Laowai

HSK 6

HSK 2.0 / Grammar

Make the relationship precise / 51 topics



Open the linked lesson for the full explanation and more examples.

Open this study guide

Laowai

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

Make the relationship precise

Work with nuanced adverbs, formal connections and near-synonyms. Read the example for its logic as well as its individual words.

天气预报说会下雨，下午果然下雨了。

Tiānqì yùbào shuō huì xià yǔ, xiàwǔ guǒrán xià yǔ le.

The forecast said it would rain, and sure enough it rained in the afternoon.

Study this construction

How to use this guide

Read the example, cover the translation and say what the sentence means. Open the linked lesson for the full explanation and additional examples. Where practice is available, the online guide links to it.

The HSK 2.0 level labels retained with the reference lessons.

Topics in this selection

Particles - 6 topics

Comparisons - 4 topics

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Conjunctions and complex sentences - 7 topics

Noun phrases - 2 topics

Prepositions and coverbs - 1 topics

Sentence structure and word order - 13 topics

Verb phrases - 3 topics

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Particles

嘛 (Ma): Presenting Something as Obvious in Chinese

Statement + 嘛

Sentence-final 嘛 presents a statement as something the speaker considers evident or easy to accept. It can draw attention to shared knowledge, explain a reason, or encourage someone to take an apparently straightforward course of action.

你妹妹很漂亮嘛。

Nǐ mèimei hěn piàoliang ma.

Your sister is obviously pretty.

Full lesson and examples →

来着 (Láizhe): Recall a Past Fact or Ask Again

Recalled statement / recall question + 来着

来着 is a conversational sentence ending associated with recalling an earlier fact, activity, or piece of information. In a statement, it can bring a past situation back to the listener's attention.

那家店叫什么来着？

Nà jiā diàn jiào shénme láizhe?

What was that shop called again?

来着 marks retrieval of a previously known name.

Full lesson and examples →

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是否 (Shìfǒu): Whether or Whether Not

Subject + 是否 + predicate

是否 expresses a yes-or-no alternative in a compact, relatively formal form. It can introduce a direct question or an embedded question about whether something is true.

你是否愿意参加?

Nǐ shìfǒu yuànyì cānjiā?

Are you willing to take part?

是否 forms a formal yes-or-no question before the predicate.

Full lesson and examples →

之 (Zhī): A Formal Linking Particle Like 的

Modifier + 之 + noun

之 links a modifier to a following noun in a literary or formal style. The relationship may be possession, description, or another close connection, so its use is broader than ownership alone.

这份礼物表达了我的感激之情。

Zhè fèn lǐwù biǎodá le wǒ de gǎnjī zhī qíng.

This gift expresses my feelings of gratitude.

之 links the descriptive 感激 to the noun 情.

Full lesson and examples →

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与否 (Yǔfǒu): Whether or Not After a Predicate

Predicate + 与否，comment; main clause + predicate + 与否

与否 adds the alternative or not after a predicate. The resulting phrase treats the truth of that predicate as an issue to be evaluated, discussed, or connected with another fact.

参加与否，请今天告诉我。

Cānjiā yǔfǒu, qǐng jīntiān gàosu wǒ.

Please tell me today whether you will take part.

与否 follows the action and makes it the topic.

Full lesson and examples →

呗 (Bei): An Obvious Choice or Resigned Response

Statement / suggestion + 呗

呗 is a conversational particle that presents a statement or suggestion as an obvious, straightforward response. The speaker may explain why something happens, propose the simplest action, or accept a situation with little enthusiasm.

没带伞就借一把呗。

Méi dài sǎn jiù jiè yì bǎ bei.

If you did not bring an umbrella, just borrow one.

呗 presents the suggestion as an obvious solution.

Full lesson and examples →

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Comparisons

人家 vs 别人: Other People and Colloquial Pronoun Uses

人家 vs. 别人

别人 refers to people other than the relevant person or group. 人家 can share that general “other people” meaning, often with a more conversational flavor. In such contexts, the sentence may discuss what others think, say, or do.

我不在乎人家怎么说。

Wǒ bù zàihu rénjia zěnme shuō.

I don't care about what other people say.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

不断 versus 不停: Repeatedly or Without Stopping

不断 / 不停 + (地) + verb; verb + 个不停

不断 and 不停 both describe continuation or recurrence, but they emphasize it differently. 不断 often suits repeated developments or an ongoing process across a period, including progress and change. 不停 more directly stresses a lack of stopping, especially with observable activity such as talking, eating, or a repeated sound. Many contexts allow overlap, so the distinction is a tendency rather than a universal boundary.



