# Mandarin Corner mandarincorner.org



# Scan to follow us on WeChat

Note: If you copy and paste from this PDF, you might get problems with the fonts. To solve this, go to mandarincorner.org > Listen to Audio with Transcript > Copy and paste from there

1 Dàjiā hǎo! Huānyíng láidào Mandarin Corner! Wǒ shì Eileen. 大家好! 欢迎来到 Mandarin Corner! 我是 Eileen。 Hi everyone! Welcome to Mandarin Corner! I am Eileen.

大家好	dàjiā hǎo	Hi, everyone!
欢迎	huānyíng	to welcome
来到	láidào	to come to
我	wŏ	1
是	shì	am

2 Zuìjìn wǒ yǒu gè xīn xiǎngfǎ. 最近我有个新想法。 Recently, I got a new idea.

最近 zuìjìn recently

我有 wǒ yǒu I have

↑ gè (classifier)

新 xīn new

想法 xiǎngfǎ idea

3

Nà jiùshì xiě yīxiē guānyú wǒ gèrén jīnglì de xiǎo gùshi, 那就是写一些关于我个人经历的小故事,

That is, to write short stories regarding my personal experiences

那就是 nà jiùshì that is

写 xiě to write

一些 yīxiē some

关于 guānyú about

我 wǒ my

个人 gèrén personal

经历 jīnglì experience

的 de (used after an attribute)

小故事 xiǎo gùshi little story

4

ránhòu zhìzuò chéng shìpín bāngzhù nǐmen 然后制作成视频帮助你们 and make them into videos to help you guys

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

制作成 zhìzuò chéng to make into

视频 shìpín video

帮助 bāngzhù to help

你们 nǐmen you (plural)

5

xuéxí gèngjiā chángyòng de Hànyǔ biǎodá fāngshì.

学习更加常用的汉语表达方式。

learn more commonly used Chinese expressions.

学习 xuéxí to learn

更加 gèngjiā even more

常用 chángyòng commonly used

的 de (used after an attribute)

汉语 Hànyǔ Chinese language

表达方式 biǎodá fāngshì ways of expressions

6

Wǒ yào jiǎng de dìyī gè gùshi 我要讲的第一个故事

The first story I will tell you

我 wǒ I

要 yào going to

讲 jiǎng to tell

的 de (used after an attribute)

第一 dìyī first

个 gè (classifier)

故事 gùshi story

7

shì guānyú wǒ zài gōngchǎng gōngzuò de jīnglì.

是关于我在工厂工作的经历。

is about my experience working in a factory.

是 shì is

关于 guānyú about

我 wǒ I

在工厂 zài gōngchǎng in factory

工作 gōngzuò to work

的 de (used after an attribute)

经历 jīnglì experience

8

Wǒ zài xiǎoxué de shíhou chéngjì hái bùcuò,

我在小学的时候成绩还不错,

When I was in elementary school, my grades were pretty good.

我 wǒ I

在 zài in

小学 xiǎoxué primary school

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time (when)

成绩 chéngjì grades

还不错 hái bùcuò fairly good

9

suànshì gè hảo xuésheng, lảoshī yẻ hèn xǐhuan wò.

算是个好学生,老师也很喜欢我。

I was considered a good student and the teachers liked me.

算是 suànshì considered to be

↑ gè (classifier for people)

好学生 hǎo xuésheng good student

老师 lǎoshī teacher

也 yě also

很喜欢 hěn xǐhuan to like a lot

我 wǒ me

10

Dàn dào le chūzhōng,

但到了初中,

But when I got to middle school

但 dàn but

到 dào until (a time)

Ie (completed action marker)

初中 chūzhōng middle school

11

xīnzēng de jǐ mén kēmù wǒ de chéngjì hěn chà, 新增的几门科目我的成绩很差,

I got poor grades in the new subjects I had to take,

新增 xīnzēng newly added

的 de (used after an attribute)

几 jǐ several

mén (classifier for subjects)

科目 kēmù subject

我的 wǒ de my

成绩 chéngjì grades

很差 hěn chà very bad

12

yóuqíshì yīngyǔ hé wùlǐ.

尤其是英语和物理。

especially English and Physics.

尤其是 yóuqíshì especially

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

和 hé and

物理 wùlǐ physics

13

Suŏyĭ wŏ méiyŏu kǎoshàng gāozhōng,

所以我没有考上高中,

So I did not get into high school,

所以 suǒyǐ so

我没有 wǒ méiyǒu I didn't

考上 kǎoshàng to pass (an entrance exam)

高中 gāozhōng senior high school

14

yě jiù méiyǒu jīhuì qù shàng dàxué le.

也就没有机会去上大学了。

thus had no chance of getting into a university.

也 yě also

就 jiù then

没有 méiyǒu not have

机会 jīhuì chance

去 qù to go

上大学 shàng dàxué to attend university

Ie (indicating a change of state)

15

Chūzhōng bìyè hòu wǒ qù le yī jiā jìshù xuéxiào shàngxué, 初中毕业后我去了一家技术学校上学,

After graduating from middle school, I went to a technical school

初中 chūzhōng middle school

毕业后 bìyè hòu after graduation

我 wǒ I

去了 qù le went

− yī one

家 jiā (classifier for businesses)

技术学校 jìshù xuéxiào technical school

上学 shàngxué to attend school

16

xuăn de zhuānyè shì shùkòng.

