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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

我 wǒ I

是 shì am

2

Kàn le shàngge shìpín de rén yīnggāi zhīdào

看了上个视频的人应该知道

People who watched the previous video should know that

看 kàn to watch

上个 shàngge previous

视频 shìpín video

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén people

应该 yīnggāi should

知道 zhīdào to know

3

wǒ zài nóngcūn hé fùmǔ shēnghuó le yī nián hòu,

我在农村和父母生活了一年后,

after spending a year living in the countryside with my parents,

我 wǒ I

在 zài (located) at

农村 nóngcūn village

和 hé with

父母 fùmǔ parents

生活 shēnghuó to live

一年 yī nián one year

后 hòu later

4.

jiù dăsuàn chūqù zhǎo gōngzuò le.

就打算出去找工作了。

I decided to go out and find a job.

就 jiù then

打算 dǎsuàn to plan

出去 chūqù to go out

找 zhǎo to look for

工作 gōngzuò job

Ie (indicating a change of state)

5.

Méi kàn de rén kěyǐ qù kànkan.

没看的人可以去看看。

Go watch it if you haven't.

没 méi have not

看 kàn to watch

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén people

可以 kěyǐ can

去 qù to go

看看 kànkan to take a look at

6.

Nà jīntiān jiù gěi nǐmen jiǎng jiǎng hòumian fāshēng de shì.

那今天就给你们讲讲后面发生的事。

So today, I will tell you what happened afterwards.

那 nà then (in that case)

今天 jīntiān today

就 jiù then

给 gěi to

你们 nǐmen you (plural)

讲讲 jiǎngjiǎng to tell

后面 hòumian later

发生 fāshēng to happen

的 de (used after an attribute)

事 shì thing

7.

Zài nóngcūn de shēnghuó hěn jiǎndān.

在农村的生活很简单。

Life in the countryside was simple.

在 zài (located) at

农村 nóngcūn village

的 de (used after an attribute)

生活 shēnghuó life

很 hěn very

简单 jiǎndān simple

8.

Měitiān qǐchuáng jiù gànhuó,

每天起床就干活,

I worked on things as soon as I woke up.

每天 měitiān every day

起床 qǐchuáng to get up

就 jiù then

干活 gànhuó to work

9.

chī wán fàn jiù kàn diànshì, sìchù liūda.

吃完饭就看电视,四处溜达。

After meals, I would watch TV and walk around.

吃完 chīwán to finish eating

饭 fàn meal

就 jiù then

看 kàn to watch

电视 diànshì television

四处 sìchù everywhere and all directions

溜达 liūda to stroll

10.

Yī tiān de shíjiān hěn kuài jiù dăfa diào le.

一天的时间很快就打发掉了。

The day would quickly pass by.

— yī one

天 tiān day

的 de (used after an attribute)

时间 shíjiān time

很 hěn very

快 kuài quick

就 jiù then

打发 dǎfa to pass (the time)

掉 diào (after verbs to express removal)

Ie (completed action marker)

11.

Dàn wănshang yīgèrén tăng zài chuáng shang, ānjìng xialai de shíhou,

但晚上一个人躺在床上,安静下来的时候,

But at night, when I laid alone in bed and things quieted down,

但 dàn but

晚上 wǎnshang night

一个人 yīgèrén alone

躺 tǎng to lie down

在 zài (to be) in

床 chuáng bed

上 shang on top

安静 ānjìng quiet

下来 xialai indicates motion down

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time (when)

12.

wǒ de nǎohǎi lǐ jiù huì mào chu yīxiē qíguài de xiǎngfǎ.

我的脑海里就会冒出一些奇怪的想法。

strange thoughts would pop into my head.

我的 wǒ de my

脑海 nǎohǎi the mind

里 lǐ inside

就 jiù then

会 huì will

冒 mào to emit

出 chu (indicating an outward direction)

一些 yīxiē some

奇怪 qíguài strange

的 de (used after an attribute)

想法 xiǎngfǎ way of thinking

13.

Zhèxiē xiǎngfǎ měi wǎn dōu zhémó zhe wǒ,

这些想法每晚都折磨着我,

These thoughts tortured me every night,

这些 zhèxiē these

想法 xiǎngfǎ way of thinking

每 měi every

晚 wǎn night

都 dōu all

折磨 zhémó to torment

着 zhe (indicating action in progress)

我 wǒ me

14.

wǒ gǎnjué wǒ kuàiyào fēng le!

我感觉我快要疯了!

and I felt like I was going crazy!

我 wǒ I

感觉 gǎnjué to feel

我 wǒ I

快要 kuàiyào almost

疯 fēng insane

Ie (indicating a state of change)

15.

Èrshí suì de wǒ chủyú zuì měihǎo de niánhuá,

二十岁的我处于最美好的年华,

At 20 years old, I was in the prime of my life.

 $\equiv +$ èrshí twenty

岁 suì years old

的 de (used after an attribute)

我 wǒ me

处于 chǔyú to be in

最 zuì the most

美好 měihǎo beautiful

的 de (used after an attribute)

年华 niánhuá age

16.

méiyǒu tán guo liàn'ài, méiyǒu lǚ guo yóu,

没有谈过恋爱,没有旅过游,

I had never been in love, never traveled,

没有 méiyǒu haven't

谈恋爱 tán liàn'ài to be in love

过 guo experienced action marker

没有 méiyǒu haven't

旅游 lǚyóu to travel

过 guo (experienced action marker)

17.

hǎoduō zài zhège niánjì gāi zuò de shì wǒ dōu méiyǒu chángshì guo,

好多在这个年纪该做的事我都没有尝试过,

and there were so many things I should have experienced at this age that I hadn't even tried.

好多 hǎoduō many

在 zài (to be) in

这个 zhège this

年纪 niánjì age

该 gāi should

做 zuò to do

的 de (used after an attribute)

事 shì thing

我 wǒ I

都 dōu all

没有 méiyǒu haven't

尝试 chángshì to try

过 guo (experienced action marker)

18.

ér wǒ de qīnqi men yǐjīng kāishǐ mángzhe gěi wǒ jièshào duìxiàng le.