客户不断地改变主意，怎么办?

Kèhù bùduàn de gǎibiàn zhǔyì, zěnme bàn?

The client keeps changing his mind. What should I do?

Full lesson and examples →

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一直 versus 一向: Continuously or Habitually

一直 + continuing action / state; 一向 + established habit / characteristic

一直 can describe an action or state continuing through a relevant stretch of time. It can look back from a starting point, describe the present, or extend a commitment into the future.



雨一直在下，我没办法出去。

Yǔ yīzhí zàixià, wǒ méi bànfǎ chūqù.

It's constantly raining, I have no way to go out.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

彼此 versus 对方: Each Other or the Other Person

彼此 + verb; verb + 彼此 / 对方; 彼此 / 对方 + 的 + noun

彼此 emphasizes a reciprocal relationship between participants: an action goes both ways or applies mutually among them. It can appear before a verb with a function similar to mutually, or act as an object meaning each other. 对方 identifies the other person or side in an interaction.

结婚以前夫妻应该多花时间彼此了解。

Jiéhūn yǐqián fūqī yīnggāi duō huā shíjiān bǐcǐ liǎojiě.

Before they get married, the bride and groom should spend more time getting to know each other.

Full lesson and examples →

Adverbs and degree

一向 (Yīxiàng): Longstanding Habits and Consistent Attitudes

Subject + 一向 + Habit / Attitude / Characteristic

一向 presents a habit, attitude, or characteristic as established over a long period. It is useful when describing someone's usual conduct or comparing an unexpected incident with their known pattern.

小王一向上班很早，这次是怎么了？

Xiǎo Wáng yīxiàng shàngbān hěn zǎo, zhè cì shì zěnme le?

Xiao Wang has always started work very early. What happened this time?

Full lesson and examples →

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Advanced 倒 (Dào): Sarcasm, Disagreement, and Urging

Subject + verb + 得 + 倒 + adjective; subject + 倒 + predicate; 你 + 倒是 + action + 啊 / 呀

倒 can place a pointed contrast inside an evaluation. After a verb and 得, it often highlights the gap between what someone says or imagines and what the speaker considers realistic.

你说得倒轻松，谁来帮我呢？

Nǐ shuō de dào qīngsōng, shéi lái bāng wǒ ne?

You make it sound easy, but who is going to help me?

得倒 places the pointed contrast inside the evaluation.

Full lesson and examples →

很是 (Hěn Shì): Intensify a Quality or Feeling

Subject + 很是 + adjective / suitable mental predicate

很是 strengthens a description in a somewhat literary or deliberate style. It commonly appears before longer adjectives and expressions of satisfaction, admiration, discomfort, or liking.

听到这个消息，她很是高兴。

Tīngdào zhège xiāoxi, tā hěn shì gāoxìng.

She was very pleased to hear the news.

很是 intensifies an emotional description.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

足足 (Zúzú): Emphasize a Full Amount or Duration

足足 + verb + quantity; verb + 足足 + quantity

足足 draws attention to the full extent of a stated amount. It often suggests that a duration, size, or quantity is substantial or exceeds what someone might expect.

我们足足走了五个小时。

Wǒmen zúzú zǒu le wǔ ge xiǎoshí.

We walked for a full five hours.

足足 emphasizes the full duration before the verb.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

一再 (Yīzài): Repeatedly or Again and Again

Subject + 一再 + (地) + verb phrase

一再 emphasizes that an action occurs repeatedly, often across separate occasions. It is especially common with requests, reminders, explanations, statements, and other actions the speaker wants to present as persistent.



老师一再提醒我们检查名字。

Lǎoshī yízài tíxǐng wǒmen jiǎnchá míngzi.

The teacher repeatedly reminded us to check our names.

Full lesson and examples →

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向来 (Xiànglái): Always or Traditionally So

Subject + 向来 + (都) + predicate

向来 describes a pattern that has consistently held over the relevant past up to the present discussion. It often concerns habits, preferences, behavior, or established characteristics.

我向来不喝冷水。

Wǒ xiànglái bù hē lěng shuǐ.

I have always avoided drinking cold water.

向来 presents a longstanding negative habit.

Full lesson and examples →

果然 (Guǒrán): As Expected or Sure Enough

Subject + 果然 + predicate; expectation，果然 + confirming statement

果然 presents a result as confirming an expectation. That expectation may come from the speaker's prediction, another person's claim, or earlier evidence in the conversation.

