

Mandarin Corner

mandarincorner.org



1. 这是本频道新出的一个系列视频

这	zhè	this
是	shì	is
本	běn	this
频道	píndào	channel
新	xīn	new
出	chū	to produce
的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)

一	gè	one
个	gè	classifier for people or objects
系列	xìliè	series
视频	shìpín	video

2. 以后我们将定期收集有趣并疯狂的新闻来制作视频

以后	yǐhòu	in the future
我们	wǒmen	we
将	jiāng	will
定期	dìngqī	regularly
收集	shōují	to collect
有趣	yǒuqù	interesting
并	bìng	and
疯狂	fēngkuáng	crazy
的	de	(used after an attribute)
新闻	xīnwén	news
来	lái	(used before a verb, indicating an intended or suggested action)
制作	zhìzuò	to make
视频	shìpín	video

3. 目的是让你们从中学到更加高级的词汇和表达方式

目的	mùdì	goal
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是	shì	is
让	ràng	to let sb do sth
你们	nǐmen	you (plural)
从中	cóngzhōng	from among/in the process (of doing something)
学	xué	learn
到	dào	(verb complement denoting completion or result of an action)
更加	gèngjiā	even more
高级	gāojí	advanced
的	de	(used after an attribute)
词汇	cíhuì	vocabulary
和	hé	and
表达	biǎodá	to express
方式	fāngshì	way

4. 同时也能更进一步地了解中国社会文化

同时	tóngshí	at the same time
也	yě	also
能	néng	can
更	gèng	further
进一步	jìnyībù	one step further
地	de	structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct
了解	liǎojiě	to understand

中国	Zhōngguó	China
社会	shèhuì	society
文化	wénhuà	culture

5.相信你们一定会有所收获

相信	xiāngxìn	to believe
你们	nǐmen	you (plural)
一定	yīdìng	certainly
会	huì	will
有所	yǒusuǒ	to some extent
收获	shōuhuò	gain

6.希望你们能喜欢

希望	xīwàng	hope
你们	nǐmen	you (plural)
能	néng	can / might possibly
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like

7.好,那我们来看一下这个新闻

好	hǎo	good / so
那	nà	then (in that case)
我们	wǒmen	we
来	lái	(used before a verb, indicating an intended or suggested action)

看	kàn	see
一下	yíxià	(used after a verb) give it a go
这个	zhège	this
新闻	xīnwén	news

8.一对三十岁大龄青年在相亲角经父母撮合闪婚

一对	yīduì	couple
三十	sānshí	thirty
岁	suì	years old
大龄青年 unmarried	dàlínqīngnián	young people in their late 20s or older who are still
在	ài	(located) at
相亲角	xiāngqīn	matchmaking corner
经	jīng	through / as a result of
父母	fùmǔ	father and mother / parents
撮合	cuōhe	to play matchmaker
闪婚 moment	shǎnhūn	lightning wedding / to get married on the spur of the

9.可婚后不到半年，妻子竟提出离婚

可	kě	but
婚	hūn	marriage / wedding
后	hòu	after / later
不到	bùdào	less than

半年	bànnián	half a year
妻子	qīzi	wife
竟	jìng	unexpectedly
提出	tíchū	to propose
离婚	líhūn	to divorce

10.理由是丈夫拒绝与她同房，并怀疑他有生理问题

理由	lǐyóu	reason
是	shì	is
丈夫	zhàngfu	husband
拒绝	jùjué	to refuse
与	yǔ	and / together with
她	tā	she
同房	tóngfáng	to cohabit (esp. to live as man and wife)
并	bìng	and / furthermore
怀疑	huáiyí	to suspect
他	tā	he or him
有	yǒu	to have
生理	shēnglǐ	physiology
问题	wèntí	problem / issue

11.但是对此丈夫回应称

但是	dànshì	but
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对	duì	towards / to reply
此	cǐ	this
丈夫	zhàngfu	husband
回应	huíyìng	to respond
称	chēng	to state