而我的亲戚们已经开始忙着给我介绍对象了。

And (at that time), my relatives were already busy introducing me to (potential) partners.

而 ér yet

我的 wǒ de my

亲戚 qīnqi a relative

们 men plural marker

已经 yǐjīng already

开始 kāishǐ to begin

忙着 mángzhe to be occupied with (doing sth)

给 gěi for

我 wǒ me

介绍 jièshào to introduce (sb to sb)

对象 duìxiàng boyfriend

Ie (completed action marker)

19.

Zài nóngcūn rén yǎn lǐ, hǎo duìxiàng de biāozhǔn jiùshì

在农村人眼里,好对象的标准就是

In the eyes of rural people, the standard for a good partner is

在 zài (to be) in

农村 nóngcūn village

人 rén people

眼 yǎn eye

里 lǐ inside

好 hǎo good

对象 duìxiàng boyfriend

的 de (used after an attribute)

标准 biāozhǔn standard

就 jiù exactly

是 shì is

20.

yǒu fáng, yǒu wěndìng de gōngzuò,

有房,有稳定的工作,

(someone who) had a house, a stable job,

有 yǒu to have

房 fáng house

有 yǒu to have

稳定 wěndìng stable

的 de (used after an attribute)

工作 gōngzuò job

21.

yǒu niánqīng jiànkāng de gōngpó kèyǐ bāngmáng zhàogu háizi.

有年轻健康的公婆可以帮忙照顾孩子。

was young and had healthy parents who could help take care of the children.

有 yǒu to have

年轻 niánqīng young

健康 jiànkāng healthy

的 de (used after an attribute)

公婆 gōngpó parents-in-law

可以 kěyǐ can

帮忙 bāngmáng to help

照顾 zhàogu to take care of

孩子 háizi child

22.

Hūrán jiān, wǒ hǎoxiàng kàndào le wǒ de wèilái:

忽然间, 我好像看到了我的未来:

Suddenly, I felt like I could see my future:

忽然间 hūránjiān suddenly

我 wǒ I

好像 hǎoxiàng as if

看到 kàndào to see

我的 wǒ de my

未来 wèilái future

23.

xiāngqīn, jìnrù yī gè méiyǒu àiqíng de hūnyīn,

相亲, 进入一个没有爱情的婚姻,

going on blind dates, entering into a loveless marriage

相亲 xiāngqīn blind date

进入 jìnrù to enter

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

没有 méiyǒu to not have

爱情 àiqíng love (romantic)

的 de (used after an attribute)

婚姻 hūnyīn marriage

24.

shēng yī gè néng chuánzōngjiēdài de érzi,

生一个能传宗接代的儿子,

and having a son to carry on the family line.

生 shēng to give birth

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for people in general

能 néng can

传宗接代 chuánzōngjiēdài to carry on one's ancestral line

的 de (used after an attribute)

儿子 érzi son

25.

ránhòu jiù měitiān chīfàn, shuìjiào, zhàogu háizi, dǎ májiàng,

然后就每天吃饭,睡觉,照顾孩子,打麻将,

(Afterwards), just living a routine life of eating, sleeping, taking care of the child, playing mahjong,

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

就 jiù then

每天 měitiān every day

吃饭 chīfàn to eat

睡觉 shuìjiào to sleep

照顾 zhàogu to take care of

孩子 háizi child

打麻将 dǎ májiàng to play mahjong

26.

ŏu'ěr hé lăogong yīnwèi shēnghuó suŏshì chǎo chǎojià,

偶尔和老公因为生活琐事吵吵架,

occasionally arguing with my husband over trivial matters,

偶尔 ǒu'ěr occasionally

和 hé with

老公 lǎogōng husband

因为 yīnwèi because

生活 shēnghuó life

琐事 suǒshì trivial matters

吵吵架 chǎo chǎojià to quarrel

27.

ránhòu jiù děngdài sǐwáng de láilín.

然后就等待死亡的来临。

and waiting for death to come.

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

就 jiù just (emphasis)

等待 děngdài to wait for

死亡 sǐwáng death

的 de (used after an attribute)

来临 láilín to come closer

28.

Wǒ bùtíng de wèn zìjǐ,

我不停地问自己,

I kept asking myself,

我 wǒ I

不停 bùtíng incessant

地 de ly

问 wèn to ask

自己 zìjǐ oneself

29.

zhè zhēn de shì wò xiǎngyào de rénshēng ma?

这真的是我想要的人生吗?

"is this really the life I want?

这 zhè this

真的 zhēn de really

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

想要 xiǎngyào to want to

的 de (used after an attribute)

人生 rénshēng life

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

30.

Rúguǒ shì dehuà, wǒ zìjǐ dōu juéde zìjǐ hěn kěbēi!

如果是的话,我自己都觉得自己很可悲!

If it is, I can't help but feel sorry for myself!"

如果 rúguǒ if

是 shì is

的话 dehuà if (coming after a conditional clause)

我自己 wǒ zìjǐ myself

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

觉得 juéde to think

自己 zìjǐ oneself

很 hěn very

可悲 kěbēi sad

31.

Nèixīn zhēngzhá le hěn cháng yī duàn shíjiān hòu,

内心挣扎了很长一段时间后,

After a long period of inner struggle,

内心 nèixīn innermost being

挣扎 zhēngzhá to struggle

Ie (completed action marker)

很 hěn very

一段时间 yī duàn shíjiān a period of time

后 hòu after

32.

wò zhōngyú gǔqǐ yǒngqì juédìng zǒuchū zìjǐ de shūshì qū,

我终于鼓起勇气决定走出自己的舒适区,

I finally gathered the courage to step out of my comfort zone

我 wǒ I

终于 zhōngyú finally

鼓起勇气 gǔqǐ yǒngqì to muster one's courage

决定 juédìng to decide

走出 zǒuchū to walk away from

自己 zìjǐ one's own

的 de (used after an attribute)

舒适区 shūshì qū comfort zone

33.

qù xúnzhǎo, chángshì bùtóng de shìwù,

去寻找,尝试不同的事物,

to seek and try different things.

