Mandarin Corner

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MY LIFE AS A CLOTHING SHOP SALES GIRL

1.大家好!欢迎来到Mandarin Corner, 我是Eileen

good

大家 dàjiā everyone

hǎo

欢迎 huānyíng to welcome

来到 láidào to come

我 wǒ I

好

是 shì am

2.上一个视频给你们讲了我在工厂工作的经历

上一个 shàngyīge previous one

视频 shìpín video

给 gěi for

你们 nǐmen you (plural)

讲 jiǎng to speak

了 le completed action marker

我 wǒ l

在 zài (to be) in

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

工作 gōngzuò to work

的 de used to form a nominal expression

经历 jīnglì experience

3.还没有看的人可以去看一下

还 hái still

没有 méiyǒu haven't

看 kàn to watch

的 de used to form a nominal expression

人 rén people

可以 kěyǐ can

去 qù to go

一下 yīxià (used after a verb) give it a go

4.今天要给你们讲的是我从工厂辞职后的故事

今天 jīntiān today

要 yào will

给 gěi for

你们 nǐmen you (plural)

讲 jiǎng to speak

的 de used to form a nominal expression

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

从 cóng from

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

辞职 cízhí to resign

后 hòu after

的 de used to form a nominal expression

故事 gùshi story

5.没有上过大学的我什么都不懂

没有 méiyǒu to not have

上 shàng to attend (class or university)

过 guò experienced action marker

大学 dàxué university

的 de used to form a nominal expression

我 wǒ me

什么 shénme anything

都 dōu (not) at all

不 bù not

懂 dǒng to understand

6.辞职后, 唯一能想到的工作是去卖衣服

辞职 cízhí to resign

后 hòu after

唯一 wéiyī only

能 néng can

想到 xiǎngdào to think of

的 de used to form a nominal expression

工作 gōngzuò job

是 shì is

去 qù to go

卖 mài to sell

衣服 yīfu clothes

7.那也是我最羡慕的工作

那 nà that

也 yě also

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

最 zuì the most

羡慕 xiànmù to admire

的 de used to form a nominal expression

工作 gōngzuò job

8.因为可以不用上夜班,熬夜了

因为 yīnwèi because

可以 kěyǐ can

不用 bùyòng need not

上 shàng to attend

夜班 yèbān night shift

熬夜 áoyè to stay up late or all night

To le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

9.我有一个小学同学在浙江卖衣服

我 wǒ I

有 yǒu to have

→ yī one

个 gè classifier for people or objects in general

小学 xiǎoxué primary school

同学 tóngxué classmate

在 zài (to be) in

浙江 Zhèjiāng Zhejiang province

卖 mài to sell

衣服 yīfu clothes

10.她叫林凤,我们从小一起长大

她 tā she

叫 jiào to be called

林凤 Línfèng name of my friend

我们 wǒmen we

从小 cóngxiǎo from childhood

一起 yīqǐ together

长大 zhǎngdà to grow up

11.她邀请我去浙江工作

她 tā she

邀请 yāoqǐng to invite

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go to (a place)

浙江 Zhèjiāng Zhejiang province

工作 gōngzuò to work

12.于是我买了汽车票就去了

于是 yúshì thus

我 wǒ I

买 mǎi to buy

了 le completed action marker

汽车 qìchē bus

票 piào ticket

就 jiù then

去 qù to go

了 le completed action marker

13.那是我第一次单独坐车去外地

那 nà that

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

第一次 dìyīcì the first time

单独 dāndú by oneself

坐车 zuòchēto take the car, bus, train etc

去 qù to go to (a place)

外地 wàidì parts of the country other than where one is from

14.既兴奋又有点担心

既 jì both... (and...)

