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1

Dàjiā hǎo! Huānyíng láidào Mandarin Corner, wǒ shì Eileen.

大家好! 欢迎来到 Mandarin Corner, 我是 Eileen。

Hello everyone! Welcome to Mandarin Corner, I'm Eileen.

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

2

Shàngge shìpín wǒ jiǎng le zài Zhèjiāng gōngzuò de jīnglì.

上个视频我讲了在浙江工作的经历。

In the previous video, I talked about my experience working in Zhejiang.

上个 shàngge previous

视频 shìpín video

我 wǒ I

讲 jiǎng to speak

Ie (completed action marker)

在浙江 zài Zhèjiāng in Zhejiang province

工作 gōngzuò to work

的 de (used after an attribute)

经历 jīnglì experience

3

Suīrán xīnsuān, què hèn kāixīn yǒu zhèyàng yī duàn jīnglì lái gēn dàjiā fēnxiǎng.

虽然辛酸,却很开心有这样一段经历来跟大家分享。

Although it was tough, I'm happy to have had that experience to share with all of you.

虽然 suīrán although

辛酸 xīnsuān miserable

却 què yet

很 hěn very

开心 kāixīn happy

有 yǒu there is

这样 zhèyàng this kind of

− yī one

段 duàn classifier for periods of time

经历 jīnglì experience

来 lái (before a verb, indicating an intended or suggested action)

跟 gēn with

大家 dàjiā everyone

分享 fēnxiǎng to share

4

Jīngcháng èdùzi shì yīzhŏng hěn nánshòu de gănjué,

经常饿肚子是一种很难受的感觉,

Starving all the time was a difficult feeling,

经常 jīngcháng frequently

饿肚子 èdùzi to starve

是 shì is

一种 yīzhǒng one kind of

很 hěn very

难受 nánshòu to feel unwell

的 de (used after an attribute)

感觉 gǎnjué feeling

5

suǒyǐ dāng wǒ bàmā tíchū ràng wǒ huílǎojiā de shíhou, wǒ xīnrán dāying le.

所以当我爸妈提出让我回老家的时候,我欣然答应了。

so when my parents suggested that I go back to our hometown, I gladly agreed.

所以 suǒyǐ so

当 dāng when

我 wǒ my

爸妈 bàmā dad and mom

提出 tíchū to propose

让 ràng to let sb do sth

我 wǒ me

回老家 huílǎojiā to return to one's native place

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time (when)

我 wǒ I

欣然 xīnrán gladly

答应 dāying to agree

6

Wǒ de bàba bù xiàng duōshù nóngcūn rén yīyàng, qù wàidì dǎgōng zhuànqián,

我的爸爸不像多数农村人一样,去外地打工赚钱,

Unlike most rural people who go to other places to work and earn money,

我的 wǒ de my

爸爸 bàba (informal) father

不像 bù xiàng unlike

多数 duōshù most

农村人 nóngcūn rén village people

一样 yīyàng just like

去 qù to go to (a place)

外地 wàidì parts of the country other than where one is

打工 dǎgōng to work a temporary or casual job

赚钱 zhuànqián to earn money

7

érshì zàijiā jīngyíng zhe zìjí de xiǎo shēngyì.

而是在家经营着自己的小生意。

my father runs his own small business at home.

而是 érshì rather

在家 zàijiā to be at home

经营 jīngyíng to engage in (business etc)

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

自己 zìjǐ oneself

的 de (used after an attribute)

小 xiǎo small

生意 shēngyi business

8

Suīrán xīnkǔ, dàn yě gòu yǎnghuo yījiārén,

虽然辛苦,但也够养活一家人,

Although it's hard work, it's enough to support our family.

虽然 suīrán although

辛苦 xīnkǔ hard

但 dàn but

也 yě also

够 gòu enough

养活 yǎnghuo to provide for

一家人 yījiārén the whole family

9

kuàngqiě kěyǐ dāi zài zìjǐ de jiāxiāng shì yī jiàn hěn xìngfú de shìqing.

况且可以待在自己的家乡是一件很幸福的事情。

Plus, being able to stay in my hometown was something I felt fortunate about.

况且 kuàngqiě moreover

可以 kěyǐ can

待 dāi to stay

在 zài (located) at

自己 zìjǐ one's own

的 de (used after an attribute)

家乡 jiāxiāng hometown

是 shì is

− yī one

件 jiàn classifier for events

很 hěn very

幸福 xìngfú happy

的 de (used after an attribute)

事情 shìqing thing

10

Píngshí māma xūyào gēn bàba yīqǐ qù sònghuò,

平时妈妈需要跟爸爸一起去送货,

Usually, my mom needed to go with my dad to make deliveries,

平时 píngshí in normal times

妈妈 māma mother

需要 xūyào to need

跟 gēn with

爸爸 bàba (informal) father

一起 yīqǐ together

去 qù to go

送货 sònghuò to deliver goods

11

suǒyǐ jīngcháng máng dào méi shíjiān zuòfàn.

所以经常忙到没时间做饭。

so often time, she didn't have time to cook.

所以 suǒyǐ so

经常 jīngcháng frequently

忙 máng busy

到 dào (verb complement denoting completion or result of an action)

没时间 méi shíjān no time

做饭 zuòfàn to cook

12

Ér wǒ huíjiā zhènghǎo kěyǐ bāngmáng gàn jiāwù huó,

而我回家正好可以帮忙干家务活,

When I went home, I was able to help with the household chores

而 ér and so

我 wǒ I

回家 huíjiā to return home

正好 zhènghǎo just right

可以 kěyǐ can

帮忙 bāngmáng to help

⊕ gàn to do

家务活 jiāwù huó housework

13

ràng tāmen yī huíjiā jiù yǒu fàn chī.

让他们一回家就有饭吃。

and have meals ready for them when they came home.

让 ràng to allow

他们 tāmen them

─ yī as soon as

回家 huíjiā to return home

就 jiù as soon as

有 yǒu to have

饭 fàn meal

吃 chī to eat

14

Wŏmen zhù de fángzi yŏu liǎng céng, bàmā de wòshì hé kètīng,

我们住的房子有两层,爸妈的卧室和客厅,

Our house has two floors, with my parents' bedroom, the living room and

我们 wŏmen we

住 zhù to live

的 de (used after an attribute)

房子 fángzi house

有 yǒu there is

两 liǎng two

层 céng floor (of a building)

爸妈 bàmā parents

的 de (used after an attribute)

卧室 wòshì bedroom

和 hé and

客厅 kètīng living room

15

háiyǒu yī gè duīfàng záwù de xiǎo fángjiān zài lóuxià.

还有一个堆放杂物的小房间在楼下。

and a small room to store miscellaneous items downstairs.

还有 háiyǒu and

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

堆放 duīfàng to pile up

杂物 záwù items of no value

的 de (used after an attribute)

小 xiǎo small

房间 fángjiān room

在 zài (located) at

楼下 lóuxià downstairs

16

Wǒ de fángjiān zài lóushàng, cóng fángjiān lǐ de chuānghu xiàngwài kàn,

我的房间在楼上,从房间里的窗户向外看,

My room is upstairs, and from the window in my room,

我 wǒ I

的 de (used after an attribute)

房间 fángjiān room

在 zài (located) at

楼上 lóushàng upstairs

从 cóng from

房间 fángjiān room

里 lǐ inside

的 de (used after an attribute)

窗户 chuānghu window

向外 xiàngwài outward

看 kàn to look at

17

néng kàndào yuǎnchù de shān hé cūnmín de fángzi,

能看到远处的山和村民的房子,

I could see the distant mountains, the houses of the villagers,

能 néng can

看到 kàndào to see

远处 yuǎnchù distant place

的 de (used after an attribute)

Ш shān mountain

和 hé and

村民 cūnmín villager

的 de (used after an attribute)

房子 fángzi house

18

yǐjí láilái wăngwăng de mótuōchē.

以及来来往往的摩托车。

and the motorcycles coming and going.

以及 yǐjí as well as

来来往往 láilái wǎngwǎng come and go

的 de (used after an attribute)

摩托车 mótuōchē motorcycle

19

Jiā ménkǒu yǒu gè dà yuànzi, bàba de xiǎo gōngchǎng jiù zài zhège yuànzi lǐ,

家门口有个大院子,爸爸的小工厂就在这个院子里,

There's a large courtyard outside the front door, where my dad's small factory is located.