去 qù to go

寻找 xúnzhǎo to look for

尝试 chángshì to try

不同 bùtóng different

的 de (used after an attribute)

事物 shìwù thing

34.

suǒyǐ wǒ bìxū líkāi lǎojiā qù zhǎo gōngzuò.

所以我必须离开老家去找工作。

Therefore, I made the decision to leave my hometown and search for a job.

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ I

必须 bìxū to have to

离开 líkāi to leave

老家 lǎojiā hometown

去 qù to go

找 zhǎo to look for

工作 gōngzuò job

35.

Kě méiyǒu wénpíng hé rènhé jìnéng de wǒ yòu néng zuò shénme ne?

可没有文凭和任何技能的我又能做什么呢?

But without a diploma or any particular skills, what could I do?

可 kě but

没有 méiyǒu to not have

文凭 wénpíng diploma

和 hé and

任何 rènhé any

技能 jìnéng skill

的 de (used after an attribute)

我 wǒ me

又 yòu (in a negative statement for emphasis)

能 néng can

做 zuò to do

什么 shénme what?

呢 ne (used at the end of a rhetorical question)

36.

Wǒ hòuhuǐ dāngchū méiyǒu rènzhēn dúshū kǎoshàng dàxué,

我后悔当初没有认真读书考上大学,

I regretted not studying seriously to get into university.

我 wǒ

后悔 hòuhuǐ to regret

当初 dāngchū at that time

没有 méiyǒu haven't

认真 rènzhēn serious

读书 dúshū to study

考上 kǎoshàng to pass a university entrance exam

大学 dàxué university

37.

fǒuzé wǒ yě bùhuì xiàng xiànzài zhèyàng jiūjié mángrán.

否则我也不会像现在这样纠结茫然。

(If I had done so), I would not have being as lost and confused as I felt then.

否则 fǒuzé otherwise

我 wǒ I

也 yě also

不会 bùhuì will not (act, happen etc)

像 xiàng to be like

现在 xiànzài now

这样 zhèyàng so

纠结 jiūjié confused

茫然 mángrán at a loss

38.

Jìrán méifă găibiàn wǒ de jiàoyùbèijǐng,

既然没法改变我的教育背景,

Since I couldn't change my educational background,

既然 jìrán since

没法 méifǎ unable to do anything about it

改变 gǎibiàn to change

我的 wǒ de my

教育背景 jiàoyùbèijǐng educational background

39.

nà xué mén jìshù huòxǔ shì tiáo chūlù.

那学门技术或许是条出路。

perhaps learning a technical skill could be a way out.

那 nà then (in that case)

学 xué to learn

iii mén classifier for lessons, subjects

技术 jìshù skill

或许 huòxǔ perhaps

是 shì is

条 tiáo classifier

出路 chūlù a way out (of a difficulty etc)

40.

Wǒ de cūnzhuāng shì shǔyú yī gè jiào Lèpíng de chéngshì guǎnxiá.

我的村庄是属于一个叫乐平的城市管辖。

My village fell under the jurisdiction of a city called Leping,

我的 wǒ de my

村庄 cūnzhuāng village

是 shì is

属于 shǔyú to belong to

─ yī one

↑ gè classifier objects in general

띠 jiào to be called

乐平 Lèpíng Leping city

的 de (used after an attribute)

城市 chéngshì city

管辖 guǎnxiá to have jurisdiction (over)

41.

gānghảo wò yǒu gè péngyou zhù zài Lèpíng,

刚好我有个朋友住在乐平,

and coincidentally, I had a friend who lived in Leping

刚好 gānghǎo to happen to be

我 wǒ I

有 yǒu to have

↑ gè classifier for people

朋友 péngyou friend

住 zhù to live

在 zài (to be) in

乐平 Lèpíng Leping city

42.

tā zài měiróngyuàn lǐ gōngzuò,

她在美容院里工作,

and worked at a beauty salon.

她 tā she

在 zài (to be) in

美容院 měiróngyuàn beauty salon

里 lǐ inside

工作 gōngzuò to work

43.

jiànyì wǒ gēn tā qù xué měiróng.

建议我跟她去学美容。

She suggested that I learn beauty skills with her.

建议 jiànyì to suggest

我 wǒ me

跟 gēn to go with

她 tā her

去 qù to go

学 xué to learn

美容 měiróng cosmetology

44.

Wǒ xīnxiǎng hǎodǎi shì mén jìshù,

我心想好歹是门技术,

I thought to myself that it was at least a skill,

我 wǒ I

心想 xīnxiǎng to think to oneself

好歹 hǎodǎi good and bad

是 shì is

id mén classifier for lessons, subjects

技术 jìshù skill

45.

érqiě hái néng shùnbiàn ràng zìjǐ biàn měi, biàn zìxìn,

而且还能顺便让自己变美,变自信,

and it would also help me become more beautiful and confident.

而且 érqiě (not only ...) but also

还 hái also

能 néng can

顺便 shùnbiàn without much extra effort

让 ràng to let sb do sth

自己 zìjǐ oneself

变 biàn to become different

美 měi beautiful

变 biàn to become different

自信 zìxìn to have confidence in oneself

46.

Mănhuái xīwàng de jiù qù le.

满怀希望地就去了。

With great hope, off I went.

满怀 mǎnhuái to have one's heart filled with

希望 xīwàng hope

地 de ly

就 jiù then

去 qù to go

Ie (completed action marker)

47.

Yībān lái měiróngyuàn xiāofèi de gùkè dōu shì zhōngnián fùnǚ,

一般来美容院消费的顾客都是中年妇女,

Generally, the customers who came to the beauty salon for services were

middle-aged women

一般 yībān in general

来 lái to come

美容院 měiróngyuàn beauty salon

消费 xiāofèi to consume

的 de (used after an attribute)

顾客 gùkè customer

都 dōu all

是 shì is

中年 zhōngnián middle age

妇女 fùnǚ woman

48.

Tāmen dānxīn zìjǐ biàn lǎo,

她们担心自己变老,

who were concerned about aging.

