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Dàjiā hǎo, huānyíng láidào Mandarin Corner de bōkè jiémù! 大家好,欢迎来到 mandarin corner 的播客节目! Hi everyone! Welcome to Mandarin Corner's Audio Podcast!

2

Wǒ shì Eileen.

我是 Eileen。

I am Eileen.

3

Shuōdào Zhōngguó, kěnéng hěn duō rén huì 说到中国,可能很多人会

When it comes to China, many people may

4

shǒuxiān liánxiǎng dào tā de shísì yì rénkǒu, 首先联想到它的14亿人口, first think of its 1.4 billion people, 5 yǐjí tā shìjièdìyī rénkǒu dàguó de chēnghào. 以及它世界第一人口大国的称号。 and its title as the world's most populous country. 6 Rán'ér zài zuìjìn de yī cì rénkǒupǔchá zhīhòu, 然而在最近的一次人口普查之后, However, after the recent population census, 7 méitǐ ne yòu kāishǐ fēnfēn bàodào 媒体呢又开始纷纷报道 the media began to report 8 zhè lìngrén dānyōu de xīnshēng'ér chūshēnglù xiàjiàng de wèntí. 这令人担忧的新生儿出生率下降的问题。 on a worrying decline in birth rate. 9 Zuòwéi yìngduì shǒuduàn, zhèngfǔ yě chūtái le sān tāi zhèngcè. 作为应对手段, 政府也出台了三胎政策。 As a response, the government introduced the Three-Child Policy.

10

Guānyú zhège huàtí wŏmen yě zuò le yī qī jiētóu cǎifǎng,

关于这个话题我们也做了一期街头采访,

We did a street interview on this topic,

11

xúnwèn pǔtōng Zhōngguórén duì zhège zhèngcè de kànfă.

询问普通中国人对这个政策的看法。

asking ordinary Chinese about their views on this policy.

12

Gănxìngqù de kěyǐ diǎnjī xiàmiàn de liànjiē qù guānkàn.

感兴趣的可以点击下面的链接去观看。

Those interested, can click the link below to watch it.

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Nàme wèntí lái le, jìrán Zhōngguó rénkǒu yǐjīng zhème dà le,

那么问题来了,既然中国人口已经这么大了,

So the question is, since China's population is already this large,

14

wèishénme wòmen hái huì dānxīn chūshēnglù xiàjiàng ne?

为什么我们还会担心出生率下降呢?

why are we still worried about the decline in birth rate?

15

Ér niángīngrén yòu wèishénme bù yuànyì jiéhūn shēng háizi ne?

而年轻人又为什么不愿意结婚生孩子呢?

And why are young people reluctant to get married and have children?

16

Cānyù dào jīntiān de huàtí tǎolùn de jiābīn ne

参与到今天的话题讨论的嘉宾呢

The guest joining us today

17

shì yǐjīng hé dàjiā jiàn guo miàn de.

是已经和大家见过面的。

is someone you've already met before.

18

Dànshì yĕxǔ yŏuyīxiē rén hái méiyŏu kàn guo tā zhīqián de bōkè,

但是也许有一些人还没有看过她之前的播客,

However, since some of you might not have listened to her previous podcasts,

19

suǒyǐ wǒmen zàicì qǐng dào tā lái gēn dàjiā dǎ gè zhāohu.

所以我们再次请到她来跟大家打个招呼。

let's have her say "hi" to everyone again.

20

Hālóu, dàjiā hǎo! Wǒ shì Yífēi.

哈喽,大家好!我是怡菲。

Hello, everyone! I'm Yifei.

21

Hěn gāoxìng zàicì láidào Mandarin Corner

很高兴再次来到 Mandarin Corner

It's great to be here on Mandarin Corner again

22 yǔ Eileen lái jìnxíng duìhuà. 与 Eileen 来进行对话。 to talk with Eileen. 23 Jīntiān women yao taolun de jiushì 今天我们要讨论的就是 Today we're going to talk 24 guānyú Zhōngguó rénkǒu chūshēnglù xiàjiàng de zhège wèntí. 关于中国人口出生率下降的这个问题。 about the declining birth rate in China. 25 Nà shǒuxiān ne qǐng nǐ lái gēn dàjiā shuō yīxià Zhōngguó guòqù shí nián de 那首先呢请你来跟大家说一下中国过去十年的 First, can you tell us how the birth rate 26 zhège rénkŏu chūshēnglù de qíngkuàng shì zěnmeyàng de. 这个人口出生率的情况是怎么样的。 has been in China for the past 10 years? 27 Hǎo de, zàicízhīqián

好的,在此之前

Okay. Before we do that,

28

women keyî xian dagai liaojie yīxia chūshenglù de jìsuan fangshì.

我们可以先大概了解一下出生率的计算方式。

let's get a general idea of how the birth rate is calculated.

29

Nà chūshēnglù zhǐ de jiùshì zài yī gè tèdìng dìqū de

那出生率指的就是在一个特定地区的

The birth rate refers to the average number of births

30

mǒu yī gè tèdìng shíjiān nèi, tōngcháng qíngkuàng xià shì yī nián,

某一个特定时间内, 通常情况下是一年,

per 1,000 people, at a certain region for a given time,

31

píngjūn měi yī qiān gè rén zhōng chūshēng rénkǒu suǒ zhàn de bǐlù.

平均每一千个人中出生人口所占的比率。

usually a year.

32

Nà shuōdào Zhōngguó de jùtǐ qíngkuàng jiùshì

那说到中国的具体情况就是

When it comes to the specific situation in China,

33

shǒuxiān zài jiǔshí niándài yǐqián, Zhōngguó de rénkǒu chūshēnglǜ 首先在 90 年代以前,中国的人口出生率

first of all, the birth rate in China before the 1990s

34

yīzhí shì bǎochí zài qiān fēnzhī èrshí yǐshàng de.

一直是保持在千分之 20 以上的。

was always above 20 per 1,000.

35

Zài liù shí niándàichū shènzhì dádào le qiān fēnzhī sì shí zuǒyòu,

在60年代初甚至达到了千分之40左右,

In the early 1960s, it even reached about 40 per 1,000,

36

yějiùshìshuō yǒu... yīqiān gè rén zhōng jiù yǒu sì shí gè rén chūshēng.

也就是说有... 一千个人中就有四十个人出生。

meaning that for every 1,000 people, 40 babies were being born.

37

Zhè qíshí shì xiāngdāng gāo de,

这其实是相当高的,

That was actually pretty high

38

yīnwèi èr líng yī jiǔ nián shìjiè rénkǒu chūshēnglù páimíng qián wǔ de guójiā

因为 2019 年世界人口出生率排名前五的国家

because in 2019, the top 5 countries that had the highest birth rate

39

dōu zài qiān fēnzhī sìshí yǐshàng.

都在千分之 40 以上。

were all above 40 per 1,000.

### 40

Dànshì zài liảng qiān nián zuǒyòu de shíhou ne,

但是在2000年左右的时候呢,

But around 2000,

#### 41

rénkǒu chūshēnglù jiù jiàng dào le qiān fēnzhī shí'èr,

人口出生率就降到了千分之 12,

the birth rate dropped to 12 per 1,000,

#### 42

bìngqiě zài èr líng èr líng nián shǒucì diēpò le qiān fēnzhī shí,

并且在 2020 年首次跌破了千分之 10,

and in 2020, it fell below 10 per 1,000 for the first time,

### 43

dàodá le qiān fēnzhī bā diǎn wǔ,

到达了千分之8.5,

reaching 8.5 per 1,000.

#### 44

èr líng èr yī nián gèngshì diē dào le qiān fēnzhī qī diǎn wǔ,

2021年更是跌到了千分之7.5,

In 2021, the birth rate dropped to 7.5 per 1,000,

#### 45

zhè shì jiànguó yǐlái de zuì dī,

这是建国以来的最低,

the lowest since the country was founded (in 1949),

46

yějiùshìshuō èr líng èr yī nián píngjūn měi yīqiān gè rén zhōng

也就是说 2021 年平均每一千个人中

which means that in 2021, less than 8 babies were born

47

zhǐyǒu bùdào bā gè rén chūshēng.

只有不到八个人出生。

per 1,000 people.

48

Zhège zhēn de shì yuǎnyuǎn dīyú shìjiè píngjūn shuǐpíng,

这个真的是远远低于世界平均水平,

This was really far below the world average

49

shìjiè píngjūn shuǐpíng shì qiān fēnzhī shíbā diǎn wǔ.

世界平均水平是千分之 18.5。

of 18.5 per 1,000.

50

Zhōngguó mùqián de rénkǒu zǒngshù shì shísì yì duō rén, zhè shì shìjièdìyī.

中国目前的人口总数是十四亿多人,这是世界第一。

China's total population is now over 1.4 billion, the highest in the world.

51

Suǒyǐ wǒmen kěnéng jiù huì juéde

所以我们可能就会觉得

So we might wonder,

52

nà wèishénme hái yào dānxīn rénkǒu chūshēnglù dī zhège wèntí?

那为什么还要担心人口出生率低这个问题?

why are we still worried about the low birth rate?

53

Dànshì zài èr líng èr yī nián Zhōngguó de rénkǒu

但是在 2021 年中国的人口

(It's because) in 2021, China's population,

54

chúqù dāngnián sǐwáng de rénshù zhǐ zēngzhǎng le sìshí bā wàn.

除去当年死亡的人数只增长了48万。

excluding the number of deaths, only grew by 480,000.

55

Yào zhīdào zài liǎng qiān nián dào èr líng yī bā nián zhījiān,

要知道在 2000 年到 2018 年之间,

You should know that between 2000 and 2018,

56

Zhōngguó rénkǒu jìng zēngzhǎng shù yīzhí shì bǎochí zài

中国人口净增长数一直是保持在

China's net population growth was

57

liù bǎiwàn dào yī qiānwàn zhījiān de.

六百万到一千万之间的。

between 6 to 10 million,

58

Suǒyǐ sìshí bā wàn shì fēicháng fēicháng dī de.

所以四十八万是非常非常能的。

so 480,000 was super low.

59

Shuōdào sìshí bā wàn de shíhou wǒ hái méiyǒu shénme gàiniàn,

说到四十八万的时候我还没有什么概念,

When you mentioned 480,000, I had no concept of (what that meant).

60

dànshì nǐ shuōdào liù bǎiwàn dào yī qiānwàn gēn sìshí bā wàn

但是你说到六百万到一千万跟四十八万

But when you said it was between 6 to 10 million (per year) and now it's 480,000 (a year),

61

zhēn de xiāngchà hảo dà.

真的相差好大。

that difference is huge!

62

Nà zhème dī de zhège chūshēnglù dàodǐ yìwèizhe shénme ne?

那这么低的这个出生率到底意味着什么呢?

So what exactly does such a low birth rate mean?

63

Tā qíshí yìwèizhe rúguǒ chūshēnglù

它其实意味着如果出生率

It actually means that if the birth rate

64

ànzhào mùqián de zhège qūshì chíxù xiàjiàng ne,

按照目前的这个趋势持续下降呢,

continues to decline at this current trend,

65

Zhōngguó wèilái kěnéng hěn kuài huì jìnrù rénkǒu fùzēngzhǎng de wèntí,

中国未来可能很快会进入人口负增长的问题,

China may very soon enter a negative population growth phase,

66

jiù xiàng Rìběn nàyàng.

就像日本那样。

just like Japan did.

67

Jiāshàng yóuyú lǎonián rénkǒu de guīmó hé bǐlì

加上由于老年人口的规模和比例

On top of that, the size and proportion of the elderly population

68

zài bùduàn de kuòdà,

在不断地扩大,

was constantly expanding (compared to the younger population),

69

Zhōngguó zìcóng èr líng líng èr nián jìnrù lǎolínghuà shèhuì hòu,

中国自从 2002 年进入老龄化社会后,

China had already become an aging society in 2002,

70

yǐjīng zài èr líng èryī nián jìnrù le shēndù lǎolínghuà shèhuì,

已经在2021年进入了深度老龄化社会,

and in 2021, it entered an advanced state of aging,

71

yějiùshìshuō xiànzài yǒu bǎi fēn zhī shísì de rénkǒu

也就是说现在有 14%的人口

which means that 14% of its population

72

shì liùshíwǔ suì jí yǐshàng de lǎoniánrén.

是65岁及以上的老年人。

is now 65 years and older.

73

Jiù xiànzài yǐjīng shì zhèyàngzi le, duì ma? | Duì de

就现在已经是这样子了,对吗? | 对的

It's already like this now? | Right.

74

Nǐ gānggang yǒu tídào Rìběn, qíshí Rìběn yě suànshì bǐjiào chūmíng de,

你刚刚有提到日本,其实日本也算是比较出名的,

You mentioned Japan earlier, the country is actually quite famous for

75

jiùshì tāmen de chūshēnglù yě hěn dī ma.

就是他们的出生率也很低嘛。

its low birth rate.

76

Nà duìbǐ Rìběn wǒmen de chūshēnglù yòu shì rúhé ne?

那对比日本我们的出生率又是如何呢?

So compared to Japan, how does our birth rate look?

77

Shǒuxiān wǒmen kèyǐ lái dàgài shuō yīxià tāmen de xiāngsì diǎn.

首先我们可以来大概说一下他们的相似点。

First of all, let's talk about the similarity between them.

78

Nà xiāngshì de qíngkuàng shì suízhe jīngjì de zēngzhǎng

那相似的情况是随着经济的增长

The similarity is that as the economy grew

79

hé rénkǒu shòu jiàoyù shuǐpíng de tíshēng,

和人口受教育水平的提升,

and the population became more educated,

80

chūshēnglù zhěngtǐ shì chéng xiàjiàng de qíngkuàng.

出生率整体是呈下降的情况。

the birth rate declined.

81

Érqiě Zhōngguó hěn yǒukěnéng xiàng Rìběn nàyàng,

而且中国很有可能像日本那样,

Moreover, it's likely that the birth rate in China will remain

82

wèilái de chūshēnglù huì chángqī bǎochí zài yī gè guòdī de shuǐpíng.

未来的出生率会长期保持在一个过低的水平。

at an excessively low level for a long time to come, as it has been in Japan.

83

Nà yǒu yī diǎn bùtóng de shì guānyú xiàjiàng de sùdù,

那有一点不同的是关于下降的速度,

But there is a difference, which is the speed of decline.

84

Rìběn de rénkǒu chūshēnglù cóng qiān fēnzhī shíyī xiàjiàng dào

日本的人口出生率从千分之 11 下降到

Japan's birth rate fell from 11 to

85

qiān fēnzhī bā diǎn wǔ zuǒyòu yòng le shíwǔ nián de shíjiān,

千分之8.5左右用了十五年的时间,

about 8.5 per 1,000 in 15 years,

86

ér Zhōngguó zhǐ yòng le sān nián,

而中国只用了三年,

whereas China only took 3 years,

87

suǒyǐ zhège shì yuǎn bǐ Rìběn de qíngkuàng yào xùnměng de duō.

所以这个是远比日本的情况要迅猛得多。

so this decline was much faster than Japan.

88

Qiánmiàn wǒmen yě jiǎng guo Zhōngguó shì rénkǒu dìyī dàguó ma,

前面我们也讲过中国是人口第一大国嘛,

As we mentioned earlier, China is the most populous country (in the world).

89

nà jìrán xiànzài wòmen yào tǎolùn dào tā rénkǒu xiàjiàng zhège wèntí,

那既然现在我们要讨论到它人口下降这个问题,

So since we are talking about its declining population,

90

wǒ xiảng hèn duō rén yè huì hàoqí,

我想很多人也会好奇,

I am sure that many people would wonder

91

nà Zhōngguó shì zěnyàng yī bù yī bù de

那中国是怎样一步一步地

how China became such a

92

chéngwéi dāngjīn de zhège rénkǒu dàguó ne?

成为当今的这个人口大国呢?

populous country (in the first place).

93

Shì yǒu hèn duō fāngmiàn de yuányīn de.

是有很多方面的原因的。

There are many reasons.