家 jiā home

门口 ménkǒu gate

有 yǒu there is

† gè classifier for people or objects in general

大 dà big

院子 yuànzi yard

爸爸 bàba (informal) father

的 de (used after an attribute)

小 xiǎo small

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

就 jiù exactly

在 zài (located) at

这个 zhège this

院子 yuànzi yard

里 lǐ inside

20

duīfàng zhe gèzhŏng yònglái zhìzuò chănpǐn de jīqì hé yuáncáiliào,

堆放着各种用来制作产品的机器和原材料,

It's filled with various machines and raw materials used to make his products,

堆放 duīfàng to pile up

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

各种 gèzhǒng every kind of

用来 yònglái to be used for

制作 zhìzuò to make

产品 chǎnpǐn product

的 de (used after an attribute)

机器 jīqì machine

和 hé and

原材料 yuáncáiliào raw materials

21

háiyǒu bàba yònglái sònghuò de sānlúnchē.

还有爸爸用来送货的三轮车。

as well as my dad's tricycle for deliveries.

还有 háiyǒu furthermore

爸爸 bàba (informal) father

用来 yònglái to be used for

送货 sònghuò to deliver goods

的 de (used after an attribute)

三轮车 sānlúnchē tricycle

22

Jīqì yùnzuò de shíhou zàoyīn hěn dà, kōngqì zhōng de fěnchén yě hěn duō,

机器运作的时候噪音很大,空气中的粉尘也很多,

When the machine was running, there would be a lot of noise and dust in the air,

机器 jīqì machine

运作 yùnzuò to operate

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time

噪音 zàoyīn noise

很 hěn very

大 dà big

空气 kōngqì air

中 zhōng within

的 de (used after an attribute)

粉尘 fěnchén dust

也 yě also

很多 hěn duō a lot

23

suǒyǐ měicì bàba gōngzuò de shíhou, wǒ jiù bǎ mén hé chuānghu dōu guān qilai.

所以每次爸爸工作的时候,我就把门和窗户都关起来。

so I always closed the doors and windows whenever my dad started working.

所以 suǒyǐ so

每次 měicì every time

爸爸 bàba (informal) father

工作 gōngzuò to work

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

把 bǎ particle marking the following noun as a direct object

门 mén door

和 hé and

窗户 chuānghu window

都 dōu all

关 guān to shut

起来 qilai (indicating completeness)

24

Yuànzi lǐ háiyǒu yī gè xiǎo càiyuán,

院子里还有一个小菜园,

There's also a small vegetable garden in the courtyard,

院子 yuànzi yard

里 lǐ inside

还有 háiyǒu also

- yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

小 xiǎo small

菜园 càiyuán vegetable garden

25

xīnqín de māma zài límiàn zhòng mǎn le gèshìgèyàng de shūcài,

辛勤的妈妈在里面种满了各式各样的蔬菜,

where my hardworking mom grew all sorts of vegetables.

辛勤 xīnqín hardworking

的 de (used after an attribute)

妈妈 māma mother

在 zài (located) at

里面 lǐmiàn inside

种 zhòng to plant / to grow

满 mǎn full

Ie (completed action marker)

各式各样 gèshìgèyàng all kinds

的 de (used after an attribute)

蔬菜 shūcài vegetables

26

yǒu huángguā, qīngjiāo, húluóbo, qiézi, tǔdòu děngděng.

有黄瓜,青椒,胡萝卜,茄子,土豆等等。

We had cucumbers, green peppers, carrots, eggplants, potatoes, and more.

有 yǒu there is

黄瓜 huángguā cucumber

青椒 qīngjiāo green pepper

胡萝卜 húluóbo carrot

茄子 qiézi eggplant

土豆 tǔdòu potato

等等 děngděng and so on

27

Wǒmen hěn shǎo yòng nóngyào, suǒyǐ zhèxiē shūcài hěn ānquán.

我们很少用农药, 所以这些蔬菜很安全。

We rarely used pesticides, so these vegetables were very safe.

我们 wǒmen we

很少 hěn shǎo very rarely

用 yòng to use

农药 nóngyào pesticide

所以 suǒyǐ so

这些 zhèxiē these

蔬菜 shūcài vegetables

很 hěn very

安全 ānquán safe

Měitiān yīzǎo qíchuáng wǒ jiù dūn zài càiyuán lǐ,

每天一早起床我就蹲在菜园里,

Every morning when I woke up, I would squat in the vegetable garden

每天 měitiān every day

一早 yīzǎo early in the morning

I

起床 qǐchuáng to get up

我 wǒ

就 jiù as soon as

蹲 dūn to squat

在 zài (located) at

菜园 càiyuán vegetable garden

里 lǐ inside

29

guānchá zhèxiē shūcài shìfǒu zhǎngdà le,

观察这些蔬菜是否长大了,

and look at the vegetables to see if they had grown more.

观察 guānchá to observe

这些 zhèxiē these

蔬菜 shūcài vegetables

是否 shìfǒu whether (or not)

长大 zhǎngdà to grow up

Ie (indicating change of state)

30

shíbùshí de hái néng kàndào yī qún mǎyǐ zài dì lǐ pá lái pá qù.

时不时地还能看到一群蚂蚁在地里爬来爬去。

Sometimes, I could even see a group of ants crawling around in the soil.

时不时	shíbùshí	from time to time
地	de	-ly
还	hái	even
能	néng	can
看到	kàndào	to see
一群	yī qún	a group of
蚂蚁	mǎyǐ	ant
在地里	zài dì lǐ	in the field

31

爬来爬去

Shùlín lǐ de xiǎoniǎo ǒu'er huì fēi lái tōuchī women jiā de cài,

树林里的小鸟偶尔会飞来偷吃我们家的菜,

pá lái pá qù

Occasionally, birds from the nearby woods would fly over and try to steal our vegetables.

to crawl back and forth

树林	shùlín	woods
里	lĭ	inside
的	de	(used after an attribute)
小鸟	xiǎoniǎo	small bird
偶尔	ŏu'ěr	occasionally

会 huì will

飞 fēi to fly

来 lái to come

偷吃 tōuchī to eat on the sly

我们 wǒmen our

家 jiā family

的 de (used after an attribute)

菜 cài vegetable

32

māma yòng pò yīfu zhìzuò le yī gè jiǎrén,

妈妈用破衣服制作了一个假人,

My mom made a scarecrow out of old clothes

妈妈 māma mother

用 yòng to use

破 pò worn out

衣服 yīfu clothes

制作 zhìzuò to make

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

假人 jiǎrén dummy

chā zài càiyuán zhōngyāng yònglái xià zǒu xiǎoniǎo.

插在菜园中央用来吓走小鸟。

and placed it in the center of the garden to scare them away.

插 chā stick in

在 zài (to be) in

菜园 càiyuán vegetable garden

中央 zhōngyāng middle

用来 yònglái to be used for

吓 xià to scare

走 zǒu away (in compound verbs)

小鸟 xiǎoniǎo small bird

34

Dàn zhèxiē niǎor yě bù bèn, gēnběn bù xiāngxìn, zhàoyàng tōuchī.

但这些鸟儿也不笨, 根本不相信, 照样偷吃。

However, these birds were clever and not easily fooled, so they still managed to steal our vegetables.

但 dàn but

这些 zhèxiē these

鸟儿 niǎor bird

也 yě also

不 bù not

笨 bèn stupid

根本 gēnběn (not) at all

不 bù not

相信 xiāngxìn to believe

照样 zhàoyàng (same) as usual

偷吃 tōuchī to eat on the sly

35

Wǒmen píngshí hěn shǎo xūyào mǎi cài,

我们平时很少需要买菜,

We rarely needed to buy vegetables

我们 wŏmen we

平时 píngshí in normal times

很少 hěn shǎo very rarely

需要 xūyào to need

买 mǎi to buy

菜 cài vegetable

36

jīběnshang dōu shì chī càiyuán lǐ xīnxiān de shūcài,

基本上都是吃菜园里新鲜的蔬菜,

as we mostly relied on the fresh ones from our garden.

基本上 jīběnshang basically

都 dōu all

是 shì is

吃 chī to eat

菜园 càiyuán vegetable garden

里 lǐ inside

新鲜 xīnxiān fresh (experience, food etc)

的 de (used after an attribute)

蔬菜 shūcài vegetables

37

érqiě càishìchăng lí jiā yǒudiǎn yuǎn, bùshì hěn fāngbiàn.

而且菜市场离家有点远, 不是很方便。

Besides, the vegetable market was quite far from our home, so it wasn't convenient.