选的专业是数控。

and the major I chose was CNC machinist.

选 xuǎn to choose

的 de (used after an attribute)

专业 zhuānyè major

是 shì is

数控 shùkòng CNC machinist

#### 17

Qíshí wǒ yě bù zhīdào shénme shì shùkòng. 其实我也不知道什么是数控。

Actually, I didn't know what CNC meant.

其实 qíshí in fact

我 wǒ I

也 yě also

不知道 bù zhīdào not know

什么 shénme what

是 shì is

数控 shùkòng CNC machinist

#### 18

Wǒ shì suíbiàn xuǎn de.

我是随便选的。

I chose it arbitrarily.

我 wǒ I

是 shì is

随便 suíbiàn at random / casually

选 xuǎn to choose

的 de (used for emphasis)

#### 19

Jīběnshang wǒ shì làngfèi le liǎng nián de shíjiān,

基本上我是浪费了两年的时间,

Basically, I wasted two years

基本上 jīběnshang basically

我 wǒ

是 shì is

浪费 làngfèi to waste

Ie (completed action marker)

ı

两年 liǎng nián two year

的 de (used after an attribute)

时间 shíjiān time

#### 20

shénme yě méi xué dào.

什么也没学到。

and didn't learn anything.

什么 shénme anything

也 yě (for emphasis, before a negative expression)

没 méi not

学 xué to learn

到 dào (indicating result of an action)

#### 21

Jìshù xuéxiào de bìyèshēng yībān doū huì bèi sòngqù gōngchǎng gōngzuò. 技术学校的毕业生一般都会被送去工厂工作。

Graduates of technical schools were usually sent to work in factories.

技术学校 jìshù xuéxiào technical school

的 de (used after an attribute)

毕业生 bìyèshēng graduate

一般 yībān in general

都 dōu all

会 huì will

被 bèi (indicates passive-voice clauses)

送去 sòngqù to send to

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

工作 gōngzuò to work

#### 22

Èr líng líng bā nián bìyè hòu 2008 年毕业后

After graduating in 2008,

2008 ér líng líng bā 2008

年 nián year

毕业后 bìyè hòu after graduation

#### 23

wǒ jiù qù le Jiāngsū shěng de yī jiā gōngchǎng dāng pǔgōng. 我就去了江苏省的一家工厂当普工。

I went to a factory in Jiangsu Province as a general worker.

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

去了 qù le went to

江苏省 Jiāngsū Shěng Jiangsu Province

的 de (used after an attribute)

− yī one

家 jiā (classifier for businesses)

エ厂 gōngchǎng factory 当 dāng to be

普工 pǔ gōng general worker

#### 24

Tāmen shì shēngchǎn diànnǎo diànlù bǎn de.

他们是生产电脑电路板的。

They produced computer circuit boards.

他们 tāmen they

是 shì are

生产 shēngchǎn to produce

电脑 diànnǎo computer

电路板 diànlù bǎn electric circuit board

的 de (used for emphasis)

25

Nà shì jiā guīmó hěn dà de gōngchǎng,

那是家规模很大的工厂,

It was a very large factory

那是 nà shì that is

家 jiā (classifier for businesses)

规模 guīmó scale

很大 hěn dà very big

的 de (used after an attribute)

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

26

tāmen dāngshí yǒu bā qiān duō gè yuángōng.

他们当时有八千多个员工。

and at that time they had more than 8,000 employees.

他们 tāmen they

当时 dāngshí at that time

有 yǒu to have

八千多 bā qiān duō over 8,000

↑ gè (classifier for people)

员工 yuángōng employee

#### 27

Gōngchẳng suǒzài de xiǎo zhèn

工厂所在的小镇

The small town where the factory was located

ゴ厂 gōngchǎng factory

所在 suǒzài to be located

的 de (used after an attribute)

小镇 xiǎozhèn small town

#### 28

yě yīnwèi zhè jiā pángdà de gōngchǎng fùyù qilai.

也因为这家庞大的工厂富裕起来。

got rich because of this huge factory.

也因为 yě yīnwèi also because

这 zhè this

家 jiā (classifier for businesses)

庞大 pángdà huge

的 de (used after an attribute)

ゴ厂 gōngchǎng factory

富裕 fùyù rich

起来 gilai (indicating beginning and continuation of a state)

#### 29

Wǒ de gōngzuò shì cèshì chănpǐn shìfǒu hégé.

我的工作是测试产品是否合格。

My job was to test whether or not the products met our standards.

我的 wǒ de my

工作 gōngzuò job

是 shì is

测试 cèshì to test

产品 chǎnpǐn product

是否 shìfǒu whether (or not)

合格 hégé to meet the required standard

30

Wǒmen měitiān xūyào gōngzuò shí'èr gè xiǎoshí, 我们每天需要工作十二个小时,

We needed to work 12 hours a day.