94

Shǒuxiān wòmen keyi xiān lái liǎojie yīxia dìli he lìshi de beijing.

首先我们可以先来了解一下地理和历史的背景。

First, let's learn about the geographical and historical background (of China).

95

Zhōngguó de guótǔ miànjī hěn guǎng, dàbùfen chǔyú wēndài,

中国的国土面积很广, 大部分处于温带,

China has a vast territory which is mostly located in temperate zones

96

jiàngshuiliàng bijiào shìzhōng,

降水量比较适中,

and has moderate precipitation

97

héliú húpō ne yě yǒu hěn duō, érqiě yě yōngyǒu zhòngduō de píngyuán,

河流湖泊呢也有很多, 而且也拥有众多的平原,

as well as many rivers and plains.

98

suǒyǐ shì bǐjiào shìhé rénlèi jūzhù yǐjí nóngyè de shēngchǎn fāzhǎn de.

所以是比较适合人类居住以及农业的生产发展的。

So, it's suitable for humans to inhabit and for agricultural development.

99

Dànshì yóuyú gǔdài tiānzāi hé zhànluàn pín fā,

但是由于古代天灾和战乱频发,

However, due to frequent natural disasters and wars in ancient times,

100

suǒyǐ Zhōngguó liǎng sān qiān nián jiān de rénkǒushù yīzhí shì wéichí zài

所以中国两三千年间的人口数一直是维持在

for 2 to 3 thousand years, the population of China was

101

duō le wǔ liù qiānwàn, zuìduō yī gè yì zuǒyòu

多了五六千万,最多一个亿左右

50-60 million in good times, 100 million at most;

102

shǎo le liǎng sān qiānwàn, zuìshǎo yī qiānwàn zuǒyòu de zhuàngtài.

少了两三千万,最少一千万左右的状态。

20-30 million in bad times, and around 10 million at its lowest point.

103

Zhème shǎo? | Duì de.

这么少? | 对的。

That small? | Yes.

104

Qíshí wǒ yīzhí yǐwéi Zhōngguó jǐ qiānnián yǐlái yīzhí rénkǒu dōu shì duō de,

其实我一直以为中国几千年以来一直人口都是多的,

I actually thought China had always had a large population for thousands of years.

105

méixiángdào cái zhème yīdián rén, wò yòudián zhènjīng.

没想到才这么一点人,我有点震惊。

I didn't expect it to be this small which I found a little shocking.

106

Duì, tā yě shì yǒu yī gè fāzhǎn de guòchéng.

对,它也是有一个发展的过程。

Yes, it went through a process of development.

107

Érqiě yī kāishǐ wòmen de Zhōngguó bǎntú yě méiyǒu nàme dà,

而且一开始我们的中国版图也没有那么大,

Also in the beginning, China didn't have that large of a territory.

108

suǒyǐ rénkǒu kěndìng yě bùhuì yǒu nàme duō de fányǎn de kōngjiān. | Duì 所以人口肯定也不会有那么多的繁衍的空间。| 对

So it certainly didn't have enough room for population growth. | Right.

109

Suǒyǐ ne rénkǒu zhēnzhèng kāishǐ jīzēng shì zài Qīngcháo shíqī,

所以呢人口真正开始激增是在清朝时期,

Our population actually started to surge during the Qing Dynasty,

110

yějiùshì cóng chàbuduō shíqī shìjì zhōngyè kāishì.

也就是从差不多 17 世纪中叶开始。

which began around the middle of the 17th century.

111

Dāngshí de tǒngzhìzhě zhúbù píngdìng gèfāng de zhèngquán hé zhànluàn,

当时的统治者逐步平定各方的政权和战乱,

The rulers then had slowly overthrown other political powers, ended the wars

112

shíxiàn le quánguó de tŏngyī.

实现了全国的统一。

and achieved unification.

113

Nà yóuqíshì zài Kāngxī, Yōngzhèng, Qiánlóng de shíqī,

那尤其是在康熙、雍正、乾隆的时期,

Especially during the Kangxi, Yongzheng and Qianlong periods,

114

zōnghé guólì fēicháng qiángshèng.

综合国力非常强盛。

China's overall power was very strong.

115

Chúle jǐ cì bǐjiào dà de duìwài zhànzhēng yǐwài,

除了几次比较大的对外战争以外,

Except for a few major wars against foreign powers,

116

zhěnggè Zhōngguó guǎngdà fùdì shì wéichí le

整个中国广大腹地是维持了

the entire inland of China maintained

117

jìn yībǎi wǔshí duō nián de hépíng qī,

近一百五十多年的和平期,

peace for nearly 150 years

118

nà zhè zài lìshǐshàng shì bǐjiào hǎnjiàn de.

那这在历史上是比较罕见的。

which was rare in our history.

119

Ér chángqī hépíng wěndìng de shèhuì shēnghuó,

而长期和平稳定的社会生活,

So, this long period of peace and stability

120

wèi rénkǒu de fányǎn zēngzhǎng chuàngzào le tiáojiàn.

为人口的繁衍增长创造了条件。

created the conditions for the population to grow.

121

Érqiě dāngshí de Qīngzhèngfǔ hái shíshī le

而且当时的清政府还实施了

Moreover, the Qing government implemented

122

tān dīng rù mǔ de shuìshōu zhèngcè,

摊丁入亩的税收政策,

the Tan Ding Ru Mu Policy,

123

tā bùzài shōu réntóushuì, érshì shōu cáichǎn shuì.

它不再收人头税, 而是收财产税。

a taxation policy that no longer collected poll tax, but property tax.

Note: Poll tax is tax based on each individual.

#### 124

Yīnwèi bùzài shì shēng duōshao gè háizi jiù yào jiāo duōshao gè rén de shuì,

因为不再是生多少个孩子就要交多少个人的税,

Since it was no longer necessary to pay tax on the number of children born,

### 125

băixìng ne jiù bùzài mánbào jiālǐ rénkǒu de qíngkuàng.

百姓呢就不再瞒报家里人口的情况。

the general public stopped giving a false report in terms of their family size.

### 126

Érqiě mínjiān ne yě kāishǐ gǔlì shēngyù,

而且民间呢也开始鼓励生育,

The society also began to promote procreation

### 127

bìjìng zài zēngjiā láodònglì de tóngshí hái bùyòng jiāo shuì.

毕竟在增加劳动力的同时还不用交税。

which after all, could increase labor force without paying taxes.

#### 128

Suǒyǐ zài Qīngcháo yǐqián zhèngfǔ shì shōu réntóushuì de ma?

所以在清朝以前政府是收人头税的吗?

So before the Qing Dynasty, governments collected tax based on each individual?

Shì de, duì | O, nà zhèyàng shuō Qīngcháo zhèngfǔ hái tǐnghǎo de ma.

是的,对|哦,那这样说清朝政府还挺好的嘛。

Yes, they did. | Oh, that's a good thing to say about the Qing government.

130

En, tā de zhèyàng de yī gè zhèngcè zhēn de shì cóng zhìdù shang

嗯,它的这样的一个政策真的是从制度上

Right, based on the system developed from this policy,

131

yıngxiang le shèhuì rénkou de fazhan.

影响了社会人口的发展。

it influenced the development of population in society.

132

Yǒu gòngxiàn. | Shì de

有贡献。| 是的

It contributed to (the population growth). | Yes.

133

Nà women qíshí huì găndào yíhuò

那我们其实会感到疑惑

Actually, we might still wonder

134

jiùshìshuō kě gēngzhòng de tǔdì miànjī shì yǒuxiàn de,

就是说可耕种的土地面积是有限的,

with limited land available for farming,

nà yào zěnme yǎnghuo yuèláiyuè duō de rénkǒu ne? | Duì a

那要怎么养活越来越多的人口呢? | 对啊

how did we manage to feed this growing population? | Right.

136

Qíshí zài Qīngcháo shíqī ne cóng Měizhōu yǐnjìn de gāochǎn nóngzuòwù,

其实在清朝时期呢从美洲引进的高产农作物,

In fact, during the Qing Dynasty, high-yielding crops imported from the Americas,

137

lìrú hóngshǔ, yùmǐ hé huāshēng,

例如红薯、玉米和花生,

such as sweet potatoes, corn and peanuts

138

jiù yijīng bèi dédào le tuīguǎng hé zhòngzhí,

就已经被得到了推广和种植,

were promoted and grown.

139

nà zhèxiē nóngzuòwù jì kěyǐ zài bùtài shìyí

那这些农作物既可以在不太适宜

These (imported) crops could grow on lands not suitable for

140

xiàng shuidào hé xiǎomài shēngzhǎng de tudì shang jìnxíng gēngzhòng,

像水稻和小麦生长的土地上进行耕种,

crops like rice and wheat

yòu bǐ dàmǐ zhèxiē dāngshí zhǔyào de nóngzuòwù chūchǎnliàng yào gāo hěn duō, 又比大米这些当时主要的农作物出产量要高很多,

and yield much more than the main crops at that time, such as rice.

### 142

érqiě hái kěyǐ bèi yòngzuò zhǔshí.

而且还可以被用作主食。

Also, they could be used as staple food.

#### 143

Suǒyǐ ne Qīngcháo shíqī de liángshi zŏngchǎnliàng shì dàfúdù zēngjiā de.

所以呢清朝时期的粮食总产量是大幅度增加的。

Therefore, the total food yield during the Qing Dynasty was greatly increased,

### 144

Zhè jiù wèi yǎnghuo zhòngduō rénkǒu tígōng le bìyào de wùzhì jīchǔ.

这就为养活众多人口提供了必要的物质基础。

which provided the necessary resources to feed a large population.

### 145

Suǒyǐ jiùshì hépíng, méiyǒu zhànluàn,

所以就是和平、没有战乱,

So peace, no wars,

#### 146

érqiě duō shēng háizi bùyòng jiāo shuì,

而且多生孩子不用交税,

and the fact that there was no tax to pay for having more children,

jiāshàng dāngshí de liángshi chǎnliàng zài zēngjiā,

加上当时的粮食产量在增加,

along with an increasing food production

148

suǒyǐ zhège jiù dǎozhì le zài Qīngcháo shíqī wǒmen rénkǒu jīzēng.

所以这个就导致了在清朝时期我们人口激增。

led to a population boom in China during the Qing Dynasty.

149

Duì, suŏyǐ shuō ne Zhōngguó de rénkŏu shùliàng

对,所以说呢中国的人口数量

Right, so the population of China

150

shì cóng Qīngcháo chūgī de sān qiānwàn zuǒyòu,

是从清朝初期的三千万左右,

grew from roughly 30 million in the early Qing Dynasty

151

zài zhīhòu de èr bǎi duō nián jiān yīxià zēngzhǎng dào le

在之后的二百多年间一下增长到了

to over 400 million in the late Qing Dynasty,

152

Qīngmò shíqī de sì yì duō rén.

清末时期的四亿多人。

which lasted about 200 years.

Tā shì yī gè hěn dà hěn dà de kuàyuè.

它是一个很大很大的跨越。

That was a huge leap.

154

Wǒ dāngshí zài liǎojiě dào zhīhòu yě shì bèi zhènjīng dào le.

我当时在了解到之后也是被震惊到了。

I was shocked to learn about it as well.

155

Lìngwài yī gè guānyú Zhōngguó nénggòu chéngwéi shìjiè rénkǒu

另外一个关于中国能够成为世界人口

Another factor that made China

156

dìyī dàguó de yīnsù ne,

第一大国的因素呢,

the most populous country in the world

157

jiùshì qujuéyú nóngyè de yī gè fazhan de yuányīn,

就是取决于农业的一个发展的原因,

was the growth of agriculture

158

Yīnwèi women zhīdao nóngyè de fazhan hé yanxù

因为我们知道农业的发展和延续

because as we know,

shì xūyào dàliàng de láodònglì de,

是需要大量的劳动力的,

it requires a massive labor force.

160

suǒyǐ zài gǔdài jiātíng,

所以在古代家庭,

Therefore, many families in ancient times

161

tāmen hěn duō huì xuǎnzé shēng fēicháng duō de háizi

他们很多会选择生非常多的孩子

chose to have many children

162

lái míbǔ láodònglì bùzú zhème yī gè wèntí.

来弥补劳动力不足这么一个问题。

to make up for the problem of lack of labor.

163

Érqiě wŏmen zhīdào zài guòqù de shíhou yīliáo tiáojiàn shì bǐjiào luòhòu de,

而且我们知道在过去的时候医疗条件是比较落后的,

In addition, we know that in the past, both medical

164

érqiě wèishēng tiáojiàn yě chà,

而且卫生条件也差,

and sanitary conditions were poor,

suǒyǐ hěn duō chūshēng de háizi bǐjiào nán nénggòu zhǎngdà chéngrén.

所以很多出生的孩子比较难能够长大成人。

so it was difficult for babies to grow up to adulthood.

166

Bìngqiě yǒuxiē nánhái hái huì yùshàng qiángzhì de bīngyì huòzhě láoyì,

并且有些男孩还会遇上强制的兵役或者劳役,

Also, some boys were subjected to compulsory military service or hard labor,

167

suǒyǐ dāngshí de rénkǒu sǐwánglù shì bǐjiào gāo de.

所以当时的人口死亡率是比较高的。

that's why at that time the population mortality rate was high.

168

Nà Zhōngquó ne zìgǔyǐlái yòu yǒu yǎng'érfánglǎo de chuántŏng,

那中国呢自古以来又有养儿防老的传统,

At the same time, China has a tradition of parents having children to take care of them in their old age.

169

suǒyǐ zài yīliáo tiáojiàn yǒuxiàn de qíngkuàng xià,

所以在医疗条件有限的情况下,

So being that there were limited medical resources,

170

rénmen huì zhǔdòng de xuǎnzé duō shēng yīxiē háizi,

人们会主动地选择多生一些孩子,

people would voluntarily have more children

171

jiùshì xiǎngyào quèbǎo zhìshǎo néng yǒu yī gè háizi

就是想要确保至少能有一个孩子

to ensure that at least one

### 172

nénggòu zhǎngdà chéngrén, érqiě zuìhǎo shì nánhái,

能够长大成人,而且最好是男孩,

would grow up to adulthood and it was best if that one (child) was a boy

#### 173

zhèyàng kěyǐ lái yánxù xiānghuǒ,

这样可以来延续香火,

because he could continue the family line

#### 174

ràng niánlǎo de fùmǔ yǒusuǒ yīkào.

让年老的父母有所依靠。

and take care his old parents.

### 175

Nà lìngwài yī gè bǐjiào zhòngyào de yīnsù ne shì guānyú yǎng háizi de chéngběn.

那另外一个比较重要的因素呢是关于养孩子的成本。

Another important factor was the cost of raising children.

#### 176

Zài yǐqián ne shēnghuó zài shèhuì dǐcéng de rénjiā

在以前呢生活在社会底层的人家

In the past, people living at the bottom of society

### 177

tāmen yǎngyù háizi de guānniàn jiùshì néng ràng háizi yǒu fàn chī,

他们养育孩子的观念就是能让孩子有饭吃,

had the idea that raising children was only about providing them with food,

### 178

yǒu gè yījìzhīcháng jiù kěyǐ, bù xūyào jiēshòu tài duō de jiàoyù,

有个一技之长就可以,不需要接受太多的教育,

helping them learn a skill and they didn't need much education.

### 179

jiùshì nénggòu chéngwéi jiālí de láodònglì jiù xíng.

就是能够成为家里的劳动力就行。

It would be good enough if they could provide labor for the family.

### 180

Suǒyǐ zhèxiē jiātíng huì yīnwèi yǎng háizi de chéngběn bǐjiào dī

所以这些家庭会因为养孩子的成本比较低

So because the cost of raising children was low, these families would

### 181

ér xuǎnzé duō shēng yīxiē, yīnwèi zhè bùhuì shì yī gè dà de fùdān.

而选择多生一些,因为这不会是一个大的负担。

choose to have more and this wasn't a big burden.

#### 182

Jǔ yī gè bùshì hěn jiǔyuǎn de lìzi,

举一个不是很久远的例子,

Let me give an example that happened not long ago.