她们 tāmen they

担心 dānxīn to worry

自己 zìjǐ oneself

变 biàn to become different

老 lǎo old (of people)

49.

suǒyǐ tóuzī yī bǐ qián zài liǎn shang,

所以投资一笔钱在脸上,

They invested money on their faces

所以 suǒyǐ so

投资 tóuzī to invest

─ yī one

笔 bǐ classifier for sums of money, deals

钱 qián money

在 zài (to be) in

脸 liǎn face

上 shang on

50.

hảo ràng zìjí kàngilái niángīng yīdiǎn.

好让自己看起来年轻一点。

to make themselves look younger

好 hǎo so

让 ràng to let sb do sth

自己 zìjǐ oneself

看起来 kànqǐlái appear to be

年轻 niánqīng young

一点 yīdiǎn a bit

51.

Tāmen shènzhì hái huì zuò shēntǐ bǎoyǎng,

她们甚至还会做身体保养,

and even took care of their bodies

她们 tāmen they

甚至 shènzhì even

还 hái also

会 huì will

做 zuò to do

身体 shēntǐ (human) body

保养 bǎoyǎng to maintain

52.

yǐ fángzhǐ xiōngbù, túnbù xiàchuí děngděng.

以防止胸部,臀部下垂等等。

to prevent their breasts, buttocks, and other areas from sagging.

以 yǐ in order to

防止 fángzhǐ to prevent

胸部 xiōngbù breast

臀部 túnbù butt

下垂 xiàchuí to sag

等等 děngděng and so on ...

53.

Tāmen měi gè yuè dōu huì chōukòng lái jǐ cì,

她们每个月都会抽空来几次,

They took the time to visit the beauty salon several times a month.

她们 tāmen they

每个月 měi gè yuè each month

都 dōu all

会 huì will

抽空 chōukòng to find the time to do sth

来 lái to come

几次 jǐcì several times

54.

tăng zài xiǎoxiǎo de chuáng shang,

躺在小小的床上,

They would lie on a small bed

躺 tǎng to lie down

在 zài (to be) in

小小 xiǎoxiǎo very small

的 de (used after an attribute)

床 chuáng bed

上 shang on

55.

bìzhe yǎnjing xiǎngshòu měiróngshī de shǒuzhǐ

闭着眼睛享受美容师的手指

with their eyes closed, and enjoyed the gentle massages

闭着 bìzhe closed

眼睛 yǎnjing eye

享受 xiǎngshòu to enjoy

美容师 měiróngshī beautician

的 de (used after an attribute)

手指 shǒuzhǐ finger

56.

zài tāmen de liǎn shang qīngqīng ànmó,

在她们的脸上轻轻按摩,

from the beauticians' fingers on their faces.

在 zài (located) at

她们 tāmen they (for females)

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

脸 liǎn face

上 shang on top

轻轻 qīngqīng softly

按摩 ànmó to massage

57.

qīdài xǐnglái jiù néng fāshēng qíjì, yīxià niánqīng hǎojǐ suì.

期待醒来就能发生奇迹,一下年轻好几岁。

They hoped to wake up with a miracle that would make them look several years younger.

期待 qīdài to look forward to

醒来 xǐnglái to waken

就 jiù as soon as

能 néng can

发生 fāshēng to happen

奇迹 qíjì miracle

- op yīxià all of a sudden

年轻 niánqīng young

好几 hǎojǐ quite a few

岁 suì year

58.

Lǎobǎnniáng hé měiróngshī men jiù huì zài yīpáng bùtíng de kuāzàn tāmen,

老板娘和美容师们就会在一旁不停地夸赞她们,

The shop owner and beauticians would incessantly praise them

老板娘 lǎobǎnniáng lady boss

和 hé and

美容师 měiróngshī beautician

们 men plural marker

就 jiù then

会 huì will

在 zài (to be) in

一旁 yīpáng to the side of

不停 bùtíng incessant

地 de -ly

夸赞 kuāzàn to praise

她们 tāmen them (for females)

59.

bìng qiǎomiào de bǎ huàtí zhuǎnyí dào tuīxiāo chǎnpǐn shang.

并巧妙地把话题转移到推销产品上。

and skillfully shift the conversation towards promoting products.

并 bìng and

巧妙 qiǎomiào clever

地 de -ly

把 bǎ particle marking the following noun as a direct object

话题 huàtí subject (of a conversation)

转移 zhuǎnyí to shift

到 dào to (a place)

推销 tuīxiāo to sell

产品 chǎnpǐn product

上 shang on

60.

Zhèxiē nữ gùkè tīngdào yǒurén kuājiǎng tāmen,

这些女顾客听到有人夸奖她们,

These female customers, upon hearing compliments about themselves,

这些 zhèxiē these

女 nǚ female

顾客 gùkè customer

听到 tīngdào to hear

有人 yǒurén someone

夸奖 kuājiǎng to praise

她们 tāmen them (for females)

61.

zìrán kāixīn, xīngānqíngyuàn de tāo qián mǎidān.

自然开心,心甘情愿地掏钱买单。

naturally felt happy and willingly paid for their purchases.

自然 zìrán naturally

开心 kāixīn to feel happy

心甘情愿 xīngānqíngyuàn most willing to do

地 de -ly

掏钱 tāoqián to pay

买单 mǎidān to pay the (restaurant) bill

62.

Yī xiǎngdào wò xūyào wèile tuīxiāo chǎnpǐn,

一想到我需要为了推销产品,

Whenever I thought about the fact that in order to promote products

─ yī as soon as

想到 xiǎngdào to think of

我 wǒ I

需要 xūyào to need

为了 wèile for the purpose of

推销 tuīxiāo to sell

产品 chǎnpǐn product

63.

zhuàn tíchéng ér pāimăpì,

赚提成而拍马屁,

and earn commissions, I needed to kiss people's asses,

赚 zhuàn to earn

提成 tíchéng commission

而 ér and so

拍马屁 pāimǎpì to lick sb's boots

64.

wǒ jiù hěn bùzìzai.

我就很不自在。

I felt really uncomfortable.

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

很 hěn very

不自在 bùzìzai feel uncomfortable

65.

Suǒyǐ bù dào yī gè lǐbài wǒ jiù bù gàn le.

所以不到一个礼拜我就不干了。

Within a week, I quit.