我们 wǒmen we

每天 měitiān every day

需要 xūyào to need

工作 gōngzuò to work

+ shí'èr twelve

个 gè (classifier)

小时 xiǎoshí hour

31

měi gè yuè huì dǎo yī cì bān.

每个月会倒一次班。

Every month we would rotate the work shift.

每个月 měi gè yuè each month

会 huì will

倒 dǎo to change (work shifts)

一次 yīcì once

班 bān work shift

32

Yějiùshìshuō zhège yuè wǒ shàng bái bān,

也就是说这个月我上白班,

In other words, if I worked day shift this month,

也就是说 yějiùshìshuō in other words

这个月 zhège yuè this month

我 wǒ I

上白班 shàng báibān to work day shifts

33

shì zǎoshang bā diǎn dào wǎnshang bā diǎn, 是早上八点到晚上八点,

from 8am to 8pm

是 shì is

早上 zǎoshang morning

八点 bā diǎn 8 o'clock

到 dào until (a time)

晚上 wǎnshang evening

八点 bā diǎn 8 o'clock

34

nà xiàgèyuè wǒ jiù shàng yèbān, 那下个月我就上夜班,

the next month I would be on the night shift,

那 nà then (in that case)

下个月 xiàgèyuè next month

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

上夜班 shàng yèbān to work night shifts

35

yèbān shì wǎnshang bā diǎn dào zǎoshang bā diǎn. 夜班是晚上八点到早上八点。

which was from 8pm to 8am.

夜班 yèbān night shift

是 shì is

晚上 wǎnshang evening

八点 bā diǎn 8 o'clock

到 dào until (a time)

早上 zǎoshang morning

八点 bā diǎn 8 o'clock

36

Shàng yèbān hěn bù xíguàn,

上夜班很不习惯,

I was really not used to night shifts,

上夜班 shàng yèbān work night shifts

很 hěn very

不习惯 bù xíguàn not used to

37

tèbié shì gāng kāishǐ de jǐtiān! 特别是刚开始的几天!

especially in the first few days!

特别 tèbié especially

是 shì is

刚开始 gāng kāishǐ at the very beginning

的 de (used after an attribute)

几天 jǐtiān several days

38

Dào le língchén sān sì diǎn de shíhou jiù tèbié kùn,

到了凌晨三四点的时候就特别困,

By 3 or 4 in the morning I would get very sleepy.

到 dào until (a time)

Ie (indicating a presumed action)

凌晨 língchén early morning

三四点 sān sì diǎn 3 to 4 o'clock

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time (when)

就 jiù then

特别困 tèbié kùn especially sleepy

39

xiǎng shuìjiào, yǎnjing dōu zhēng bù kāi, yīzhí dǎ hāqian,

想睡觉,眼睛都睁不开,一直打哈欠,

I wanted to sleep and was unable to keep my eyes open, so I kept yawning.

想睡觉 xiǎng shuìjiào to want to sleep

眼睛 yǎnjing eye

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

睁不开 zhēng bù kāi unable to open (eyes)

一直 yīzhí continuously

打哈欠 dǎ hāqian to yawn

40

zhàn zài nàr xiàng jiāngshī yīyàng, dàn yòu bùnéng shuì, 站在那儿像僵尸一样,但又不能睡,

Standing there, I was like a zombie but I could not go to sleep.

站在那儿 zhàn zàinàr standing there

像 xiàng to be like

僵尸 jiāngshī zombie

一样 yīyàng same

但 dàn but

又 yòu (used for emphasis)

不能睡 bùnéng shuì cannot sleep

41

yúshì jiù tōutōu pǎo qù cèsuò shuì jǐ fēnzhōng.

于是就偷偷跑去厕所睡几分钟。

Hence, I would secretly go to the toilet to sleep for a few minutes.

于是 yúshì hence

就 jiù then

偷偷 tōutōu secretly

跑去 pǎo qù to run to

厕所 cèsuǒ toilet

睡 shuì to sleep

几分钟 jǐ fēnzhōng a few minutes

42

Xìngyùn de shì gōngchǎng lǐ de tóngshì dàbùfen dōu shì tónglíngrén, 幸运的是工厂里的同事大部分都是同龄人,

Fortunately, most of my colleagues at the factory were of the same age

幸运 xìngyùn fortunate

的 de (used after an attribute)

是 shì is

工厂里 gōngchǎng lǐ in the factory

的 de (used after an attribute)

同事 tóngshì co-worker

大部分 dàbùfen the majority

都 dōu all

是 shì are

同龄人 tónglíngrén person of the same age

43

suŏyĭ hěn hédelái.

所以很合得来。

so we all got along well.

所以 suǒyǐ so

很 hěn very

合得来 hédelái to get along well

#### 44

Měitiān shàngbān dōu yǒushuōyǒuxiào, hěn kāixīn! 每天上班都有说有笑,很开心!

Every day at work we talked and laughed. We were very happy!