183

wǒ wàipó ne jiùshì zài yī jiǔ sì jiǔ nián

我外婆呢就是在 1949 年

My grandmother was born in 1949

184

chūshēng zài yī gè pǔtōng de nóngmín jiātíng,

出生在一个普通的农民家庭,

in an ordinary peasant family

185

tā shì jiālǐ de lǎodà.

她是家里的老大。

and she was the eldest.

186

Tā jiù gēn wǒ jiǎng guo shuō xiǎoshíhou yīnwèi fùmǔ yào qù gànhuó

她就跟我讲过说小时候因为父母要去干活

She told me that when she was a child, her parents had to work (in the field)

187

suǒyǐ jiù méiyǒu shíjiān lái zhàokàn tā, jiù bǎ tā yīgèrén liú zài jiālǐ.

所以就没有时间来照看她,就把她一个人留在家里。

and didn't have time to look after her, so she would be left at home alone.

188

Tā dāngshí jiùsuàn shì kūnào ya niàochuáng,

她当时就算是哭闹呀尿床,

At that time, she would cry, pee in bed,

189

shènzhì diào chuáng dōu méiyǒu rén guǎn.

甚至掉床都没有人管。

even fall off the bed and no one could help her.

190

Ránhòu tā zhǎngdà yīdiǎn zhīhòu hái xūyào

然后她长大一点之后还需要

As she grew older, she needed to

191

bāngzhù tā de māma lái zhàogu dìdi mèimei.

帮助她的妈妈来照顾弟弟妹妹。

help her mother look after her younger siblings.

192

Bùguò tā de xiōngdìjiěmèi men dōu méiyǒu shàng tài duō de xué,

不过她的兄弟姐妹们都没有上太多的学,

All her siblings didn't attend much school

193

yīnwèi nàge shíhou jiàoyù bùshì hěn bèi zhòngshì.

因为那个时候教育不是很被重视。

because at that time education wasn't emphasized.

194

Duì, shì zhèyàngzi de

对,是这样子的

Right. That's how things were.

195

Wǒ māma tā nàge shíhou yě shì...

我妈妈她那个时候也是...

Same with my mother.

196

jiùshì fùmǔ yě shì huì chūqù gàn nónghuó,

就是父母也是会出去干农活,

Her parents also needed to work in the field.

197

ránhòu yīnwèi wǒ mā tā bùshì lǎodà ma,

然后因为我妈她不是老大嘛,

Since my mother wasn't the oldest,

198

tā shàngmiàn háiyǒu jiějie gēn gēge

她上面还有姐姐跟哥哥

she had older sisters and brothers,

199

suǒyǐ tā bùshì wǒ wàipó zhàogu de,

所以她不是我外婆照顾的,

my grandmother didn't take care of her.

200

érshì bǐ tā dà liù suì de jiějie měitiān bèizhe tā,

而是比她大六岁的姐姐每天背着她,

Instead, her sister who was 6 years older, looked after her

### 201

bèi guòlái bèi guòqù, zhàogu tā.

背过来背过去,照顾她。

and would carry her around on her back.

### 202

Wǒ mā tāmen yě shì dāngshí zàijiā lǐmiàn huì gàn hěn duō nónghuó,

我妈他们也是当时在家里面会干很多农活,

My mother and her siblings would do a lot of farm work.

#### 203

ránhòu hái huì qù zhàokàn yī zhī niú,

然后还会去照看一只牛,

She even raised a cow

### 204

ránhòu lǎodà hái huì qù shānshàng kǎn chái shénmede zhèzhŏng huó.

然后老大还会去山上砍柴什么的这种活。

and her older siblings would go to the mountains to get wood (for cooking).

### 205

Nǐ gānggang jiǎngdào jiàoyù wèntí, xiàng wǒ māma háiyǒu tā de jiěmèi men,

你刚刚讲到教育问题,像我妈妈还有她的姐妹们,

You mentioned education. My mother and her sisters

#### 206

dōu shì méiyǒu shàng guo xué de, yī gè zì dōu bù rènshi.

都是没有上过学的,一个字都不认识。

didn't go to school and don't recognize any Chinese characters.

207

Ránhòu tā de gēge gēn dìdi men jiù shàng guo kěnéng jǐ nián

然后她的哥哥跟弟弟们就上过可能几年

But her brothers probably went to

208

shàng guo xiǎoxué liǎng sān niánjí zhèyàngzi

上过小学两三年级这样子

primary school for 2 to 3 years.

209

Qíshí wǒ juéde nàge shídài

其实我觉得那个时代

In fact, I think

210

hěn duō de jiātíng shēnghuó de qíngkuàng dōu shì zhèyàng de

很多的家庭生活的情况都是这样的

many families in that era lived like this

211

yīnwèi nàge shíhou quèshí Zhōngguó de shēnghuó zhìliàng dōu bù gāo,

因为那个时候确实中国的生活质量都不高,

because the quality of life in China at that time was generally not high

212

yīnwèi zhěnggè guójiā dōu bǐjiào pínqióng.

因为整个国家都比较贫穷。

and the country as a whole was relatively poor.

213

Jiù xiān bù tán zhìliàng le,

就先不谈质量了,

Forget about quality (of life).

214

shǒuxiān jiùshì chībǎo fàn zhège wèntí dōu shì yī gè nántí!

首先就是吃饱饭这个问题都是一个难题!

Even getting enough food was a problem!

215

Wǒ tīng wǒ nǎinai shuō guo tāmen huì chī nàge kāng,

我听我奶奶说过他们会吃那个糠,

I heard from my grandmother that at that time, they would eat husk powder made from rice.

216

nǐ zhīdào shénme shì kāng ma?

你知道什么是糠吗?

Do you know what that is?

217

Shì shù de? | Bù... women xiànzài chī de shì dàmǐ duì ba?

是树的? | 不...我们现在吃的是大米对吧?

Is it from a tree? | No. We eat rice, right?

218

dànshì nàge dàogǔ tā wàimiàn shì yǒu yīcéng nàge huáng yánsè de nàge ké

但是那个稻谷它外面是有一层那个黄颜色的那个壳

The outer layer of the rice is a yellow shell (called husk).

## 219

A, wǒ zhīdào nǐ shuō de shì shénme le!

啊,我知道你说的是什么了!

Ah, I understand what you are talking about now!

## 220

Duì, ránhòu kāng jiùshì nàge ké mó chéng fěn, | Míngbai le

对,然后糠就是那个壳磨成粉,|明白了

Right, so husk powder is the grounded shell | I see.

## 221

běnlái shì gěi zhū chīde, xiànzài shì yònglái wèi zhū de.

本来是给猪吃的,现在是用来喂猪的。

which originally was used to feed pigs and still is.

## 222

ránhòu dāngshí tāmen shì shízài shì tài píngióng le,

然后当时他们是实在是太贫穷了,

At that time, they were so poor that

## 223

méiyǒu fàn chī, méiyǒu mǐfàn, suǒyǐ zhǐnéng chī kāng

没有饭吃,没有米饭,所以只能吃糠

they had no rice to eat. So they had to eat the husk powder.

## 224

huòzhě shì jiùsuàn yǒu mǐ dehuà,

或者是就算有米的话,

Even if they did have rice,

## 225

kěnéng jiùshì yī xiǎo bǎ mǐ zhǔ yī dàguō zhōu,

可能就是一小把米煮一大锅粥,

they could only used a small amount to cook a large pot of porridge

## 226

ránhòu dàjiā jiùshì hē nàge shuǐ, mǐ shuǐ, kěyǐ zhème jiǎng.

然后大家就是喝那个水,米水,可以这么讲。

and everyone would eat the soup. It was mostly water with a little rice.

## 227

Míngbai, nǐ zhèyàng yī shuō wǒ jiù xiǎngqilai wǒ wàipó tāmen...

明白, 你这样一说我就想起来我外婆他们...

I know. What you said reminded me that

#### 228

tā shì jīnglì guo sān nián zìránzāihài de,

她是经历过三年自然灾害的,

my grandmother experienced the three years of natural disaster

## 229

tā jiù shuō nàge shíhou tāmen dàjiā dōu shì méishénme chī,

她就说那个时候他们大家都是没什么吃,

and she said that since they had nothing to eat,

## 230

ránhòu dōu chī shùpí,

然后都吃树皮,

they would eat tree barks.

231

jiù zhēn de shì bǎ nàge shùpí bāo xiàlai, gěi tā niǎnsuì,

就真的是把那个树皮剥下来,给它碾碎,

Really! They would peel off the bark, crush it

232

nòng chéng nàzhŏng fěnmò ma,

弄成那种粉末嘛,

ground it into powder

233

ránhòu zài bǎ tā gěi zuò chéng chī de.

然后再把它给做成吃的。

and then, cook it.

234

Qíshí chīwán zhīhòu chángwèi huì hěn nánshòu ma

其实吃完之后肠胃会很难受嘛

Actually, after eating it, they would get upset stomachs

235

jiùshì tāmen hěn nán qù páibiàn a zhèyàng

就是他们很难去排便啊这样

and develop constipation.

236

Suǒyǐ shuō Zhōngguó hòulái néng cóng èr zhànhòu de wǔ yì rén zuǒyòu

所以说中国后来能从二战后的五亿人左右

The reason China's population was able to grow from 500 million after the second war

237

zēngzhǎng dào rújīn de shísì yì duō

增长到如今的十四亿多

to 1.4 billion today

238

hái zàiyú èrshí shìjì xiàbàn yè fāshēng de sāncì yīng'ércháo.

还在于20世纪下半叶发生的三次婴儿潮。

was also due to three baby booms that occurred in the second half of the 20th century.

239

Shǒuxiān zài yī jiǔ sì jiǔ nián Zhōngguó... xīn Zhōngguó gāng chénglì bùjiǔ,

首先在 1949 年中国... 新中国刚成立不久,

First, not long after the new China was founded in 1949,

240

zhèngfǔ jiù kāishǐ tuīxíng gǔlì shēngyù de zhèngcè

政府就开始推行鼓励生育的政策

the government began to implement policies to encourage fertility

241

yīnwèi zài Èrzhàn hé jiěfàng zhànzhēng zhīzhōng yǒu dàliàng de rén sǐwáng,

因为在二战和解放战争之中有大量的人死亡,

because there were many people that died in World War II and in the war of liberation.

242

xūyào xīn de shēngmìng lái wéichí rénkǒu de fāzhǎn.

需要新的生命来维持人口的发展。

We needed more people to sustain our population development.

## 243

Yīncǐ ne zài wǔshí niándài,

因此呢在五十年代,

Therefore in the 50s,

## 244

yī gè jiātíng zhìshǎo dōu shì yào yǒu sì wǔ gè háizi.

一个家庭至少都是要有四五个孩子。

each family had at least 4-5 kids.

## 245

Nàme zài zhè cì de yīng'ércháo zhōng,

那么在这次的婴儿潮中,

In this baby boom,

## 246

Zhōngguó de rénkǒu zēngzhǎnglù dōu dádào le bǎifēnzhī sānbǎi.

中国的人口增长率都达到了百分之三百。

China's population growth rate reached 300%.

## 247

Xiàng wò nǎinai jiù shēng le shíyī tāi,

像我奶奶就生了十一胎,

My grandmother gave birth 11 times

## 248

yǒu shí èr gè háizi, yīnwèi qízhōng yī tāi shì lóngfèngtāi.

有十二个孩子, 因为其中一胎是龙凤胎。

for a total of 12 kids because one of the times was with twins (boy and girl).

## 249

Dànshì zhēnzhèng cúnhuó xiàlai de zhǐyǒu qī gè,

但是真正存活下来的只有七个,

However, only seven survived.

## 250

suǒyǐ yǒu jiāngjìn yībàn de xiǎohái shì méiyǒu yǎngdà de.

所以有将近一半的小孩是没有养大的。

So nearly half of the children didn't make it.

## 251

Tāmen yàome jiùshì débìng sǐ le háiyǒu de jiùshì èsǐ le.

他们要么就是得病死了还有的就是饿死了。

They either died of illness or starved to death.

## 252

Ránhòu wǒ wàipó yě shēng le hǎoxiàng yě yǒu qī bā gè.

然后我外婆也生了好像也有七八个。

My grandmother from my mother's side also had 7-8 babies.

## 253

Nàge niándài zhēn de jiùshì women yéye năinai nà yī bèi de rén

那个年代真的就是我们爷爷奶奶那一辈的人

People from our grandparent's generation

## 254

tāmen shēng háizi shì méiyǒu xiànzhì de.

他们生孩子是没有限制的。

had no limits as to how many kids they could have.

## 255

Zuì yǒuyìsi de shì wǒ nǎinai huáiyùn de shíhou,

最有意思的是我奶奶怀孕的时候,

What was really interesting is that when my grandmother was pregnant,

#### 256

wǒ de dàbó de lǎopó yě zài huáiyùn.

我的大伯的老婆也在怀孕。

the wife of my oldest uncle (her son) was also pregnant.

## 257

Jiùshì tā dào le hěn dà niánlíng hái zài shēng háizi,

就是她到了很大年龄还在生孩子,

She was still having babies when she was much older

## 258

ránhòu tā érzi de lǎopó yě zài huáiyùn.

然后她儿子的老婆也在怀孕。

and at the same time that her son's wife was also having babies.

## 259

Qíshí gănjué hěn bùkěsīyì, dànshì tā quèshí shì zhēnshí cúnzài de. | Duì

其实感觉很不可思议,但是它确实是真实存在的。| 对

This is really unbelievable, but it did happen. | Right.

## 260

Érqiě jiùshì zài yī jiǔ liù èr nián sān nián zìránzāihài jiéshù zhīhòu ne,

而且就是在1962年三年自然灾害结束之后呢,

In 1962, after the three-year natural disaster had ended,

## 261

dì'èrcì yīng'ércháo jiù kāishǐ le,

第二次婴儿潮就开始了,

the second baby boom started,

## 262

suǒyǐ tāmen qíshí xiānggé de háishi mán jìn de.

所以它们其实相隔的还是蛮近的。

and so the two baby booms were actually pretty close.

## 263

Nàge shíhou zài zhège yīng'ércháo zhōng

那个时候在这个婴儿潮中

In this second baby boom,

## 264

Zhōngguó de rénkǒu chūshēng rénshù

中国的人口出生人数

the number of births

## 265

shì zài yī jiǔ liù sān nián dádào le jiāngjìn sān qiānwàn de dǐngfēng de,

是在 1963 年达到了将近三千万的顶峰的,

peaked in 1963, reaching nearly 3 million

## 266

tā bǐ xiànzài hěn duō guójiā de zŏngrénkŏu shùliàng dōu yào duō.

它比现在很多国家的总人口数量都要多。

which is larger than the total population of many countries today.

## 267

Nàge shíhou guómínjīngjì qíngkuàng zhújiàn kāishǐ hǎozhuǎn,

那个时候国民经济情况逐渐开始好转,

At that time, the economy gradually began to improve

#### 268

rénmen shēngyù de yìyuàn bǐjiào gāo,

人们生育的意愿比较高,

and so people's willingness to have children was relatively high.

## 269

zài jiāzhī dāngshí dàzhòng shì quēfá

再加之当时大众是缺乏

On top of that, the public lacked

## 270

bìyùn de yīxiē zhīshi hé shǒuduàn de,

避孕的一些知识和手段的,

knowledge and the means for contraception at that time,

## 271

suǒyǐ zài shí nián zhīzhōng chūshēng de rénkǒu dádào le jìn èr diǎn liù yì,

所以在十年之中出生的人口达到了近 2.6 亿,

so the number of births in 10 years reached nearly 260 million,

## 272

zhège jiù ràng dāngshí Zhōngguó rénkǒu de zǒngshù

这个就让当时中国人口的总数

which made the total population of China

273

zēngzhǎng dào le jìn jiǔ yì rén.

增长到了近九亿人。

grow to nearly 900 million at that time.