兴奋 xīngfèn excited

又 yòu and

有点 yǒudiǎn a little

担心 dānxīn worried

15.担心到了浙江手机没电

担心 dānxīn to worry

到 dào to arrive

了 le completed action marker

浙江 Zhèjiāng Zhejiang province

手机 shǒujī cell phone

没电 méidiàn dead (of batteries)

16.然后无法联系她

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

无法 wúfǎ unable

联系 liánxì to get in touch with

她 tā she

17. 所以我特意把她的手机号码背了下来,以防不测!

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ I

特意 tèyì intentionally

把 bǎ particle marking the following noun as a direct object

她 tā she

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

手机 shǒujī cell phone

号码 hàomǎ number

背 bèi to recite from memory

了 le completed action marker

下来 xiàlai after verb of motion, indicates motion down and towards

us, also fig

以防 yǐfáng (so as) to avoid / (just) in case

不测 bùcè unexpected circumstance

18.林凤在那个城市工作了好几年

林凤 Línfèng name of my friend

在 zài (to be) in

那个 nàge that one

城市 chéngshì city

工作 gōngzuò to work

了 le completed action marker

好几年 hǎojǐnián several years

19.都是在服装店里卖衣服

都 dōu all

是 shì is

在 zài (to be) in

服装 fúzhuāng dress / clothing

店 diàn shop

里 lǐ inside

卖 mài to sell

衣服 yīfu clothes

20.我抵达浙江后

我 wǒ l

抵达 dǐdá to arrive

浙江 Zhèjiāng Zhejiang province

后 hòu after

21.她给我介绍了一份卖衣服的工作

她 tā she

给 gěi for

我 wǒ me

介绍 jièshào to introduce (sb to sb)

了 le completed action marker

- yī one

份 fèn classifier for gifts, newspaper, magazine, papers, reports,

contracts etc

卖 mài to sell

衣服 yīfu clothes

的 de used to form a nominal expression

工作 gōngzuò job

22.那家老板她认识

那 nà that

家 jiā measure word for business

老板 lǎobǎn boss

她 tā she

认识 rènshi be familiar with

23. 所以很顺利地我就找到了工作

所以 suǒyǐ so

很 hěn very

顺利 shùnlì smoothly

地 de structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it

to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct

我 wǒ I

就 jiù right away

找 zhǎo to find

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

了 le completed action marker

工作 gōngzuò job

24.我的工作是站在店里

我 wǒ I

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

工作 gōngzuò job

是 shì is

站 zhàn to stand

在 zài (to be) in

店 diàn shop

里 lǐ inside

25.有顾客来就给他们介绍适合的衣服

有 yǒu there is

顾客 gùkè customer

来 lái to come

就 jiù then

给 gěi for

他们 tāmen they

介绍 jièshào to introduce (sb to sb)

适合 shìhé to fit

的 de used after an attribute

衣服 yīfu clothes

26.或者帮他们试衣服

或者 huòzhě or

帮 bāng to help

他们 tāmen they

试 shì to try

衣服 yīfu clothes

27.也是每天工作12个小时!

也 yě also

是 shì is

每天 měitiān every day

工作 gōngzuò to work

12个 12gè classifier for people or objects in general

小时 xiǎoshí hour

28.底薪加提成是1500块左右,但不包吃住

底薪 dǐxīn basic salary

加 jiā plus

提成 tíchéng to take a percentage

是 shì is

1500块 kuài (about 219 US dollars)

左右 zuǒyòu approximately

但 dàn but

不 bù not

包 bāo to include

吃 chī to eat

住 zhù to live

29.所以除去吃饭和房租的费用

所以 suǒyǐ so

除去 chúqù apart from

吃饭 chīfàn to eat

和 hé and

房租 fángzū rent for a room or house

的 de used to form a nominal expression

费用 fèiyòng cost

30.也就剩不了多少了

也 yě also

就 jiù then

剩 shèng to be left

不了 bùliǎo unable to

多少 duōshao as much as

了 le completed action marker

31.房租每个月是350元,一个小房间

房租 fángzū rent for a room or house

每 měi each

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

月 yuè month

是 shì is

350元 350 yuán (about 51 US dollars)

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

小 xiǎo small

房间 fángjiān room

32.我和林凤各出一半

我 wǒ I

和 hé and

林凤 Línfèng name of my friend

各 gè each

出 chū to pay out

一半 yībàn half

33.没有厨房,不能做饭,只能在外面吃

没有 méiyǒu to not have

厨房 chúfáng kitchen

不能 bùnéng cannot

做饭 zuòfàn to cook

只能 zhǐnéng can only

在 zài (to be) in

外面 wàimian outside

吃 chī to eat

34.那时候觉得餐馆里的快餐真好吃!