每天 měitiān every day

上班 shàngbān to work

都 dōu all

有说有笑 yǒushuōyǒuxiào talking and laughing

很开心 hěn kāixīn very happy

#### 45

Wǒ shì zhàn zhe gōngzuò de, měitiān zhàn shí'èr gè xiǎoshí. 我是站着工作的,每天站十二个小时。

I worked standing up and every day, I stood for 12 hours.

我 wǒ I

是 shì am

站着 zhànzhe standing

工作 gōngzuò to work

的 de (used at the end for emphasis)

每天 měitiān every day

站 zhàn to stand

+ shí'èr twelve

个 gè (classifier)

小时 xiǎoshí hour

#### 46

Yǒushíhou jiǎo huì qǐ shuǐpào, hěn tòng hěn tòng! 有时候脚会起水泡,很痛很痛!

Sometimes my feet would develop blisters. It was very painful!

有时候 yǒushíhou sometimes

脚 jiǎo foot

会 huì will

起水泡 qǐshuǐpào to get blisters

很痛很痛 hěntòng hěntòng very painful (repeat for emphasis)

#### 47

Yǒude yuángōng shì zuò zhe shàngbān de,

有的员工是坐着上班的,

Some employees had to sit while working.

有的 yǒude some

员工 yuángōng employee

是 shì are

坐着 zuò zhe sitting

上班 shàngbān to work

的 de (used for emphasis)

#### 48

kě měitiān zuò shí'èr gè xiǎoshí pìgu yòu huì tòng.

可每天坐 12 个小时屁股又会痛。

But sitting for 12 hours every day resulted in painful butts.

可 kě but

每天 měitiān every day

坐 zuò to sit

十二 shí'èr twelve

↑ gè (classifier)

小时 xiǎoshí hour

屁股 pìgu butt

又 yòu (for emphasis)

会 huì will

痛 tòng ache

#### 49

Suǒyǐ bùguǎn shì zhàn zhe háishi zuò zhe shàngbān dōu bùshūfu.

所以不管是站着还是坐着上班都不舒服。

So it did not matter if your work involved standing or sitting, it was all uncomfortable.

所以 suǒyǐ so

不管 bùguǎn no matter

是 shì is

站着 zhàn zhe standing

还是 háishi or

坐着 zuò zhe sitting

上班 shàngbān to work

都 dōu all

不舒服 bùshūfu uncomfortable

#### 50

Wǒ zuì qīdài de shì chīfàn shíjiān,

我最期待的是吃饭时间,

What I looked forward the most was meal times

我 wǒ I

最期待 zuì qīdài look forward the most

的 de (used after an attribute)

是 shì is

吃饭时间 chīfàn shíjiān meal time

#### 51

yīnwèi zhōngyú kěyǐ zuò xialai 因为终于可以坐下来

because I could finally sit down,

因为 yīnwèi because

终于 zhōngyú finally

可以 kěyǐ can

坐下来 zuò xialai to sit down

#### 52

hǎohāo xiūxi wǒ kělián de jiǎo, ránhòu xiǎngshòu měishí. 好好休息我可怜的脚,然后享受美食。 rest my poor feet and enjoy the food.

好好 hǎohāo properly

休息 xiūxi to rest

我 wǒ my

可怜 kělián poor

的 de (used after an attribute)

脚 iiǎo foot

然后 ránhòu then

享受 xiǎngshòu to enjoy

美食 měishí fine food

#### 53

Gōngchẳng lǐ yǒu shítáng, fàncài hái kěyǐ,

工厂里有食堂,饭菜还可以,

The factory had a canteen and the food was okay.

工厂里 gōngchǎng lǐ in the factory

有 yǒu there is

食堂 shítáng dining hall

饭菜 fàncài food

还可以 hái kěyǐ fairly okay

#### 54

dàn chī duō le jiù juéde bù hǎochī le.

但吃多了就觉得不好吃了。

But after eating the same food for a while, it didn't taste good anymore.

但 dàn but

吃 chī to eat

多 duō often

Ie (indicating a presumed action)

就 jiù then

觉得 juéde to feel

不好吃 bù hǎochī not tasty

Ie (indicating a change of state)

55

Měi gè yuè jiāo sānshí yuán,

每个月交三十元,

The fee for the food was 30 yuan a month

每个月 měi gè yuè each month

交 jiāo to pay (money)

三十元 sānshí yuán 30 yuan

56

yějiùshì yī tiān yī kuài qián, 也就是一天一块钱,

which meant, for one yuan a day,

也就是 yějiùshì that is

一 yī one

天 tiān day

一块钱 yīkuài qián one yuan

57

jiù kěyǐ miǎnfèi zài shítáng chī sān dùn fàn.

就可以免费在食堂吃三顿饭。

we could eat three meals in the canteen (for free).

就 jiù then

可以 kěyǐ can

免费 miǎnfèi free (of charge)

在食堂 zài shítáng in the canteen

吃 chī to eat

三 sān three

顿 dùn (classifier for meals)

饭 fàn meal

58

Hǎo piányi o!

好便宜哦!

It was so cheap!