274

Suǒyǐ zài zhè yī cì yīng'ércháo zhōng

所以在这一次婴儿潮中

So, during this baby boom

275

Zhōngguó de rénkǒu shì zēngzhǎng le fēicháng duō de.

中国的人口是增长了非常多的。

China's population grew a lot.

276

Nà dāng zhè yī cì yīng'ércháo zhōng

那当这一次婴儿潮中

When people born in the first

277

yǐjí dìyī bō yīng'ércháo zhōng de chūshēng de rénqún men

以及第一波婴儿潮中的出生的人群们

and the second baby boom

278

jìnrù shēngyù niánlíng de shíhou, yějiùshì zài bāshí hé jiǔshí niándài,

进入生育年龄的时候, 也就是在八十和九十年代,

reached their reproductive age, which was in the 80s and 90s,

## 279

dì sān cì yīng'ércháo jiù kāishǐ le.

第三次婴儿潮就开始了。

the third baby boom began.

#### 280

Suīrán dāngshí yǐjīng quánmiàn pǔjí dúshēngzǐnǚ zhèngcè,

虽然当时已经全面普及独生子女政策,

Although the one-child policy had been fully implemented at that time,

## 281

Zhōngguó měinián chūshēng de rénkǒushù yīrán

中国每年出生的人口数依然

the number of people born each year in China continued

## 282

shì cóng bāliù nián de liǎng qiān sān bǎiwàn zuǒyòu

是从86年的两千三百万左右

to grow from roughly 23 million in 1986

## 283

chíxù zēngzhǎng dào le jiǔ líng nián de jìn sān qiānwàn.

持续增长到了90年的近三千万。

to nearly 30 million in 1990.

## 284

Dāngshí bùshì yǐjīng zài kòngzhì rénkǒu,

当时不是已经在控制人口,

Weren't we already trying to control our population

## 285

bìngqiě chūtái le zhège yī tāi zhèngcè ma?

并且出台了这个一胎政策吗?

with the introduction of the one-child policy?

#### 286

Zěnme hái huì yǒu zhège yīng'ércháo,

怎么还会有这个婴儿潮,

Why did we still get a baby boom

## 287

huì yǒu rénkǒu shàngshēng de zhège qūshì ne?

会有人口上升的这个趋势呢?

and a trend of population increase?

## 288

Qíshí yuányīn jiùshì shǒuxiān wǒmen kěyǐ xiǎng yīxià,

其实原因就是首先我们可以想一下,

Actually the reason is... First, let's think about this.

## 289

gāngcái wǒmen tídào de dì'èr bō yīng'ércháo zhōng,

刚才我们提到的第二波婴儿潮中,

In the second baby boom,

## 290

chūshēng de rénkǒu jiù yǒu èr diǎn liù yì zhème duō.

出生的人口就有 2.6 亿这么多。

there were as many as 260 million people born.

## 291

Suǒyǐ dāng zhème duō de rén kāishǐ shēng háizi,

所以当这么多的人开始生孩子,

So when this many people started having children (around the same time),

#### 292

jiùsuàn měi gè jiātíng zhǐ shēng yī gè háizi,

就算每个家庭只生一个孩子,

even if each family only had one child,

## 293

nà chūshēng de rén yě huì shì xiāngdāng duō de,

那出生的人也会是相当多的,

the number of new born babies would still be big.

## 294

nà rúguǒ méiyǒu zhège zhèngcè nà kěndìng shì huì gèng duō.

那如果没有这个政策那肯定是会更多。

So if it wasn't for this (one-child) policy, the number would certainly be even larger.

## 295

Nà háiyǒu yī gè yuányīn jiùshì zài dì sān cì yīng'ércháo zhōng ne,

那还有一个原因就是在第三次婴儿潮中呢,

Another reason is that in the third baby boom,

## 296

hěn duō de fùmǔ tāmen háishi shēnshòu

很多的父母他们还是深受

many parents were still deeply influenced

297

Zhōngguó zhòngnánqīngnǚ chuántŏng sīxiǎng de yǐngxiǎng de,

中国重男轻女传统思想的影响的,

by the traditional Chinese ideology of valuing boys over girls

298

suǒyǐ tāmen xīwàng néng zhìshǎo yǒu yī gè érzi lái chuánzōngjiēdài. | Duì 所以他们希望能至少有一个儿子来传宗接代。| 对

and so, they would want at least one boy to carry on their lineage. | Right.

299

Jíbiàn dāngshí shēngzhí jiànkāng de zhīshi

即便当时生殖健康的知识

So even when knowledge of reproductive health

300

hé bìyùn de cuòshī yǐjīng shì xiāngduì pǔjí le,

和避孕的措施已经是相对普及了,

and contraceptive measures were popularized,

301

réngrán háiyǒu hěn duō fùmǔ, yóuqíshì zài xiāngcūn dìqū

仍然还有很多父母,尤其是在乡村地区

many Chinese parents, especially in rural areas still

302

xuănzé bùduàn de shēng háizi, zhídào shēngchū nánhái lái.

选择不断地生孩子,直到生出男孩来。

chose to keep having babies until they got a boy.

303

Shì de, women nàr jiùshì.

是的,我们那儿就是。

Yes, that's how it was in my hometown.

304

Qíshí wŏmen nàge shěngfèn Jiāngxī shěng

其实我们那个省份江西省

Actually, my home province, Jiangxi

305

shì chū le míng de zhòng nán qīng nử de ma.

是出了名的重男轻女的嘛。

is well-known for attaching greater importance to sons over daughters.

306

Suīrán dāngshí shì bù yǔnxǔ shēng liǎng gè háizi,

虽然当时是不允许生两个孩子,

Although it was not allowed to have two children at that time,

307

dànshì qíshí shì yǒu hěn duō jiātíng tāmen shì màozhe bèi fákuǎn de fēngxiǎn

但是其实是有很多家庭他们是冒着被罚款的风险

there were actually many families who risked being fined

308

ér qù shēng dì'èr tāi shènzhì shì yǒu shēng dì sān tāi de,

而去生第二胎甚至是有生第三胎的,

to have a second or even a third baby.

309

háiyǒu yīxiē kěnéng... wǒ tīng guo dàn wǒ bù quèdìng shìbùshì zhēn de,

还有一些可能... 我听过但我不确定是不是真的,

I heard that some people... but I am not sure if it's true,

310

jiùshì yǒuyīxiē rén tā kěnéng huì qù nàzhǒng hēi yīyuàn

就是有一些人他可能会去那种黑医院

some people might've gone to some kind of underground hospital

311

jiào hēi zhěnsuǒ qù zuò nàge xìngbié jiàndìng,

叫黑诊所去做那个性别鉴定,

or clinic to check their baby's sex

312

kàn nàge huái shang de tāi'ér shì nán shì nử.

看那个怀上的胎儿是男是女。

to see if the baby was male or female.

313

Rúguǒ shì nữ dehuà, kěnéng tāmen huì bǎ tā gěi duò diào.

如果是女的话,可能他们会把她给堕掉。

If it was female, they might have it aborted.

314

Duì, yīxiē jiātíng shènzhì huì zài shēngxià nǚ'ér zhīhòu

对,一些家庭甚至会在生下女儿之后

Right. Some family would even

315

jiù zhíjiē jiāng tā gěi pāoqì diào 就直接将她给抛弃掉

abandon the baby girl

316

Duì | huòzhě shuō shì bă tā sòng dào gū'éryuàn,

对 | 或者说是把她送到孤儿院,

Right. | or send her to an orphanage.

317

Tāmen huì nìngyuàn shòudào fǎlǜ de chéngfá yě yào jìxù huái háizi, 他们会宁愿受到法律的惩罚也要继续怀孩子,

They would rather be punished by the law and continue having babies

318

zhídào shēngchū nánhái lái.

直到生出男孩来。

until they got a boy.

319

Wǒ dāngshí wǒ shēnbiān de hěn duō qīnqi jiù yǒu zhège qíngkuàng,

我当时我身边的很多亲戚就有这个情况,

Many of my relatives at that time also faced this situation.

320

hěn duō rén zhēn de jiùshì zhèngfǔ huì dào tāmen jiā lái, yī gè shì fákuǎn la, 很多人真的就是政府会到他们家来,一个是罚款啦,

Government workers went to their home and gave them a fine

321

méiyǒu qián jiù bà tāmen de dōngxi bānzǒu chāi wūdǐng shénmede.

没有钱就把他们的东西搬走拆屋顶什么的。

or took their stuff and torn down their roof if they didn't have money to pay (the fine).

322

Duì, zhēn de yǒu zhèyàng de shìqing fāshēng.

对,真的有这样的事情发生。

Yes, such things really did happen.

323

Wǒ wàipó de liǎng gè mèimei

我外婆的两个妹妹

My grandmother's two younger sisters

324

dōu shì zài màoxiǎn shēng le sān dào sì gè nǚ'ér zhīhòu,

都是在冒险生了三到四个女儿之后,

both had 3 to 4 girls

325

hái jìxù qù... zuìzhōng shēngchū nánhái cái tíngzhǐ shēngyù.

还继续去... 最终生出男孩才停止生育。

and continued until they had a boy.

326

Zǒngjié yīxià láijiǎng dehuà ne, jiùshì zhè sāncì yīng'ércháo zhīhòu,

总结一下来讲的话呢,就是这三次婴儿潮之后,

To sum it up, after the three baby booms,

327

Zhōngguó rénkǒu zŏngshù jiù yǐjīng chāoguò le shí'èr yì le,

中国人口总数就已经超过了十二亿了,

the total population of China exceeded 1.2 billion,

328

bìngqiě zài èr líng líng sì nián zēngzhǎng dào le shísān yì.

并且在 2004 年增长到了十三亿。

and in 2004 it grew to 1.3 billion.

329

Èr líng yī yī niánmò kāishǐ shíshī shuāngdú èr hái zhèngcè hòu,

2011年末开始实施双独二孩政策后,

At the end of 2011, we implemented the dual one-child policy

Note: This policy enabled a couple to have two kids if each parent was the only child in their family.

330

měinián de rénkǒu chūshēng rénshù kāishǐ yǒusuǒ shàngshēng.

每年的人口出生人数开始有所上升。

and the number of births every year began to rise.

331

Zài èr líng yī liù niánchū quánmiàn kāifàng èrtāi zhīhòu ne,

在 2016 年初全面开放二胎之后呢,

After the two-child policy was fully implemented in 2016,

332

dāngnián de chūshēng rénkǒushù jiù zēngzhǎng dào le jìn yī qiān bā bǎiwàn,

当年的出生人口数就增长到了近一千八百万,

the number of births that year increased to nearly 18 million.

333

suŏyĭ ne Zhōngguó de rénkŏu zŏngshù hěn kuài

所以呢中国的人口总数很快

So the total population of China soon

334

jiù zài èr líng yī jiǔ nián dádào le shí sì yì zhème duō.

就在2019年达到了十四亿这么多。

reached 1.4 billion in 2019.

335

Nà shuō wán le Zhōngguó shì rúhé yī bù bù chéngwéi

那说完了中国是如何一步步成为

After talking about how China became

336

shìjiè dì yī rénkǒu dàguó zhīhòu ne,

世界第一人口大国之后呢,

the most populous country in the world,

337

xiàmiàn women jiùyào lái liáo yīxià women jīntiān de zhuyào de huàtí,

下面我们就要来聊一下我们今天的主要的话题,

let's talk about our main topic today

338

yějiùshì Zhōngguó rénkǒu de chūshēnglù wèishénme huì xiàjiàng?

也就是中国人口的出生率为什么会下降?

which is, why the birth rate in China is now declining.

339

Nà dìyī gè bèijǐng yīnsù ne

那第一个背景因素呢

The first factor

340

shì yǔ gōngyè de fāzhǎn hé yīliáo tiáojiàn de tíshēng yǒuguān.

是与工业的发展和医疗条件的提升有关。

is related to industry development and the improvement of medical conditions.

341

Zài yī jiù qī bā nián gǎigékāifàng zhīhòu,

在1978年改革开放之后,

After the reform and opening up in 1978,

342

Zhōngguó de gōngyè jiù dédào le jísù de fāzhǎn,

中国的工业就得到了急速的发展,

China's industry developed rapidly

343

èrshí shìjìmò qǐ ne Zhōngguó jiù zhújiàn cóng nóngyè jīngjì wéizhǔ

二十世纪末起呢中国就逐渐从农业经济为主

and starting from the end of the 20th century, China gradually transformed from an agricultural economy

344

zhuǎnbiàn wéi gōngyè jīngjì wéizhǔ,

转变为工业经济为主,

to an industrial economy.

345

suŏyĭ yŏu dàliàng láizì nóngcūn de niánqīngrén

所以有大量来自农村的年轻人

So, a substantial amount of young people from the countryside

346

tāmen huì yŏng xiàng chéngshì zài gōngchǎng gōngzuò.

他们会涌向城市在工厂工作。

flocked to cities to work in factories.

347

Érqiě nóngyè xiàndàihuà yě yìwèizhe zài jīxiè de bāngzhù xià,

而且农业现代化也意味着在机械的帮助下,

Moreover, agricultural modernization meant that with the help of machinery,

348

yī gè nóngmín jiātíng bù xūyào dàliàng de láodònglì

一个农民家庭不需要大量的劳动力

a farmer's family didn't need a lot of labor

349

lái jìnxíng nóngyè shēngchǎn,

来进行农业生产,

for agricultural production.

350

suǒyǐ ne xiāngcūn dìqū de rénmen bùzài xiàng yǐqián nàyàng

所以呢乡村地区的人们不再像以前那样

So people in rural areas, unlike before,

351

xūyào duō shēng yīxiē háizi lái bǔchōng jiālǐ de rénlì.

需要多生一些孩子来补充家里的人力。

no longer needed to have more babies to supplement the (agricultural) manpower.

352

Érqiě suízhe yīliáo tiáojiàn de tíshēng,

而且随着医疗条件的提升,

In addition, with the improvement of medical conditions,

353

yīng'ér de siwánglù yě shì zài dàfú de xiàjiàng,

婴儿的死亡率也是在大幅地下降,

infant mortality rate also dropped drastically.

354

rénmen yě jiù bù xūyào kào duō shēng háizi lái tígāo jiùshì hòudài de cúnhuólů.

人们也就不需要靠多生孩子来提高就是后代的存活率。

People no longer needed to have more children to improve the survival rate of their offspring.

355

Suǒyǐ dì sān cì yīng'ércháo zhīhòu ne,

所以第三次婴儿潮之后呢,

So after the third baby boom,

356

quánguó de rénkǒu chūshēnglù jiù yǐjīng kāishǐ mànmàn de xiàjiàng le.

全国的人口出生率就已经开始慢慢地下降了。

the birth rate in China had already started to slowly decline.

357

Suǒyǐ shuō qíshí rúguǒshuō méiyǒu zhège yī tāi zhèngcè,

所以说其实如果说没有这个一胎政策,

So in fact, even without the one-child policy,

358

nàge rénkǒu de chūshēnglù

那个人口的出生率

the birth rate

359

yě bùhuì xiàng wǔ liù shí niándài nàme xùnměng de, duì ba?

也不会像五六十年代那么迅猛的,对吧?

wouldn't go up as fast as it did in the 50s and the 60s, right?

360

Xiàng nǐ gānggang jiǎng de zhège nóngyè jīngjì ránhòu zhuǎn wéi gōngyè jīngjì,

像你刚刚讲的这个农业经济然后转为工业经济,

Like you just said, when we transformed our economy from agricultural to industrial,

361

zhège jiùshì yī gè zìrán'érrán de huì...

这个就是一个自然而然地会...

it was a natural trend that

362

shēng háizi de shùliàng jiù huì xiàjiàng zhème yī gè qūshì.

生孩子的数量就会下降这么一个趋势。

the number of babies born would decline.

363

Duì, tā zài hěn duō guójiā dōu nénggòu kàndào lèishì de yī gè fāzhǎn qūshì,

对,它在很多国家都能够看到类似的一个发展趋势,

Right. You can see a similar trend in many other countries

364

jiùshì zhàn zài rénlèi de rénkǒu fāzhǎn de yī gè cháng hé zhīzhōng lái kàn dehuà,

就是站在人类的人口发展的一个长河之中来看的话。

if you look at the history of human population development.

