

Sentence patterns (把 & 被)

HSK 3

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.

一 ... 也 / 都 ... 不 / 没 (not even one)

■ Not a single yuan

- At the end of the month your wallet is completely empty.
- 我一块钱也没有了。 – “I don’t have a single yuan left.”

■ 一 + MW + Noun + 也 / 都 + 不 / 没

- 一 + measure word + noun + 也/都 + 没/不 + verb = “not even one”, a strong negative.
- The object moves before the verb, after the subject: 我一个人也不认识 – “I don’t know a single person.”

我一个人也不认识。

wǒ yí ge rén yě bù rèn shi

Word guide: 我 – I; 一 – one; 个 – (measure word); 人 – person; 也 – even; 不 – not; 认识 – know.

一 + measure + noun + 也 + 没 / 不: not a single one



■ 没 for the past, 不 for habits and wishes

- 他今天一口饭都没吃。 – “He hasn’t eaten a single mouthful today.”
- 这个周末我一点儿也不想出去。 – “I don’t want to go out at all this weekend.” 一点儿也不 = not at all.

他今天一口饭都没吃。

tā jīn tiān yì kǒu fàn dōu méi chī

Word guide: 他 – he; 今天 – today; 一口 – one mouthful; 饭 – food; 都 – even; 没 –

not; 吃 – eat.

■ The object comes first

- Move the “one” phrase before the verb: 我一本书也没买, not 我没买一本书也.
- Choose 没 for something that did not happen, 不 for a habit, wish or refusal: 一口也不想吃.

■ 一点儿也不 + Adjective

- With adjectives: 今天一点儿也不冷。 – “It isn’t cold at all today.”
- 也 and 都 are interchangeable here; 也 is slightly more common in speech.

今天一点儿也不冷。

jīn tiān yì diǎnr yě bù lěng

Word guide: 今天 – today; 一点儿 – a bit; 也 – even; 不 – not; 冷 – cold.

■ Recap

- 一 + MW + Noun + 也/都 + 没/不 + Verb = not a single ...; the phrase goes before the verb.
- 一点儿也不 + Adj = not at all. 没 for what didn’t happen, 不 for habits and wishes.

Practise this pattern step by step.

越 ... 越 ... (the more ..., the more ...)

■ The longer it rains

- You are waiting for the rain to stop, but it only gets heavier.
- 雨越下越大。 – “The rain is getting heavier and heavier (the longer it falls).”

■ 越 A 越 B

- 越 A 越 B = “the more A, the more B”: B grows as A increases. Each 越 goes before a verb or adjective.
- One subject: 他越说越快. Two subjects: 你越解释, 我越不明白.

他越说越快。

tā yuè shuō yuè kuài

Word guide: 他 – he; 越 – the more; 说 – talk; 越 – the more; 快 – fast.

越 A 越 B: the more A, the more B

thing	verb	
雨	越下	越大
yǔ	yuè xià	yuè dà
the rain	the more it falls	the heavier

■ Two subjects, two clauses

- 你越练习，说得越好。 – “The more you practise, the better you speak.”
- 天越冷，人越少。 – “The colder it gets, the fewer people there are.”

你越练习，说得越好。

nǐ yuè liàn xí shuō de yuè hǎo

Word guide: 你 – you; 越 – the more; 练习 – practise; 说 – speak; 越 – the more; 好 – well.

■ 越 replaces 很

- No 很 after 越: 越来越好 and 越说越快, not 越说越很快.
- Each 越 sits after its own subject: 天越冷, 人越少, not 越天冷, 越人少.

■ 越 A 越 B versus 越来越

- 越来越 + Adj = more and more over time: 天气越来越冷.
- 越 A 越 B ties the growth to something else: 越想越生气 – “the more I think about it, the angrier I get.”

我越想越生气。

wǒ yuè xiǎng yuè shēng qì

Word guide: 我 – I; 越 – the more; 想 – think; 越 – the more; 生气 – angry.

■ Recap

- 越 A 越 B = the more A, the more B; each 越 before its verb or adjective.
- With two subjects: 天越冷, 人越少. No 很. 越来越 = growth over time alone.