12.完全是刘小姐无理取闹，自己身体是健康的，正常的

完全	wánquán	complete
是	shì	is
刘	Liú	surname Liu
小姐	xiǎojiě	miss
无理取闹	wúlǐqǔnào	to make trouble without reason (idiom);
自己	zìjǐ	one's own
身体	shēntǐ	health
是	shì	is
健康	jiànkāng	health / healthy
的	de	(used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis)
正常	zhèngcháng	normal
的	de	(used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis)

13.不存在妻子所说的无法过夫妻生活的事实

不	bù	not
存在	cúnzài	to exist

妻子	qīzi	wife
所	suǒ	所 + verb (used with 的 as a noun)
说	shuō	to say / to explain
的	de	(used after an attribute
无法	wúfǎ	unable / incapable
过	guò	to live
夫妻	fūqī	husband and wife
生活	shēnghuó	life
的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)
事实	shìshí	fact

14. 因为工作忙，可能确实冷落了妻子

因为	yīnwèi	because
工作	gōngzuò	work
忙	máng	busy
可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
确实	quèshí	indeed
冷落	lěngluò	to treat sb coldly
了	le	(completed action marker)
妻子	qīzi	wife

15. 丈夫认为妻子对自己缺乏起码的信任

丈夫	zhàngfu	husband
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认为	rènwéi	to think
妻子	qīzi	wife
对	duì	towards
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
缺乏	quēfá	to lack
起码	qǐmǎ	at the minimum / at the very least
的	de	(used after an attribute)
信任	xìnren	trust

16. 他觉得这段婚姻他没有信心走下去，也愿意离婚

他	tā	he or him
觉得	juéde	to think / to feel
这	zhè	this
段	duàn	classifier for stories, periods of time, lengths of thread etc
婚姻	hūnyīn	marriage
他	tā	he or him
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
信心	xìnxīn	confidence
走	zǒu	to walk / to go
下去	xiàqù	to continue
也	yě	also
愿意	yuànyì	willing (to do sth)
离婚	líhūn	to divorce

17.法官审理此案认为，双方有感情基础的

法官	fǎguān	judge
审理	shěnlǐ	to hear (a case)
此	cǐ	this
案	àn	(legal) case
认为	rènwéi	to believe / to think
双方	shuāngfāng	both sides
有	yǒu	to have
感情	gǎnqíng	relationship
基础	jīchǔ	foundation
的	de	(used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis)

18.夫妻只要互相尊重，夫妻关系还是可以得到改善的

夫妻	fūqī	married couple
只要	zhǐyào	so long as
互相	hùxiāng	each other
尊重	zūnzhòng	to respect
夫妻	fūqī	married couple
关系	guānxi	relationship
还是	háishi	still
可以	kěyǐ	can
得到	dédào	to get

改善	gǎishàn	to improve
的	de	(used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis)

19.至于女方提出无法完成正常的夫妻生活，男方不认可

至于	zhìyú	as for / as to
女方	nǚfāng	the bride's side (of a wedding)
提出	tíchū	to raise (an issue) / to suggest
无法	wúfǎ	unable / incapable
完成	wánchéng	to complete
正常	zhèngcháng	normal
的	de	(used after an attribute)
夫妻	fūqī	husband and wife / married couple
生活	shēnghuó	life / activity
男方	nánfāng	the bridegroom's side
不	bù	not
认可	rènkě	to approve

20.而且女方也没有充分的证据予以证明，故不予采信

而且	érqiě	moreover
女方	nǚfāng	the bride's side (of a wedding)
也	yě	also
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
充分	chōngfèn	ample / sufficient / adequate

的	de	(used after an attribute)
证据	zhèngjù	evidence / proof
予以	yǔyǐ	to give / to impose / to apply
证明	zhèngmíng	proof
故	gù	therefore
不予	bùyú	to refuse
采	cǎi	to pick / to select
信	xìn	to believe

21.最后法院未准许他们离婚

最后	zuìhòu	lastly / finally
法院	fǎyuàn	court
未	wèi	did not
准许	zhǔnxǔ	to allow / to permit
他们	tāmen	they
离婚	líhūn	to divorce

22.我的天哪

我	wǒ	I / me / my
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
天哪	tiānna	For goodness sake!