365

Nà dì'èr gè rénkǒu chūshēnglù xiàjiàng de yuányīn ne

那第二个人口出生率下降的原因呢

The second reason for the decline in the birth rate

366

shì yǔ jìhuàshēngyù zhèngcè yǒuguān de.

是与计划生育政策有关的。

is related to the family planning policy.

367

Zhōngguó shì zài yī jiǔ qī yī nián kāishǐ tuīxíng jìhuàshēngyù zhèngcè,

中国是在1971年开始推行计划生育政策,

China started to implement the family planning policy in 1971,

368

yǒuyì lái jiǎnhuǎn rénkǒu kuàisù de zēngzhǎng,

有意来减缓人口快速的增长,

with the intention to slow down the rapid population growth.

369

dúshēngzĭnǚ zhèngcè ne shì zài yī jiǔ bā èr nián bèi quèdìng wéi jīběn guócè,

独生子女政策呢是在1982年被确定为基本国策,

In 1982, the one-child policy was established as a basic national policy,

370

guīdìng měi gè jiātíng jiù zhǐnéng shēng yī gè háizi.

规定每个家庭就只能生一个孩子。

stipulating that each family could only have one child.

371

Yǔcĭtóngshí ne shēngzhí jiànkāng hé bìyùn de xiāngguān zhīshi yǔ tújìng

与此同时呢生殖健康和避孕的相关知识与途径

Meanwhile, the knowledge and methods of reproductive health and contraception

372

zài quánguó yě shì bèi kāishǐ dédào tuīguǎng hé pǔjí.

在全国也是被开始得到推广和普及。

had also been promoted and popularized throughout the country.

373

Érqiě hěn duō nůxìng yě jìnxíng le jiézā shǒushù,

而且很多女性也进行了结扎手术,

Moreover, many women underwent ligation,

## 374

dāngshí duòtāi yě shì héfă de,

当时堕胎也是合法的,

and abortion at that time was legal.

## 375

suǒyǐ shuō rénmen shì yǒu duōzhǒng fāngfǎ hé tújìng

所以说人们是有多种方法和途径

So people had a variety of methods and ways

## 376

lái shíxiàn bìyùn hé ānquán liúchǎn de,

来实现避孕和安全流产的,

to achieve contraception and safe abortion

## 377

zhè yě jiù ràng guójiā duì rénkǒu de zēngzhǎng

这也就让国家对人口的增长

which made it easier for the country to control

## 378

jìnxíng kòngzhì biànde gèngjiā kěxíng.

进行控制变得更加可行。

its population growth.

## 379

Duì de, wǒ jìde jiùshì lìng wǒ yìnxiàng bǐjiào shēnkè de yī mù

对的, 我记得就是令我印象比较深刻的一幕

Right, one scene that left a deep impression on me

380

jiùshì wǒ mā zài shēng wán wǒ dì zhīhòu ma,

就是我妈在生完我弟之后嘛,

is after my mother gave birth to my younger brother,

381

tā jiù bèi dài qù zuò zhège jiézā shǒushù, ránhòu tā huílai de shíhou,

她就被带去做这个结扎手术,然后她回来的时候,

she was taken to get tubal ligation and when she came back,

382

wǒ dāngshí cái wǔ suì de yàngzi ba,

我当时才五岁的样子吧,

I was only five or six years old at the time,

383

ránhòu wǒ jiù kàndào tā tǎng zài yī zhāng nàzhǒng

然后我就看到她躺在一张那种

I saw her lying on a

384

hěn yìng de zhúzi zuò de chuáng shàngmiàn,

很硬的竹子做的床上面,

very hard bed made from bamboo

385

cóng yī liàng sānlúnchē shàngmiàn tái xiàlai.

从一辆三轮车上面抬下来。

being carried down from a three-wheel vehicle.

386

Dàoxiànzài wǒ dōu qīngchu de jìde nà yī mù.

到现在我都清楚地记得那一幕。

To this day, I still remember it vividly.

387

Wǒ mā hái gēn wǒ jiǎng guo jiù tā zài huái shàng wǒ dì de shíhou a,

我妈还跟我讲过就她在怀上我弟的时候啊,

My mother also told me that when she was pregnant with my brother,

388

nàhuìr bùshì huì yǒu zhuānmén de rényuán

那会儿不是会有专门的人员

there were special personnel

389

zài dàjiē shang qù zhuā nàzhŏng huáiyùn de nǚxìng | Duì

在大街上去抓那种怀孕的女性 | 对

on the street to arrest pregnant women | Right.

390

kàn tāmen shì héfă de háishi wéifă de.

看他们是合法的还是违法的。

and check if their pregnancy was legal.

391

Ránhòu dāngshí wǒ mā jiù chūmén shuō yào qù zuòchē

然后当时我妈就出门说要去坐车

At that time, my mother went to take a bus

392

zuò dào zhèn shang qù mǎidōngxi ma, ránhòu jiù bèi rén zhuā dào le

坐到镇上去买东西嘛, 然后就被人抓到了

in order to go downtown to shop, and she was arrested.

393

zuìhòu xìngkuī shì wǒ mā dāngshí yǐjīng bàn le zhège zhǔnshēngzhèng,

最后幸亏是我妈当时已经办了这个准生证,

But luckily, my mother already had a birth permit

394

jiùshì yīnwèi wŏmen liǎ xiāngchà de suìshu yǐjīng fúhé le tāmen de yāoqiú,

就是因为我们俩相差的岁数已经符合了他们的要求,

because the age difference between me and my brother met their requirement (which was a 5 year gap),

395

jiù méiyŏu bèi dădiào.

就没有被打掉。

so he wasn't aborted.

396

Rúguðshuō méiyðu zhège zhèng dehuà, gūjì wð dì jiù huì bèi liú diào.

如果说没有这个证的话,估计我弟就会被流掉。

Without the permit, my brother would probably had been aborted.

397

Háiyǒu yī gè bǐjiào yǒuyìsi de diǎn, wǒ jìde wǒ mā gēn wǒ jiǎng de,

还有一个比较有意思的点, 我记得我妈跟我讲的,

I remember my mother told me another interesting story.

398

tā shuō zhèxiē zhuā nàzhŏng wéifă huáiyùn de rén hěn zhuānyè de,

她说这些抓那种违法怀孕的人很专业的,

She said that those who were trying to catch illegal pregnant women were very "professional".

399

yīnwèi yǒuyīxiē huáiyùn de rén tā huì shìtú qù yǎngài tā huáiyùn de hénjì ma,

因为有一些怀孕的人她会试图去掩盖她怀孕的痕迹嘛,

Some pregnant women would try to cover it up by

400

birúshuō chuān kuānsōng de yīfu ya,

比如说穿宽松的衣服呀,

wearing loose clothes, for example.

401

dànshì tāmen... jiùshì nénggòu yīyǎn jiù kěyǐ | Shì de

但是他们... 就是能够一眼就可以 | 是的..

But they could take one look and... | Yes.

402

kàn chūlái ma? | Duì, nǐ zhīdào tāmen zěnme kàn de ma?

看出来吗? | 对, 你知道他们怎么看的吗?

Could tell? | Right, and you know how they did it?

403

Bǐrúshuō zhèngcháng méiyǒu huáiyùn de nǚxìng,

比如说正常没有怀孕的女性,

For example, women who are not pregnant

404

tā de xiōngbù shì bǐjiào lìtǐng de ma 她的胸部是比较力挺的嘛 usually have firm breasts,

405

ránhòu tāmen jiù zhuānmén kàn nàzhǒng... huái le yùn de nǚxìng 然后他们就专门看那种... 怀了孕的女性 so they would look specifically for pregnant women

406

tā de nàge xiōngbù shāowēi huì yǒuyīdiǎn dà huòzhě shì xiàchuí, 她的那个胸部稍微会有一点大或者是下垂, who would have bigger or saggy breasts.

407

tāmen jiù kàn zhèxiē, wǒ kàndào nǐ xiōngbù xiàchuí, 他们就看这些,我看到你胸部下垂,

408

nǐ kěnéng... jiùshì yǒukěnéng shì huáiyùn de.

If they saw someone with these signs,

你可能... 就是有可能是怀孕的。

(they would suspect) that the woman was possibly pregnant.

409

Wa, zhēn de méiyǒu xiǎngdào huì yǒu zhèyàng de yī gè jìqiǎo,

哇,真的没有想到会有这样的一个技巧,

Wow, I really didn't expect that there would be such a technique

410

érqiě hái zài shíjiàn zhōng zhèyàng de shǐyòng.

而且还在实践中这样的使用。

and was being used in practice.

411

Nà jiēxiàlái women keyi shuō yīxià dì san gè xiangguan de yīnsù,

那接下来我们可以说一下第三个相关的因素,

Next, we will talk about the third reason

412

zhè shì guānyú yǎng háizi de yālì fāngmiàn de.

这是关于养孩子的压力方面的。

and this is about the pressure of raising a child.

413

Zài Zhōngguó zhúbù fùyù qilai zhīhòu ne,

在中国逐步富裕起来之后呢,

After China gradually became richer,

414

rénmen kāishǐ gèngjiā zhùzhòng gèrén de shēnghuó zhìliàng

人们开始更加注重个人的生活质量

people began to pay more attention to the quality of life,

415

hé jiātíng de yōushēng yōu yù,

和家庭的优生优育,

prenatal and postnatal care.

## 416

érqiě cóng gèrén dào guójiā jiàoyù dōu shì bèi gèngjiā de zhòngshì qilai de. 而且从个人到国家教育都是被更加地重视起来的。

Also, from the individual to the state, education was being more emphasized.

## 417

Nà suízhe shēngyù hé yǎngyù háizi chéngběn de bùduàn de tíshēng, 那随着生育和养育孩子成本的不断地提升,

But as the cost of raising a child continued to increase,

## 418

hěn duō chéngshì jiātíng tāmen huì zhǔdòng de xuǎnzé zhǐ shēng yī gè háizi, 很多城市家庭他们会主动地选择只生一个孩子,

many urban families would voluntarily choose to have only one child

## 419

yīnwèi zhèyàng dehuà, tāmen jiù kěyǐ yǒu zúgòu de jīngjì zīyuán 因为这样的话,他们就可以有足够的经济资源 because this way, they could allocate sufficient economic resources

## 420

lái ràng háizi dédào gèng hǎo de jiàoyù yǐjí gèrén de fāzhǎn.

来让孩子得到更好的教育以及个人的发展。

to provide the child with better education and personal development.

## 421

Wŏmen dōu zhīdào Zhōngguó de xiǎohái

我们都知道中国的小孩

We all know that Chinese children

## 422

jiùshì cóngxiǎo jiù yào xuéxí gèzhǒng cáiyì,

就是从小就要学习各种才艺,

need to learn all kinds of skills from an early age,

## 423

bǐrúshuō xiàng huìhuà ya, wǔdǎo ya yuèqì zhèxiē,

比如说像绘画呀、舞蹈呀乐器这些,

such as painting, dancing and playing musical instruments.

## 424

érqiě shàngxué de shíhou hái yào bào kèwài bǔxíbān

而且上学的时候还要报课外补习班

Also while they attend school, they have to take extracurricular classes

## 425

lái tíshēng gè kē de chéngjì.

来提升各科的成绩。

to improve their grades in various subjects.

## 426

Wǒ xiǎoshíhou jiùshì xué le Lādīngwǔ, háiyǒu èrhú,

我小时候就是学了拉丁舞,还有二胡,

When I was a kid, I learned Latin dance, played the Erhu

## 427

érqiě hòulái hái bào le xiàng Yīngyǔ ya shùxué zhèxiē de kèwài bǔxíbān.

而且后来还报了像英语呀数学这些的课外补习班。

and later signed up for extracurricular classes like English and math.

428

Wǒ zhīqián běnlái zìji xiảng xué gǔzhēng,

我之前本来自己想学古筝,

I originally wanted to learn the koto,

429

jiùshì yīnwèi zhŏngzhŏng yuányīn ba,

就是因为种种原因吧,

but for various reasons,

430

zuìhòu jiù xué le èrhú, yī xué jiùshì xué le hảo duō nián.

最后就学了二胡,一学就是学了好多年。

I learned the Erhu and I did it for many years.

431

Nǐ xiànzài huì tán ma?

你现在会弹吗?

Can you play it now?

432

Huì de, yīnwèi jīchǔ liàn le hěn jiǔ,

会的, 因为基础练了很久,

Yes. Since I practiced it for a long time and laid a foundation,

433

suǒyǐ zhège shì jīròu jìyì, jiù wàng bù diào de,

所以这个是肌肉记忆,就忘不掉的。

I have muscle memory and it's hard to forget.

434

Bùguò wǒ wǔdǎo shì zhēn de xǐhuan,

不过我舞蹈是真的喜欢,

I really enjoyed dancing,

435

dànshì èrhú xiǎoshíhou shì kū zhe xué dà de,

但是二胡小时候是哭着学大的,

but I learned Erhu while crying.

436

jiùshì gāng kāishǐ shì tài nán le, zhēn de xué bù xiàqù.

就是刚开始是太难了,真的学不下去。

It was really difficult at the beginning and I just couldn't grasp it.

437

Shì ma? Shì shéi bī nǐ, yǒurén bī nǐ xué ma?

是吗?是谁逼你,有人逼你学吗?

Really? Did anyone force you to learn it?

438

Wǒ māma ya, tā yě bùshì bī wǒ, jiùshì tā jiāndū wǒ

我妈妈呀,她也不是逼我,就是她监督我

My mother. Well, she didn't force me, but she supervised me.

439

Tā zuò zài wǒ pángbiān tīng zhe wǒ lā zhe

她坐在我旁边听着我拉着

She sat next to me and listened to me play

440

gēn shā zhū yīyàng shēngyīn de èrhú.

跟杀猪一样声音的二胡。

the Erhu which sounded like a pig being killed.

441

Xiǎngdào èrhú wǒ jiù huì lián xiǎngdào xiǎoshíhou

想到二胡我就会联想到小时候

I always associate the Erhu with

442

women nabian ban zangli de shíhou, jiùshì...

我们那边办葬礼的时候,就是...

funerals held in my hometown when I was a child, it was like this.

443

ránhòu jiù juéde sǐrén le de gănjué

然后就觉得死人了的感觉

It feels as if someone has just died.

444

Duì! Hěn bēishāng, duì ba? | Zhēn de shì

对! 很悲伤, 对吧? | 真的是

Yes! It's very sad, right? | True!

445

Shì, wǒ yī kāishǐ duì èrhú de yìnxiàng jiùshì zhèyàng,

是,我一开始对二胡的印象就是这样,

Right, my first impression of the Erhu was exactly like that.

## 446

ránhòu wǒ bùxiǎng xué yě shì yīnwèi wǒ juéde wǒ yìnxiàng zhōng èrhú

然后我不想学也是因为我觉得我印象中二胡

The reason I didn't want to learn it was also because my impression of the Erhu was,

## 447

jiùshì shuōshíhuà, xiàng yǐngshì jù zhōng nàxiē qǐtǎo de rén,

就是说实话,像影视剧中那些乞讨的人,

to tell you the truth, of beggars that appeared in movies or TV series

## 448

tāmen huì lā zhe èrhú,

他们会拉着二胡,

who would play the Erhu

#### 449

hái dài zhe yī gè jiùshì mángrén nàge mòjìng ma lái qǐtǎo.

还戴着一个就是盲人那个墨镜嘛来乞讨。

and wear the sunglasses that blind people wear.

#### 450

Zhè zài wǒ yìnxiàng zhōng yě shì hěn shēnkè de,

这在我印象中也是很深刻的,

This left a deep impression on me.

#### 451

ránhòu wǒ jiù bùxiǎng xué, yīnwèi wǒ juéde why?

然后我就不想学,因为我觉得 why?

So I didn't want to learn. I thought, why?