好 hǎo so

便宜 piányi cheap

哦 o (particle that conveys informality, warmth, etc.)

59

Dāngshí yīnwèi huánbǎo

当时因为环保

At that time, because of environmental protection policies,

当时 dāngshí at that time

因为 yīnwèi because

环保 huánbǎo environmental protection

60

jìnzhǐ le shǐyòng yīcìxìng kuàizi,

禁止了使用一次性筷子,

the use of disposable chopsticks was prohibited.

禁止 jìnzhǐ to ban

使用 shǐyòng to use

一次性 yīcìxìng disposable (goods)

筷子 kuàizi chopsticks

#### 61

gōngchǎng gěi wǒmen měirén fā le yī tào cānjù,

工厂给我们每人发了一套餐具,

(So) the factory gave each one of us a set of cutlery,

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

给 gěi to

我们 wǒmen us

每人 měirén each person

发 fā to give forth

一套 yītào a set

餐具 cānjù dinner set

#### 62

yī shuāng kuàizi hé yī gè sháozi.

一双筷子和一个勺子。

that consisted of a pair of chopsticks and a spoon.

一双 yī shuāng one pair

筷子 kuàizi chopsticks

和 hé and

− yī one

个 gè (classifier)

勺子 sháozi scoop

#### 63

Ránhòu wǒmen měitiān qù shàngbān jiù dài zhe tāmen,

然后我们每天去上班就带着它们,

We brought them every day to work.

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

我们 wǒmen we

每天 měitiān every day

去 qù to go

上班 shàngbān to go to work

就 jiù just (emphasis)

带 dài to take along

着 zhe (indicating action in progress)

它们 tāmen they (for inanimate objects)

64

chīfàn de shíhou yòng yīxià,

吃饭的时候用一下,

We would use them when eating

吃饭 chīfàn to have a meal

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time (when)

用 yòng to use

-  $\top$  yīxià to do (sth for a bit)

65

chī wán hòu xǐ gānjìng xiàcì zài yòng.

吃完后洗干净下次再用。

and afterwards, we would wash them clean so we could use them next time.

吃完后 chīwán hòu after finishing eating

洗干净 xǐ gānjìng to wash clean

下次 xiàcì next time

再 zài again

用 yòng to use

66

Gōngchǎng huì gèi měi gè yuángōng fā yī zhāng kǎ, 工厂会给每个员工发一张卡,

The factory would issue a card to each employee.

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

会 huì will

给 gěi to

每 měi each

↑ gè (classifier for people)

员工 yuángōng employee

发 fā to issue

— yī one

张 zhāng (classifier for flat objects)

† kǎ card

67

zhè zhāng kǎ kě shì wànnéng de! 这张卡可是万能的!

This was an all-purpose card.

这 zhè this

张 zhāng (classifier for flat objects)

卡 kǎ card

可是 kěshì (used for emphasis) indeed

万能 wànnéng all-purpose / universal

的 de (used for emphasis)

68

Shàngbān xiàbān dōu yào dǎkǎ,

上班下班都要打卡,

We used the card to clock in and clock out (every day).

上班 shàngbān to go to work

下班 xiàbān to get off work

都 dōu all

要 yào to need

打卡 dǎkǎ to clock in or out (of a job)

#### 69

cáiwù bù yě shì gēnjù dǎkǎ de jìlù gěi wǒmen fā gōngzī.

财务部也是根据打卡的记录给我们发工资。

The financial department would pay us based on the number of "check in" and "check out" recorded in the cards.

财务部 cáiwù bù financial department

也是 yě shì also is

根据 gēnjù based on

打卡 dǎkǎ to clock in or out (of a job)

的 de (used after an attribute)

记录 jìlù written record

给 gěi to

我们 wǒmen us

发工资 fā gōngzī to pay wages

#### 70

Érqiě chīfàn, jìn chẳng, háiyǒu jìn sùshè

而且吃饭、进厂、还有进宿舍

Also, eating, entering the factory and the dormitory

而且 érqiě also

吃饭 chīfàn to eat

进厂 jìn chẳng to enter factory

还有 háiyǒu also

进宿舍 jìn sùshè to enter the dormitory

٠

71

dōu shì yào yòng zhè zhāng kǎ de.

都是要用这张卡的。

all required using this same card.

都 dōu all

是 shì is

要 yào to need

用 yòng to use

这 zhè this

张 zhāng (classifier for flat objects)

卡 kǎ card

的 de (used for emphasis)

72

Suǒyǐ zhè zhāng kǎ shì juéduì bùnéng diū de.

所以这张卡是绝对不能丢的。

So we absolutely could not lose it.

所以 suǒyǐ so

这 zhè this

张 zhāng (classifier for flat objects)

卡 kǎ card

是 shì is

绝对 juéduì absolute

不能 bùnéng cannot

丢 diū to lose

的 de (used for emphasis)

73

Zài gōngchẳng lǐ shàngbān gēnběn bù xūyào mǎi yīfu,

在工厂里上班根本不需要买衣服,

When working in the factory, we did not need to buy clothes at all

在工厂里 zài gōngchǎng lǐ in the factory

上班 shàngbān to work

根本 gēnběn (not) at all

不需要 bù xūyào no need

买衣服 mǎi yīfu to buy clothes

#### 74

yīnwèi měitiān yào chuān gōngzuòfú, shènzhì gōngzuò xié! 因为每天要穿工作服,甚至工作鞋!

because we had to wear work clothes and even work shoes every day!