23.都闹到这么难看了，他们还能不离婚吗？开玩笑！

都	dōu	already
闹	nào	to disturb / go in (for some activity)
到	dào	(verb complement denoting completion or result of an action)
这么	zhème	so much / this much
难看	nánkàn	ugly
了	le	(completed action marker)
他们	tāmen	they
还	hái	still
能	néng	can
不	bù	not
离婚	líhūn	to divorce
吗	ma	(question particle for "yes-no" questions)
开玩笑	kāiwánxiào	to play a joke / to joke

24.我觉得这个男人吧，要么生理有问题，要么就是同性恋

我	wǒ	I
觉得	juéde	to think
这个	zhège	this
男人	nánrén	a man
吧	ba	(pause)
要么	yàome	either one or the other
生理	shēnglǐ	physiology
有	yǒu	to have

问题	wèntí	problem / issue
要么	yàome	either one or the other
就是	jiùshì	precisely / just like
同性恋	tóngxìngliàn	homosexuality / gay person

25.不然怎么可能都结婚半年多了，还不跟老婆睡觉

不然	bùrán	otherwise
怎么	zěnmē	how?
可能	kěnéng	possible
都	dōu	already
结婚	jiéhūn	to marry
半年	bànnián	half a year
多	duō	more
了	le	(completed action marker)
还	hái	still
不	bù	(negative prefix) / not
跟	gēn	with
老婆	lǎopó	(coll.) wife
睡觉	shuìjiào	to sleep (to have sex)

26.这也太不可思议了吧

这	zhè	this
也	yě	(used for emphasis, often before a negative expression)

太	tài	too (much)
不可思议	bùkěsīyì	inconceivable (idiom); unimaginable
了	le	(used after an adjective, with or without 太 "too", to express an excessive degree)
吧	ba	(modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise)

27.而且我听说现在同性恋为了掩人耳目而结婚

而且	érqiě	furthermore
我	wǒ	I
听说	tīngshuō	to hear (sth said)
现在	xiànzài	now
同性恋	tóngxìngliàn	homosexuality / gay person
为了	wèile	in order to
掩人耳目	yǎnrén'ěrmù	to fool people (idiom) / to pull the wool over people's eyes
而	ér	and so
结婚	jiéhūn	to get married

28.因为大家知道在中国，这个社会对于同性恋还不是很开放

因为	yīnwèi	because
大家	dàjiā	everyone
知道	zhīdào	to know
在	zài	(located) at
中国	Zhōngguó	China

这个	zhège	this
社会	shèhuì	society
对于	duìyú	regarding / as far as sth is concerned
同性恋	óngxìngliàn	homosexuality
还	hái	still
不是	bùshì	is not
很	hěn	very
开放	kāifàng	to be open-minded

29. 父母也无法接受，所以为了取悦父母，他们也只能结婚啊

父母	fùmǔ	parents
也	yě	also
无法	wúfǎ	unable
接受	jiēshòu	to accept
所以	suǒyǐ	so
为了	wèile	in order to / for the purpose of
取悦	qǔyuè	to try to please
父母	fùmǔ	parents
他们	tāmen	they
只能	zhǐnéng	can only
结婚	jiéhūn	to get married
啊 or consent	a	modal particle ending sentence, showing affirmation, approval,

30.还有这个女的居然能忍受丈夫半年多都不跟她过夫妻生活

还有	háiyǒu	also
这个	zhège	this
女的	nǚde	woman
居然	jūrán	unexpectedly / to one's surprise
能	néng	can
忍受	rěnrshòu	to bear / to endure
丈夫	zhàngfu	husband
半年	bànnián	half a year
多	duō	more
都	dōu	(used for emphasis) even
不	bù	not / no
跟	gēn	with
她	tā	she
过	guò	to live
夫妻	fūqī	husband and wife / married couple
生活	shēnghuó	life / activity