## 452

Dànshì hòulái wǒ fāxiàn shì wǒ cuò le,

但是后来我发现是我错了,

But I found that I was wrong.

## 453

bǐrúshuō shǒuxiān xiàng nǐ gāngcái tídào de zànglǐ de shíhou,

比如说首先像你刚才提到的葬礼的时候,

First of all, as you mentioned just now, at funerals

#### 454

shènzhì shuō shì bǐrúshuō yǒu chàngxì zhèzhǒng xì táizi,

甚至说是比如说有唱戏这种戏台子,

or even on a stage for traditional opera

#### 455

tāmen zài biǎoyǎn de shíhou tāmen lā de bùshì èrhú,

他们在表演的时候他们拉的不是二胡,

when they are performing, they're not playing the Erhu.

## 456

dàbùfen dōu shì jīnghú huòzhě bǎnhú.

大部分都是京胡或者板胡。

They are mostly playing Jinghu or Banhu.

## 457

Èrhú tā shì gè yǒu hěn fēngfù de nàzhǒng yīnsè zài lǐbian de.

二胡它是个有很丰富的那种音色在里边的。

Erhu has a very rich tone.

458

Suǒyǐ dāng wǒ tīng wǒ de èrhú lǎoshī lā

所以当我听我的二胡老师拉

So when I listened to my Erhu teacher play

459

jiùshì Shālā bù láimàn de Shīkă Bǎoluó shìjí nà shǒu gē de shíhou

就是沙拉布莱曼的斯卡保罗市集那首歌的时候

Scarborough Fair by Sarah Brightman,

460

wǒ jiù zhènjīng le.

我就震惊了。

I was shocked.

461

Gāng kāishǐ shì tǎoyàn xué de, yīnwèi zhēn de hǎo nán,

刚开始是讨厌学的, 因为真的好难,

I hated it at first because it was really hard!

462

hòulái mànmàn mànmàn wǒ jiù juéde hái tǐng hǎotīng,

后来慢慢慢慢我就觉得还挺好听,

Then slowly I felt it sounded pretty good

463

zài dào hòulái wǒ jiù fāxiàn, zěnme zhème měilì!

再到后来我就发现,怎么这么美丽! and later I found it extremely beautiful.

## 464

Yīnwèi jiùshì nǐ zhīdào gǔfēng gēqǔ zhōng hěn duō

因为就是你知道古风歌曲中很多

As you know, many traditional Chinese songs

## 465

jiùshì yǒu guānyú èrhú de zhèyàng de yī gè tánzòu,

就是有关于二胡的这样的一个弹奏,

use the Erhu

#### 466

shēngyīn bèijing yuè zài libian ma,

声音背景乐在里边嘛,

as background music.

#### 467

tā kěyǐ shì yōushāng de, dàn yě kěyǐ shì hěn yǒu yìjìng de nàzhǒng.

它可以是忧伤的,但也可以是很有意境的那种。

It can be sad and can also be very artistic.

## 468

Suǒyǐ wǒ hòulái wǒ jiù mán xǐhuan èrhú de,

所以我后来我就蛮喜欢二胡的,

So later, I developed a liking for it.

#### 469

Wǒ hòulái hái bǎ èrhú ná dào le Měiguó,

我后来还把二胡拿到了美国,

I even brought my Erhu with me to the US

## 470

jiùshì wǒ zài shàng běnkē de shíhou nádào xuéxiào biǎoyǎn láizhe 就是我在上本科的时候拿到学校表演来着 and when I was an undergraduate, I performed with it in my school.

## 471

Nǐmen xuéxiào de nàge Měiguó de xuésheng 你们学校的那个美国的学生

Were American students in your school

#### 472

shìbùshì juéde hái tǐng zhènjīng de? | Shì. 是不是觉得还挺震惊的? | 是。 shocked? | Yes.

#### 473

Érqiě dāngshí wǒ háishi gēn lìngwài yī gè Zhōngguó nǚshēng 而且当时我还是跟另外一个中国女生

Also at that time, I played it with another Chinese girl

#### 474

wǒmen liǎ hézòu, tā tán gǔzhēng, wǒ lā èrhú 我们俩合奏,她弹古筝,我拉二胡 who played the koto.

#### 475

Wǒ méixiǎngdào ai, wǒ juéde hái tǐng jīngyà yú nǐ jìngrán huì lā èrhú.

我没想到唉, 我觉得还挺惊讶于你竟然会拉二胡。

I didn't expect it. I am surprised that you can play the Erhu.

## 476

Dàn qíshí nǐ suànshì bǐjiào xìngyùn, wǒ juéde shì bǐjiào xìngfú de la,

但其实你算是比较幸运, 我觉得是比较幸福的啦,

Actually, I think you're quite lucky and blessed

## 477

qíshí wò xiǎoshíhou yè shì... wòmen nàhuìr jiātíng tiáojiàn bù yǔnxǔ ma,

其实我小时候也是... 我们那会儿家庭条件不允许嘛,

because when I was a kid, my family's financial situation didn't allow me (to learn these things).

## 478

yòu shì zài nóngcūn, qíshí shì méiyǒu zhèzhǒng kèchéng de.

又是在农村, 其实是没有这种课程的。

Also, there wasn't this kind of lessons in the countryside.

## 479

Ránhòu dāngshí wǒ hái tǐng xiànmù chéng lǐmiàn de háizi

然后当时我还挺羡慕城里面的孩子

So at that time, I was quite envious of kids from the city

#### 480

kěyǐ qù xuéxí tiàowǔ ya shénme,

可以去学习跳舞呀什么,

who could learn how to dance and other things.

yīnwèi wǒ dāngshí jiù duì tiàowǔ hěn gǎnxìngqù

因为我当时就对跳舞很感兴趣

I was very interested in dancing at the time.

482

Duì, wǒ xiànzài shì tǐng gǎnxiè fùmǔ

对, 我现在是挺感谢父母

Right. I am very grateful that my parents

483

gěi wǒ zhèyàng de jīhuì jiā yālì lái yǒu yījìzhīcháng ba.

给我这样的机会加压力来有一技之长吧。

offered me the opportunity and pressured me to develop some skills.

484

Qíshí xiàng wǒ de qíngkuàng gēn xiànzài de líng líng hòu

其实像我的情况跟现在的 00 后

In fact, what I had to learn was much less than

485

háiyǒu yī líng hòu xiāngbǐ yǐjīng suànshì jiùshì shǎo hěn duō le,

还有 10 后相比已经算是就是少很多了,

what kids born between 2000 and 2010.

486

tāmen xiànzài xué de jiù wǒ kěnéng lián niàn dōu niàn bù wán de míngzi,

他们现在学的就我可能连念都念不完的名字,

I can't even begin to tell you the names of lessons they have to take.

shènzhì wǒ lián xiǎng dōu xiǎngbudào de yīxiē

甚至我连想都想不到的一些

There are even some skills

488

cáiyì ya huòzhě shuō kèwài bǔxíbān.

才艺呀或者说课外补习班。

or extracurricular classes that I never thought existed.

489

Wŏmen dōu zhīdào, zhìshǎo cóng wŏ zhè yī dài... wŏmen zhè yī dài qǐ,

我们都知道,至少从我这一代... 我们这一代起,

We all know, at least starting from our generation

490

Zhōngguó de dàbùfen jiāzhǎng jiù yào huā hěn duō de shíjiān, jīnglì

中国的大部分家长就要花很多的时间、精力

most Chinese parents spend a lot of time, energy

491

háiyǒu jīnqián zài háizi de xuéxí yijí gèrén de fāzhǎn zhīshàng.

还有金钱在孩子的学习以及个人的发展之上。

and money on children's study and personal developments.

492

Érqiě duì háizi zhèyàng de quánmiàn de péiyǎng

而且对孩子这样的全面的培养

In addition, parents even started to compete with each other

shènzhì hái zài jiāzhǎng zhōng xíngchéng le jìngzhēng.

甚至还在家长中形成了竞争。

in the way they educate their children.

494

Érqiě yīxiē jiāzhǎng tāmen wèile ràng háizi nénggòu

而且一些家长他们为了让孩子能够

In order to have their kids

495

bèi fēn dào dāngdì zuìhǎo de xuéxiào,

被分到当地最好的学校,

assigned to the best schools in their area, some parents

496

huì bùxī huā dà jiàqian qù zū huòzhě gòumǎi dāngdì de xuéqū fáng.

会不惜花大价钱去租或者购买当地的学区房。

won't care to spend a lot of money to rent or purchase a "school district" house.

Note: In China, kids are only eligible to attend public schools that are close to where they're from, at least on paper. But they can choose to go to a better school by buying a house in the same district as that school.

497

Suǒyǐ ne zài miànduì yǎng háizi fāngfāng miànmiàn de yālì,

所以呢在面对养孩子方方面面的压力,

So when facing the pressure of raising children,

498

dāngjīn dàbùfen de jiāzhǎng

当今大部分的家长

most parents today,

## 499

jíbiàn shì zài èrtāi hé sān tāi zhèngcè kāifàng de qíngkuàng xià,

即便是在二胎和三胎政策开放的情况下,

even after the second and third child policies were implemented,

#### 500

yě shì xuǎnzé zhǐbù yú yī tāi de.

也是选择止步于一胎的。

still chose to stop after one child.

#### 501

Nǐ gānggang jiǎngdào zhège xuéqū fáng,

你刚刚讲到这个学区房,

You just mentioned "school district house",

## 502

kěnéng yǒu hěn duō guānzhòng bù zhīdào zhège gàiniàn,

可能有很多观众不知道这个概念,

many of our audience might not know about this.

#### 503

qíshí wǒ yě bùshì tèbié de liǎojiě,

其实我也不是特别的了解,

In fact, I don't know much about it myself.

#### 504

wǒ dàgài shì zhīdào shì nǐ yào zài mǒu yī gè qū shàngxué dehuà,

我大概是知道是你要在某一个区上学的话,

I know roughly that if you want to attend a school in a certain district,

505

nǐ jiù xūyào zài nàli mǎi yī tào fángzi, duì ma?

你就需要在那里买一套房子, 对吗?

you need to buy a house there, right?

506

Chàbuduō shì zhège luóji,

差不多是这个逻辑,

That's about right.

507

yīnwèi tā shì ànzhào rénkǒu de bǐlì lái fēnpèi

因为它是按照人口的比例来分配

(In China) we allocate our educational resources

508

jiùshì jiàoyù zīyuán yǐjí kāibàn xuéxiào de shùliàng.

就是教育资源以及开办学校的数量。

and decide the number of (public) schools built according to the size of the population (of a district).

509

Dànshì bùkěbìmiǎn de jiùshì yǒuxiē xuéxiào

但是不可避免的就是有些学校

But it is inevitable that some schools

510

tā de shīzī lìliang kěnéng huì gèng qiáng yīxiē,

它的师资力量可能会更强一些,

may have better teachers and resources,

## 511

suǒyǐ jiāzhǎng jiù huì juéde, nà wǒ xiǎng ràng háizi qù zhège xuéxiào,

所以家长就会觉得,那我想让孩子去这个学校,

so parents will want their kids to attend these ones

## 512

ràng tā xiǎngshòu zuìhǎo de zuìyōu de zīyuán,

让他享受最好的最优的资源,

to enjoy the best resources,

#### 513

suŏyǐ jiù huì yŏu xuéqū fáng de zhèyàng de yī gè gàiniàn. | Míngbai

所以就会有学区房的这样的一个概念。| 明白

thus the concept of "school district house" emerged. | I see.

#### 514

Háiyǒu yī gè jiùshì yǒu nánhái de fùmǔ,

还有一个就是有男孩的父母,

Another point is that parents who have sons

#### 515

tāmen kěnéng hái yào miànlín cǎilí fāngmiàn de yālì.

他们可能还要面临彩礼方面的压力。

might face the pressure of providing a "caili" (money paid to get a wife).

#### 516

Rúguǒ shì bùzhǐ yī gè nánhái nà yālì jiùshì gèng dà de.

如果是不止一个男孩那压力就是更大的。

If you have more than one son, the pressure will be even greater.

## 517

Yīnwèi ànzhào chuántŏng láijiǎng, jiéhūn de shíhou,

因为按照传统来讲, 结婚的时候,

According to our tradition, when getting married,

#### 518

nánfāng de fùmǔ shì yào wèi háizi zhǔnbèi fángzi, chēzi háiyǒu cǎilǐ jīn de.

男方的父母是要为孩子准备房子、车子还有彩礼金的。

the man's parents need to buy a house, a car and provide a "caili".

#### 519

Wǒmen zhīqián bùshì zuò le yī qī guānyú sān tāi zhèngcè de jiētóu cǎifǎng ma, 我们之前不是做了一期关于三胎政策的街头采访嘛,

We did a street interview regarding the three-child policy

#### 520

hěn duō niánqīngrén shuō bù xiǎngyào shēng sān tāi,

很多年轻人说不想要生三胎,

and many young people didn't want to have three kids

#### 521

tāmen dōu yǒu tídào zhège yuányīn, jiùshì jīngjì yālì.

他们都有提到这个原因,就是经济压力。

because of this reason, which is the financial pressure.

#### 522

Shì de, érqiě yóuqíshì jìn liǎng nián xīnguān yìqíng de fāshēng,

是的,而且尤其是近两年新冠疫情的发生,

Right, especially in recent years, the pandemic

523

tā duì jīngjì shì yǒu hěn dà de yǐngxiǎng de,

它对经济是有很大的影响的,

has affected the economy in a big way

524

suǒyǐ kěxiǎng'érzhī yǎng háizi nà jiùshì nánshàngjiānán.

所以可想而知养孩子那就是难上加难。

and it's not hard to imagine how much more difficult it will be to raise a child.

525

Duì, kěnéng yǒuyīxiē fùmǔ huì shuō méiguānxi,

对,可能有一些父母会说没关系,

Right, some (grand)parents might say that it will be okay

526

nǐ shēng ma, nǐ shēng le wǒ lái bāng nǐ yǎng,

你生嘛, 你生了我来帮你养,

because they can help the young couple raise the child.

527

dànshì zhège yòu shèjí dào le jiàoyù lǐniàn de bùyīyàng,

但是这个又涉及到了教育理念的不一样,

But this will involve the (problem) of different ideas in educating kids.

528

bǐrúshuō fùmǔ yǎng háizi,

比如说父母养孩子,

If the (grand)parents help raise the child,

529

suīrán nǐ shì kěyǐ bāngzhù dào niánqīngrén yībùfen,

虽然你是可以帮助到年轻人一部分,

although it will be helpful,

530

dànshì bìjìng zhège jiàoyù háishi xūyào niánqīngrén lái zuò de,

但是毕竟这个教育还是需要年轻人来做的,

after all, the young parents still need to educate the kids themselves

531

huòzhě shì niánqīngrén gèng xīwàng zìjí nénggòu qù qīnzì lái dài háizi.

或者是年轻人更希望自己能够去亲自来带孩子。

and perhaps, they would prefer to take care of them themselves.

532

Shì, érqiě shìshíshàng zǔfùmǔ men tāmen shì méiyǒu yìwù

是,而且事实上祖父母们他们是没有义务

Right. In fact, grandparents are not obliged to

533

lái zhàogu jiùshì tāmen zhège xiǎohái de.

来照顾就是他们这个小孩的。

take care of the grandchildren.

534

Duì, wǒ yě juéde shì

对,我也觉得是

Yes, I agree.

535

Lìngwài yī gè rénkǒu chūshēnglù xiàjiàng de zhòngyào yīnsù

另外一个人口出生率下降的重要因素

Another important reason in the decline of the birth rate

536

gēn Zhōngguó dāngdài niánqīngrén de hūn yù guānniàn yǒu guānxi.

跟中国当代年轻人的婚育观念有关系。

is related to current young Chinese's thinking on marriage and kids.

537

Zhōngguó dàduōshù de bā líng jiǔ líng hòu

中国大多数的8090后

Most Chinese who were born in the 80 and 90s

538

dōu zhìshǎo wánchéng le gāozhōng jiàoyù,

都至少完成了高中教育,

have completed at least high school

539

érqiě běnkē xuélì de jiǔ líng hòu ne yě shì yǒu hěn duō de.