Practise this pattern step by step.

把 sentences (do something to the object)

■ Close the door, please

- It is cold, and your little brother has left the door wide open again.

- **请把门关上。** – “Please shut the door.” 把 brings the object forward and says what happens to it.

■ Subject + 把 + Object + Verb + result

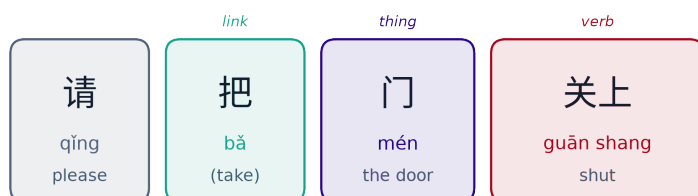
- **把 + object** comes before the verb; the verb must have something after it: a result, a direction, 了, or a place.
- 我把作业做完了 – “I’ve finished the homework.” 他把书放在桌子上 – “He put the book on the table.”

他把书放在桌子上。

tā bǎ shū fàng zài zhuō zi shang

Word guide: 他 – he; 书 – the book; 放 – put; 在 – on; 桌子 – the table; 上 – (on).

把 + thing + verb + result: what was done to it



■ Moving, changing, finishing

- Moving something: **请把垃圾拿出去。** – “Please take the rubbish out.”
- Changing something: **我把这个句子翻译成英文了。** – “I translated this sentence into English.”

请把垃圾拿出去。

qǐng bǎ lā jī ná chū qu

Word guide: 请 – please; 垃圾 – the rubbish; 拿 – take; 出去 – out.

■ The verb cannot stand alone

- 我把饭吃 is incomplete. Add a result or 了: 我把饭吃完了.
- The affected object is normally identifiable in the situation. These examples use a known book or door; indefinite objects can also occur with an appropriate context.

■ Negatives and 别

- 没 / 不 / 别 go before 把: **我没把钥匙带来。** – “I didn’t bring the keys.” **别把手手机忘在家里!** – “Don’t leave your phone at home!”
- Feeling and knowing verbs (喜欢, 知道) do not take 把.

别把手手机忘在家里!

bié bǎ shǒu jī wàng zài jiā lǐ

Word guide: 别 – don't; 手机 – your phone; 忘 – forget; 在 – at; 家里 – home.

■ Recap

- **Subject + 把 + specific object + Verb + something** (result, direction, place, 了).
- Negative words go before 把. Not with feeling or knowing verbs.

Practise this pattern step by step.

被 sentences (the passive)

■ Where's my bike?

- You come out of the library and your bike is gone.
- 我的自行车被人偷了! – “My bike has been stolen!”

■ Receiver + 被 (+ doer) + Verb + result

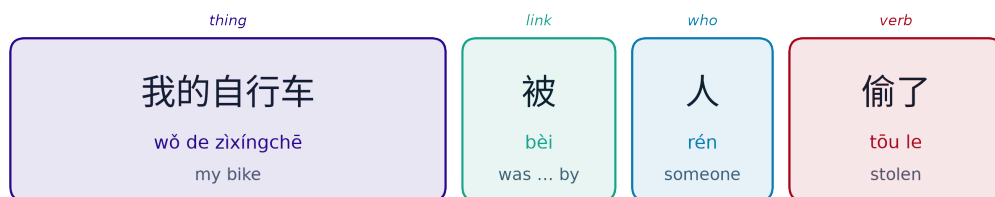
- 被 marks the passive: the subject receives the action. The doer can follow 被 or be left out.
- As with 把, the verb needs something after it: 了, a result or a place.

我的自行车被偷了。

wǒ de zì xíng chē bèi tōu le

Word guide: 我 – my; 自行车 – bike; 被 – (was); 偷 – stolen.

Thing + 被 (+ doer) + verb: it had something done to it



■ Often bad news

- 被 sentences often report something unwelcome: 他被老师批评了。 – “He was told off by the teacher.”
- 蛋糕被弟弟吃完了。 – “The cake was eaten up by my little brother.”

