

”If” statements

HSK 6

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.

假使 ... , 就 ... (if / supposing)

■ Supposing it happened

- In a philosophy class you imagine an unlikely situation.
- 假使人能活两百岁，生活会是什么样子？ – “Supposing people could live to two hundred, what would life be like?”

■ 假使 A, (就) B = if, supposing

- 假使 = “if, supposing”, a literary 如果, often for hypothetical or unlikely situations.
- The result clause may take 就 / 便 / 也.

假使明天下雨，比赛就取消。

jiǎ shǐ míng tiān xià yǔ bǐ sài jiù qǔ xiāo

Word guide: 假使 – supposing; 明天 – tomorrow; 下雨 – it rains; 比赛 – the match; 就 – then; 取消 – is cancelled.

假使 ...: supposing (formal)

link	verb	question word
假使 jiǎshǐ supposing	人能活两百岁 rén néng huó liǎngbǎi suì people lived 200 years	生活会是什么样子 shēnghuó huì shì shénme yàngzi what would life be like?

■ Imagined and formal conditions

- 假使没有你的帮助，我就不会成功。 – “Had it not been for your help, I would not have succeeded.”
- Common in essays, speeches and literature.

假使没有你的帮助，我就不会成功。

jiǎ shǐ méi yǒu nǐ de bāng zhù wǒ jiù bú huì chéng gōng

Word guide: 假使 – if; 没有 – without; 你 – your; 帮助 – help; 我 – I; 就 – then; 不会 – wouldn’t; 成功 – succeed.

■ Literary register

- In everyday speech, use 如果 / 要是: 要是明天下雨, ...
- Put 就 after the subject of the result: 我就不会 ..., not 就我不会 ...

■ The “if” family

- 要是 (spoken) → 如果 (neutral) → 假如 / 假使 / 倘若 (literary).
- All pair with 就 in the result.

要是你有时间, 就来吧。

yào shì nǐ yǒu shí jiān jiù lái ba

Word guide: 要是 – if; 你 – you; 有 – have; 时间 – time; 就 – then; 来 – come.

■ Recap

- **假使 A, (Subject) 就 B** = if / supposing A (literary, often hypothetical).
- Everyday: 如果 / 要是; literary relatives: 假如, 倘若.

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.

■ 假使 ... , 就 ... (if / supposing)

1001.1 Complete: “Supposing it rains, the match will be cancelled.” 假使下雨, 比赛 取消。

1001.2 Which “if” is the most spoken?

- A. 倘若
- B. 假如
- C. 要是
- D. 假使

1001.3 Build: “Had it not been for your help, I wouldn’t have succeeded.”

Arrange all chunks: , / 假使没有你的帮助 / 我就 / 不会成功。

1001.4 假使 suits formal essays better than casual chat.

True or false? Explain or repair the statement.

1001.5 In a philosophy class you imagine an unlikely situation. 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. A learner sees 假使明天停课，我们就在家学习 and reports that class cancellation is confirmed. Repair it.

R2. Use it yourself. State a fallback arrangement if a venue is unavailable, using 假使.

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.

■ 假使 ... , 就 ... (if / supposing)

1001.1 就

假使 ... , 就 ...

1001.2 C. 要是

要是 is the everyday spoken “if”: 要是下雨就不去了. 假如 is neutral, while 假使 and 倘若 are written or literary.

1001.3 假使没有你的帮助, 我就不会成功。

假使 + condition, subject + 就 + result.

1001.4 True.

True. 假使 is literary and fits formal essays. In casual chat you would use 要是 or 如果.

1001.5 One possible response: 假使人能活两百岁, 生活会是什么样子?

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.
- In everyday speech, use 如果 / 要是: 要是明天下雨, ...
- Put 就 after the subject of the result: 我就不会 ..., not 就我不会
- 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. The sentence gives a hypothetical condition and its consequence. It does not confirm cancellation. Check a separate notice before treating the premise as fact.

R2. One possible response. 假使这个场地不能使用, 我们就改到图书馆讨论. The fallback depends on unavailability. It does not assert that the current venue has been rejected.

Recall later. Tomorrow, convert a hypothetical plan into a factual report only after adding confirming evidence.