而且 érqiě moreover

菜市场 càishìchǎng food market

离 lí (in giving distances) from

家 jiā home

有点 yǒudiǎn a little

远 yuǎn far

不是 bùshì not

很 hěn very

方便 fāngbiàn convenient

38

Gébì cūn yǒu mài zhūròu de rén,

隔壁村有卖猪肉的人,

There was a person from our neighboring village who sold pork

隔壁 gébì neighbor

村 cūn village

有 yǒu there is

卖 mài to sell

猪肉 zhūròu pork

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén people

39

tā měitiān cóng shìchǎng yùn lai xīnxiān de zhū,

他每天从市场运来新鲜的猪,

and every day, he would bring live pigs from the market,

他 tā he

每天 měitiān every day

从 cóng from

市场 shìchǎng marketplace

运 yùn to transport

来 lai (indicating motion towards the speaker)

新鲜 xīnxiān fresh (experience, food etc)

的 de (used after an attribute)

猪 zhū pig

40

ránhòu yīdàzǎo shā le tā, děng zhe gùkè shàngmén lái gòumǎi.

然后一大早杀了它,等着顾客上门来购买。

slaughtered them early in the morning, and waited for customers to come by and purchase (the pork).

然后 ránhòu after that

一大早 yīdàzǎo first thing in the morning

杀 shā to kill

Ie (completed action marker)

它 tā it

等 děng to wait for

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

顾客 gùkè customer

上门 shàngmén to drop in

来 lái to come

购买 gòumǎi to buy

41

Zhèlí de zhūròu jì gānjìng yòu jiànkāng,

这里的猪肉既干净又健康,

The pork was both clean and healthy.

这里 zhèlǐ here

的 de (used after an attribute)

猪肉 zhūròu pork

既 jì both... (and...)

干净 gānjìng clean

又 yòu both... and...

健康 jiànkāng healthy

42

chī qilai hěn xiānměi, wén qilai yě hěn xiāng.

吃起来很鲜美, 闻起来也很香。

It smelled good and tasted delicious.

吃起来 chī qilai tastes

很 hěn very

鲜美 xiānměi delicious

闻起来 wén qilai smells

也 yě also

很 hěn very

香 xiāng savory or appetizing

43

Wǒ de māma měinián dōu huì yǎng shíjǐ zhī jī,

我的妈妈每年都会养十几只鸡,

My mom raised around a dozen chickens every year.

我的 wǒ de my

妈妈 māma mother

每年 měinián every year

都 dōu all

会 huì will

养 yǎng to raise (animals)

十几 shíjǐ more than ten

只 zhī classifier for certain animals

鸡 jī chicken

44

yībān dōu shì mǔjī.

一般都是母鸡。

usually hens.

一般 yībān generally

都 dōu all

是 shì is

母鸡 mǔjī hen

45

Děng tāmen zhǎngdà le zhīhòu, jiù huì xiàdàn gěi wǒmen chī.

等它们长大了之后,就会下蛋给我们吃。

Once they grew up, they laid eggs for us.

等 děng when

它们 tāmen they

长大 zhǎngdà to grow up

Ie (indicating change of state)

之后 zhīhòu after

就 jiù as soon as

会 huì will

下蛋 xiàdàn to lay eggs

给 gěi for

我们 wǒmen us

吃 chī to eat

46

Wǒ zuì xǐhuan bàngwǎn de shíhou qù jī juàn lǐ jiǎn jīdàn le,

我最喜欢傍晚的时候去鸡圈里捡鸡蛋了,

What I liked the most was going to the chicken coop in the evening to collect the eggs.

我 wǒ I

最 zuì the most

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

傍晚 bàngwǎn in the evening

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time

去 qù to go to (a place)

鸡 jī chicken

圈 juàn livestock enclosure

里 lǐ inside

捡 jiǎn to collect

鸡蛋 jīdàn (chicken) egg

Ie (modal particle intensifying preceding clause)

47

wò zài shǒulǐ nuǎnnuǎn de,

握在手里暖暖的,

They felt warm in my hands,

握 wò to hold

在 zài (located) at

手里 shǒulǐ in hand

暖暖 nuǎnnuǎn warm

的 de (used after an attribute)

48

ránhòu xiǎoxīnyìyì de bǎ zhèxiē jīdàn fàng zài yī gè xié hé lǐ.

然后小心翼翼地把这些鸡蛋放在一个鞋盒里。

and I would carefully place them in a shoebox.

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

小心翼翼 xiǎoxīnyìyì cautious and solemn (idiom)

地 de -ly

把 bǎ marking the following noun as a direct object

这些 zhèxiē these

鸡蛋 jīdàn (chicken) egg

放 fàng to put

在 zài (located) at

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

鞋盒 xié hé shoe box

里 lǐ inside

49

Zǎoshang wǒmen de zǎocān shì yòng mǐ zhǔ chéng de zhōu.

早上我们的早餐是用米煮成的粥。

For breakfast, we cooked rice porridge.

早上 zǎoshang early morning

我们 wŏmen we

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

早餐 zǎocān breakfast

是 shì is

用 yòng to use

米 mǐ rice

煮 zhǔ to cook

成 chéng to turn into

的 de (used after an attribute)

粥 zhōu porridge

50

Māma huì zhǔ hěn duō, ránhòu jiāng shèngxià de zhōu hé mǐkāng jiǎobàn zàiyīqǐ wèi jī chī.

妈妈会煮很多, 然后将剩下的粥和米糠搅拌在一起喂鸡吃。

My mom would cook a lot of it and mixed the leftovers with rice bran to feed the chickens.

妈妈 māma mother

会 huì will

煮 zhǔ to cook

很多 hěn duō a lot of

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

将 jiāng (introduces object of main verb, same as 把[bǎ])

剩下 shèngxià left over

的 de (used after an attribute)

粥 zhōu porridge

和 hé and

米糠 mǐkāng bran

搅拌 jiǎobàn to stir

在一起 zàiyīqǐ together

喂 wèi to feed

鸡 jī chicken

吃 chī to eat

51

Huíjiā hòu zhàogu jī de gōngzuò jiù chéng le wǒ de le.

回家后照顾鸡的工作就成了我的了。

Taking care of the chickens became my responsibility after I returned home.

回家 huíjiā to return home

后 hòu after

照顾 zhàogu to look after

鸡 jī chicken

的 de (used after an attribute)

工作 gōngzuò job

就 jiù then

成 chéng to become

我的 wǒ de my

Ie (indicating change of state)

52

Měicì wǒ duān zhe yī pén jī shí zǒujìn jī juàn,

每次我端着一盆鸡食走进鸡圈,

Every time I entered the chicken coop with a bucket of chicken feed,

每次 měicì every time

我 wǒ I

端 duān to hold sth level with both hands

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

─ yī one

盆 pén basin

鸡 jī chicken

食 shí food

走进 zǒujìn to enter

鸡圈 jī juàn chicken coop

53

zhèxiē jī dōu dīng zhe wǒ shǒu shang de shíwù,

这些鸡都盯着我手上的食物,

the chickens stared at the food in my hands,

这些 zhèxiē these

鸡 jī chicken

都 dōu all

盯 dīng to stare at

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

我 wǒ my

手 shǒu hand

上 shang on

的 de (used after an attribute)

食物 shíwù food

54

hǎoxiàng zài shuō: "Wǒ èsǐ le!"

好像在说:"我饿死了!"

as if they were saying, "I'm starving!"

好像 hǎoxiàng as if

在 zài (indicating an action in progress)

说 shuō to say

我 wǒ I

饿死 èsǐ to starve to death

Ie (indicating change of state)

55

Děng wǒ bǎ pénzi fàng zài dìshang, tāmen biàn kāishǐ zhēngxiānkŏnghòu de qiǎng s híwù.

等我把盆子放在地上,它们便开始争先恐后地抢食物。

As soon as I put the bucket down on the ground, they started eagerly fighting for the food.

等 děng when 我 wŏ I 把 bă particle marking the following noun as a direct object 盆子 pénzi basin 放 fàng to put 在 zài (located) at 地上 on the ground dìshang 它们 tāmen they 便 biàn then 开始 kāishĭ to begin 争先恐后 zhēngxiānkŏnghòu striving to be first and fearing to be last (idiom)

-ly

food

to fight over

56

地

抢

食物

de

qiǎng

shíwù

Yǒushíhou wǒ yě huì jiāng cóng càiyuán lǐ zhāi huilai de shūcài fēn yīxiē gěi jī chī.