蛋糕被弟弟吃完了。

dàn gāo bèi dì dì chī wán le

Word guide: 蛋糕 – the cake; 被 – by; 弟弟 – my younger brother; 吃 – eat; 完 – up.

■ Complete verb, negative first

- The verb cannot stand alone: 自行车被偷了, not 自行车被偷.
- Put 没 before 被: 我的手机没被偷, not 我的手机被没偷.

■ 被 versus 把

- 把 starts with the doer: 弟弟把蛋糕吃完了。
- 被 starts with the receiver: 蛋糕被弟弟吃完了。 Same event, different starting point.

弟弟把蛋糕吃完了。

dì dì bǎ dàn gāo chī wán le

Word guide: 弟弟 – my younger brother; 蛋糕 – the cake; 吃 – eat; 完 – up.

■ Recap

- **Receiver + 被 (+ doer) + Verb + result/了** = was done (by ...); often unwelcome news.
- 没 goes before 被. 把 starts from the doer, 被 from the receiver.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Place + Verb + 着 + Noun (existential)

■ Describing a room

- You are writing to a friend about your new flat and want to say what is in it.
- 墙上挂着一张地图。 – “There’s a map hanging on the wall.”

■ Place + Verb + 着 + (number + MW) + Noun

- **Place + Verb + 着 + Noun** describes what is in a place and how it is there: hanging, lying, standing, sitting.
- The place comes first, with no 在: 桌子上放着一本书.

桌子上放着一本书。

zhuō zì shàng fàng zhe yì běn shū

Word guide: 桌子 – table; 上 – on; 放 – lie; 着 – (state); 一本 – a; 书 – book.

Place + verb + 着 + thing: what is there



■ People and things

- 门口站着很多人。 – “There are lots of people standing at the door.”
- 书上写着他的名字。 – “His name is written on the book.”

门口站着很多人。

mén kǒu zhàn zhe hěn duō rén

Word guide: 门口 – the door; 站 – stand; 着 – (state); 很多 – many; 人 – people.

■ Place first, specific verb

- Do not start with 在: 墙上挂着一张画, not 在墙上挂着一张画.
- The noun is usually new and unspecific (一张, 很多): 桌子上放着一本书, not 桌子上放着那本书.

■ Versus 有

- 墙上有一张地图 just says a map exists there.
- 墙上挂着一张地图 also shows the way it is there (hanging); it paints the scene.

墙上有一张地图。

qiáng shàng yǒu yì zhāng dì tú

Word guide: 墙 – wall; 上 – on; 有 – there is; 一张 – a; 地图 – map.

■ Recap

- **Place + Verb + 着 + Noun** = there is ... (lying / hanging / standing) in a place.
- Place first, no 在; the noun is usually new (一张, 很多). 有 only says it exists.

Practise this pattern step by step.

想 + QW + 就 + QW (whatever you like)

■ You choose

- You take a visiting friend to dinner and want her to order anything she likes.
- 你想吃什么就吃什么。 – “Eat whatever you like.”

■ 想 + QW + 就 + Verb + same QW

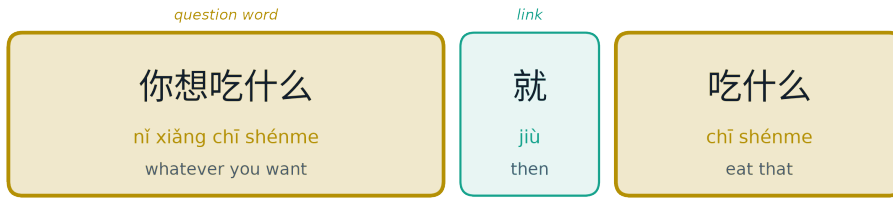
- (Subject) 想 + Verb + QW, 就 + Verb + same QW = do whatever / wherever / whenever you want.
- The same question word appears twice, and the same verb usually repeats: 想去哪儿就去哪儿.

你想去哪儿就去哪儿。

nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr jiù qù nǎr

Word guide: 你 – you; 想 – want; 去 – go; 哪儿 – where; 就 – then; 去 – go; 哪儿 – there.

