

HSK 3 Grammar 6: Sentence Patterns (把 & 被)

HSK 3 把/被 and rising patterns, taught from the reviewed topic handout;
classroom examples, not official exam items.

The two famous constructions, demystified

把 = take it and do something to it; 被 = got done to. Both grab the object and forbid the bare verb.

把: grab it, then report it

- 1 **The frame** Subject + 把 + Object + Verb + result.
- 2 **Worked sentence** 请把门关上。(Qǐng bǎ mén guānshang.) — Please close the door.
- 3 **The bare-verb ban** 把书放在桌子上 ✓ — 把书放 ×, the verb needs its result.
- 4 **The object rule** Specific and known: the door, my phone.

Decision

Grab it → then say what you did to it.

被: the victim leads

把 — the doer leads

小偷把手机偷了。 — The thief took the phone.

被 — the victim leads

手机被小偷偷了。(Shǒujī bèi xiǎotōu tōu le.) — The phone got taken by the thief.

有的 有的

Splitting a group you have

有的人在喝酒，有的人在跳舞。 — Some are drinking, some are dancing.

这些苹果有的甜，有的酸。 — Some of these apples are sweet, some are sour.

越 越 and 越来越

Frame	Links	Example
越 越	Two things rising together	越看越喜欢。 — The more I look, the more I like it.
越来越	One thing across time	天气越来越冷了。 — Colder and colder.

The echoed question word

- 1 **The frame** 想 + V + question word + 就 + V + the same question word.
- 2 **Worked sentence** 想吃什么就吃什么。(Xiǎng chī shénme jiù chī shénme.) — Eat whatever you want.
- 3 **The family** 谁 就 谁 · 哪儿 就 哪儿.
- 4 **The rule** The question word must match on both sides.

Decision

Whatever you pick, that's what you get — the language of total freedom.

Watch out: negation goes in front

- Negate before 把/被: 没被发现, 没把作业做完.
- A bare verb is illegal in both frames.

Check yourself

Your turn

Which pair is right? (1) Which construction leads with the victim? (2) Where does negation go in a 把 sentence?

- A. 把; inside the frame
- B. 被; before 把
- C. 被; inside the frame
- D. 把; before 把