所以 suǒyǐ so

不到 bùdào less than

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

礼拜 lǐbài week

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

不干了 bù gàn le I quit

66.

Xué jìnéng de xīwàng jiù zhèyàng luòkōng le.

学技能的希望就这样落空了。

My hopes of learning new skills were dashed.

学 xué to learn

技能 jìnéng skill

的 de (used after an attribute)

希望 xīwàng hope

就 jiù just (emphasis)

这样 zhèyàng like this

落空 làokōng to fail to achieve something

Ie (completed action marker)

67.

Nà zhèxià wǒ zěnmebàn ne?

那这下我怎么办呢?

What should I do now?

那 nà then (in that case)

这下 zhèxià now

我 wǒ I

怎么办 zěnmebàn what's to be done

呢 ne (used at the end of a rhetorical question)

68.

Fănzhèng wǒ shì bùnéng huílǎojiā,

反正我是不能回老家,

In any case, I couldn't go back to my hometown,

反正 fǎnzhèng in any case

我 wǒ I

是 shì (before the subject to stress it)

不能 bùnéng cannot

回老家 huílǎojiā go back to hometown

69.

wǒ bìxū liú zài chéngshì lǐ.

我必须留在城市里。

so I had to stay in the city.

我 wǒ I

必须 bìxū must

留 liú to stay

在 zài (to be) in

城市 chéngshì city

里 lǐ inside

70.

Yīnwèi zhǐyǒu gōngzuò cái néng yǒu jīhuì zhuànqián gǎibiàn zìjǐ,

因为只有工作才能有机会赚钱改变自己,

Only through work would I have the chance to earn money, change myself,

因为 yīnwèi because

只有 zhǐyǒu only

工作 gōngzuò to work

才 cái only can

能 néng can

有 yǒu to have

机会 jīhuì opportunity

赚钱 zhuàngián to earn money

改变 gǎibiàn to change

自己 zìjǐ oneself

71.

chángshì bùtóng de shìwù,

尝试不同的事物,

try different things

尝试 chángshì to try

不同 bùtóng different

的 de (used after an attribute)

事物 shìwù thing

72.

zhǎo gè zìjǐ zhēnzhèng ài de rén.

找个自己真正爱的人。

and find someone I truly love.

找 zhǎo to try to find

↑ gè classifier for people

自己 zìjǐ oneself

真正 zhēnzhèng truly

爱 ài to love

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén person

73.

Bào zhe zhèyàng de xiǎngfǎ,

抱着这样的想法,

With this in mind,

抱 bào to hold

着 zhe (indicating action in progress)

这样 zhèyàng this kind of

的 de (used after an attribute)

想法 xiǎngfǎ way of thinking

74.

wǒ yòu zhǎo le fèn gōngzuò,

我又找了份工作,

I found another job

我 wǒ I

又 yòu (once) again

找 zhǎo to find

份 fèn classifier

工作 gōngzuò job

75.

zài nữzhuāng diàn lǐ zuò xiāoshòu.

在女装店里做销售。

working as a salesperson in a women's clothing store.

在 zài (to be) in

女装 nǚzhuāng women's clothes

店 diàn shop

里 lǐ inside

做 zuò to be

销售 xiāoshòu sales

76.

Gōngzī bù gāo, dàn wǒ xiāngxìn zhǐyào dāi zài chéngshì lǐ jiù yǒuxīwàng.

工资不高,但我相信只要待在城市里就有希望。

The salary was not high, but I believed as long as I stayed in the city, there would be hope.

工资 gōngzī wages

不 bù not

高 gāo high

但 dàn but

我 wǒ I

相信 xiāngxìn to believe

只要 zhǐyào so long as

待 dāi to stay

在 zài (to be) in

城市 chéngshì city

里 lǐ inside

就 jiù then

有希望 yǒuxīwàng hopeful

77.

Suŏyǐ wŏ hěn kāixīn!

所以我很开心!

So, I was very happy!

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ I

很 hěn very

开心 kāixīn to feel happy

78.

Wǒ yīzhí shì gè hěn zìbēi de rén,

我一直是个很自卑的人,

I had always been a person with low self-esteem.

我 wǒ I

一直 yīzhí always

是 shì am

↑ gè classifier for people

很 hěn very

自卑 zìbēi feeling inferior

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén person

79.

zŏng juéde zìjĭ zhǎng de bù hǎokàn,

总觉得自己长得不好看,

I felt that I was not good-looking,

总 zǒng always

觉得 juéde to think

自己 zìjǐ oneself

长得 zhǎngde to look (pretty, the same etc)

不 bù not

好看 hǎokàn good-looking

80.

yě hěn hàixiū, bù gǎn jiēchù mòshēngrén.

也很害羞,不敢接触陌生人。

was very shy and I did not dare to approach strangers.

也 yě also

很 hěn very

害羞 hàixiū shy

不 bù not

敢 gǎn to dare

接触 jiēchù to get in touch with

陌生人 mòshēngrén stranger

81.

Kàn zhe shēnbiān de péngyou men zìxìn měilì, shòu nánshēng huānyíng,

看着身边的朋友们自信美丽, 受男生欢迎,

Looking at friends around me who were confident, beautiful and popular with guys,

看 kàn to look at

着 zhe (indicating action in progress)

身边 shēnbiān at one's side

的 de (used after an attribute)

朋友 péngyou friend

们 men plural marker for pronouns

自信 zìxìn to have confidence in oneself

美丽 měilì beautiful

受 shòu to receive

男生 nánshēng guy (young adult male)

欢迎 huānyíng welcome

82.

wǒ dǎ xīnyǎnr lǐ xiànmù,

我打心眼儿里羡慕,

I genuinely envied them

我 wǒ I

打心眼儿里 dǎ xīnyǎnr lǐ from the bottom of one's heart

羡慕 xiànmù to admire

83.

xīwàng zìjǐ yẻ néng biànchéng nàyàng.

希望自己也能变成那样。

and hoped that I could become like them.

希望 xīwàng to wish for

自己 zìjǐ oneself

也 yě also

能 néng can

变成 biànchéng to become

那样 nàyàng like that

84.