31.这女的也有点问题吧

这	zhè	this
女的	nǚde	woman
也	yě	also
有点	yǒudiǎn	a little

问题	wèntí	problem
吧	ba	(modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise)

32.而且这种事怎么能等这么久才开始处理呢

而且	érqiě	(not only ...) but also
这种	zhèzhǒng	this kind of / this sort of
事	shì	matter / thing
怎么	zěnmē	how?
能	néng	can
等	děng	to wait
这么	zhème	so much / this much
久	jiǔ	(long) duration of time
才	cái	only then
来	lái	(used before a verb, indicating an intended or suggested action)
开始	kāishǐ	to begin
处理	chǔlǐ	to deal with
呢	ne	(used at the end of a special, alternative, or rhetorical question)

33.她为什么不找丈夫敞开心扉地去谈这件事呢

她	tā	she
为什么	wèishénme	why?
不	bù	not
找	zhǎo	to try to find

丈夫	zhàngfu	husband
敞开	chǎngkāi	to open wide
心扉	xīnfēi	inner heart
地	de	structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct
去	qù	(when used either before or after a verb) to go in order to do sth
谈	tán	to talk
这	zhè	this
件	jiàn	classifier for events, things, clothes etc
事	shì	thing
呢	ne	(used at the end of a special, alternative, or rhetorical question)

34.或者去找婚姻专家咨询啊

或者	huòzhě	or
去	qù	(used before or after a verb) go in order to
找	zhǎo	to try to find
婚姻	hūnyīn	marriage
专家	zhuānjiā	expert / specialist
咨询	zīxún	to consult / to seek advice
啊	a	modal particle ending sentence, showing affirmation, approval, or consent

35.何必要闹到法庭上来离婚

何必	hébì	why / there is no need
要	yào	to do (sth)
闹	nào	to make noise / to go in (for some activity)
到	dào	to (a place)
法庭	fǎtíng	court of law
上	shàng	on
来	lái	(used between a verbal expression and a verb or between two verbal expression) in order to
离婚	líhūn	to divorce

36. 哦！对了

哦	o	may also indicate that one is stating a fact that the other person is not aware of
对了	duìle	(when one suddenly remembers sth one wanted to mention) / Oh, by the way

37. 为了让大家能够了解这个故事的背景

为了	wèile	in order to
让	ràng	to let sb do sth
大家	dàjiā	everyone
能够	nénggòu	can
了解	liǎojiě	to understand
这个	zhège	this
故事	gùshi	story
的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)

背景	bèijǐng	background / context
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38.我需要给你们解释下面几个关键词

我	wǒ	I
需要	xūyào	to need
给	gěi	to
你们	nǐmen	you (plural)
解释	jiěshì	to explain
下面	xiàmian	below / the following
几个	jǐge	a few / several
关键词	guānjiàncí	keyword

39.首先：相亲角

首先	shǒuxiān	first (of all)
相亲角	xiāngqīnjiǎo	matchmaking corner

40.那相亲角是一群大龄青年的父母为了着急孩子年龄大不好找对象

那	nà	that
相亲角	xiāngqīnjiǎo	matchmaking corner
是	shì	is
一	yī	one
群	qún	group
大龄青年	dàlíngqīngnián	young people in their late 20s or older who are

		still unmarried
的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)
父母	fùmǔ	parents
为了	wèile	in order to / for the purpose of
着急	zháojí	to worry
孩子	háizi	child
年龄	niánlíng	(a person's) age
大	dà	big
不好	bùhǎo	not easy
找对象	zhǎoduìxiàng	to seek a marriage partner

41. 便将子女的基本个人信息放在相亲角

便	biàn	then
将	jiāng	to take
子女	zǐnǚ	children
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
基本	jīběn	basic
个人	gèrén	personal
信息	xìnxī	information
放	fàng	to put / to place
在	zài	(located) at
相亲角	xiāngqīnjiǎo	matchmaking corner