What ... 就 what: whatever you like



■ With 什么, 哪儿, 什么时候, 谁

- 你什么时候有空, 就什么时候来。 – “Come whenever you’re free.”
- 谁想去谁去。 – “Whoever wants to go can go.”

谁想去谁去。

shéi xiǎng qù shéi qù

Word guide: 谁 – whoever; 想 – wants; 去 – go; 谁 – that person; 去 – goes.

■ Same word twice

- Use the same question word in both halves: 想吃什么就吃什么, not 想吃什么就吃哪个.
- This is a statement, not a question: no 吗 and no question mark.

■ Versus 随便

- 随便 = “as you like” on its own: A: 吃什么? B: 随便。
- The QW...QW pattern says exactly what is free to choose: 想买多少就买多少 – “Buy as many as you want.”

想买多少就买多少。

xiǎng mǎi duō shao jiù mǎi duō shao

Word guide: 想 – want; 买 – buy; 多少 – how many; 就 – then; 买 – buy; 多少 – that many.

■ Recap

- 想 + V + QW, 就 + V + same QW = do whatever/wherever/whenever you want.
- Same question word twice; it is a statement, not a question.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Question Word + 都 (every / all)

■ Everyone likes her

- A new teacher has just started at your school, and every student is talking about her.
- 谁都喜欢她。 – “Everyone likes her.”

■ Question word + 都 / 也

- QW + 都 + Verb = every-, any-: 谁都 (everyone), 什么都 (everything), 哪儿都 (everywhere).
- The question word goes before 都 and the verb, not after the verb.

我什么都吃。

wǒ shén me dōu chī

Word guide: 我 – I; 什么 – anything; 都 – all; 吃 – eat.

Question word + 都 / 也: everyone, nothing



■ With 不 / 没: nobody, nothing, nowhere

- 他什么也没说。 – “He didn’t say anything.”
- 周末我哪儿都不想去。 – “I don’t want to go anywhere this weekend.”

他什么也没说。

tā shén me yě méi shuō

Word guide: 他 – he; 什么 – anything; 也 – (at all); 没 – not; 说 – say.

■ Word order

- The QW moves before 都 / 也: 我什么都吃, not 我吃什么都.
- In the negative, 也 and 都 both work: 什么也不想吃 / 什么都不想吃.

■ With a noun: 哪 + MW + Noun + 都

- 哪个 / 哪种 + noun + 都 = any of them: 哪个菜都好吃 – “Every dish is delicious.”
- 什么时候都可以 – “Any time is fine.”

哪个菜都好吃。

nǎ ge cài dōu hǎo chī

Word guide: 哪个 – every; 菜 – dish; 都 – all; 好吃 – delicious.

■ Recap

- QW + 都 + Verb = every-/any-: 谁都, 什么都, 哪儿都, 什么时候都.
- QW + 也/都 + 不/没 = no-one, nothing, nowhere. The QW comes before 都.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Question words as “some- / any-”

■ Do you want anything?

- Your friend is going to the shop and offers to bring something back for you.
- 你要买点儿什么吗? – “Do you want to buy anything?” Here 什么 means “anything”, not “what”.

■ Question word + 吗 = something / anything

- In a 吗 question, a question word becomes indefinite: 什么 = anything, 谁 = anyone, 哪儿 = anywhere.
- 你去哪儿了吗? – “Did you go anywhere?” (compare 你去哪儿了? – “Where did you go?”)

你想吃什么吗?

nǐ xiǎng chī shén me ma

Word guide: 你 – you; 想 – want; 吃 – eat; 什么 – anything.

什么 in a 吗 question: anything



■ In negatives and guesses

- 我不想吃什么。 – “I don’t really want to eat anything.”
- With 好像 or 可能: 他好像有什么事。 – “He seems to have something on his mind.”

他好像有什么事。

tā hǎo xiàng yǒu shén me shì

Word guide: 他 – he; 好像 – seems; 有 – have; 什么 – something; 事 – matter.