而且本科学历的 90 后呢也是有很多的。

and many born in the 90s got a bachelor's degree.

540

Bìngqiě suízhe shēnghuó hé jiàoyù shuǐpíng de tíshēng,

并且随着生活和教育水平的提升,

Also, with the improvement of our quality of life and educational level,

## 541

niánqīngrén ne bùzài xiàng tāmen fùmǔ nàyàng

年轻人呢不再像他们父母那样

young people no longer need to to be like their parents,

## 542

xūyào wèile měirì de wēnbǎo ér fāchóu.

需要为了每日的温饱而发愁。

worrying about not having enough food.

## 543

Tāmen zài jiějué shēnghuó de jīběn xūqiú zhīshàng,

他们在解决生活的基本需求之上,

After their basic needs in life are met,

#### 544

yě kāishǐ sīkǎo hūnyīn jiātíng hé gèrén xìngfú zhījiān de guānxi,

也开始思考婚姻家庭和个人幸福之间的关系,

they began to think about the relationship between marriage, family and personal happiness.

#### 545

tāmen bùzài shì jiǎndān de huózhe,

他们不再是简单地活着,

They are no longer simply existing,

érshì yǒu le gèng gāo de jīngshén zhuīqiú.

而是有了更高的精神追求。

but have higher spiritual pursuits,

#### 547

Lìrú zhuīqiú gāo pǐnzhì yǒuyìyì de shēnghuó,

例如追求高品质有意义的生活,

such as pursuing a high-quality and meaningful life.

#### 548

jiànjiàn de tāmen yě jiù kāishǐ fǎnsī,

渐渐地她们也就开始反思,

Right, gradually they also started to reflect

## 549

shènzhì shì zhìyí jiéhūnshēngzǐ de bìyàoxìng.

甚至是质疑结婚生子的必要性。

and even question the necessity of marriage and kids.

#### 550

Chángqí yĭlái, Zhōngguó de chuántŏng rújiā sīxiǎng wénhuà qiángdiào

长期以来,中国的传统儒家思想文化强调

For a long time, China's traditional Confucian culture has emphasized

#### 551

jiéhūn shēngzǐ, yánmián zǐsì jiùshì rénshēng de bì jīng zhī lù,

结婚生子、延绵子嗣就是人生的必经之路,

that getting married and having children is the natural progression of life.

Érgiě fēi hūn shēngzǐ shì bèi rènwéi bù kěgǔ de.

而且非婚生子是被认为不可取的。

Also, having children out of wedlock is considered undesirable.

553

Rán'ér xiànzài chủyú hūn yù niánlíng de Zhōngguó qiān xǐ yīdài,

然而现在处于婚育年龄的中国千禧一代,

However, the Millennials who are now at the age of marriage and childbearing,

554

yóuqí shì jiǔ líng hòu, bùzài rènwéi jiéhūn shēngzǐ shì rénshēng de bìrán xuǎnzé.

尤其是90后,不再认为结婚生子是人生的必然选择。

especially the 90s generation no longer think that getting married and having children is necessary in life.

555

Shǒuxiān ne suízhe nǚxìng jīngjì dìwèi de tíshēng hé dúlì yìshi de juéxǐng,

首先呢随着女性经济地位的提升和独立意识的觉醒,

First of all, with the improvement in women's economic status and the awareness of the need for independence

556

yuèláiyuè duō de niánqīng nuxìng bùyuàn jìnrù

越来越多的年轻女性不愿进入

more and more young women are reluctant to enter

557

jiùshì chuántŏng de nán qiáng nǚ ruò de hūnyīn guānxi,

就是传统的男强女弱的婚姻关系,

traditional marriages where men are dominant and women are weak.

#### 558

tāmen de shìyè yǔnxǔ tāmen yǒu zúgòu de shōurù lái guò dúlì de shēnghuó.

她们的事业允许她们有足够的收入来过独立的生活。

Their career allows them to earn enough to live an independent life.

## 559

Qícì yuèláiyuè duō de nuxìng rènshi dào

其次越来越多的女性认识到

Secondly, more and more women realized that

## 560

yīdàn jìnrù yìxìngliàn hūnyīn, bìngqiě shēngxià háizi,

一旦进入异性恋婚姻, 并且生下孩子,

once they enter a heterosexual marriage and have children,

#### 561

tāmen hěn kěnéng jiù yào bèi chuántŏng de xìngbié guīfàn suǒ shùfù,

她们很可能就要被传统的性别规范所束缚,

they are likely to be bound by traditional gender norms

### 562

yào bèipò fàngqì zìjǐ de shìyè chéngwéi jiātíng zhǔfù.

要被迫放弃自己的事业成为家庭主妇。

where they will be forced to give up their careers and become housewives.

## 563

Jiùsuàn tāmen bèi qīdài jìxù gōngzuò,

就算她们被期待继续工作,

Even if they're expected to continue working

#### 564

tóngyàng shì báitiān zàiwài gōngzuò, nǚxìng zài huídào jiātíng zhīhòu,

同样是白天在外工作, 女性在回到家庭之后,

the same amount as (men), after they return home,

## 565

hái yào bāolǎn zhàogu jiārén, jìnxíng jiāwù láodòng zhèyàng de zhízé.

还要包揽照顾家人, 进行家务劳动这样的职责。

they will still be responsible for taking care of the family and doing the housework.

## 566

En... quèshí shì de.

嗯...确实是的。

True.

#### 567

Jiù bǐrúshuō wǒ yǒu yī gè péngyou tā jiùshì jié le hūn shēng le xiǎohái,

就比如说我有一个朋友她就是结了婚生了小孩,

I have a friend who got married and had kids.

### 568

ránhòu dāngrán shì gēn zhàngfu háiyǒu pópo zhù zàiyīqǐ,

然后当然是跟丈夫还有婆婆住在一起,

She lived with her husband and mother-in-law.

## 569

ránhòu zhège gōnggong pópo yǔ tā de guānxi,

然后这个公公婆婆与她的关系,

The relationship between her and her parents-in-law

#### 570

tā juéde chůlí qilai yě shì fēicháng de fùzá.

她觉得处理起来也是非常的复杂。

is very complicated to deal with.

## 571

Ránhòu jiāshàng zìjǐ yòu yǒu jīngjì shang de kùnnan,

然后加上自己又有经济上的困难,

Along with financial difficulties,

## 572

huì juéde bùyào tāmen zhàogu ba

会觉得不要他们照顾吧

she feels that if she doesn't have her (mother-in-law) help with the kids,

#### 573

zìjǐ hǎoxiàng yòu zhēn de méiyǒu bànfǎ cídiào gōngzuò lái zhàogu xiǎohái,

自己好像又真的没有办法辞掉工作来照顾小孩,

she really cannot find a way to do it on her own because she cannot quit her job.

### 574

nà yào tāmen zhàogu, dāngrán jiù yào miànlín zhège

那要他们照顾, 当然就要面临这个

But if she has the in-laws' help, she will have to face

## 575

gōngpó zhījiān de zhèzhŏng chōngtū,

公婆之间的这种冲突,

the conflict between her and them

#### 576

háiyǒu jiàoyù lǐniàn shang de zhège chāyì.

还有教育理念上的这个差异。

and the differences in opinion on how to educate the kids.

## 577

Shì... quèshí shì jiùshì yǒu zhūduō de kùnjìng zài lǐbian ba.

是... 确实是就是有诸多的困境在里边吧。

Yes, it's true that there are many challenges.

## 578

Érqiě wò gāngcái yě shì xiǎng shuō,

而且我刚才也是想说,

Also, as I said before that

#### 579

jiùshì yīnwèi yǒu yuèláiyuè duō de niánqīng nǚxìng,

就是因为有越来越多的年轻女性,

more and more young women,

### 580

xiàng nǐ gāngcái tídào de, tāmen kāishǐ rènshi dào

像你刚才提到的,她们开始认识到

like you just mentioned, began to realize that

## 581

shèhuì zhōng jiùshì jiégòuxìng de xìngbié bùpíngděng wèntí,

社会中就是结构性的性别不平等问题,

there is a structural gender inequality in society,

#### 582

bǐrúshuō jiātíng zhōng de sàng'ŏu shì yù'ér

比如说家庭中的丧偶式育儿

such as parenting without the father's engagement

## 583

hé gōngzuò zhōng duì nuxìng de zhíchang xìngbiéqíshì.

和工作中对女性的职场性别歧视。

and discrimination against women at work.

## 584

Suǒyǐ jiùsuàn tāmen zài miànlín fùmǔ bùduàn de cuīhūn,

所以就算她们在面临父母不断地催婚,

So even when they are facing their parents' constant urging to marry,

#### 585

háiyǒu shèhuì duì dàlíng dānshēn nuxìng de qíshì,

还有社会对大龄单身女性的歧视,

discrimination against older single women,

### 586

yijí zhèngcè duì fēi hūn shēngzi zhèyàng de qíngkuàng de xiànzhì,

以及政策对非婚生子这样的情况的限制,

as well as policy restrictions on illegitimate births,

## 587

tāmen yě shì bù yuànyì jìnrù huòzhě shuō bù yuànyì qīngyì jìnrù

她们也是不愿意进入或者说不愿意轻易进入

they are reluctant or won't easily enter into

#### 588

yī duàn bùpíngděng de hūnyīn guānxi,

一段不平等的婚姻关系,

an unequal marriage

## 589

jiāng xiàngfūjiàozǐ zuòwéi rénshēng de zhōngjí mùbiāo.

将相夫教子作为人生的终极目标。

in which the ultimate goal of life will be centered around their husband and children.

## 590

Dàbùfen de nǚxìng rúguŏshuō tā méiyŏu zhèzhŏng jīngjì nénglì,

大部分的女性如果说她没有这种经济能力,

Most women who do not have financial power

#### 591

yě méiyǒu shòudào liánghǎo de jiàoyù dehuà,

也没有受到良好的教育的话,

and didn't receive a good education,

### 592

kěnéng tā huì miànlín zhèyàng de yī gè kùnjìng,

可能她会面临这样的一个困境,

might face a predicament

## 593

jiùshì tā miànduì bèi fùmǔ cuīhūn de qíngkuàng xià,

就是她面对被父母催婚的情况下,

where under their parents' pressure,

#### 594

tā bùdébù xuǎnzé qù jià gěi tāmen fùmǔ rènwéi héshì de rénxuǎn.

她不得不选择去嫁给她们父母认为合适的人选。

they had to marry to the person their parents saw fit.

## 595

Ránhòu jié wán hūn zhīhòu, dāngrán shēng wán xiǎohái

然后结完婚之后, 当然生完小孩

But after getting married and of course, having children,

## 596

tā yòu kěnéng huì miànlín gèzhŏnggèyàng de kùnjìng,

她又可能会面临各种各样的困境,

they might face other various difficulties.

#### 597

tā yě bù zhīdào zěnmeyàng qù jiějué, zěnmeyàng qù táolí zhèyàng de kùnjìng,

她也不知道怎么样去解决,怎么样去逃离这样的困境,

But they won't know how to escape from them.

### 598

suǒyǐ zhège yě shì huì ràng qí tā de nǚxìng kàndào zhège

所以这个也是会让其他的女性看到这个

So other women see this

## 599

huì qù sīkǎo wǒ dàodǐ xiǎng bùxiǎng guò zhèyàng de shēnghuó.

会去思考我到底想不想过这样的生活。

and wonder if that's really the kind of life they want for themselves.

600

Shì de shì de. Suǒyǐ jiùshì rénmen de yìshi zài bùduàn de tíshēng,

是的是的。所以就是人们的意识在不断地提升,

Yes. So as people are becoming more and more aware of (these difficulties)

601

érqiě zài miànlín zhèxiē kùnjìng de shíhou,

而且在面临这些困境的时候,

and when they're faced with them,

602

tāmen dōu shì huì yǒu zìjǐ de sīkǎo,

她们都是会有自己的思考,

they will have their own thinking

603

gēnjù zìjǐ de jùtǐ qíngkuàng lái pànduàn chū juéde zuì shìhé zìjǐ de xuǎnzé.

根据自己的具体情况来判断出觉得最适合自己的选择。

and figure out the most suitable choice based on their specific situation.

604

Érqiě dāngjīn de shèhuì jìngzhēng fēicháng jīliè,

而且当今的社会竞争非常激烈,

Also, today's society is so competitive

605

suǒyǐ yǒu hèn duō de niánqīng nánxìng yè shì bùtài yuànyì shēng háizi.

所以有很多的年轻男性也是不太愿意生孩子。

that many young men are also reluctant to have children.

606

Jíbiàn shuō tāmen jīběn méiyǒu xūyào wèile jiātíng

即便说他们基本没有需要为了家庭

Even if they don't have the pressure

607

ér fàngqì gōngzuò de zhèyàng de yālì,

而放弃工作的这样的压力,

to give up their work for family,

608

dàn tāmen yě shì hěn qīngchu de zhīdào jiéhūn,

但他们也是很清楚地知道结婚,

they're perfectly aware of how high the cost of getting married,

609

yóuqíshì shēng háizi de chéngběn yǒu duō gāo. | Duì

尤其是生孩子的成本有多高。| 对

and especially having babies is. | Right.

610

Suǒyǐ jíbiàn shuō xiāngdāng yībùfen nánxìng háishi yuànyì jiéhūn de,

所以即便说相当一部分男性还是愿意结婚的,

So even if a considerable number of men are still willing to get married,

611

dàn zài shēng háizi de shìqing shang,

但在生孩子的事情上,

when it comes to having children,

#### 612

yuèláiyuè duō de niánqīng nánxìng qīngxiàngyú

越来越多的年轻男性倾向于

more and more young men tend to

## 613

xuǎnzé zhǐ shēng yī tāi huòzhě jiù bù shēng.

选择只生一胎或者就不生。

want only one child or none at all.

#### 614

Dànshì zuò dīngkè shì hěn nán de, yīnwèi zài Zhōngguó bùlùn nánnǚ

但是做丁克是很难的, 因为在中国不论男女

But it's hard to be a DINK because in China, both men and women

Note: DINK means double income no kids.

## 615

yīdàn jìnrù hūnyīn, dàgàilù shì táo bùguò

一旦进入婚姻, 大概率是逃不过

once married, have a high probability of not being able to avoid

#### 616

fùmǔ cuīcù shēng háizi de yālì,

父母催促生孩子的压力,

the pressure of their parents urging them to have kids.

#### 617

yīnwèi hěn duō sīxiǎng chuántǒng de rén,

因为很多思想传统的人,

Many people with traditional thinking

618

tāmen háishi rènwéi jiéhūn jiùshì wèile yánmián zísì ér zuò zhǔnbèi de.

他们还是认为结婚就是为了延绵子嗣而做准备的。

still think that the purpose of marriage is for carrying on the family name.

619

Suǒyǐ jiùshì xiànzài hěn duō niánqīng nánnǚ kāishǐ

所以就是现在很多年轻男女开始

So many young men and women,

620

yīnwèi jiégòuxìng xìngbié bùpíngděng wèntí

因为结构性性别不平等问题

because of structural gender inequality

621

hé jīngjì yālì ér jùjué jiéhūnshēngzǐ,

和经济压力而拒绝结婚生子,

and financial pressure, refuse to marry and have kids.

622

zhè jiù dǎozhì Zhōngguó jìn xiē nián lái

这就导致中国近些年来

As a result, the number of new births in China

623

xīnshēng rénkǒu de rénshù yuèláiyuè shǎo,

新生人口的人数越来越少,

has become less and less in recent years,

## 624

rénkǒu chūshēnglù xùnsù xiàhuá.

人口出生率迅速下滑。

and the birth rate has declined rapidly.

#### 625

Jiǎng le zhème duō guānyú chūshēnglù xiàjiàng de yuányīn,

讲了这么多关于出生率下降的原因,

We talked a lot about the reasons for our declining birth rate.