那时候 nàshíhou at that time

觉得 juéde to feel

餐馆 cānguǎn restaurant

里 lǐ inside

的 de used to form a nominal expression

快餐 kuàicān fast food

真 zhēn really

好吃 hǎochī delicious

35.可一段时间之后我就吃腻了

可 kě but

→ yī one

段 duàn classifier for stories, periods of time, lengths of thread etc

时间 shíjiān period

之后 zhīhòu later

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

吃 chī to eat

腻 nì tired of

了 le completed action marker

36.很希望能自己做饭

很 hěn very

希望 xīwàng to wish for

能 néng can

自己 zìjǐ oneself

做饭 zuòfàn to cook

37.也很想念妈妈做的饭

也 yě also

很 hěn very

想念 xiǎngniàn to miss

妈妈 māma mommy

做 zuò to make

的 de used to form a nominal expression

饭 fàn food

38.生意不好,提成不高的时候

生意 shēngyi business

不好 bùhǎo no good

提成 tíchéng to take a percentage

不 bù not

高 gāo high

的 de used to form a nominal expression

时候 shíhou period

39.工资就不够花

工资 gōngzī wages

就 jiù then

不够 bùgòu not enough

40.记得有一次,我们没钱吃饭

记得 jìde to remember

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

我们 wŏmen we

没 méi have not

钱 qián money

吃饭 chīfàn to eat

41.只能坐在家里看电视

只能 zhǐnéng can only

坐 zuò to sit

在 zài (located) at

家里 jiālǐ home

看 kàn to watch

电视 diànshì television

42.电视上在放广告

电视 diànshì television

上 shàng on top

在 zài indicating an action in progress

放 fàng show (a film, etc.)

广告 guǎnggào a commercial

43.一位年轻的妈妈坐在饭桌旁边

— yī one

位 wèi classifier for people (honorific)

年轻 niánqīng young

的 de used after an attribute

妈妈 māma mother

坐 zuò to sit

在 zài (located) at

饭桌 fànzhuō dining table

旁边 pángbiān beside

44.在哄孩子吃饭,可孩子不愿意吃

在 zài indicating an action in progress

哄 hǒng to amuse (a child)

孩子 háizi child

吃饭 chīfàn to have a meal

可 kě but

孩子 háizi child

不 bù not

愿意 yuànyì willing (to do sth)

吃 chī to eat

45.电视里的米饭看起来好好吃啊!

