; 我 – I; 就 – then; 不会 – wouldn’t; 成功 – succeed.

Literary register

- In everyday speech, use 如果 / 要是: 要是明天下雨，….
- Put 就 after the subject of the result: 我就不会 …, not 就我不会 ….

The “if” family

- 要是 (spoken) → 如果 (neutral) → 假如 / 假使 / 倘若 (literary).
- All pair with 就 in the result.

要是你有时间，就来吧。
yào shi nǐ yǒu shí jiān jiù lái ba
Word guide: 要是 – if; 你 – you; 有 – have; 时间 – time; 就 – then; 来 – come.

Recap

- **假使 A，(Subject) 就 B** = if / supposing A (literary, often hypothetical).
- Everyday: 如果 / 要是; literary relatives: 假如, 倘若.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Practice without the models

假使 … ，就 … (if / supposing)

1001.1 Complete: “Supposing it rains, the match will be cancelled.” 假使下雨，比赛 …… 取消。

1001.2 Which “if” is the most spoken?

- A. 倘若
- B. 假如
- C. 要是
- D. 假使

1001.3 Build: “Had it not been for your help, I wouldn’t have succeeded.”

Arrange all chunks: ， / 假使没有你的帮助 / 我就 / 不会成功。

1001.4 假使 suits formal essays better than casual chat.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1001.5 In a philosophy class you imagine an unlikely situation. 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

■ 假使 … ，就 … (if / supposing)

1001.1 就

假使 …，就 ….

1001.2 C. 要是

要是 is the everyday spoken "if": 要是下雨就不去了. 如果 is neutral, while 假如, 假使 and 倘若 are more written or literary.

1001.3 假使没有你的帮助，我就不会成功。

假使 + condition, subject + 就 + result.

1001.4 True.

True. 假使 is literary and fits formal essays. In casual chat you would use 要是 or 如果.

1001.5 One possible response: 假使人能活两百岁，生活会是什么样子?

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.
- In everyday speech, use 如果 / 要是: 要是明天下雨，….
- Put 就 after the subject of the result: 我就不会 …, not 就我不会 ….
- 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.