■ 吗 changes the meaning

- 你买什么? asks “What are you buying?”; 你买什么吗? asks “Are you buying anything?”
- 不 + Verb + 什么 is a mild “not much / nothing in particular”, weaker than 什么都不.

■ Versus QW + 都

- 我什么都不想吃 = “I don’t want to eat anything at all” (total).
- 我不想吃什么 = “I don’t feel like eating anything in particular” (softer).

我什么都不想吃。

wǒ shén me dōu bù xiǎng chī

Word guide: 我 – I; 什么 – anything; 都 – (at all); 不 – not; 想 – want; 吃 – eat.

■ Recap

- In 吗 questions, negatives and guesses, a QW = some-/any-: 什么 = anything, 谁 = anyone.
- 不 + V + 什么 is soft; 什么都不 is total.

Practise this pattern step by step.

为了 (in order to / for the sake of)

■ Why so early?

- Your roommate gets up at five every morning during the exam season.
- 为了考上好大学, 她每天五点起床学习。 – “In order to get into a good university, she gets up at five every day to study.”

■ 为了 + goal, action

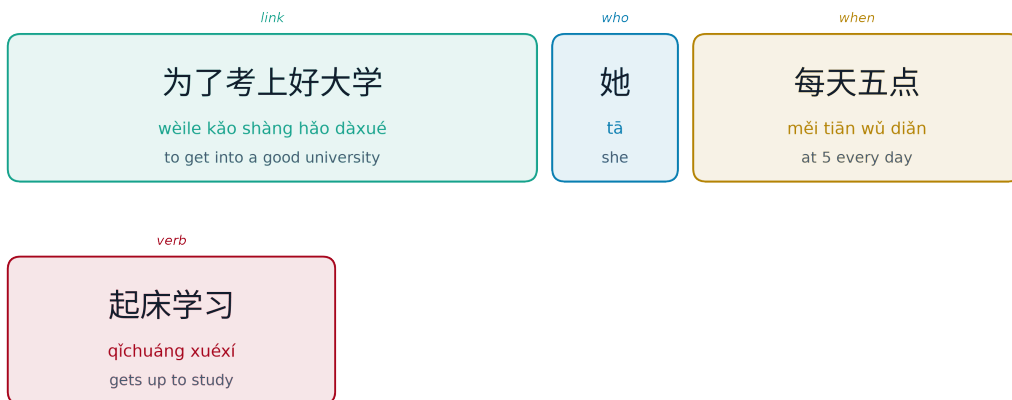
- 为了 + goal = “in order to, for the sake of”; it usually starts the sentence, then the action follows.
- The goal can be a verb phrase or a noun: 为了健康, 为了孩子.

为了健康, 他每天跑步。

wèi le jiàn kāng tā měi tiān pǎo bù

Word guide: 为了 – for; 健康 – health; 他 – he; 每天 – every day; 跑步 – runs.

为了 + goal: in order to



■ 是为了 to explain a reason

- 我学中文是为了去中国工作。 – “I’m learning Chinese so that I can work in China.”
- 是为了 comes after the action and states the purpose.

我学中文是为了去中国工作。

wǒ xué Zhōng wén shì wèi le qù Zhōng guó gōng zuò

Word guide: 我 – I; 学 – learn; 中文 – Chinese; 是 – is; 为了 – in order to; 去 – go to; 中国 – China; 工作 – work.

■ Purpose, not cause

- 为了 gives a goal; for a cause, use 因为: 因为下雨, 我没去, not 为了下雨.
- In careful speech, put 为了 first or use 是为了 after the action: 他每天跑步是为了健康.

■ 为了 versus 因为

- 为了 looks forward to a goal: 为了省钱, 我自己做饭 – “To save money, I cook myself.”
- 因为 looks back at a cause: 因为没钱, 我自己做饭 – “Because I have no money, I cook myself.”

因为没钱, 我自己做饭。

yīn wèi méi qián wǒ zì jǐ zuò fàn

Word guide: 因为 – because; 没 – have no; 钱 – money; 我 – I; 自己 – myself; 做饭 – cook.