Nàshí wǒ jiāo dào le yī gè péngyou,

那时我交到了一个朋友,

At that time, I made a friend

那时 nàshí at that time

我 wǒ I

交 jiāo to make friends

到 dào verb complement

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for people

朋友 péngyou friend

85.

tā zhèngshì wǒ xiànmù de nàzhǒng nǚshēng,

她正是我羡慕的那种女生,

who was exactly the kind of girl I envied

她 tā she

正是 zhèngshì exactly

我 wǒ I

羡慕 xiànmù to admire

的 de (used after an attribute)

那种 nàzhǒng that type of

女生 nǚshēng girl

86.

měilì zìxìn, yǒu hěn duō rén zhuī tā.

美丽自信,有很多人追她。

- beautiful, confident, and had many people chasing after her.

美丽 měilì beautiful

自信 zìxìn to have confidence in oneself

有 yǒu there is

很多 hěn duō many

人 rén people

追 zhuī to chase after

她 tā her

87.

Suǒyǐ wǒ hèn xǐhuan gēn tā zàiyīqǐ wán.

所以我很喜欢跟她在一起玩。

So, I really enjoyed hanging out with her.

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ I

很 hěn very

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

跟 gēn with

她 tā her

在一起 zàiyīqǐ together

玩 wán to play

88.

Yǒuyīcì, tā yuē wǒ qù guàngjiē,

有一次,她约我去逛街,

Once, she invited me to go shopping

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

她 tā she

约 yuē to invite

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go

逛街 guàngjiē to window-shop

89.

jiànmiàn de shíhou cái fāxiàn tā dàilái le yī gè nánrén,

见面的时候才发现她带来了一个男人,

and only when we met up, did I find out that she brought along a man

见面 jiànmiàn to meet

的 de (used after an attribute)

时候 shíhou time (when)

才 cái only then

发现 fāxiàn to discover

她 tā she

带来 dàilái to bring

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for people

男人 nánrén a man

90.

liǎng gè rén kànqilai hěn qīnmì.

两个人看起来很亲密。

who seemed very close to her.

两 liǎng two

↑ gè classifier for people

人 rén people

看起来 kànqilai looks as if

很 hěn very

亲密 qīnmì close

91.

Wǒ cāixiảng kěndìng shì tā de nánpéngyou,

我猜想肯定是她的男朋友,

I assumed he was her boyfriend,

我 wǒ I

猜想 cāixiǎng to guess

肯定 kěndìng to be sure

是 shì is

她 tā she

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

男朋友 nánpéngyou boyfriend

92.

dàn yẻ méiyǒu zhíjiē wèn.

但也没有直接问。

but I didn't ask her about this.

但 dàn but

也 yě (for emphasis)

没有 méiyǒu haven't

直接 zhíjiē directly

问 wèn to ask

93.

Guàngjiē de guòchéng zhōng,

逛街的过程中,

During the shopping,

逛街 guàngjiē to window-shop

的 de (used after an attribute)

过程 guòchéng process

中 zhōng during

94.

tā bùtíng de shì yīfu,

她不停地试衣服,

she kept trying on clothes,

她 tā she

不停 bùtíng incessant

地 de -ly

试 shì to try

衣服 yīfu clothes

95.

nàge nánrén bùtíng de tāo qián wèi tā mǎidān.

那个男人不停地掏钱为她买单。

and the man kept paying for her purchases.

那个 nàge that one

男人 nánrén a man

不停 bùtíng incessant

地 de -ly

掏钱 tāoqián to pay

为 wèi for

她 tā her

买单 mǎidān to pay the bill

96.

Hòulái wǒ cái zhīdào yuánlái tā bìngbù xǐhuan tā,

后来我才知道原来她并不喜欢他,

Later on, I learned that she didn't actually like him,

后来 hòulái later

我 wǒ I

才 cái only then

知道 zhīdào to become aware of

原来 yuánlái actually

她 tā she

并不 bìngbù emphatically not

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

他 tā him

97.

tāmen yě bìngbù shì nánnů péngyou.

他们也并不是男女朋友。

and they weren't even in a romantic relationship.

他们 tāmen they

也 yě also

并不 bìngbù emphatically not

是 shì are

男女 nánnǚ male-female

朋友 péngyou friend

98.

Tā zhǐbuguò shì lìyòng tā de xǐhuan,

她只不过是利用他的喜欢,

She was simply taking advantage of his feelings for her

她 tā she

只不过 zhǐbùguò it's just that ...

是 shì is

利用 lìyòng to use

他的 tā de him

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

99.

ràng tā xīngānqíngyuàn de wèi tā huāqián.

让他心甘情愿地为她花钱。

to make him willingly spend money on her.

让 ràng to let sb do sth

他 tā he

心甘情愿 xīngānqíngyuàn most willing to do

地 de -ly

为 wèi for

她 tā her

花钱 huāqián to spend money

100.

Wǒ tīng wán hòu hěn zhènjīng, yě hěn jǔsàng.

我听完后很震惊,也很沮丧。

I was shocked and disheartened after hearing this.

我 wǒ I

听 tīng to hear

完 wán to finish

后 hòu after

很 hěn very

震惊 zhènjīng to shock

也 yě also

很 hěn very

沮丧 jǔsàng disheartened

101.

Tā yīzhí shì wò de băngyàng, shì wò xiǎng chéngwéi de rén.

她一直是我的榜样,是我想成为的人。

She had always been my role model, the person I wanted to become.

她 tā she

一直 yīzhí always

是 shì is

我的 wǒ de my

榜样 bǎngyàng model

是 shì is

我想 wǒ xiǎng I want

成为 chéngwéi to become

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén person

102

Kě xiànzài wǒ fāxiàn wǒ cuò le,

可现在我发现我错了,

But now I realized I was wrong

可 kě but

现在 xiànzài now

我 wǒ I

发现 fāxiàn to find

我 wǒ I

错 cuò wrong

I le (indicating a change of state)

103

nà bìngbù shì wò xiǎngyào chéngwéi de rén.

那并不是我想要成为的人。

and she was not the person I wanted to be.

那 nà that

并不 bìngbù emphatically not

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

想要 xiǎngyào to want to

成为 chéngwéi to become

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén person

104

Fǒuzé wǒ zìjǐ doū huì kànbuqǐ wǒ zìjǐ!