有时候我也会将从菜园里摘回来的蔬菜分一些给鸡吃。

Sometimes, I also fed them with vegetables I got from the garden.

有时候 yǒushíhou sometimes

I

我 wǒ

也 yě also

会 huì will

将 jiāng (introduces object of main verb, same as 把[bǎ])

从 cóng from

菜园 càiyuán vegetable garden

里 lǐ inside

摘 zhāi to pick (flowers, fruit etc)

回来 huilai (after a verb) back

的 de (used after an attribute)

蔬菜 shūcài vegetables

分 fēn to allocate

一些 yīxiē some

给 gěi to

鸡 jī chicken

吃 chī to eat

57

Rēng jìnqu de nà yīshùnjiān, tāmen huì lìjí pū shanglai qiǎng.

扔进去的那一瞬间,它们会立即扑上来抢。

The moment I threw them in, the chickens immediately pounced on them.

扔 rēng to throw

进去 jìnqu (after a verb) in

的 de (used after an attribute)

那 nà that

一瞬间 yīshùnjiān split second

它们 tāmen they

会 huì will

立即 lìjí immediately

扑 pū to throw oneself at

上来 shanglai (after a verb) up

抢 qiǎng to fight over

58

Fēicháng hǎowán!

非常好玩!

It was so amusing!

非常 fēicháng very

好玩 hǎowán interesting

59

Yībān zhǐyǒu guònián de shíhou, wǒmen cái huì shā yī liǎng zhī jī chī,

一般只有过年的时候, 我们才会杀一两只鸡吃,

Usually, only during the Chinese New Year, we would kill one or two chickens to eat.

一般 yībān generally

只有 zhǐyǒu only

过年 guònián to celebrate the Chinese New Year

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time

我们 wǒmen we

才 cái then and only then

会 huì will

杀 shā to kill

— yī one

两 liǎng two

只 zhī classifier for certain animals

鸡 jī chicken

吃 chī to eat

60

píngshí jiù liú zhe tāmen xià jīdàn.

平时就留着它们下鸡蛋。

and we kept the rest of them to lay eggs.

平时 píngshí in normal times

就 jiù then

留 liú to preserve

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

它们 tāmen they

下鸡蛋 xià jīdàn to lay eggs

61

Guò chūnjié nàtiān, wǒ de māma zǒng yāoqiú wǒ bāng tā yīqǐ shā,

过春节那天, 我的妈妈总要求我帮她一起杀,

During Chinese New Year, my mom would always ask me to help her with the slaughtering (of the chicken),

过 guò to celebrate (a holiday)

春节 Chūnjié Spring Festival

那天 nàtiān that day

我的 wǒ de my

妈妈 māma mother

总 zǒng always

要求 yāoqiú to request

我 wǒ me

帮 bāng to help

她 tā she

一起 yīqǐ together

杀 shā to kill

62

zhè shì wǒ zuì tǎoyàn de shìqing!

这是我最讨厌的事情!

which was something I hated to do!

这 zhè this

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

最 zuì the most

讨厌 tǎoyàn to dislike

的 de (used after an attribute)

事情 shìqing thing

63

Māma ná dāo shā jī de shíhou, jī huì zhēngzhá,

妈妈拿刀杀鸡的时候,鸡会挣扎,

When my mom tried to slaughter a chicken with a knife, it would struggle.

妈妈 māma mother

拿 ná to hold

刀 dāo knife

杀 shā to kill

鸡 jī chicken

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time

鸡 jī chicken

会 huì will

挣扎 zhēngzhá to struggle

suǒyǐ xūyào wǒ zhuāzhù jī de jiǎo, fángzhǐ tā luàndòng.

所以需要我抓住鸡的脚, 防止它乱动。

So I had to hold its feet to prevent it from moving too much.

所以 suǒyǐ so

需要 xūyào to need

我 wǒ I

抓住 zhuāzhù to grab hold of

鸡 jī chicken

的 de (used after an attribute)

脚 jiǎo leg (of an animal or an object)

防止 fángzhǐ to prevent

它 tā it

乱动 luàndòng to move randomly

65

Kěshì wǒ hěn hàipà, bù gǎn kàn.

可是我很害怕,不敢看。

But I was too scared to look.

可是 kěshì but

我 wǒ I

很 hěn very

害怕 hàipà to be scared

不 bù not

敢 gǎn to dare

看 kàn to watch

66

Shǒulǐ zhuāzhù jījiǎo, yǎnjing bì de jǐnjǐn de,

手里抓住鸡脚,眼睛闭得紧紧的,

I tightly gripped the chicken's feet with my eyes closed

手里 shǒulǐ in hand

抓住 zhuāzhù to grab hold of

鸡脚 jījiǎo chicken feet

眼睛 yǎnjing eye

闭 bì to close

得 de structural particle: used after a verb

紧紧 jǐnjǐn tightly

的 de (used at the end for emphasis)

67

zuĭlĭ hái bùshí wèn wǒ mā: "Hǎole méi?"

嘴里还不时问我妈:"好了没?"

and kept asking my mom: "Is it done yet?"

嘴里 zuǐlǐ mouth / speech

还 hái even

不时 bùshí frequently

问 wèn to ask

我 wǒ my

妈 mā mother

好 hǎo to be ready

Ie (indicating change of state)

没 méi not

68

Wǒ mā zǒngshì bùnàifán de huí wǒ yījù,

我妈总是不耐烦地回我一句,

My mom would always impatiently reply:

我 wǒ my

妈 mā mother

总是 zǒngshì always

不耐烦 bùnàifán impatient

地 de -ly

huí to answer

我 wǒ me

一句 yījù a sentence

69

"Nǐ zhuājǐn yīdiǎn, bié ràng tā dòng!"

"你抓紧一点,别让它动!"

"Hold it tighter, don't let it move!"

你 nǐ you

抓紧 zhuājǐn to grasp firmly

一点 yīdiǎn a bit

别 bié don't ...!

让 ràng to let sb do sth

它 tā it

动 dòng to move

70

Wǒ bàba gēn wǒ yīyàng fēicháng dǎnxiǎo, bù gǎn shāshēng.

我爸爸跟我一样非常胆小,不敢杀生。

My dad is just as timid as me and is afraid to kill animals.

我 wǒ my

爸爸 bàba father

跟 gēn with

我 wǒ me

一样 yīyàng same

非常 fēicháng very much

胆小 dǎnxiǎo timid

不 bù not

敢 gǎn to dare

杀生 shāshēng to take the life of a living creature

71

Yǒuyīcì, bàba zài jiālǐ fāxiàn le yī zhī sǐ lǎoshǔ,

有一次,爸爸在家里发现了一只死老鼠,

Once, my dad found a dead rat in the house and he was startled.

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

爸爸 bàba (informal) father

在 zài (located) at

家里 jiālǐ home

发现 fāxiàn to find

Ie (completed action marker)

─ yī one

只 zhī classifier for birds and certain animals

死 sǐ to die

老鼠 lǎoshǔ rat

72

tā bèi xià le yī tiào, dàhǎndàjiào jiào wǒ mā guòlái diūdiào sǐ lǎoshǔ.

他被吓了一跳,大喊大叫让我妈过来丢掉死老鼠。

He shouted for my mom to come and throw away the dead rat.

他 tā he

被 bèi (indicates passive-voice clauses)

吓了一跳 xià le yī tiào got a shock

大喊大叫 dàhǎndàjiào shouting and screaming (idiom)

叫 jiào to ask

我 wǒ my

妈 mā mother

过来 guòlái to come over

丢掉 diūdiào to throw away

死 sǐ dead

老鼠 lǎoshǔ rat

73

Nóngcūn rén yībān jiālǐ dōu yǒu kǒu shuǐjǐng. Wǒmen dōu shì hē jǐng lǐ de shuǐ,

农村人一般家里都有口水井。我们都是喝井里的水,

In rural areas, most families had a well for drinking. We drank water from the well

农村人 nóngcūn rén village people

一般 yībān generally

家里 jiālǐ home

都 dōu all

有 yǒu to have

□ kǒu classifier for a well

水井 shuǐ jǐng a water well

我们 wŏmen we

都 dōu all

是 shì is

喝 hē to drink

井 jǐng a well

里 lǐ inside

的 de (used after an attribute)

水 shuǐ water

74

dàn bùyòng tā xǐ yīfu.

但不用它洗衣服。

but didn't use it for washing clothes.

但 dàn but

不用 bùyòng need not

它 tā it

洗 xǐ to wash

衣服 yīfu clothes

75

Měitiān zǎoshang wǒ huì shōují zāng de yīfu, ránhòu yòng lánzi līn qù chítáng biān xǐ.