因为 yīnwèi because

每天 měitiān every day

要 yào to need

穿 chuān to wear

工作服 gōngzuòfú work clothes

甚至 shènzhì even

工作鞋 gōngzuòxié work shoes

#### 75

Wŏmen yŏu yuángōng sùshè,

我们有员工宿舍,

We (also) had a dormitory for employees

我们 wǒmen we

有 yǒu to have

员工 yuángōng employees

宿舍 sùshè dormitory

76

měi gè yuè de fèiyòng shì wǔshí yuán.

每个月的费用是五十元。

and the monthly fee was 50 yuan.

每个月 měi gè yuè each month

的 de (used after an attribute)

费用 fèiyòng cost

是 shì is

五十元 wǔshí yuán 50 yuan

### 77

Yī gè sùshè lì zhù bā gè rén.

一个宿舍里住八个人。

There were eight people in each dormitory.

- yī one

个 gè (classifier)

宿舍里 sùshè lǐ in the dormitory

住 zhù to live

八个人 bā gè rén eight people

#### 78

Hěn duō rén yǐwéi zhǐyǒu nánshēng bù ài gānjìng. 很多人以为只有男生不爱干净。

Many people think that only boys are not clean.

很多人 hěn duō rén many people

以为 yǐwéi to think

只有 zhǐyǒu only

男生 nánshēng guys

不爱 bù ài not like

干净 gānjìng clean

79

Qíshí bùshì de!

其实不是的!

Actually, this is not true!

其实 qíshí in fact

不是 bùshì is not

的 de (used for emphasis)

80

Wǒmen sùshè lǐ de hěn duō nǚshēng yě shì tèbié de zāng, 我们宿舍里的很多女生也是特别地脏,

Many girls in our dormitory were also very dirty.

我们 wǒmen our

宿舍 sùshè dormitory

里 lǐ inside

的 de (used after an attribute)

很多 hěn duō many

女生 nǚshēng girls

也是 yě shì also are

特别 tèbié out of the ordinary

地 de -ly

脏 zāng dirty

81

yīguì lǐ de yīfu luànqībāzāo,

衣柜里的衣服乱七八糟,

The clothes in their closet were all very messy.

衣柜里 yīguì lǐ in the wardrobe

的 de (used after an attribute)

衣服 yīfu clothes

乱七八糟 luànqībāzāo everything in disorder

#### 82

yǒushíhou yě bù xǐ yīfu, chòu sǐ le! 有时候也不洗衣服,臭死了!

Sometimes they didn't even wash their clothes and it really stunk!

有时候 yǒushíhou sometimes

也 уě also

不 bù not

洗 ΧĬ to wash

衣服 yīfu clothes

臭死了 chòu sǐ le extremely smelly

#### 83

Sùshè lǐ shì méiyǒu sīrén yùshì de, 宿舍里是没有私人浴室的,

There weren't private bathrooms in the dormitory.

宿舍里 sùshè lǐ in the dormitory

是 shì is

没有 to not have méiyŏu

私人浴室 sīrén yùshì private bathroom

的 (used for emphasis) de

#### 84

suǒyǐ wǒmen bìxū zài gōnggòng yùshì lǐmiàn xǐzǎo. 所以我们必须在公共浴室里面洗澡。

So we had to take our showers in public bathrooms.

所以 suŏyĭ so

我们 wŏmen we

必须 bìxū have to

在 zài (to be) in

公共浴室 gōnggòng yùshì public bathroom

里面 lǐmiàn inside

洗澡 xǐzǎo to take a shower

85

Gàosu nimen yī gè hěn hǎoxiào de shìqing.

告诉你们一个很好笑的事情。

Let me tell you something funny.

告诉你们 gàosu nǐmen to tell you guys

− yī one

↑ gè (classifier)

很好笑 hěn hǎoxiào very funny

的 de (used after an attribute)

事情 shìqing thing

86

Gōnggòng yùshì lǐ yǒu hěn duō gè xiǎo géjiān,

公共浴室里有很多个小隔间,

There were many (shower) compartments in the public bathrooms.

公共浴室 gōnggòng yùshì public bathroom

里 lǐ inside

有 yǒu there are

很多 hěn duō a lot of

个 gè (classifier)

小隔间 xiǎogéjiān small partitioned-off area

87

dàjiā dōu shì zài xiǎo géjiān lǐ xǐzǎo, dàn méiyǒu mén!

大家都是在小隔间里洗澡,但没有门!

Everyone took showers in these little compartments that had no doors!

大家 dàjiā everyone

都 dōu all

是 shì is

在 zài (to be) in

小隔间 xiǎo géjiān small partitioned-off area

里 lǐ inside

洗澡 xǐzǎo to take a shower

但 dàn but

没有 méiyǒu to not have

门 mén door

88

Suǒyǐ hùxiāng néng kàndào duìfāng de luǒtǐ.