天气预报说会下雨，下午果然下雨了。

Tiānqì yùbào shuō huì xià yǔ, xiàwǔ guǒrán xià yǔ le.

The forecast said it would rain, and sure enough it rained in the afternoon.

果然 introduces confirmation of an explicit prediction.

Full lesson and examples →

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似乎 (Sìhū): Seem, Apparently, or As If

Subject + 似乎 + predicate; 似乎 + clause

似乎 presents a judgment as an impression rather than a fully certain assertion. The speaker may infer a mood, intention, state, or explanation from incomplete evidence.

他今天似乎有点累。

Tā jīntiān sìhū yǒudiǎn lèi.

He seems a little tired today.

似乎 qualifies the observation rather than asserting certainty.

Full lesson and examples →

凡是 (Fánshì): Every Case That Meets a Condition

凡是 + qualifying class / condition，(subject +) 都 / 就 / 一律 + predicate

凡是 establishes a class of people, things, or situations and says that a rule applies to every member meeting the description. It can introduce a policy, a generalization, or a broad personal preference.

凡是报名的学生，都要参加测试。

Fánshì bàomíng de xuésheng, dōu yào cānjiā cèshì.

Every student who signs up must take the test.

The qualifying phrase defines the group covered by the rule.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

偏偏 (Piānpiān): Against Wishes or Expectations

Context，subject + 偏偏 + contrary event / behavior

偏偏 highlights a mismatch between reality and what someone wants, expects, or considers appropriate. It can describe an inconvenient coincidence, a person insisting on the opposite course, or one conspicuous exception while everyone else behaves differently.

我刚洗完车，偏偏就下雨了。

Wǒ gāng xǐ wán chē, piānpiān jiù xià yǔ le.

I had just washed the car when, of all times, it started raining.

偏偏 highlights an inconvenient coincidence.

Full lesson and examples →

再不…也 (Zài Bù…Yě): Even If You Do Not

Subject + 再不 + adjective / mental predicate，也 + unchanged response

再 can intensify a hypothetical degree in a concessive statement. When followed by 不 and a suitable adjective or mental predicate, 再不…也 means that even a strong lack of the quality or feeling does not change the response.

他再不高兴，也不能骂人。

Tā zài bù gāoxìng, yě bù néng mà rén.

However unhappy he is, he cannot insult people.

The degree of unhappiness does not remove the restriction.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

一律 (Yīlǜ): Apply a Rule Without Exceptions

Scope / group + 一律 + (都) + predicate

一律 says that the same rule or treatment applies across the stated group without exceptions. It commonly appears in instructions, regulations, and administrative decisions.

报名费一律不退。

Bàomíngfèi yílǜ bù tuì.

Registration fees are nonrefundable in every case.

一律 applies the same treatment across the stated category.

Full lesson and examples →

无非 (Wúfēi): Nothing More Than or Merely

无非 + (是) + verb phrase; 无非是 + noun phrase

无非 reduces a claim to something the speaker considers limited, ordinary, or unsurprising. It may narrow someone's motive, minimize the significance of an action, or summarize the few things involved.

我无非是想帮你。

Wǒ wúfēi shì xiǎng bāng nǐ.

I only want to help you.

无非 limits the speaker's claimed intention.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

到时候 (Dào Shíhou): When the Time Comes

Established future occasion，到时候 + action / decision

到时候 refers to a relevant time or occasion that the conversation has already established. It often points forward to a meeting, deadline, event, or stage in a plan.

周五我们一起去，到时候我来接你。

Zhōuwǔ wǒmen yìqǐ qù, dào shíhou wǒ lái jiē nǐ.

We will go together on Friday. I will pick you up then.

The first clause establishes the future occasion.

Full lesson and examples →

何必 (Hébì): Why Bother or Why Is That Necessary?

Subject + 何必 + predicate + (呢)?

何必 questions the necessity of an action rather than neutrally asking its cause. The speaker usually implies that there is no need to go to that trouble, maintain that reaction, or insist on that choice.

他只是迟到了两分钟，你何必生气呢?

Tā zhǐshì chídào le liǎng fēnzhōng, nǐ hébì shēngqì ne?

He was only two minutes late. Why get angry?

The rhetorical question implies that anger is unnecessary.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

Conjunctions and complex sentences

以及 (Yǐjí): And or As Well As in Written Chinese

Item 1、item 2 + 以及 + item 3

以及 connects related items in a relatively written or formal style. It often introduces the final member of a list, making it useful in descriptions, reports, and announcements.