每天早上我会收集脏的衣服,然后用篮子拎去池塘边洗。

Every morning, I collected dirty clothes, put them in a basket, and took them to the pond to wash.

每天 měitiān every day

早上 zǎoshang early morning

我 wǒ I

会 huì will

收集 shōují to gather

脏 zāng dirty

的 de (used after an attribute)

衣服 yīfu clothes

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

用 yòng to use

篮子 lánzi basket

拎 līn to carry in one's hand

去 qù (indicates movement away from the speaker)

池塘 chítáng pond

边 biān side

洗 xǐ to wash

76

Xǐ yīfu de shíhou fēicháng rènao.

洗衣服的时候非常热闹。

It was very lively (around the pond) when washing clothes.

洗 xǐ to wash

衣服 yīfu clothes

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time

非常 fēicháng very

热闹 rènao bustling with noise and excitement

77

Měitiān yī qún fùnử wéi zhe gānjìng de chítáng xǐ yījiārén de yīfu,

每天一群妇女围着干净的池塘洗一家人的衣服,

Every day, a group of women gathered around the clear pond to wash their family's clothes.

每天 měitiān every day

一群 yī qún a group of

妇女 fùnǚ woman

围 wéi to surround

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

干净 gānjìng clean

的 de (used after an attribute)

池塘 chítáng pond

洗 xǐ to wash

一家人 yījiārén the whole family

的 de (used after an attribute)

衣服 yīfu clothes

78

bù yīhuìr chítáng lí de shuǐ jiù biànde wūzhuó bùkān.

不一会儿池塘里的水就变得污浊不堪。

Before long, the water in the pond would become dirty.

不一会儿 bù yīhuìr not long

池塘 chítáng pond

里 lǐ inside

的 de (used after an attribute)

水 shuǐ water

就 jiù then

变得 biànde to become

污浊 wūzhuó muddy

不堪 bùkān extremely

79

Suízhe shuǐ de liúdòng, chítáng lǐ de shuǐ yòu biànde qīngchèjiàndǐ le.

随着水的流动,池塘里的水又变得清澈见底了。

But as (new) water flew (into the pond), it became clear again.

随着 suízhe along with

水 shuǐ water

的 de (used after an attribute)

流动 liúdòng to flow

池塘 chítáng pond

里 lǐ inside

的 de (used after an attribute)

水 shuǐ water

又 yòu (once) again

变得 biànde to become

清澈见底 qīngchèjiàndǐ water so clear you can see the bottom

80

Zhèxiē fùnǚ xǐhuan wéi zàiyīqǐ dàshēng liáotiān, liáo gèzhŏng yŏuqù de bāguà.

这些妇女喜欢围在一起大声聊天,聊各种有趣的八卦。

These women loved gathering together, chatting loudly and discussing various interesting gossips.

这些 zhèxiē these

妇女 fùnǚ woman

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

围 wéi to encircle

在一起 zàiyīqǐ together

大声 dàshēng loudly

聊天 liáotiān to chat

聊 liáo to chat

各种 gèzhǒng all kinds of

有趣 yǒuqù interesting

的 de (used after an attribute)

八卦 bāguà gossipy

81

Wǒ jiù ānjìng de dūn zài yībiān, biān xǐ yīfu biān tīng tāmen liáotiān.

我就安静地蹲在一边,边洗衣服边听她们聊天。

I would quietly squat on the side, washing clothes while listening to their conversations.

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

安静 ānjìng quiet

地 de -ly

蹲 dūn to squat

在 zài (located) at

一边 yībiān one side

边 biān simultaneously

洗 xǐ to wash

衣服 yīfu clothes

边 biān simultaneously

听 tīng to listen

她们 tāmen them (for females)

聊天 liáotiān to chat

82

Xiàtiān de shíhou yīfu dānbó, hěn kuài jiù néng xǐ wán.

夏天的时候衣服单薄,很快就能洗完。

During the summer, the clothes' (fabric) was thin and I could finish washing them quickly.

夏天 xiàtiān summer

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time

衣服 yīfu clothes

单薄 dānbó thin

很 hěn very

快 kuài quick

就 jiù as early as

能 néng can

洗 xǐ to wash

完 wán to finish

83

Dàn dōngtiān de yīfu hòuzhòng, měicì līn zhe yī lánzi yīfu qù chítáng,

但冬天的衣服厚重,每次拎着一篮子衣服去池塘,

But in the winter, the clothes' (fabric) was thick and heavy. Every time I carried a basket of clothes to the pond,

但 dàn but

冬天 dōngtiān winter

的 de (used after an attribute)

衣服 yīfu clothes

厚重 hòuzhòng thick and heavy

每次 měicì every time

拎 līn to carry in one's hand

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

→ yī one

篮子 lánzi basket

衣服 yīfu clothes

去 qù to go to (a place)

池塘 chítáng pond

84

dōu yào zài lùshang xiūxi hǎojǐ cì.

都要在路上休息好几次。

I had to take several breaks along the way.

都 dōu all

要 yào must

在路上 zài lùshang along the way

休息 xiūxi to rest

好几次 hǎojǐ cì quite a few times

85

Chítáng lì de shuiwen hen dī,

池塘里的水温很低,

The water temperature in the pond was very low,

池塘 chítáng pond

里 lǐ inside

的 de (used after an attribute)

水温 shuǐwēn water temperature

很 hěn very

低 dī low

86

jiù xiàng cóng bīngxiāng lǐ ná chulai de bīngkuài yīyàng.

就像从冰箱里拿出来的冰块一样。

(and felt like it had) ice cubes just taken out of the refrigerator.

就 jiù just (emphasis)

像 xiàng to be like

从 cóng from

冰箱 bīngxiāng refrigerator

里 lǐ inside

拿出来 ná chulai to take out

的 de (used after an attribute)

冰块 bīngkuài ice cube

一样 yīyàng the same as

87

Děng wò xǐ wán suǒyǒu de yīfu,

等我洗完所有的衣服,

By the time I finished washing all the clothes,

等 děng when

我 wǒ l

洗 xǐ to wash

完 wán to finish

所有 suǒyǒu all

的 de (used after an attribute)

衣服 yīfu clothes

88

wǒ de shǒu jiù huì bèi dòng de hónghóng zhǒngzhǒng.

我的手就会被冻得红红肿肿。

my hands would be frozen and swollen.

我的 wŏ de my 手 shǒu hand 就 jiù then 会 huì will 被 bèi (indicates passive-voice clauses) 冻 to freeze dòng 得 (after a verb, indicating effect, degree) de 红红肿肿 hónghóng zhŏngzhŏng red and swollen

89

Xǐ wán yīfu hòu wǒ jiù děi huíjiā zuòfàn le.

洗完衣服后我就得回家做饭了。

After finishing the laundry, I had to go back home and cook.

洗 xǐ to wash

完 wán to finish

衣服 yīfu clothes

后 hòu after

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

得 děi to have to

回家 huíjiā to return home

做饭 zuòfàn to cook

Ie (indicating change of state, situation now)

90

Gāng kāishǐ zuò de cài hěn nánchī,

刚开始做的菜很难吃,

At first, my cooking was terrible,

刚开始 gāng kāishǐ at the beginning

做 zuò to cook

的 de (used after an attribute)

菜 cài dish (type of food)

很 hěn very

难吃 nánchī unpalatable

91

wǒ jiù shàngwăng chá càipǔ, xué zuò gèzhŏng měishí.

我就上网查菜谱,学做各种美食。

so I looked for recipes online and learned how to make various delicious food.

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

上网 shàngwǎng to go online

查 chá to look up

菜谱 càipǔ recipe

学 xué to learn

做 zuò to cook

各种 gèzhǒng all kinds of

美食 měishí fine food

92

Dàn měicì bùguǎn hǎochī nánchī, wǒ bàmā cónglái bùhuì bàoyuàn.

但每次不管好吃难吃, 我爸妈从来不会抱怨。

But whether the food was delicious or not, my parents never complained.

但 dàn but

每次 měicì every time

不管 bùguǎn no matter

好吃 hǎochī tasty

难吃 nánchī unpalatable

我 wǒ my

爸妈 bàmā dad and mom

从来 cónglái never (if used in negative sentence)

不会 bùhuì will not (act, happen etc)

抱怨 bàoyuàn to complain

93

Zìcóng chūzhōng bìyè wǒ biàn líkāi le jiā,

自从初中毕业我便离开了家,

I had left home since graduating from junior high school.