42.一般是在某公园里，希望能在这样一个平台给自己的儿女配对成功

一般	yībān	usually
是	shì	is
在	zài	(located) at
某	mǒu	some / a certain
公园	gōngyuán	park (for public recreation)
里	lǐ	inside
希望	xīwàng	to wish for
能	néng	can
在	zài	(located) at
这样	zhèyàng	this kind of
一	yī	one
个	gè	classifier for people or objects in general
平台	píngtái	platform
给	gěi	to / for
自己	zìjǐ	one's own
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
儿女	érnǚ	children / sons and daughters
配对	pèiduì	to match up
成功	chénggōng	success

43.在你们看来可能很疯狂，但是在中国却是相当地普遍

在	zài	~ (kànlai) in one's opinion
你们	nǐmen	you (plural)
看来	kànlai	(zài)~ in one's opinion
可能	kěnéng	maybe
很	hěn	very
疯狂	fēngkuáng	crazy
但是	dànshì	but
在	zài	in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
却是	quèshì	actually / the fact is ...
相当	xiāngdāng	fairly / quite
地	de	structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct
普遍	pǔbiàn	common

44.年轻人忙于工作，交友圈狭窄

年轻人	niánqīngrén	young people
忙于	mángyú	busy with
工作	gōngzuò	work
交友	jiāoyǒu	to make friends
圈	quān	circle
狭窄	xiázhǎi	narrow

45.父母担心子女会错过适婚年龄

父母	fùmǔ	parents
担心	dānxīn	to worry
子女	zǐnǚ	children
会	huì	will / to be likely to
错过	cuòguò	to miss (train, opportunity etc)
适婚	shìhūn	of marriageable age
年龄	niánlíng	(a person's) age

46.所以逐渐开始在公园内替孩子寻找对象

所以	suǒyǐ	therefore / so
逐渐	zhújiàn	gradually
开始	kāishǐ	to begin
在	zài	(located) at
公园	gōngyuán	park (for public recreation)
内	nèi	inside
替	tì	to substitute for / for
孩子	háizi	child
寻找	xúnzhǎo	to look for
对象	duìxiàng	partner / boyfriend / girlfriend

47.如果说我妈把我放在相亲角上去的话

如果	rúguǒ	if
说	shuō	to say

我	wǒ	my
妈	mā	mom
把	bǎ	(used to shift the object to before the verb, which must be reduplicated or accompanied by some other word or expression)
我	wǒ	me
放	fàng	to put
在	zài	(located) at
相亲角	xāngqīnjiǎo	matchmaking corner
上	shàng	on
去	qù	(when used either before or after a verb) to go in order to do sth
的话	dehuà	if (coming after a conditional clause)

48.我非跟她吵架不可

我	wǒ	I
非	fēi	must
跟	gēn	with
她	tā	she
吵架	chǎojià	to quarrel
不可	bùkě	must not

49.我又不找工作，还放在上面

我	wǒ	I
又	yòu	(used for emphasis) anyway
不	bù	not

找	zhǎo	to look for
工作	gōngzuò	job
还	hái	still / yet
放	fàng	to put
在	zài	(located) at
上面	shàngmian	on top of

50.本人Eileen，25岁，未婚，目前无工作，急需一位男朋友或老公

本人	běnrén	the person himself / I (humble form used in speeches)
25岁	suì	years old
未婚	wèihūn	unmarried
目前	mùqián	currently
无	wú	not to have
工作	gōngzuò	job / work
急需	jíxū	to urgently need
一	yī	one
位	wèi	classifier for people
男朋友	nán péngyou	boyfriend
或	huò	or
老公	lǎogōng	(coll.) husband

51.其次闪婚，闪婚是什么意思呢？

其次	qícì	next
----	------	------

闪婚	shǎnhūn	lightning wedding / to get married on the spur of the moment
是	shì	is
什么	shénme	what?
意思	yìsi	meaning
呢	ne	(used at the end of a special, alternative, or rhetorical question)

