HSK 4 Grammar 16: ”Even if” statements

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

Grant it, then dismiss it

即使 … **也** … grants a hypothetical and says it changes nothing: even if A, still B.

- The exam tests the **也**, and the **即使**/**虽然** split.
- Supposition in, result regardless.

The frame: 即使 + Condition，也 + Result

Three grants, three dismissals

即使你不想让我去，我也要去。(Jíshǐ nǐ bù xiǎng ràng wǒ qù, wǒ yě yào qù.) — Even if you don't want me to go, I'm still going.

即使你很有钱，也买不到幸福。(Jíshǐ nǐ hěn yǒuqián, yě mǎi bu dào xìngfú.) — Even if you were rich, you couldn't buy happiness.

即使你没胃口，也要吃一点。(Jíshǐ nǐ méi wèikǒu, yě yào chī yìdiǎn.) — Even if you've no appetite, you should still eat a bit.

Try it: the sold-out tickets

1. **The friend's doubt** The tickets are probably sold out.
2. **Grant the worst case** 即使票卖完了 (jíshǐ piào màiwán le) — even if they are sold out.
3. **Dismiss it** 我们也可以问问有没有退票 (wǒmen yě kěyǐ wènwen yǒu méiyǒu tuìpiào).
4. **Check the 也** It sits in the second clause, carrying the "still".

Decision

Even if they are sold out, we can still ask about returns.

即使 vs 虽然: the fact line

Pattern	The first clause is...	Second clause
即使 ... 也 ...	A supposition (even if)	也 — "still"
虽然 ... 但是 ...	An actual fact (even though)	但是 / 还是

Check yourself

Your turn

True or false: 即使 can introduce something that never happens at all.

A. True — the clause is entertained, not asserted
B. False — it must be really possible
C. True, but only about the weather
D. False — facts only