HSK 3 Grammar 4: Comparisons

HSK 3 comparison patterns, taught from the reviewed topic handout; classroom examples, not official exam items.

The comparison toolkit

比 more-than, 没有 not-as-as, 跟 …… 比 for the yardstick, 更/还 for even more, 多了 for the big gap.

- Five tools, one forbidden word.
- The word that never goes before the adjective in a 比 sentence: 很.

比: more than

1. **The frame** A + 比 + B + adjective: 这本书比那本书贵 — this book is pricier than that one.
2. **The adjective lands last** 比 does the comparing; the quality follows bare.
3. **Try it** Compare two real prices you know with 比.

Decision

The adjective takes no 很 — 比他很高 ×.

没有: not as ... as

比 — more than

你比我高。(Nǐ bǐ wǒ gāo.) — You're taller than me.

没有 — not as much as

我没有你高。(Wǒ méiyǒu nǐ gāo.) — I'm not as tall as you.

A 跟 B 一样 (+ adjective)

Sentence	Meaning
我的手机跟你的一样。	My phone is the same as yours.
今天跟昨天一样冷。	Today is as cold as yesterday.
我的答案跟你的不一样。	My answer is different from yours.

跟 …… 比 (起来): the yardstick first

Hold it up against A

跟上海比，我老家的物价很低。— Compared with Shanghai, prices in my hometown are very low.

妹妹跟姐姐比起来有点害羞。— Compared with her elder sister, the younger one is a bit shy.

更 / 还: even more

Beating the benchmark

上海比纽约人口更多。— Shanghai's population is even bigger than New York's.

他比姚明还高。(Tā bǐ Yáo Míng hái gāo.) — He's even taller than Yao Ming.

多了: sizing the gap

Gap size	Word	Example
Big	多了 / 得多 / 很多	拼音比汉字容易多了。 — Pinyin is much easier.
Small	一点	容易一点 — a little easier

Watch out: the forbidden 很

- A 比 sentence never takes 很 / 非常 — say 比他高 or 比他更高.
- 没有 comparisons keep the adjective bare too.

Quick check

Your turn

Which word makes a 比 comparison negative?

A. 不
B. 没有
C. 比

Check yourself

Your turn

Where does 多了 go in 他 ___ 高 ___?

A. before the adjective

B. after the adjective