52.闪婚是闪电式结婚的简称

闪婚 moment	shǎnhūn	lightning wedding / to get married on the spur of the moment
是	shì	is
闪电式结婚	shǎndiànshìjiéhūn	lightning wedding
的	de	of
简称	jiǎnchēng	abbreviation

53.从认识到结婚的时间相当短

从	cóng	from
认识	rènshi	to know
到	dào	until (a time))
结婚	jiéhūn	to get married
的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)
时间	shíjiān	period
相当	xiāngdāng	fairly / quite
短	duǎn	short / brief

54.有的只认识一天，大概不到三个月都算是闪婚

有的	yǒude	(there are) some (who are...)
只	zhǐ	only
认识	rènshi	to know
一	yī	one
天	tiān	day
大概	dàgài	about
不到	bùdào	less than
三	sān	three
个	gè	classifier for people or objects in general
月	yuè	month
都	dōu	(used for emphasis) even
算是	suànshì	considered to be
闪婚	shǎnhūn	lightning wedding

55.那多发生在时下青年男女身上

那	nà	then (in that case)
多	duō	often
发生	fāshēng	to happen / to occur
在	zài	(to be) in
时下	shíxià	at present
青年	qīngnián	the young
男女	nánnǚ	male and female

身上	shēnshang	among
----	-----------	-------

56.大家知道为什么很多人闪婚吗?

大家	dàjiā	everyone
----	-------	----------

知道	zhīdào	to know
----	--------	---------

为什么	wèishénme	why?
-----	-----------	------

很	hěn	very
---	-----	------

多	duō	many
---	-----	------

人	rén	people
---	-----	--------

闪婚	shǎnhūn	lightning wedding / to get married on the spur of the moment
----	---------	--

吗	ma	(question particle for "yes-no" questions)
---	----	--

57.按照现代的观念，三十岁以前结婚都不算晚

按照	ànzhào	according to
----	--------	--------------

现代	xiàndài	modern times
----	---------	--------------

的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)
---	----	-------------------------------------

观念	guānniàn	thought / concept
----	----------	-------------------

三十	sānshí	thirty
----	--------	--------

岁	suì	years old
---	-----	-----------

以前	yǐqián	before
----	--------	--------

结婚	jiéhūn	to get married
----	--------	----------------

都	dōu	all
---	-----	-----

不	bù	not
---	----	-----

算	suàn	to consider
---	------	-------------

晚	wǎn	late
---	-----	------

58.可很多年轻的，一般二十五岁也会开始因为找不到合适的对象而焦虑

可	kě	but
---	----	-----

很	hěn	very
---	-----	------

多	duō	many
---	-----	------

年轻	niánqīng	young
----	----------	-------

的	de	(used after an attribute)
---	----	---------------------------

一般	yībān	generally
----	-------	-----------

二十五	èrshí	wūtwenty-five / 25
-----	-------	--------------------

岁	suì	years old
---	-----	-----------

也	yě	also
---	----	------

会	huì	will
---	-----	------

开始	kāishǐ	to begin
----	--------	----------

因为	yīnwèi	because
----	--------	---------

找不到	zhǎobudào	can't find
-----	-----------	------------

合适	héshì	suitable
----	-------	----------

对象	duìxiàng	partner / boyfriend / girlfriend
----	----------	----------------------------------

而	ér	and so
---	----	--------

焦虑	jiāolù	anxious / worried
----	--------	-------------------

59.特别是来自传统或农村家庭的

特别	tèbié	especially
是	shì	is
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
传统	chuántǒng	traditional
或	huò	or
农村	nóngcūn	rural area
家庭	jiāting	family
的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)

60.所以他们很可能会因为急于找对象，解决婚事而草草了事，闪电式结婚

所以	suǒyǐ	therefore / as a result
他们	tāmen	they
很	hěn	(adverb of degree)
可能	kěnéng	possible
会	huì	will
因为	yīnwèi	because
急于	jíyú	anxious / impatient
找对象	zhǎoduìxiàng	to seek a marriage partner
解决	jiějué	to resolve / to solve
婚事	hūnshì	marriage
而	ér	and so
草草了事	cǎocǎoliǎoshì	to get through a thing carelessly
闪电式结婚	shǎndiànshìjiéhūn	lightning wedding