■ Recap

- **为了 + goal, action** = in order to ...; **action + 是为了 + goal** explains the purpose.
- 为了 = a goal ahead; 因为 = a cause behind.

Practise this pattern step by step.

Practice without the models

Choose a pattern, cover its teaching examples, and attempt its questions. Use the labels to find feedback in the separate key.

■ 一 ... 也 / 都 ... 不 / 没 (not even one)

0601.1 Complete: “I didn’t buy a single book.” 我一本书 没买。

0601.2 Which sentence is correct?

- A. 我一杯水也没喝。
- B. 我没喝一杯水也。
- C. 一杯水我喝也没。
- D. 我一杯水没也喝。

0601.3 Build: “It isn’t cold at all today.”

Arrange all chunks: 一点儿 / 也不 / 冷。 / 今天

0601.4 我一口也不想吃 means “I don’t want to eat a single bite.”

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0601.5 At the end of the month your wallet is completely empty. 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.

■ 越 ... 越 ... (the more ..., the more ...)

0602.1 Complete: “The more he eats, the fatter he gets.” 他越吃 胖。

0602.2 Which sentence is correct?

- A. 越天热，越人多。
- B. 天热越，人多越。
- C. 天越热，人越多。
- D. 天越热，人越多。

0602.3 Build: “The more you practise, the better you speak.”

Arrange all chunks: 说得 / , / 你越练习 / 越好。

0602.4 越想越生气 means “the more I think about it, the angrier I get.”

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0602.5 You are waiting for the rain to stop, but it only gets heavier. 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.

■ **把 sentences (do something to the object)**

0603.1 Complete: "I've finished the homework." 我 作业做完了。

0603.2 Which sentence is complete and correct?

- A. 我把吃饭完了。
- B. 我把饭吃完了。
- C. 我把饭吃。
- D. 我吃把饭完了。

0603.3 Build: "Please take the rubbish out."

Arrange all chunks: 请 / 拿 / 出去。 / 把垃圾

0603.4 我把钥匙没带来 is the correct word order.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0603.5 It is cold, and your little brother has left the door wide open again. 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.

■ **被 sentences (the passive)**

0604.1 Complete: "My wallet was stolen." 我的钱包 偷了。

0604.2 Which says "My phone wasn't taken"?

- A. 我的手机被拿走没。
- B. 我的手机被没拿走。
- C. 没我的手机被拿走。
- D. 我的手机没被拿走。

0604.3 Build: "The cake was eaten up by my little brother."

Arrange all chunks: 吃完 / 了。 / 被弟弟 / 蛋糕

0604.4 弟弟把蛋糕吃完了 and 蛋糕被弟弟吃完了 describe the same event.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0604.5 You come out of the library and your bike is gone. 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.

■ Place + Verb + 着 + Noun (existential)

0605.1 Complete: “There’s a cat lying on the bed.” 床上躺 一只猫。

0605.2 Which sentence is correct?

- A. 墙上挂着一张画。
- B. 墙上挂一张画着。
- C. 一张画挂着墙上。
- D. 在墙上挂着一张画。

0605.3 Build: “There are lots of people standing at the door.”

Arrange all chunks: 很多 / 站着 / 门口 / 人。

0605.4 墙上挂着一张地图 says how the map is there, not only that it exists.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0605.5 You are writing to a friend about your new flat and want to say what is in 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.

■ 想 + QW + 就 + QW (whatever you like)

0606.1 Complete: “Buy whatever you want.” 你想买什么就买

0606.2 Which says “Sit wherever you like.”?

- A. 你哪儿想坐就坐。
- B. 你想坐哪儿就坐什么。
- C. 你想坐哪儿就坐哪儿吗?
- D. 你想坐哪儿就坐哪儿。

0606.3 Build: “Whoever wants to go can go.”

Arrange all chunks: 谁 / 去。 / 谁 / 想去

0606.4 想买多少就买多少 means “buy as many as you want”.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0606.5 You take a visiting friend to dinner and want her to order anything she likes. 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.