自从 zìcóng since (a time)

初中 chūzhōng junior high school

毕业 bìyè to graduate

我 wǒ I

便 biàn then

离开 líkāi to leave

家 jiā home

94

zài wàimiàn chī de shíwù jì bù wèishēng yòu bù jiànkāng,

在外面吃的食物既不卫生又不健康,

The food I ate outside was neither hygienic nor healthy.

在 zài (located) at

外面 wàimiàn outside

吃 chī to eat

的 de (used after an attribute)

食物 shíwù food

既...又 jì...yòu both... and...

不 bù not

卫生 wèishēng hygiene

既…又 jì...yòu both... and...

不 bù not

健康 jiànkāng healthy

95

érqiě chī língshí yě bù jiézhì, dǎozhì wǒ pàng le yī dà quān.

而且吃零食也不节制,导致我胖了一大圈。

Moreover, I lacked self-control when it came to snacking, which resulted in me gaining a lot of weight.

而且 érqiě in addition

吃 chī to eat

零食 língshí snacks

也 yě also

不 bù not

节制 jiézhì to control

导致 dǎozhì to lead to

我 wǒ I

胖 pàng fat

— yī one

大 dà big

圈 quān circle

96

Dàbùfen de zhuìròu dōu shì zhǎng zài dùzi shang,

大部分的赘肉都是长在肚子上,

Most of the excess weight accumulated around my wrist.

大部分 dàbùfen the majority

的 de (used after an attribute)

赘肉 zhuìròu unwanted fat

都 dōu all

是 shì is

在 zài (located) at

肚子 dùzi belly

上 shang on

97

zuò zhe de shíhou, zhè yīcéng yīcéng de ròu fēicháng bùshūfu.

坐着的时候,这一层一层的肉非常不舒服。

When sitting, these layers of fat made me feel very uncomfortable.

坐 zuò to sit

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time

这 zhè this

一层 yīcéng layer

一层 yīcéng layer

的 de (used after an attribute)

肉 ròu meat

非常 fēicháng very

不舒服 bùshūfu to feel uncomfortable

Suǒyǐ wǒ jiù xiàdìngjuéxīn yào jiǎndiào zhè nánkàn de féiròu.

所以我就下定决心要减掉这难看的肥肉。

Therefore, I made up my mind to get rid of this ugly fat.

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

下定决心 xiàdìngjuéxīn to make a firm resolution

要 yào must

减掉 jiǎndiào to lose (weight)

这 zhè this

难看 nánkàn ugly

的 de (used after an attribute)

肥肉 féiròu fat

99

Wǒ jiǎnféi de mìjué jiùshì bǎ shíwù fàngjìn zuǐlǐ mànmàn jǔjué,

我减肥的秘诀就是把食物放进嘴里慢慢咀嚼,

My secret to losing weight was to chew the food in my mouth slowly

我 wǒ my

减肥 jiǎnféi to lose weight

的 de (used after an attribute)

秘诀 mìjué secret know-how

就 jiù exactly

是 shì is

把 bǎ particle marking the following noun as a direct object

食物 shíwù food

放进 fàngjìn to put into

嘴里 zuǐlǐ mouth

慢慢 mànmàn slowly

咀嚼 jǔjué to chew

100

shủ sānshí xià zài wǎng xià tūn.

数三十下再往下吞。

and swallowed after the count of 30.

数 shǔ to count

三十 sānshí thirty

下 xià times

再 zài then

往 wǎng towards

下 xià down

吞 tūn to swallow

101

Zhèyàng bùjĭn duì wèi hǎo, érqiě hái néng fángzhǐ yīnwèi chī duō ér zhǎng pàng.

这样不仅对胃好,而且还能防止因为吃多而长胖。

Not only is this good for the stomach, but it also helps prevent weight gain from overeating.

这样 zhèyàng this way

不仅 bùjǐn not only (this one)

对 duì for

胃 wèi stomach

好 hǎo good

而且 érqiě (not only ...) but also

还 hái also

能 néng can

防止 fángzhǐ to prevent

因为 yīnwèi because

吃 chī to eat

多 duō in excess

而 ér and

长 zhǎng to grow

胖 pàng fat

102

Jiāshàng wǎnfàn qián zuò sānshí fēnzhōng zuǒyòu de yùndòng.

加上晚饭前做三十分钟左右的运动。

In addition, I was doing roughly thirty minutes of exercise before dinner.

加上 jiāshàng plus

晚饭 wǎnfàn dinner

前 qián before

做 zuò to do

三十 sānshí thirty

分钟 fēnzhōng minute

左右 zuǒyòu approximately

的 de (used after an attribute)

运动 yùndòng exercise

103

Wǒ xǐhuan tiàowǔ hé yújiā,

我喜欢跳舞和瑜伽,

I enjoyed dancing and yoga,

我 wǒ I

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

跳舞 tiàowǔ to dance

和 hé and

瑜伽 yújiā yoga

104

mǎi le yīxiē dvd jiàoxué shìpín, gēnzhe liànxí.

买了一些 DVD 教学视频,跟着练习。

and I bought some instructional DVDs to practice along with.

买 mǎi to buy

一些 yīxiē some

教学 jiàoxué teaching

视频 shìpín video

跟着 gēnzhe to follow after

练习 liànxí to practice

105

Yī nián hòu, wǒ dùzi shang de ròu bùjiànle, tǐzhòng yě xiàjiàng le!

一年后,我肚子上的肉不见了,体重也下降了!

After a year, the fat on my stomach disappeared, and my weight also decreased!

一年 yī nián a year

后 hòu after

我 wǒ my

肚子 dùzi belly

上 shang on

的 de (used after an attribute)

肉 ròu meat

不见了 bùjiànle to have disappeared

体重 tǐzhòng body weight

也 yě also

下降 xiàjiàngto decrease

] le (completed action marker)

106

Rúguŏ nǐ yǒu tóngyàng de fánnǎo, yě kěyǐ shìshì zhège fāngfǎ o!

如果你有同样的烦恼,也可以试试这个方法哦!

If you have the same problem, you can try this method too!

如果 rúguǒ if

你 nǐ you

有 yǒu to have

同样 tóngyàng same

的 de (used after an attribute)

烦恼 fánnǎo worries

也 yě also

可以 kěyǐ can

试试 shìshì to give it a try

这个 zhège this

方法 fāngfǎ method

哦 o particle that conveys warmth, friendliness or intimacy

107

Shàngwǔ de shíjiān wǒ dōu shì zài gàn jiāwù huó zhōng dùguò,

上午的时间我都是在干家务活中度过,

I spent my mornings doing chores around the house,

上午	shàngwǔ	morning
的	de	(used after an attribute)
时间	shíjiān	time
我	wŏ	I
都	dōu	all
是	shì	is

在 zài (to be) in

干家务活 gàn jiāwùhuó to do household chores

中 zhōng while (doing sth)

度过 dùguò to spend (time)

108

xiàwǔ wǒ yībān huì kàn diànshì, huò sìchù liūda.

下午我一般会看电视, 或四处溜达。

and in the afternoons, I usually watched TV or wandered around (the villages).

下午 xiàwǔ afternoon

我 wǒ I

一般 yībān generally

会 huì will

看电视 kàn diànshì to watch television

或 huò or

四处溜达 sìchù liūda to wander around

109

Wǒ bàba gěi wǒ mǎi le liàng diàndòng chē,

我爸爸给我买了辆电动车,

My dad bought me an electric bike,

我爸爸 wǒ bàba my father

给 gěi for

我 wǒ me

买 mǎi to buy

了 le (completed action marker)

辆 liàng classifier for vehicles

电动车 diàndòng chē electric bike

110

wǒ jīngcháng qí zhe tā qù fùjìn de chāoshì,

我经常骑着它去附近的超市,

and I often rode it to the nearby supermarket

我 wǒ I

经常 jīngcháng often

骑 qí to ride (a horse, bike etc)

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

它 tā it

去 qù to go to (a place)

附近 fùjìn nearby

的 de (used after an attribute)

超市 chāoshì supermarket

111

mǎi língshí huílai biān chī biān kàn diànshì.

买零食回来边吃边看电视。

to buy snacks and then ate them while watching TV.

买 mǎi to buy

零食 língshí snacks

回来 huílai to come back

边...边 biān...biān simultaneously

吃 chī to eat

看电视 kàn diànshì to watch television

112

Yǒushíhou yẻ huì qí qù wàipó jiā wán.