请带上护照、机票以及酒店地址。

Qǐng dài shang hùzhào, jīpiào yǐjí jiǔdiàn dìzhǐ.

Please bring your passport, plane ticket, and hotel address.

以及 introduces the final member of a noun list.

Full lesson and examples →

总之 (Zǒngzhī): In Short or To Sum Up

Earlier details，总之，summary / conclusion

总之 introduces an overall statement that gathers the point of what has been discussed. It can summarize several reasons, draw a broad conclusion from examples, or state the speaker's final position after details have been considered.

路太远，车也少。总之，去那里不方便。

Lù tài yuǎn, chē yě shǎo. Zǒngzhī, qù nàlǐ bù fāngbiàn.

It is far away and transport is scarce. In short, getting there is inconvenient.

总之 gathers two details into an overall judgment.

Full lesson and examples →

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则 (Zé): Contrast Two Subjects in Formal Chinese

Subject 1 + predicate 1，(而) + subject 2 + 则 + predicate 2

则 can mark a contrast between two people, things, or situations in careful written language. The first clause establishes one case, and the second presents a different characteristic or response.

哥哥喜欢喝茶，妹妹则喜欢喝咖啡。

Gēge xǐhuan hē chá, mèimei zé xǐhuan hē kāfēi.

The older brother likes tea, whereas the younger sister likes coffee.

则 follows the second subject and marks a parallel contrast.

Full lesson and examples →

以免 (Yǐmiǎn): In Order to Avoid or So As Not To

Precaution / instruction，以免 + unwanted outcome

以免 introduces the unwanted outcome an action is intended to prevent. The first clause typically gives a precaution, reminder, or instruction, and the second explains why it matters.

请提前出发，以免迟到。

Qǐng tíqián chūfā, yǐmiǎn chídào.

Please leave early to avoid being late.

The second clause names the event the precaution prevents.

Full lesson and examples →

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因为…而 (Yīnwèi…Ér): Link a Cause to Its Effect

Subject + 因为 + cause + 而 + resulting predicate

因为…而 ties a reason closely to its effect within the sentence. The cause follows 因为, and 而 leads into the resulting action or state.

我因为生病而请假。

Wǒ yīnwèi shēngbìng ér qǐngjià.

Because I got sick, I asked for time off.

Full lesson and examples →

假使…就 (Jiǎshǐ…Jiù): Formal If Then Conditions

假使 + hypothetical condition，subject + 就 + consequence

假使 introduces a hypothetical condition for the listener to consider. The following clause states what would happen or what someone would do if that condition applied.

假使明天下雨，我就不去上班了。

Jiǎshǐ míngtiān xià yǔ, wǒ jiù bù qù shàngbān le.

If it rains tomorrow, then I'm not going to work.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

何况 and 更何况: Let Alone or All the More

Established case，(更)何况 + stronger inferred case + (呢)

何况 extends an argument from an established case to another where the conclusion follows even more readily. It can support a positive conclusion or strengthen a negative one.

这句话连孩子都懂， 何况大人呢?

Zhè jù huà lián háizi dōu dǒng, hékuàng dàrén ne?

Children can understand what this sentence means, let alone the adults.

Full lesson and examples →

Noun phrases

本 (Běn): This, Our, or the Current in Formal Chinese

本 + noun

本 can specify the institution, location, time period, or occasion relevant to the speaker or document. Depending on the noun, English may use this, our, or current.

本店周一休息。

Běn diàn zhōuyī xiūxi.

This shop is closed on Mondays.

本 identifies the shop issuing the notice.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

性 (Xìng): Form Words for Properties and Characteristics

Word / phrase + 性

The suffix 性 builds expressions about a property, characteristic, tendency, or nature. Some function like abstract nouns in English, while others describe a type of rule, event, or quality.

我们需要检查这个计划的可行性。

Wǒmen xūyào jiǎnchá zhège jìhuà de kěxíngxìng.

We need to check this plan's feasibility.

性 forms a noun naming a property of the plan.

Full lesson and examples →

Prepositions and coverbs

鉴于 (Jiànyú): In View Of or In Light Of

鉴于 + relevant circumstance，decision / conclusion

鉴于 introduces a circumstance taken into account when reaching a decision or conclusion. It resembles in view of or in light of, and is common in formal explanations, announcements, and recommendations.

鉴于天气恶劣，活动推迟到周日。

Jiànyú tiānqì èliè, huódòng tuīchí dào zhōurì.