■ Question Word + 都 (every / all)

0607.1 Complete: “Everyone knows him.” 谁 认识他。

0607.2 Which says “I don’t want to eat anything.”?

- A. 什么我不想都吃。
- B. 我不想吃什么。
- C. 我都什么不想吃。
- D. 我什么都不想吃。

0607.3 Build: “He didn’t say anything.”

Arrange all chunks: 说。 / 什么 / 也没 / 他

0607.4 哪个菜都好吃 means “every dish is delicious”.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0607.5 A new teacher has just started at your school, and every student is talking about her. 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.

■ Question words as “some- / any-”

0608.1 What does 你周末去哪儿了吗? mean?

- A. Did you go anywhere at the weekend?
- B. You went everywhere at the weekend.
- C. Why didn’t you go out at the weekend?
- D. Where did you go at the weekend?

0608.2 Complete: “Did anyone call me?” 有 给我打电话吗?

0608.3 Build: “Do you want to eat anything?”

Arrange all chunks: 什么 / 想吃 / 你 / 吗?

0608.4 我不想吃什么 is stronger than 我什么都不想吃.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0608.5 Your friend is going to the shop and offers to bring something back for you. 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.

■ 为了 (in order to / for the sake of)

0609.1 Complete: “To save money, I cook myself.” 省钱, 我自己做饭。

0609.2 Which word fits? “Because it rained, the match was cancelled.” _____ 下雨, 比赛取消了。

- A. 所以
- B. 是为了
- C. 因为
- D. 为了

0609.3 Build: “I’m learning Chinese so that I can work in China.”

Arrange all chunks: 工作。 / 去中国 / 我学中文 / 是为了

0609.4 为了 looks forward to a goal, 因为 looks back at a cause.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

0609.5 Your roommate gets up at five every morning during the exam season. 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.

A fresh situation

R1. Interpret and repair. Someone knows which book is meant and says 我把这本书喜欢. Why does 把 not fit this intended meaning?

R2. Use it yourself. Say that someone put a known book on the table, then report that the book was taken away without inventing a taker.

Write your responses before opening the key. Compare meaning as well as form; a different valid answer need not copy the model.

Answers and explanations

Check after your attempt. For open tasks, compare the message and the stated criteria, then revise one detail.

■ 一 ... 也 / 都 ... 不 / 没 (not even one)

0601.1 也

一 + MW + noun + 也/都 + 没 + verb.

0601.2 A. 我一杯水也没喝。

The “one” phrase goes before 也 + 没 + verb.

0601.3 今天一点儿也不冷。

一点儿也不 + adjective.

0601.4 True.

不想 = don't want; the 一 phrase makes it total.

0601.5 One possible response: 我一块钱也没有了。

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.
- Move the “one” phrase before the verb: 我一本书也没买, not 我没买一本书也.
- Choose 没 for something that did not happen, 不 for a habit, wish or refusal: 一口也不想吃.
- 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.

■ 越 ... 越 ... (the more ..., the more ...)

0602.1 越

越 A 越 B.

0602.2 C. 天越热, 人越多。

天越热, 人越多 is right: each 越 comes after its own subject (天, 人) and before a bare adjective. Do not put 越 before the subject, or add 很.

0602.3 你越练习, 说得越好。

Subject + 越 + verb, then 越 + result.

0602.4 True.

越 A 越 B links growth in B to A.

0602.5 One possible response: 雨越下越大。

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.
- No 很 after 越: 越来越好 and 越说越快, not 越说越快.
- Each 越 sits after its own subject: 天越冷, 人越少, not 越天冷, 越人少.
- 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.

■ 把 sentences (do something to the object)

0603.1 把

把 + object + verb + result.

0603.2 B. 我把饭吃完了。

The verb after 把 needs a result or 了.

0603.3 请把垃圾拿出去。

把 + object + verb + direction.

0603.4 False.

没 goes before 把: 我没把钥匙带来.

0603.5 One possible response: 请把门关上。

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.
- 我把饭吃 is incomplete. Add a result or 了: 我把饭吃完了.
- The affected object is normally identifiable in the situation. These examples use a known book or door; indefinite objects can also occur with an appropriate context.
- 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.