否则我自己都会看不起我自己!

If I did, I would lose respect for myself.

否则 fǒuzé otherwise

我自己 wǒ zìjǐ myself

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

会 huì will

看不起 kànbuqǐ to look down upon

我自己 wǒ zìjǐ myself

105

Jīngguò zhè yīcì, wǒ biàn bùzài gēn tā liánxì le.

经过这一次, 我便不再跟她联系了。

After this incident, I decided to cut off contact with her.

经过 jīngguò to go through

这 zhè this

− yī one

次 cì time

我 wǒ l

便 biàn then

不再 bùzài no more

跟 gēn with

她 tā her

联系 liánxì contact

106

Dàn wǒ shǐzhōng xiāngxìn àiqíng shì cúnzài de.

但我始终相信爱情是存在的。

However, I still believed in love.

但 dàn but

我 wǒ I

始终 shǐzhōng all along

相信 xiāngxìn to believe

爱情 àiqíng love (romantic)

是 shì is

存在 cúnzài to exist

的 de (used at the end for emphasis)

107

Yúshì wǒ kāishǐ kuòdà jiāoyǒu quān,

于是我开始扩大交友圈,

So, I started to expand my social circle

于是 yúshì thus

我 wǒ I

开始 kāishǐ to start

扩大 kuòdà to expand

交友 jiāoyǒu to make friends

圈 quān circle

108

yǐ rènshi gèng duō de rén.

以认识更多的人。

in order to meet new people.

以 yǐ in order to

认识 rènshi to know

更多 gèng duō more

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén people

109

Yǒuyīcì, wǒ de tóngshì yāoqǐng wǒ qù ktv chànggē,

有一次,我的同事邀请我去 KTV 唱歌,

One day, my colleague invited me to go to a KTV to sing,

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

我的 wǒ de my

同事 tóngshì colleague

邀请 yāoqǐng to invite

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go

唱歌 chànggē to sing a song

110

háiyǒu yī qún wǒ bù rènshi de nánrén.

还有一群我不认识的男人。

along with a group of men I didn't know.

还 hái also

有 yǒu there are

一群 yī qún a group of

我 wǒ I

不 bù not

认识 rènshi to know

的 de (used after an attribute)

男人 nánrén men

111

Wǒ hěn kāixīn néng yǒu jīhuì rènshi hěn duō de rén,

我很开心能有机会认识很多的人,

I was happy to have the opportunity to meet new people,

我 wǒ I

很开心 hěn kāixīn very happy

能 néng can

有 yǒu to have

机会 jīhuì chance

认识 rènshi to know

很多 hěn duō a lot

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén people

112

dàn dǎnxiǎo zìbēi de wǒ zǒngshì zuò zài yībiān chénmò bùyǔ.

但胆小自卑的我总是坐在一边沉默不语。

but being timid and insecure, I sat quietly on the side.

但 dàn but

胆小 dǎnxiǎo timid

自卑 zìbēi feeling inferior

的 de (used after an attribute)

我 wǒ me

总是 zǒngshì always

坐 zuò to sit

在 zài (to be) in

一边 yībiān one side

沉默 chénmò silent

不语 bùyǔ (literary) not to speak

113

Zhōngtú yǒu gè nánrén ràng suǒyǒu de nǚshēng quánbù chūqù,

中途有个男人让所有的女生全部出去,

Midway (in the evening), a man asked (most) of the girls to leave,

中途 zhōngtú midway

有 yǒu there is

↑ gè classifier for people

男人 nánrén a man

让 ràng to let sb do sth

所有 suǒyǒu all

的 de (used after an attribute)

女生 nǚshēng girl

全部 quánbù whole

出去 chūqù to go out

114

zhǐ liúxià jǐ míng chuānzhuó bàolù de nuzi hé nánrén men.

只留下几名穿着暴露的女子和男人们。

leaving only a few provocatively dressed women and the men (behind).

只 zhǐ only

留下 liúxià to keep

几 jǐ several

名 míng classifier for people

穿着 chuānzhuó dress

暴露 bàolù to reveal

的 de (used after an attribute)

女子 nǚzǐ woman

和 hé and

男人 nánrén men

们 men plural marker

115

Tāmen shuō yào wán yóuxì.

他们说要玩游戏。

They said they wanted to play a game,

他们 tāmen they

说 shuō to say

要 yào going to

玩 wán to play

游戏 yóuxì game

116

Jiēzhe wǒ jiù tīngdào fáng lǐ chuán chulai nánrén men wěisuǒ de xiàoshēng.

接着我就听到房里传出来男人们猥琐的笑声。

and then I heard lewd laughter coming from the room.

接着 jiēzhe then

我 wǒ I

就 jiù just (emphasis)

听到 tīngdào to hear

房 fáng room

里 lǐ inside

传 chuán to pass on

出来 chulai (indicates coming out)

男人 nánrén man

们 men plural marker

猥琐 wěisuǒ vulgar

的 de (used after an attribute)

笑声 xiàoshēng laughter

117

Wǒ zhàn zài wàimiàn hěn bùjiě.

我站在外面很不解。

I stood outside and felt confused.

我 wǒ I

站 zhàn to stand

在 zài (to be) in

外面 wàimian outside

很 hěn very

不解 bùjiě to be puzzled by

118

Ránhòu tóngshì ànshì wò zhèxiē nửrén shì xiǎojie.

然后同事暗示我这些女人是小姐。

Then, my colleague hinted to me that those women were prostitutes.

然后 ránhòu after that

同事 tóngshì colleague

暗示 ànshì to hint

我 wǒ me

这些 zhèxiē these

女人 nǚrén woman

是 shì are

小姐 xiǎojie (slang) prostitute

119

Dāngshí wǒ jiù gǎnjué wǒ de wèi hěn bùshūfu, xiǎng tù,

当时我就感觉我的胃很不舒服,想吐,

At that moment, my stomach felt uncomfortable and I felt nauseous.