所以互相能看到对方的裸体。

So we could see each other naked!

所以 suǒyǐ so

互相 hùxiāng each other

能看到 néng kàndào to be able to see

对方 duìfāng other person involved

的 de (used after an attribute)

裸体 luǒtǐ naked body

89

Wǒ dìyīcì zǒu jìnqu xǐzǎo de shíhou

我第一次走进去洗澡的时候

The first time I walked in to take a shower

我 wǒ I

第一次 dìyīcì first time

走进去 zǒu jìnqu to walk in

洗澡 xǐzǎo to take a shower

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time (when)

#### 90

bèi xià dào pǎo huí sùshè le,

被吓到跑回宿舍了,

I was so scared that I ran back to the dormitory

被 bèi (indicating passive-voice clauses)

吓 xià to scare

到 dào (indicating a result of an action)

跑回 pǎohuí to run back

宿舍 sùshè dormitory

Ie (completed action marker)

#### 91

yīnwèi cónglái méiyŏu kàn guo zhème duō luŏtǐ.

因为从来没有看过这么多裸体。

because I had never seen so many people naked!

因为 yīnwèi because

从来没有 cóngláiméiyǒu have never

看过 kàn guo to have seen

这么多 zhème duō this many

裸体 luǒtǐ naked body

#### 92

Wǒ jiǎnzhí bù gǎn xiāngxìn wǒ de yǎnjing!

我简直不敢相信我的眼睛!

I simply could not believe my eyes!

我 wǒ I

简直 jiǎnzhí simply

不敢 bùgǎn not dare

相信 xiāngxìn to believe

我的 wǒ de my

眼睛 yǎnjing eye

93

Ér wǒ nàshí cái shí bā suì, suǒyǐ hěn hàixiū.

而我那时才十八岁, 所以很害羞。

Since I was only 18 years old, I was very shy.

而 ér and

我 wǒ I

那时 nàshí at that time

才 cái only

十八岁 shíbā suì 18 years old

所以 suǒyǐ so

很害羞 hěn hàixiū very shy

94

Měicì xǐzǎo doū huì yàome hěn zǎo qù, yàome hěn wǎn qù, 每次洗澡都会要么很早去,要么很晚去,

Every time I went to shower, I would go either very early or very late

每次 měicì every time

洗澡 xǐzǎo to take a shower

都 dōu all

会 huì will

要么 yàome either one or the other

很早 hěn zǎo very early

去 qù to go

要么 yàome either one or the other

很晚 hěn wǎn very late

去 qù to go

95

yīnwèi bùhǎoyìsi zài nàme duō rén miànqián tuō yīfu.

因为不好意思在那么多人面前脱衣服。

because I was embarrassed to undress in front of so many people.

因为 yīnwèi because

不好意思 bùhǎoyìsi to feel embarrassed

在 zài in (front of)

那么多 nàme duō so many

人 rén people

面前 miànqián (in) front of

脱衣服 tuōyīfú to undress

#### 96

Yī duàn shíjiān zhīhòu wǒ jiù xíguàn le,

一段时间之后我就习惯了,

After a while, I got used to it

一段时间 yī duàn shíjiān a period of time

之后 zhīhòu after

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

习惯 xíguàn to be used to

] le (completed action marker)

#### 97

yě bùhuì juéde bùhǎoyìsi le.

也不会觉得不好意思了。

and would not feel embarrassed.

也 yě also

不会 bùhuì will not

觉得 juéde to feel

不好意思 bùhǎoyìsi embarrassed

Ie (indicating a change of state)

#### 98

Nà shì wǒ rénshēng zhōng de dìyī fèn gōngzuò, 那是我人生中的第一份工作,

This was the first job I ever had in my life.

那是 nà shì that is

我 wǒ my

人生 rénshēng life

中 zhōng in

的 de (used after an attribute)

第一 dìyī first

份 fèn (classifier for jobs)

工作 gōngzuò job

#### 99

yě shì wǒ dìyīcì kào zìjí de nénglì zhuànqián.

也是我第一次靠自己的能力赚钱。

It was also the first time I ever made money on my own.

也是 yě shì also is

我 wǒ my

第一次 dìyīcì first time

靠 kào to depend on

自己 zìjǐ one's own

的 de (used after an attribute)

能力 nénglì ability

赚钱 zhuàngián to earn money

#### 100

Wǒ jìde dǐxīn shì qī bǎi wǔshí yuán, zài jiāshang jiābān fèi,

我记得底薪是七百五十元,再加上加班费,

I remember the basic salary was 750 yuan (USD 110). Along with overtime pay,

我记得 wǒ jìde I remember

底薪 dǐxīn basic salary

是 shì is

750 qībǎi wǔshí 750

元 yuán yuan

再 zài then (after sth)

加上 jiāshàng plus

加班费 jiābān fèi overtime pay

#### 101

měi gè yuè de gōngzī shì jièyú yī qiān dào liǎng qiān kuài.