61.还有一个原因我觉得是来自父母和社会的压力

还有	háiyǒu	in addition / also
一	yī	one
个	gè	classifier for people or objects in general
原因	yuányīn	reason
我	wǒ	I
觉得	juéde	to think
是	shì	is
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
父母	fùmǔ	parents
和	hé	and
社会	shèhuì	society
的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)
压力	yālì	pressure

62.想想看，二十五岁呀！

想想看	xiǎngxiǎngkàn	to think about it
二十五	èrshíwǔ	twenty-five / 25
岁	suì	years old
呀	ya	(particle equivalent to 啊 after a vowel, expressing surprise or doubt)

63.爸妈就开始催你结婚了

爸妈	bà mā	dad and mom
就	jiù	already
开始	kāi shǐ	to begin
催	cuī	to urge / to rush sb
你	nǐ	you
结婚	jié hūn	to get married
了	le	(completed action marker)

64.朋友们也着急地给你介绍对象

朋友	péng you	friend
们	men	plural marker for pronouns
也	yě	also
着急	zháo jí	to worry / to feel anxious
地	de	structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct
给	gěi	for
你	nǐ	you
介绍	jiè shào	to introduce (sb to sb)
对象	duì xiàng	partner / boyfriend / girlfriend

65.更别说三十岁的年轻人了

更	gèng	even more
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别	bié	do not
说	shuō	to say
三十	sānshí	thirty / 30
岁	suì	years old
的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)
年轻人	niánqīngrén	young people
了	le	(completed action marker)

66.在这样的压力下，人们能不开始着急吗

在	zài	(to be) in
这样	zhèyàng	this kind of
的	de	(used to form a nominal expression)
压力	yālì	pressure
下	xià	below
人们	rénmen	people
能	néng	can
不	bù	not
开始	kāishǐ	to begin
着急	zháojí	to worry
吗	ma	(used at the end of a rhetorical question)

67.我是深有体会的！每一年我回老家的时候

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

是	shì	am
深	shēn	deep
有	yǒu	to have
体会	tǐhuì	to learn through experience / understanding
的	de	(used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis)
每一	měiyī	every
年	nián	year
我	wǒ	I
回老家	huílǎojiā	to return to one's native place
时候	shíhou	time (when)

68.我爸妈，我的亲戚，我的朋友都会跟我说

我	wǒ	my
爸妈	bà mā	dad and mom
我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
亲戚	qīnqi	a relative (i.e. family relation)
我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
朋友	péngyou	friend
都	dōu	all
会	huì	will
跟	gēn	with

我	wǒ	I
说	shuō	to say

69.Eileen 你找到老公了吗? 你找到男朋友了吗?

你	nǐ	you
找到	zhǎodào	to find
老公	lǎogōng	(coll.) husband
了	le	(completed action marker)
吗	ma	(question particle for "yes-no" questions)
你	nǐ	you
找到	zhǎodào	to find
男朋友	nán péngyou	boyfriend
了	le	(completed action marker)
吗	ma	(question particle for "yes-no" questions)

70.如果没找的话我给你介绍啊

如果	rúguǒ	if
没	méi	have not
找	zhǎo	to find
的话	dehuà	if (coming after a conditional clause)
我	wǒ	I
给	gěi	for
你	nǐ	you

介绍	jièshào	to introduce (sb to sb)
啊	a	modal particle ending sentence, showing affirmation, approval, or consent

71.这个男的很有钱哦

这个	zhège	this
男的	nán de	man
很	hěn	very
有钱	yǒuqián	well-off / wealthy
哦	o	may also indicate that one is stating a fact that the other person is not aware of

72.这个男的不错哦！

这个	zhège	this
男的	nán de	man
不错	bùcuò	not bad / pretty good
哦	o	may also indicate that one is stating a fact that the other person is not aware of