■ 被 sentences (the passive)

0604.1 被

Receiver + 被 + verb + 了.

0604.2 D. 我的手机没被拿走。

没 goes before 被.

0604.3 蛋糕被弟弟吃完了。

Receiver + 被 + doer + verb + result + 了.

0604.4 True.

Both say the brother ate the cake; they start from different points.

0604.5 One possible response: 我的自行车被人偷了!

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.
- The verb cannot stand alone: 自行车被偷了, not 自行车被偷.
- Put 没 before 被: 我的手机没被偷, not 我的手机被没偷.
- 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.

■ Place + Verb + 着 + Noun (existential)

0605.1 着

Place + Verb + 着 + noun.

0605.2 A. 墙上挂着一张画。

The place starts the sentence, without 在.

0605.3 门口站着很多人。

Place + Verb + 着 + noun.

0605.4 True.

挂着 shows it is hanging; 有 would only say it exists.

0605.5 One possible response: 墙上挂着一张地图。

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 start with 在: 墙上挂着一张画, not 在墙上挂着一张画.
- The noun is usually new and unspecific (一张, 很多): 桌子上放着一本书, not 桌子上放着那本书.
- 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.

■ 想 + QW + 就 + QW (whatever you like)

0606.1 什么

The same question word repeats.

0606.2 D. 你想坐哪儿就坐哪儿。

想 + V + 哪儿, 就 + V + 哪儿, as a statement.

0606.3 谁想去谁去。

QW + 想 + V, QW + V.

0606.4 True.

多少 repeats: as much/many as you want.

0606.5 One possible response: 你想吃什么就吃什么。

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.
- Use the same question word in both halves: 想吃什么就吃什么, not 想吃什么就吃哪个.
- This is a statement, not a question: no 吗 and no question mark.
- 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.

■ Question Word + 都 (every / all)

0607.1 都

QW + 都 + verb = every-.

0607.2 D. 我什么都不想吃。

QW + 都 + 不 + verb.

0607.3 他什么也没说。

Subject + QW + 也 + 没 + verb.

0607.4 True.

哪个 + noun + 都 = any/every one of them.

0607.5 One possible response: 谁都喜欢她。

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.
- The QW moves before 都 / 也: 我什么都吃, not 我吃什么都.
- In the negative, 也 and 都 both work: 什么也不想吃 / 什么都不想吃.
- 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.

■ Question words as “some- / any-”

0608.1 A. Did you go anywhere at the weekend?

With 吗, 哪儿 becomes “anywhere”.

0608.2 谁

In a 吗 question, 谁 = anyone (有人 also works).

0608.3 你想吃什么吗?

QW + 吗 = anything?

0608.4 False.

什么都不 is the total negative; 不 ... 什么 is softer.

0608.5 One possible response: 你要买点儿什么吗?

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.
- 你买什么? asks “What are you buying?”; 你买什么吗? asks “Are you buying anything?”
- 不 + Verb + 什么 is a mild “not much / nothing in particular”, weaker than 什么都不.
- 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.

■ 为了 (in order to / for the sake of)

0609.1 为了

为了 + goal, then the action.

0609.2 C. 因为

Rain is a cause, not a goal, so 因为.

0609.3 我学中文是为了去中国工作。

Action + 是为了 + goal.

0609.4 True.

That is the key difference.

0609.5 One possible response: 为了考上好大学, 她每天五点起床学习。

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.
- 为了 gives a goal; for a cause, use 因为: 因为下雨, 我没去, not 为了下雨.

- In careful speech, put 为了 first or use 是为了 after the action: 他每天跑步是为了健康.
- 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.

■ Fresh-situation answers

R1. 喜欢 describes a feeling, not the disposal or affected-result action taught in this 把 frame. Say 我喜欢这本书. Use 把 with an appropriate action and result, such as 把书放在桌上.

R2. One possible response. 他把那本书放在桌上。后来，那本书被拿走了。The first identifies an actor and an affected object; the passive may omit the actor. Do not infer who took it.

Recall later. Tomorrow, compare an active 把 event with a passive report of another event.