In view of the bad weather, the event has been postponed until Sunday.

The observed circumstance supplies grounds for the decision.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

Sentence structure and word order

非...不可 and 非要: Insistence, Necessity, and Certainty

Subject + 非(要) + action + 不可; 非 + required person / action + 不可

非…不可 presents something as admitting no acceptable alternative. It can express determination, a practical requirement, or confidence that a consequence will occur.

这件事我非问清楚不可。

Zhè jiàn shì wǒ fēi wèn qīngchu bùkě.

I absolutely must get to the bottom of this matter.

非…不可 expresses determination to complete an action.

Full lesson and examples →

岂不是 (Qǐ Bù Shì): Wouldn't That Mean...?

Situation / subject + 岂不是 + implication?

岂不是 introduces a rhetorical question that urges the listener to recognize a conclusion. The speaker treats the implication as evident, often because the preceding situation makes it hard to deny.

门都锁了，现在去岂不是白跑一趟？

Mén dōu suǒ le, xiànzài qù qǐ bù shì bái pǎo yí tàng?

The door is locked. Wouldn't going now just be a wasted trip?

The rhetorical question presses an obvious consequence.

Full lesson and examples →

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兼 (Jiān): Combine Roles, Jobs, or Functions

Role 1 + 兼 + role 2; subject + 兼任 / 兼做 + roles

兼 combines roles, responsibilities, or functions held by the same person or thing. It often connects job titles directly or works within expressions about performing more than one duty.

她是作家兼老师。

Tā shì zuòjiā jiān lǎoshī.

She is both a writer and a teacher.

兼 connects two roles held by the same person.

Full lesson and examples →

莫非 (Mòfēi): Could It Be That...?

Observation，莫非 + conjecture + (不成)?

莫非 introduces a possibility the speaker is considering, often because an observation calls for an explanation. The question may be a genuine conjecture or a rhetorical challenge to something the speaker finds surprising.

他今天没来，莫非生病了？

Tā jīntiān méi lái, mòfēi shēngbìng le?

He did not come today. Could he be ill?

The first observation prompts the conjecture.

Full lesson and examples →

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由此 (Yóucǐ): From This or As a Result

Earlier evidence / situation，由此 + inference / result

由此 points back to a fact, observation, or situation and uses it as the starting point for what follows. The next statement may describe a consequence or draw an inference.

大家都按时完成了任务，由此可见，这个安排是可行的。

Dàjiā dōu ànshí wánchéng le rènwu, yóucǐ kějiàn, zhège ānpái shì kěxíng de.

Everyone finished on time. From this, we can see that the arrangement is workable.

由此可见 introduces a conclusion based on the preceding evidence.

Full lesson and examples →

非得 (Fēiděi): Must, Have To, or Insist On

Subject + 非得 + action (+ 不可 / 不行 / 不成)

非得 strengthens a requirement or insistence, presenting the action as something that must happen. It can reflect an external necessity or someone's determination to accept no alternative.

明天非得早起不可。

Míngtiān fēiděi zǎoqǐ bùkě.

We absolutely have to get up early tomorrow.

The ending 不可 reinforces the requirement.

Full lesson and examples →

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莫过于 (Mòguòyú): Nothing Is More…Than

Extreme quality / topic + 莫过于 + leading case

莫过于 identifies something as unsurpassed on the scale being discussed. The opening phrase commonly names a greatest pleasure, deepest sadness, strongest comfort, or other extreme, and the phrase after 莫过于 gives the case that fits it.

旅行中最开心的事莫过于遇到老朋友。

Lǚxíng zhōng zuì kāixīn de shì mòguòyú yùdào lǎo péngyou.

Nothing is happier on a trip than meeting an old friend.

The opening phrase establishes the positive scale.

Full lesson and examples →

与其…不如 (Yǔqí…Bùrú): Rather Than, Better To

与其 + option A，不如 + preferred option B; 与其说 + A，不如说 + B

与其 introduces an option the speaker is setting aside in favor of the second. 不如 presents that preferred alternative, often as advice about how to use time or handle a problem. The first option need not be disastrous; the point is that the second seems better in the current situation.

与其在这里等，不如先去吃饭。

Yǔqí zài zhèlǐ děng, bùrú xiān qù chī fàn.

Rather than wait here, we might as well eat first.

The option after 不如 is preferred.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

跟…似的 (Gēn…Shìde): Like or As If in Chinese

跟 + comparison model / situation + 似的

跟…似的 compares someone or something with a model, image, or imagined situation. It can describe resemblance, manner, or the degree of a quality.

