HSK 4 Grammar 01: Adjectives

HSK 4 adjective patterns, taught from the reviewed topic handout; classroom examples, not official exam items.

Two patterns that carry a lot of HSK 4

> 全 + noun sweeps up a whole thing in one move; 形容词 + 死了 cranks an adjective to its limit.

- Both are tested on word order, not vocabulary.
- Does 都 arrive? Does 的 stay away?

The pattern: 全 + Noun + 都 + Predicate

The whole family has been to Beijing

全家都去过北京。(Quán jiā dōu qù guo Běijīng.) — Our whole family has been to Beijing.

这个地方全年都很热。(Zhège dìfang quánnián dōu hěn rè.) — This place is hot all year round.

The rule to burn in: no 的

> 全 takes no 的. 全家 ✓, 全的家 ×.

- A classmate writes 全的家都来了。
- The fix: the 的 must go — 全家都来了。

Where 不 sits changes everything

全都不去 (quán dōu bù qù)

None of them go at **all**.

不全都去 (bù quán dōu qù)

Not all of them go.

The pattern: (Subject +) Adjective + 死了

Vivid, casual, and slanted toward misery

我饿死了! (Wǒ è sǐ le!) — I'm starving!

今天累死了! (Jīntiān lèi sǐ le!) — I'm exhausted today!

这件衣服丑死了。(Zhè jiàn yīfu chǒu sǐ le.) — This outfit is hideous.

Bare attachment — no 的, no 得

1. **The attachment rule** 死了 attaches bare: 累死了 ✓, 累得死了 ×.
2. **The register** Louder and more informal than 极了 — the drama-queen cousin.
3. **The feelings** Mostly misery: 累 tired, 饿 hungry, 热 hot, 丑 ugly.
4. **The situation** Suits speech and **diary** pages, not a **formal** essay.

Decision

It is a hot afternoon, four flights of stairs: 热死了! (Rè sǐ le!)

Choosing the right tool

Pattern	**Meaning**	**Register, the tested rule**
全 + N + 都 + V	the whole X, **all** of it	neutral; no 的, and 都 echoes the all
Adj + 死了	**extremely**, to death	casual and strong; bare adjective, unpleasant feelings

Quick check

Your turn

Which is correct?

A. 全家都来了。
B. 全的家都来了。

Check yourself

Your turn

Which adjective does not suit …… 死了?

A. 累
B. 饿
C. 高兴