#### 626

nàme zhège chūshēnglù xiàjiàng

那么这个出生率下降

What does this declining birth rate

## 627

duìyú guójiā de huòzhě shì shèhuì de wèilái dàodǐ yìwèizhe shénme ne?

对于国家的或者是社会的未来到底意味着什么呢?

mean for the future of our country and society?

#### 628

huòzhě shuō yǒu shénme yǐngxiǎng?

或者说有什么影响?

What impact will it have?

#### 629

Tā yǒu liǎng gè bǐjiào zhíjiē de yǐngxiǎng.

它有两个比较直接的影响。

It will have two direct impacts.

630

Shǒuxiān rénkǒu de jiǎnshǎo huì zhíjiē yǐngxiǎng jīngjì de fāzhǎn.

首先人口的减少会直接影响经济的发展。

First, the decreasing population will directly affect our economic development.

631

Zài guòqù de yī èr shí nián zhōng,

在过去的一二十年中,

In the past decade or two,

632

Zhōngguó de niánqīng qúntǐ zhàn zǒng rénshù de bǐlì fēicháng dà,

中国的年轻群体占总人数的比例非常大,

the proportion of young people in China to an older population was larger.

633

nà zhèxiē rén wèile gōngzuò zhuàngián,

那这些人为了工作赚钱,

Young people would work

634

hěn duō huì xuǎnzé dào dàchéngshì dǎgōng,

很多会选择到大城市打工,

in big cities in order to make money

635

zhè jiù wéichí le gōngyè hé jīngjì de kuàisù de fāzhǎn.

这就维持了工业和经济的快速的发展。

which maintained the rapid development of industry and the economy.

636

Wŏmen zhīdào liánjià de láodònglì shì Zhōngguó chéngwéi

我们知道廉价的劳动力是中国成为

We know that cheap labor was a very important reason for China

637

shìjiè gōngchăng de yī gè hěn zhòngyào de yīnsù.

世界工厂的一个很重要的因素。

becoming the world's factory.

638

Dànshì dāng niánqīngrén yuèláiyuè shǎo,

但是当年轻人越来越少,

But when there are fewer and fewer young people

639

láodònglì de chéngběn biànde yuèláiyuè gāo de shíhou,

劳动力的成本变得越来越高的时候,

and the cost of labor becomes higher and higher,

640

Zhōngquó miànxiàng quánqiú de chūkǒu màoyì yōushì

中国面向全球的出口贸易优势

China's global export trade advantage

641

jiù huì shòudào yǐngxiǎng, zhè jiù dǎozhì guójiā jīngjìzēngzhǎng de sùdù 就会受到影响,这就导致国家经济增长的速度

will be affected which will lead to a

### 642

huì biànde huǎnmàn yǐjí xiàjiàng.

会变得缓慢以及下降。

slowdown and a decline in the rate of national economic growth.

#### 643

Nà tóngshí ne zài yī gè shēndù lǎolínghuà de shèhuì zhōng,

那同时呢在一个深度老龄化的社会中,

Meanwhile, in a deeply aging society,

#### 644

jiùshì wǒmen xiànzài de shèhuì,

就是我们现在的社会,

which is what we are now having,

### 645

zuòwéi zhǔyào xiāofèi qúntǐ de niánqīngrén yě shì biànde yuèláiyuè shǎo,

作为主要消费群体的年轻人也是变得越来越少,

young people, who are the main group of consumers are also becoming less and less.

#### 646

zhè jiù yìwèizhe mínzhòng zhěngtǐ de xiāofèi xūqiú jiù huì zài xiàjiàng,

这就意味着民众整体的消费需求就会在下降,

This means that the overall consumption demand will decline

#### 647

yīnwèi jiù méiyǒu nàme duō de niánqīngrén zài mǎi mǎi mǎi ma,

因为就没有那么多的年轻人在买买买嘛,

because there aren't many young people who are constantly buying.

648

suǒyǐ guónèi jīngjì shìchăng de fāzhǎn yě huì shòudào dǎjī,

所以国内经济市场的发展也会受到打击,

Therefore, the development of our domestic market will take a hit.

649

zhè jiùshì wèishénme rénkǒu de xiàjiàng

这就是为什么人口的下降

That's why a declining population

650

huì duì wòmen de jīngjì zàochéng yǐngxiǎng.

会对我们的经济造成影响。

can have an impact on our economy.

651

Nà lìngwài yī gè bǐjiào zhòngyào de yǐngxiǎng ne

那另外一个比较重要的影响呢

Another important impact

652

shì guānyú guójiā yǎnglǎo shìwù shang,

是关于国家养老事务上,

is on our national pension affairs.

653

Zài Zhōngguó, lǎoniánrén lǐngqǔ de yǎnglǎojīn

在中国, 老年人领取的养老金

The pension elderly collect in China

654

shì niánqīngrén jiāo de yǎnglǎo bǎoxiǎn jīn,

是年轻人交的养老保险金,

is being paid by young people.

655

nà zài yǐqián lǎoniánrén shǎo, niánqīngrén duō,

那在以前老年人少,年轻人多,

In the past, there were fewer old people and more young ones.

656

nà jiùshì jiāo de duō lǐng de shǎo,

那就是交的多领的少,

More money was being paid into the pension fund and less was being paid out to pensioners.

657

suǒyǐ qián shì gòuyòng de.

所以钱是够用的。

Thus the money was sufficient.

658

Dànshì suízhe lǎolínghuà shǎo zǐ huà rénkǒu qūshì de fāzhǎn,

但是随着老龄化少子化人口趋势的发展,

However, as our population is getting older and our birth rate declines,

659

jiāoqián de rén yuèláiyuè shǎo, ér lǐng qián de rén zé yuèláiyuè duō.

交钱的人越来越少, 而领钱的人则越来越多。

fewer and fewer people are paying into the pension fund, but more and more are collecting (pensions).

660

Suǒyǐ Shèkēyuàn jiù yùcè shuō Zhōngguó de jīběn yǎnglǎobǎoxiǎn jījīn

所以社科院就预测说中国的基本养老保险基金

So the Academy of Social Sciences predicts that China's basic old-age insurance fund

661

dào èr líng sān wǔ nián jiāng huì wánquán hàojìn,

到 2035 年将会完全耗尽,

will be completely exhausted by 2035

662

yějiùshìshuō bā líng hòu zài wèilái kěnéng jiù méiyǒu yǎnglǎojīn kě lǐng le.

也就是说80后在未来可能就没有养老金可领了。

which means, people born in the 80s may have no pension to receive in the future.

663

Nà women yè shì a! | Duì

那我们也是啊! | 对

So won't we! | Yes.

664

Shì, suǒyǐ wǒ qíshí shì yǒudiǎn jiāolù de, duìyú zhège shìqing

是, 所以我其实是有点焦虑的, 对于这个事情

So I am actually a little anxious about this.

665

Suǒyǐ jiùshì wǒmen kěyǐ xiǎngxiàng yīxià, zài wèilái de Zhōngguó

所以就是我们可以想象一下, 在未来的中国

So we can imagine that in the future,

666

hěn kěnéng jiù huì biànde xiàng xiànzài de Rìběn yīyàng,

很可能就会变得像现在的日本一样,

China is likely to become like Japan today

667

jiùshì qīshí duō suì hái zài gōngzuò de lǎorén yīrán shì hěn duō,

就是七十多岁还在工作的老人依然是很多,

where people in their 70s are still working

668

yīnwèi tāmen jiùshì méiyǒu bànfǎ cóng guójiā nàli dédào zúgòu de yǎnglǎojīn

因为他们就是没有办法从国家那里得到足够的养老金

because they can't get enough pension from the state

669

lái wéichí yuánběn de shēnghuóshuĭpíng.

来维持原本的生活水平。

to maintain their original standard of living.

670

érqiě yīxiē gāolíng tuìxiū de lǎorén

而且一些高龄退休的老人

Moreover, some older retirees

### 671

yě kěnéng huì shēnghuó zài pínkùn zhīzhōng.

也可能会生活在贫困之中。

will possibly live in poverty.

### 672

xiànzài jiùshì kěyǐ lüèwēi de tídào yīdiǎn,

现在就是可以略微地提到一点,

Let me say this,

### 673

jiùshì niánqīngrén yě bùshì bù yuànyì...

就是年轻人也不是不愿意...

not all young people are necessarily reluctant

### 674

jiùshì bùyīdìng shì zhǔguān de zhēn de bù yuànyì shēng háizi,

就是不一定是主观地真的不愿意生孩子,

to having children voluntarily.

### 675

zhǐshì tāmen zài miànlín dāngxià de yù'ér de kùnjìng de shíhou, | jīngjì yālì

只是他们在面临当下的育儿的困境的时候, | 经济压力

It's just that when they face the predicament of being parents,... | Economic pressure.

### 676

duì, tāmen juéde, nà hảo ba

对,他们觉得,那好吧

Right, they feel: "Okay,

677

nà wò háishi nǔlì de zìjǐ cún gòu qián, jiānglái yè bù yīkào háizi,

那我还是努力地就是自己存够钱,将来也不依靠孩子。

I should try to save enough money that I won't need to depend on a child in the future."

678

shènzhì yǒu péngyou kāiwánxiào shuō,

甚至有朋友开玩笑说,

Some friends even joked that

679

wǒ qíshí bù xīwàng huó dào nàme lǎo. | Duì

我其实不希望活到那么老。| 对

they don't actually want to live to be that old. | Right!

680

Dào le liù qī shí suì jiù huó gòu le

到了六七十岁就活够了

It will be enough if they live to be 60 or 70.

681

Yǒurén zhēn de huì zhèyàng kāiwánxiào.

有人真的会这样开玩笑。

People do make such jokes.

682

Zhēn de, hěn duō rén zhème shuō.

真的,很多人这么说。

Really! Many people say this.

683

Duì, tāmen shuō wǒ huó bù huó dào nà yī tiān hái bùyīdìng ne,

对,他们说我活不活到那一天还不一定呢,

Right, they say that whether or not they will live to that day is unsure,

684

jiùshì wǒ wèishénme yào wèi nà yī tiān ér dānxīn ne?

就是我为什么要为那一天而担心呢?

so why should they worry about that now?

685

Wèishénme yào xīshēng xiànzài

为什么要牺牲现在

Why should we sacrifice the present

686

lái chéngquán yǒukěnéng dōu méiyǒu de wèilái?

来成全有可能都没有的未来?

for a future that may not come?

687

Dàn quèshí yě shì ya, nǐ yě bù zhīdào míngtiān gēn yìwài nǎyīge xiān lái.

但确实也是呀,你也不知道明天跟意外哪一个先来。

It's true that you never know which will come first, tomorrow or an accident.

688

Duì, zhè jiùshì dāngdài Zhōngguó niánqīngrén

对,这就是当代中国年轻人

Right, this is the outlook

689 tāmen de yī gè rénshēng guān ba. | Duì 他们的一个人生观吧。| 对 young Chinese have on life now. | Right. 690 Wǒ wèn yīxià nǐ, nǐ huì xiǎngyào shēng xiǎohái ma? 我问一下你,你会想要生小孩吗? May I ask, do you want to have a baby? 691 Wǒ xiànzài de xiǎngfǎ mùqián de xiǎngfǎ shì, bùshì hěn xiǎng 我现在的想法目前的想法是, 不是很想 According to my current thinking, no. 692 Wèishénme ne? 为什么呢? Why? 693 Wǒ juéde duì wǒ láijiǎng zuì dà de yuányīn jiùshì wǒ zìjǐ xiànzài juéde 我觉得对我来讲最大的原因就是我自己现在觉得 I think the biggest reason for me is that I feel that

### 694

wǒ hái méiyǒu bǎ wǒ gèrén de shēnghuó guò dào wǒ lǐxiǎng de zhuàngtài.

我还没有把我个人的生活过到我理想的状态。

I haven't reached my ideal state of life.

#### 695

Dāng wǒ zìjǐ de shēnghuó de yī gè mùbiāo méiyǒu dádào de shíhou,

当我自己的生活的一个目标没有达到的时候,

While I haven't reached my goals in life,

### 696

wǒ rúguǒshuō hái yào wèi lìngwài yī gè shēngmìng fùzé,

我如果说还要为另外一个生命负责,

if I need to be responsible for another life

### 697

huòzhě shuō huā gèzhŏng shíjiān jīnglì dehuà,

或者说花各种时间精力的话,

and spend all my time and energy on it,

#### 698

wǒ jiù juéde duì wǒ láijiǎng shì bù gōngpíng de.

我就觉得对我来讲是不公平的。

I don't think it's fair to me.

## 699

Érqiě wǒ shì bù xiǎngyào bǎ zhège yù'ér de zérèn hé yālì gěi

而且我是不想要把这个育儿的责任和压力给

Also, I won't want to shift the responsibility and pressure of raising a kid

### 700

zhuǎnjià gěi wǒ de fùmǔ shēnshang huòzhě wǒ de jiārén shēnshang.

转嫁给我的父母身上或者我的家人身上。

on my parents or my family.

701

Zhè duì tāmen jiù zhìshǎo ràng wǒ kànlai shì bù gōngpíng de,

这对他们就至少让我看来是不公平的,

To me, this is unfair to them.

702

bìngqiě rúguǒ zhēn de yào yǒu xiǎohái dehuà,

并且如果真的要有小孩的话,

If I really do have kids,

703

wǒ huì xiǎngyào qīnzì de lái cānyù yù'ér.

我会想要亲自地来参与育儿。

I would like to be involved in parenting myself.

704

Nà rúguỏ wỏ méiyỏu yùdào nénggòu

那如果我没有遇到能够

So if I don't meet a person

705

hé wǒ gòngtóng chéngdān zhège yù'ér zérèn de lìngyībàn dehuà,

和我共同承担这个育儿责任的另一半的话,

who can share the responsibility with me,

706

nà wǒ bùhuì rènwéi jiùshì shēngyù xiǎohái

那我不会认为就是生育小孩

I don't think having a child

#### 707

duìwŏláishuō shì yī gè yīnggāi yŏu de xuǎnzé.

对我来说是一个应该有的选择。

is a choice I should make.

### 708

Bìngqiě jiùsuàn zài Zhōngquó fēi hūn shēngyù shì kěxíng de,

并且就算在中国非婚生育是可行的,

Even if it's feasible in China for an unmarried woman to have babies,

#### 709

jiù bù bèi qíshì huòzhě shuō rúguǒ wǒ dòng luǎn,

就不被歧视或者说如果我冻卵,

and won't be discriminated against or I can freeze my eggs

#### 710

ránhòu jiānglái wǒ yě kěyǐ shǐyòng zìjǐ de luǎnzi dehuà,

然后将来我也可以使用自己的卵子的话,

so I can use them in the future,...

#### 711

jiùsuàn zhège shì ok de,

就算这个是 ok 的,

Even if it was okay,

#### 712

wǒ juéde yīgèrén yǎngyù háizi de yālì yě tài dà le.

我觉得一个人养育孩子的压力也太大了。

I still think that it will be too stressful to raise a child alone.

#### 713

Hǎo, jīntiān de bōkè dào zhèlǐ jiù jiéshù le.

好,今天的播客到这里就结束了。

Alright, that's it for today's podcast.

### 714

Rúguŏ nǐ duì zhè qī huàtí yŏu shénme xiǎngfǎ dehuà,

如果你对这期话题有什么想法的话,

if you have any thoughts on this topic,

#### 715

kěyĭ zàixiàmiàn liúyán tǎolùn.

可以在下面留言讨论。

please comment below.

#### 716

Nà rúguǒ nǐ xǐhuan zhè qī shìpín dehuà,

那如果你喜欢这期视频的话,

If you like this video,

## 717

qǐng gěi wǒmen diǎnzàn, zhuǎnfā bìng dìngyuè wǒmen de píndào.

请给我们点赞、转发并订阅我们的频道。

please like, share and subscribe to our channel!

#### 718

Wŏmen xiàqī zàijiàn. Báibái Yífěi!

我们下期再见。拜拜怡菲!

See you next time. Bye Yifei!

719

Báibái Eileen

拜拜 Eileen

Bye, Eileen!