每个月的工资是介于一千到两千块。

my total monthly salary was between 1000 to 2000 yuan (USD 145-290).

每个月 měi gè yuè each month

的 de (used after an attribute)

工资 gōngzī wages

是 shì is

介于 jièyú between

一千 yī qiān 1000 (yuan)

到 dào up to

两千块 liǎng qiān kuài 2000 yuan

#### 102

Suīrán gōngzī bù gāo, dànshì gòu huā.

虽然工资不高,但是够花。

Although the salary was not high, it was enough (for basic needs).

虽然 suīrán even though

工资 gōngzī pay

不高 bù gāo not high

但是 dànshì but

够花 gòu huā enough (for basic spending)

103

Měicì fā le gōngzī, 每次发了工资,

Every time I got paid

每次 měicì every time

发 fā to pay (wages)

Ie (indicating a presumed action)

工资 gōngzī wage

104

wǒ doū huì qù chāoshì mǎi hěn duō hěn duō de língshí chī, 我都会去超市买很多很多的零食吃,

I would always go to the supermarket to buy snacks

我 wǒ I

都 dōu all

会 huì will

去超市 qù chāoshì go to the supermarket

买 mǎi to buy

很多很多 hěnduō hěnduō a lot (repeat for emphasis)

的 de (used after an attribute)

零食 língshí snacks

吃 chī to eat

105

xiàng bǐnggān, là de shíwù,

像饼干、辣的食物,

like cookies and spicy food.

像 xiàng such as

饼干 bǐnggān cookies

辣的食物 là de shíwù spicy food

106

dàbùfen shì bù jiànkāng de shípǐn.

大部分是不健康的食品。

It was mostly unhealthy food.

大部分 dàbùfen the majority

是 shì is

不健康 bù jiànkāng unhealthy

的 de (used after an attribute)

食品 shípǐn food

107

Yī nián zhīhòu, wǒ fāxiàn wǒ jìngrán pàng le wǔ gōngjīn,

一年之后, 我发现我竟然胖了五公斤,

A year later, I discovered that I had unexpectedly gained 5 kg.

一年 yī nián one year

之后 zhīhòu later

我发现 wǒ fāxiàn I discover

我 wǒ I

竟然 jìngrán unexpectedly

胖 pàng fat

Ie (indicating a change of state)

五公斤 wǔ gōngjīn five kg

108

liǎn dōu yuán le hěn duō.

脸都圆了很多。

My face got very chubby.

脸 liǎn face

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

圆 yuán round

Ie (indicating a change of state)

很多 hěn duō a lot

109

Wǒ juéde zài gōngchẳng gōngzuò de yī nián shíjiān

我觉得在工厂工作的一年时间

I think the one year I spent working at the factory

我觉得 wǒ juéde I feel

在工厂 zài gōngchǎng in the factory

工作 gōngzuò to work

的 de (used after an attribute)

一年 yī nián one year

时间 shíjiān period

110

hái mán yǒuyìsi de,

还蛮有意思的,

was quite interesting.

还 hái (expressing realization or discovery)

蛮 mán quite

有意思 yǒuyìsi fun

的 de (used for emphasis)

111

jiùshì tài lèi le, tèbié shòubùliǎo shàng yèbān.

就是太累了,特别受不了上夜班。

It was just that it was very tiring and I couldn't stand working the night shift.

就是 jiùshì it's just

太累了 tài lèi le too tiring

特别 tèbié especially

受不了 shòubùliǎo unable to endure

上夜班 shàng yèbān to work the night shift

112

Érqiě dānxīn jīngcháng áoyè huì yǐngxiǎng jiànkāng,

而且担心经常熬夜会影响健康,

Also, I was worried that often staying up all night, would affect my health.

而且 érqiě also

担心 dānxīn to worry

经常 jīngcháng constantly

熬夜 áoyè to stay up late or all night

会 huì will

影响 yǐngxiǎng to effect

健康 jiànkāng health

113

suǒyǐ yī nián hòu wǒ jiù cízhí le.

所以一年后我就辞职了。

So I quit this job after a year.

所以 suǒyǐ so

一年后 yī nián hòu a year later

我 wǒ I

就 jiù as early as

辞职 cízhí to resign

Ie (completed action marker)

114

Nà cízhí hòu de gùshì wǒ xiàcì zài gēn nǐmen jiǎng.

那辞职后的故事我下次再跟你们讲。

Regarding the story of what happened after I quit, I will tell you next time.

那 nà then (in that case)

辞职 cízhí to resign

后 hòu after

的 de (used after an attribute)

故事 gùshi story

我 wǒ I

下次 xiàcì next time

再 zài then (after sth)

跟 gēn with

你们 nǐmen you (plural)

讲 jiǎng to tell

115

Wŏmen xiàqī zàijiàn, báibái!

我们下期再见, 拜拜!

See you next time, bye!

我们 wǒmen we

下 xià next

期 qī classifier (for a show, means "episode")

再见 zàijiàn see you again later

拜拜 báibái (loanword) bye-bye