有时候也会骑去外婆家玩。

Sometimes I would also ride to my grandmother's place.

有时候 yǒushíhou sometimes

也 yě also

会 huì will

骑 qí to ride (a horse, bike etc)

去 qù to go to (a place)

外婆 wàipó maternal grandmother

家 jiā home

玩 wán to have fun

113

Xiāngxia de mǎlù kēngkengwāwā,

乡下的马路坑坑洼洼,

The roads in the countryside were uneven and bumpy,

乡下 xiāngxia countryside

的 de (used after an attribute)

马路 mǎlù street

坑坑洼洼 kēngkengwāwā bumpy

114

yòu yǒu hěn duō dà huòchē yùn zhe méi huò shítou lùguò.

又有很多大货车运着煤或石头路过。

and there were many heavy trucks carrying coal or stones passing by.

又 yòu also

有 yǒu there is

很多 hěn duō a lot of

大货车 dà huòchē big truck

运 yùn to transport

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

煤 méi coal

或 huò or

石头 shítou stone

路过 lùguò to pass by or through

115

Měicì zài mălù shang qíchē, wǒ dōu shì yī zhī shǒu wǔ zhe zuǐ,

每次在马路上骑车,我都是一只手捂着嘴,

Every time I rode my bike on the road, I covered my mouth with one hand,

每次 měicì every time

在 zài (indicating an action in progress)

马路上 mǎlù shang on the street

骑车 qíchē to ride a bike (motorbike or bicycle)

我 wǒ I

都 dōu all

是 shì is

─ yī one

只 zhī classifier for hand

手 shǒu hand

捂 wǔ to cover with the hand

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

嘴 zuǐ mouth

116

lìngyī zhī shǒu zhǎngwò fāngxiàngpán.

另一只手掌握方向盘。

and held the handlebar with the other.

另一 lìngyī another

只 zhī classifier for hand

手 shǒu hand

掌握 zhǎngwò to control

方向盘 fāngxiàngpán steering wheel

Yǎnjing yě yīnwèi kōngqì zhōng de huīchén bùtíng de zhǎ.

眼睛也因为空气中的灰尘不停地眨。

I would keep blinking my eyes due to the dust in the air.

眼睛 yǎnjing eye

也 yě also

因为 yīnwèi because

空气 kōngqì air

中 zhōng in

的 de (used after an attribute)

灰尘 huīchén dust

不停 bùtíng incessant

地 de -ly

眨 zhǎ to blink

118

Bàmā zǒngshì hěn wǎn cái dàojiā,

爸妈总是很晚才到家,

My parents always came home late,

爸妈 bàmā dad and mom

总是 zǒngshì always

很 hěn very

晚 wǎn late

才 cái then and only then

到家 dàojiā to arrive home

119

ér wǒ jīngcháng yīgèrén zuò zài fángjiān lǐ děng tāmen huíjiā chī wǎnfàn.

而我经常一个人坐在房间里等他们回家吃晚饭。

and I often sat alone in my room waiting for them to come back for dinner.

而 ér (indicates contrast)

我 wǒ I

经常 jīngcháng often

一个人 yīgèrén alone (without company)

坐 zuò to sit

在 zài (located) at

房间 fángjiān room

里 lǐ inside

等 děng to wait for

他们 tāmen them

回家 huíjiā to return home

吃晚饭 chī wǎnfàn to have dinner

120

Yǒushíhou hèn wǎn dōu méi dàojiā, wǒ jiù kāishǐ húsīluànxiǎng,

有时候很晚都没到家,我就开始胡思乱想,

Sometimes they would come home very late, and I would start to worry and imagine all sorts of things,

有时候 yǒushíhou sometimes

很 hěn very

晚 wǎn late

都 dōu all

没 méi not

到家 dàojiā to arrive home

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

开始 kāishǐ to begin

胡思乱想 húsīluànxiǎng to let one's imagination run wild

121

dānxīn tāmen huì yǒu shénme yìwài,

担心他们会有什么意外,

such as, them having an accident.

担心 dānxīn to worry

他们 tāmen they

会 huì will

有 yǒu to have

什么 shénme something

意外 yìwài accident

122

zhídào tīngdào bàba chē de shēngyīn cái fàngxià xīn lái.

直到听到爸爸车的声音才放下心来。

I would only relax when I heard my father's vehicle.

直到 zhídào until

听到 tīngdào to hear

爸爸 bàba (informal) father

车 chē vehicle

的 de (used after an attribute)

声音 shēngyīn sound

才 cái then and only then

放下心来 fàngxià xīn lái to be at ease

123

Yǒu duàn shíjiān, wǒ míshàng le Zhōngyī,

有段时间, 我迷上了中医,

There was a period in which I got obsessed with traditional Chinese medicine,

有段时间 yǒu duàn shíjiān for a period of time

我 wǒ I

迷上 míshàng to be enchanted by

Ie (completed action marker)

中医 Zhōngyī traditional Chinese medical science

124

mǎi le yī dà duī shū xiánláiwúshì jiù kāishǐ yánjiū.

买了一大堆书闲来无事就开始研究。

and I bought a bunch of books to study when I had time.

买 mǎi to buy

− yī one

大 dà big

堆 duī pile

书 shū book

闲来无事 xiánláiwúshì at leisure

就 jiù then

开始 kāishǐ to begin

研究 yánjiū to study

125

Wănshang chīwán wăncān, xǐ wán zǎo,

晚上吃完晚餐, 洗完澡,

After dinner and shower at night,

晚上 wǎnshang evening

吃完 chīwán to finish eating

晚餐 wǎncān dinner

洗完澡 xǐ wán zǎo to finish taking a shower

126

wòmen yījiārén zuò zài fángjiān lǐ liáotiān, kàn diànshì.

我们一家人坐在房间里聊天、看电视。

our whole family would sit in the room chatting and watching TV.

我们 wǒmen we

一家人 yījiārén the whole family

坐 zuò to sit

在 zài (located) at

房间 fángjiān room

里 lǐ inside

聊天 liáotiān to chat

看电视 kàn diànshì to watch TV

127

Wǒ zǒngshì jiāng wǒ cóng shū shang xuédào de zhīshi gèi tāmen ànmó.

我总是将我从书上学到的知识给他们按摩。

I always gave them massages using the knowledge I learned from the books.

我 wǒ I

总是 zǒngshì always

将 jiāng (introduces object of main verb, same as 把[bǎ])

我 wǒ I

从 cóng from

书 shū book

上 shang on

学到 xuédào to learn

的 de (used after an attribute)

知识 zhīshi knowledge

给 gěi for

他们 tāmen them

按摩 ànmó to massage

128

Zài lǎojiā péibàn fùmǔ de yī nián shíjiān shì wǒ rénshēng zhōng zuì wúyōuwúlù de shíguāng,

在老家陪伴父母的一年时间是我人生中最无忧无虑的时光,

The one year I spent with my parents in my hometown was the most carefree time in my life,

在 zài (located) at

老家 lǎojiā home state or region

陪伴 péibàn to accompany

父母 fùmǔ parents

的 de (used after an attribute)

— yī one

年 nián year

时间 shíjiān time

是 shì is

我 wǒ my

人生 rénshēng life (one's time on earth)

中 zhōng win

最 zuì the most

无忧无虑 wúyōuwúlǜ carefree and without worries (idiom)

的 de (used after an attribute)

时光 shíguāng period of time

129

wǒ yě hěn xiǎngshòu nóngcūn shēnghuó.

我也很享受农村生活。

and I truly enjoyed the rural life.

我 wǒ I

也 yě also

很 hěn quite

享受 xiǎngshòu to enjoy

农村 nóngcūn village

生活 shēnghuó life

130

Dàn wéidú yīdiǎn wǒ zhìjīn háishi wúfǎ xíguàn,

但唯独一点我至今还是无法习惯,

But there is one thing that I still can't get used to,

但 dàn but

唯独 wéidú all except

一点 yīdiǎn one point

我 wǒ I

至今 zhìjīn to this day

还是 háishi still

无法 wúfǎ unable

习惯 xíguàn to be used to

131

nà jiùshì xiāngxia de cèsuò.

那就是乡下的厕所。

and that is the toilet.