这两个孩子长得跟双胞胎似的。

Zhè liǎng ge háizi zhǎng de gēn shuāngbāotāi shìde.

These two children look like twins.

The comparison model is the noun 双胞胎.

Full lesson and examples →

不愧是 (Bùkuì Shì): Live Up to a Reputation

Subject + 不愧是 / 不愧为 + role / reputation

不愧是 praises someone or something for living up to a role, reputation, or expected standard. The speaker points to evidence that the label is deserved.

她第一次参加就拿了冠军，不愧是专业选手。

Tā dì yī cì cānjiā jiù ná le guànjūn, bùkuì shì zhuānyè xuǎnshǒu.

She won on her first attempt. She really lives up to being a professional.

The achievement provides evidence for the praised role.

Full lesson and examples →

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由…做主 (Yóu…Zuòzhǔ): Say Who Makes the Decision

Matter / area + 由 + decision-maker + 做主

由…做主 assigns decision-making authority over a matter. The sentence commonly names the issue or area first, then identifies the person whose choice determines what happens.

这次旅行去哪儿，由你做主。

Zhè cì lǚxíng qù nǎr, yóu nǐ zuòzhǔ.

You can decide where we go on this trip.

The opening topic identifies the choice being delegated.

Full lesson and examples →

一来…二来 (Yīlái…Èrlái): For One Thing, For Another

一来 + reason / purpose 1，二来 + reason / purpose 2

一来…二来 organizes an explanation into two contributing reasons or purposes. The speaker may first state a decision and then justify it, or list the grounds before the conclusion.

我想走路去，一来可以锻炼，二来不用找停车位。

Wǒ xiǎng zǒulù qù, yīlái kěyǐ duànliàn, èrlái bú yòng zhǎo tíngchēwèi.

I want to walk: for one thing, I can get exercise; for another, I will not need to find parking.

The two clauses give parallel reasons for the choice.

Full lesson and examples →

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

以...的名义 (Yǐ...De Míngyì): In the Name Of

以 + person / organization / stated cause + 的名义 + action

以…的名义 explains the name, authority, or stated cause under which an action is carried out. It can describe legitimate representation, a formal declaration, or someone invoking a justification.

不要以我的名义给公司写信，公司会找我麻烦的。

Bùyào yǐ wǒ de míngyì gěi gōngsī xiě xìn, gōngsī huì zhǎo wǒ máfan de.

Don't write to the company in my name, they will give me trouble.

Full lesson and examples →

Verb phrases

谅 (Liàng): I Expect or I Bet in a Firm Assertion

（我）谅 + person + 也 + negative predicate

谅 can introduce a confident assessment of another person's likely behavior. It often occurs with a negative about what the person would dare or have the courage to do.

我谅他也不敢当面撒谎。

Wǒ liàng tā yě bù gǎn dāngmiàn sāhuǎng.

I bet he would not dare lie to my face.

谅 introduces a confident, challenging assumption.

Full lesson and examples →

Laowai

HSK 2.0 Level 6 grammar

不屑 and 不屑于 (Bùxiè): Disdain Doing Something

Subject + 不屑(于) + action

不屑 expresses disdain toward an action, treating it as beneath someone's standards or unworthy of their attention. The person may reject dishonest conduct, refuse to engage with someone, or dismiss an activity as trivial.

她不屑用谎话换取表扬。

Tā bùxiè yòng huǎnghuà huànqǔ biǎoyáng.

She disdains using lies to win praise.

The rejected action is treated as beneath her standards.

Full lesson and examples →

以便 (Yǐbiàn): So That or In Order To

Preparatory action，以便 + intended outcome / easier action

以便 introduces the purpose or useful outcome an earlier action is intended to facilitate. The first clause sets up preparation, an arrangement, or a decision; the second explains what that makes possible or easier.

我们很早就去了机场， 以便能赶上最早的飞机。

Wǒmen hěn zǎo jiù qù le jīchǎng, yǐbiàn néng gǎnshàng zuì zǎo de fēijī.

We got to the airport very early so we could make the earliest flight.

Full lesson and examples →

Laowai

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Sources and further study

Lesson reference source: AllSet Learning Chinese Grammar Wiki. Existing attribution remains in each linked article. Teaching selections, editorial explanations and original AI-assisted illustrations: Laowai. This guide reuses the same canonical lesson records as the website and apps.

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