当时 dāngshí at that time

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

感觉 gǎnjué to feel

我的 wǒ de my

胃 wèi stomach

很 hěn very

不舒服 bùshūfu to feel uncomfortable

想 xiǎng to want

吐 tù to throw up

120

zhǐ xiǎng gǎnjǐn líkāi zhège āngzāng de dìfang.

只想赶紧离开这个肮脏的地方。

I just wanted to leave that filthy place as quickly as possible.

只 zhǐ only

想 xiǎng to want

赶紧 gǎnjǐn hurriedly

离开 líkāi to leave

这个 zhège this

肮脏 āngzāng dirty

的 de (used after an attribute)

地方 dìfang place

121

Wǒ yīdiǎn xiǎng rènshi zhèxiē rén de yùwàng dōu méiyǒu.

我一点想认识这些人的欲望都没有。

I had no desire to get to know any of these people.

我 wǒ I

一点 yīdiǎn a bit

想 xiǎng to want

认识 rènshi to know

这些 zhèxiē these

人 rén people

的 de (used after an attribute)

欲望 yùwàng desire

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

没有 méiyǒu to not have

122

Jǐge yuè qián wǒ duì zhèlǐ chōngmǎn le xīwàng,

几个月前我对这里充满了希望,

A few months ago, I was filled with hope for this (city),

几个 jǐge several

月 yuè month

前 qián ago

我 wǒ I

对 duì towards

这里 zhèlǐ here

充满 chōngmǎn to be full of

希望 xīwàng hope

123

yǐwéi néng zhǎodào zìjǐ xiǎngyào de,

以为能找到自己想要的,

thinking that (here), I could find what I wanted.

以为 yǐwéi to think

能 néng can

找到 zhǎodào to find

自己 zìjǐ one's own

想要 xiǎngyào to want to

的 de (used after an attribute)

124

kě hòulái fāxiàn zhè wánquán bùshì wǒ xiǎngxiàng de yàngzi.

可后来发现这完全不是我想象的样子。

But (now) I realized that it was completely different from what I imagined.

可 kě but

后来 hòulái later

发现 fāxiàn to find

这 zhè this

完全 wánquán complete

不是 bùshì is not

我 wǒ I

想象 xiǎngxiàng to imagine

的 de (used after an attribute)

样子 yàngzi appearance

125

Yúshì wǒ zàicì xiànrù le mímáng zhōng, bìnggiẻ hěn shīwàng!

于是我再次陷入了迷茫中,并且很失望!

As a result, I was once again lost and very disappointed!

于是 yúshì as a result

我 wǒ I

再次 zàicì once again

陷入 xiànrù to get caught up in

了 le (completed action marker)

迷茫 mímáng perplexed

中 zhōng in

并且 bìngqiě and

很 hěn very

失望 shīwàng disappointed

126

Zhèshí, wǒ de lǎobǎn yào chóngxīn zhuāngxiū diànmiàn,

这时,我的老板要重新装修店面,

At that time, my boss wanted to renovate the store

这时 zhèshí at this moment

我的 wǒ de my

老板 lǎobǎn boss

要 yào to want

重新装修 chóngxīnzhuāngxiū refurbishment

店面 diànmiàn shop front

127

gěi wŏmen fàngjià yī gè yuè.

给我们放假一个月。

and gave us a one-month leave.

给 gěi for

我们 wǒmen us

放假 fàngjià to have a holiday or vacation

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

月 yuè month

128

Píngshí bùtài liánxì de biǎojiě gānghǎo zhèshí gēn wǒ liánxì,

平时不太联系的表姐刚好这时跟我联系,

Coincidentally, my cousin, whom I rarely kept in touch with, contacted me

平时 píngshí in normal times

不 bù not

太 tài (after 不 to soften the tone of negation)

联系 liánxì contact

的 de (used after an attribute)

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

刚好 gānghǎo to happen to be

这时 zhèshí at this time

跟 gēn with

我 wǒ me

联系 liánxì contact

129

yāoqing wǒ qù Shēnzhèn luyóu.

邀请我去深圳旅游。

and invited me to travel to Shenzhen (where she lived).

邀请 yāoqǐng to invite

我 wŏ me

去 qù to go

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

旅游 lůyóu to travel

130

旅游

Lǚyóu yīzhí shì wǒ xiǎng zuò de shì,

旅游一直是我想做的事,

Traveling had always been something I wanted to do

travel

lůyóu 一直 yīzhí always 是 shì is

我 wŏ ı

想 xiǎng to want

做 to do zuò

(used after an attribute) 的 de

事 shì thing

131

yīnwèi kěyǐ kàndào bùtóng de dìfang, jiàndào bùtóng de rén,

因为可以看到不同的地方, 见到不同的人,

- being able to see different places and meet different people.

因为 yīnwèi because

可以 kěyǐ can

看到 kàndào to see

不同 bùtóng different

的 de (used after an attribute)

地方 dìfang place

见到 jiàndào to see

不同 bùtóng different

的 de (used after an attribute)

人 rén people

132

wǒ dāngrán hěn yuànyì.

我当然很愿意。

Of course, I was more than willing.

我 wǒ I

当然 dāngrán of course

很 hěn very

愿意 yuànyì willing (to do sth)

133

Yúshì mǎi le chēpiào jiù tàshàng le wǒ rénshēng zhōng de dìyī gè lǚtú.

于是买了车票就踏上了我人生中的第一个旅途。

I bought a ticket and embarked on the first journey of my life.

于是 yúshì as a result

买 mǎi to buy

Ie (completed action marker)

车票 chēpiào ticket (for a bus or train)

就 jiù then

踏上 tàshàng to set foot on

Ie (completed action marker)

我 wǒ my

人生 rénshēng life (one's time on earth)

中 zhōng in

的 de (used after an attribute)

第一 dìyī first

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

旅途 lǚtú trip

134

Ér zhè tàng luxíng chèdǐ gǎibiàn le wǒ de rénshēng.

而这趟旅行彻底改变了我的人生。

And this trip completely changed my life.

而 ér and

这 zhè this

趟 tàng classifier for round trips

旅行 lǚxíng trip

彻底 chèdǐ thoroughly

改变 gǎibiàn to change

我的 wǒ de my

人生 rénshēng life (one's time on earth)