那就是 nà jiùshì that is

乡下 xiāngxia countryside

的 de (used after an attribute)

厕所 cèsuǒ toilet

132

Nóngcūn de cèsuǒ bù xiàng chéngshì lǐ shì jiàn zài fáng nèi de,

农村的厕所不像城市里是建在房内的,

The toilets in the countryside were not built inside the house like in the city,

农村 nóngcūn rural area

的 de (used after an attribute)

厕所 cèsuǒ toilet

不像 bù xiàng unlike

城市 chéngshì city

里 lǐ inside

是 shì is

建 jiàn to build

在 zài (located) at

房内 fáng nèi inside the house

的 de (used for emphasis)

133

érshì dāndú jiàn zài wàimiàn.

而是单独建在外面。

but rather, outside.

而是 érshì rather

单独 dāndú alone

建 jiàn to build

在 zài (located) at

外面 wàimiàn outside

134

Wŏmen jiā de cèsuŏ shì zài càiyuán lǐ,

我们家的厕所是在菜园里,

Our family's toilet was in our vegetable garden.

我们 wǒmen we

家 jiā family

的 de (used after an attribute)

厕所 cèsuǒ toilet

是 shì is

在 zài (located) at

菜园 càiyuán vegetable garden

里 lǐ inside

135

yī gè xiǎoxiǎo de kōngjiān, lǐmiàn yī gè dòng,

一个小小的空间,里面一个洞,

It was in a small space and in it, there was a hole.

─ yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

小小 xiǎoxiǎo very small

的 de (used after an attribute)

空间 kōngjiān space

里面 lǐmiàn inside

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

洞 dòng hole

136

yòu chòu yòu ěxīn, xiàtiān wénzi hěn duō,

又臭又恶心, 夏天蚊子很多,

It was smelly, disgusting, and there were a lot of mosquitoes in the summertime,

又...又 yòu...yòu both... and...

臭 chòu smelly

又...又 yòu...yòu both... and...

恶心 ěxīn disgusting

夏天 xiàtiān summer

蚊子 wénzi mosquito

很多 hěn duō a lot

137

dūn zài lǐmiàn gēnběn wúfărěnshòu!

蹲在里面根本无法忍受!

which made it unbearable to squat in there!

蹲 dūn to squat

在 zài (located) at

里面 lǐmiàn inside

根本 gēnběn absolutely (not)

无法忍受 wúfǎrěnshòu intolerable

138

Dōngtiān yòu fēicháng lěng.

冬天又非常冷。

And in the winter, it was very cold.

冬天 dōngtiān winter

又 yòu also

非常 fēicháng very

冷 lěng cold

Tèbié shì wănshang bànyè xiăng shàngcèsuǒ le,

特别是晚上半夜想上厕所了,

Especially when I needed to use the toilet in the middle of the night,

特别 tèbié especially

是 shì is

晚上 wǎnshang night

半夜 bànyè midnight

想 xiǎng to want (to)

上厕所 shàngcèsuǒ to go to the bathroom

140

wàimiàn yī piàn qīhēi, cèsuǒ lǐ méiyǒu dēng,

外面一片漆黑, 厕所里没有灯,

and outside would be pitch black, with no light in the toilet.

外面 wàimiàn outside

一片漆黑 yī piàn qīhēi pitch-black

厕所 cèsuǒ toilet

里 lǐ inside

没有 méiyǒu to not have

灯 dēng light

141

wǒ ná zhe shǒudiàntǒng yīgèrén dūn zài hēi hēi de cèsuǒ lǐ,

我拿着手电筒一个人蹲在黑黑的厕所里,

I would squat alone in the dark with a flashlight

我 wǒ I

拿 ná to hold

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

手电筒 shǒudiàntǒng flashlight

一个人 yīgèrén alone (without company)

蹲 dūn to squat

在 zài (located) at

黑黑 hēihēi de extremely dark

的 de (used after an attribute)

厕所 cèsuǒ toilet

里 lǐ inside

142

năozi lǐ xiảng de dōu shì kǒngbù huàmiàn.

脑子里想的都是恐怖画面。

imagining horrifying scenes.

脑子 nǎozi mind

里 lǐ inside

想 xiǎng to think (about)

的 de (used after an attribute)

都 dōu all

是 shì is

恐怖 kǒngbù frightening

画面 huàmiàn scene

143

Nà nián wò shíjiủ suì, sīxiǎng dānchún, méiyǒu shénme yuǎndàlǐxiǎng.

那年我十九岁, 思想单纯, 没有什么远大理想。

I was 19 that year. I was simple-minded and had no big dreams.

那 nà that

年 nián year

我 wǒ I

十九 shíjiǔ nineteen

岁 suì years old

思想 sīxiǎng thinking

单纯 dānchún simple

没有 méiyǒu not

什么 shénme any

远大理想 yuǎndàlǐxiǎng lofty ideal

144

Zài lǎojiā hé jiārén shēnghuó le yī nián, jiànjiàn xíguàn le zhèyàng de shēnghuó,

在老家和家人生活了一年,渐渐习惯了这样的生活,

After living with my family in my hometown for a year, I gradually got used to this kind of life,

在 zài (located) at

老家 lǎojiā home state or region

和 hé and

家人 jiārén (one's) family

生活 shēnghuó to live

了 le (completed action marker)

− yī one

年 nián year

渐渐 jiànjiàn gradually

习惯 xíguàn to be used to

Ie (completed action marker)

这样 zhèyàng this kind of

的 de (used after an attribute)

生活 shēnghuó life

145

wéiyī de mèngxiǎng shì zhǎo yī gè hǎo nánrén jiéhūnshēngzǐ,

唯一的梦想是找一个好男人结婚生子,

and my only dream was to find a good man to marry, to have children

唯一 wéiyī only

的 de (used after an attribute)

梦想 mèngxiǎng dream

是 shì is

找 zhǎo to try to find

— yī one

↑ gè classifier for people

好 hǎo good

男人 nánrén a man

结婚生子 jiéhūnshēngzǐ to get married and have kids

146

cóngcǐ zuò yī gè kuàilè de jiātíngzhǔfù,

从此做一个快乐的家庭主妇,

and then become a happy housewife.

从此 cóngcǐ from now on

做 zuò to become (husband and wife, friends etc)

- yī one

↑ gè classifier for people

快乐 kuàilè happy

的 de (used after an attribute)

家庭主妇 jiātíngzhǔfù housewife

147

suǒyǐ wǒ duì xiāngqīn bìngbù dǐkàng.

所以我对相亲并不抵抗。

So I wasn't against the idea of arranged blind dates.

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ I

对 duì regarding

相亲 xiāngqīn blind date

并不 bìngbù emphatically not

抵抗 dǐkàng to resist

148

Dàn zhèzhŏng dāng jiātíngzhǔfù de sīxiǎng méiyǒu wéichí hěn jiǔ,

但这种当家庭主妇的思想没有维持很久,

But this idea of being a housewife didn't last long.

但 dàn but

这种 zhèzhǒng this kind of

当 dāng to be

家庭主妇 jiātíngzhǔfù housewife

的 de (used after an attribute)

思想 sīxiǎng thought

没有 méiyǒu there is not

维持 wéichí to maintain

很 hěn very

久 jiǔ (long) time

149

dì'èr nián wǒ jiù gǎibiàn zhǔyi le,

第二年我就改变主意了,

The next year, I changed my mind

第二 dì'èr second

年 nián year

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

改变 gǎibiàn to change

主意 zhǔyi decision

Ie (completed action marker)

150

yīnwèi dāi zài lǎojiā shízài tài wúliáo le,

因为待在老家实在太无聊了,

because life in my hometown was very boring,

因为 yīnwèi because

待 dāi to stay

在 zài (located) at

老家 lǎojiā home state or region

实在 shízài really

太...了 tài... le extremely

无聊 wúliáo boring

151

érqiě xiǎngdào jiéhūn hòu yǒule háizi, jiù huì shīqù zìyóu jiù juéde kěpà.

而且想到结婚后有了孩子, 就会失去自由就觉得可怕。

and the thought of losing my freedom after getting married and having children, became frightening.

而且 érqiě moreover

想到 xiǎngdào to think of

结婚 jiéhūn to marry

后 hòu after

有 yǒu to have

孩子 háizi child

就 jiù then

会 huì will

失去 shīqù to lose

自由 zìyóu freedom

就 jiù then

觉得 juéde to feel

可怕 kěpà scary

152

Yúshì wǒ juédìng yào chūqù zhǎo gōngzuò.

于是我决定要出去找工作。

So I decided to go out and look for a job.

于是 yúshì as a result

我 wǒ I

决定 juédìng to decide

要 yào will

出去 chūqù to go out

找 zhǎo to try to find

工作 gōngzuò job