电视 diànshì television

里 lǐ inside

的 de used to form a nominal expression

米饭 mǐfàn (cooked) rice

看起来 kànqǐlái seemingly

好 hǎo very

好吃 chī tasty

啊 a modal particle ending sentence, showing affirmation,

approval, or consent

46.隔着显示屏好像都能闻到米饭的香味

隔 gé at a distance from

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

显示屏 xiǎnshìpíng display screen

好像 hǎoxiàng as if

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

能 néng can

闻到 wéndào to smell

米饭 mǐfàn (cooked) rice

的 de used after an attribute

香味 xiāngwèi fragrance /sweet smell

47.我和林凤就对着电视猛吞口水

我 wǒ I

和 hé and

林凤 Línfèng name of my friend

就 jiù then

对 duì to face

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

电视 diànshì television

猛 měng suddenly / violent

吞 tūn to swallow

口水 kǒushuǐ saliva

48.幻想着能从电视上把食物端下来吃

幻想 huànxiǎng fantasy

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

能 néng to be able to

从 cóng from

电视 diànshì television

上 shàng on top

把 bǎ particle marking the following noun as a direct object

食物 shíwù food

端 duān to carry

下来 xiàlai after verb of motion, indicates motion down and towards us

吃 chī to eat

49.大概三个月之后

大概 dàgài about

 \equiv sān three

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

月 yuè month

之后 zhīhòu later

50.因为每天站12个小时太辛苦了

因为 yīnwèi because

每天 měitiān every day

站 zhàn to stand

12个 12gè classifier for people or objects in general

小时 xiǎoshí hour

太 tài too (much)

辛苦 xīnkǔ hard

7 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

51.就又辞职了

就 jiù then

又 yòu (once) again

辞职 cízhí to resign

了 le completed action marker

52.接着找了一家卖运动服装的店

接着 jiēzhe after that

找 zhǎo to find

了 le completed action marker

─ yī one

家 jiā measure word for business

卖 mài to sell

运动 yùndòng sports

服装 fúzhuāng clothes

的 de used to form a nominal expression

店 diàn shop

53.那个工作的时间就少了很多

那个 nàge that one

工作 gōngzuò job

的 de used after an attribute

时间 shíjiān time

就 jiù just (emphasis)

少 shǎo less

了 le completed action marker

很 hěn very

多 duō much

54.但离家很远,所以需要坐公交车去上班

但 dàn but

离 lí (in giving distances) from

家 jiā home

很 hěn very

远 yuǎn far

所以 suǒyǐ so

需要 xūyào to need

坐 zuò to take (a bus, airplane etc)

公交车 gōngjiāochē public transport vehicle

去 qù to go

上班 shàngbān to go to work

55.新的工作工资也不是很高

新 xīn new

的 de used after an attribute

工作 gōngzuò job

工资 gōngzī pay

也 yě also

不是 bùshì is not

很 hěn very

高 gāo high

56.所以也会经常缺钱

所以 suǒyǐ so

也 yě also

会 huì will

经常 jīngcháng constantly

缺钱 quēqián shortage of money

57.那时候坐公交车是一块钱

那时候 nàshíhou at that time

坐 zuò to take (a bus, airplane etc)

公交车 gōngjiāochē public transport vehicle

是 shì is

一块 yīkuài (about 0.15 US dollar)

钱 qián money

58.可没钱的时候我连一块钱都不舍得花

可 kě but

没 méi have not

钱 qián money

的 de used to form a nominal expression

时候 shíhou time (when)

我 wǒ I

连 lián (used with 也, 都 etc) even

一块 yīkuài (about 0.15 US dollar)

钱 qián money

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

不 bù not

舍得 shěde to be willing to part with sth

花 huā to spend (money, time)

59.下班后我就走路回家

下班 xiàbān to finish work

后 hòu after

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

走路 zǒulù to walk

回家 huíjiā to return home

60.大概要花40分钟

大概 dàgài roughly

要 yào will

花 huā to spend (money, time)

分钟 fēnzhōng minute

61.我们也有白班和晚班

我们 wŏmen we

也 yě also

有 yǒu to have

白班 báibān day shift

和 hé and

晚班 wǎnbān night shift

62.白班是早上八点到下午三点半

白班 báibān day shift

是 shì is

早上 zǎoshang early morning

八 bā eight

点 diǎn o'clock

到 dào until (a time)

下午 xiàwǔ afternoon

 \equiv sān three

点 diǎn o'clock

半 bàn half

63.晚班是下午三点半到晚上10点

晚班 wǎnbān night shift

是 shì is

下午 xiàwǔ afternoon

 \equiv sān three

点 diǎn o'clock

半 bàn half

到 dào until (a time)

晚上 wǎnshang evening

10点 diǎn o'clock

64.上晚班走路回家会有点危险

上 shàng to attend

晚班 wǎnbān night shift

走路 zǒulù to walk

回家 huíjiā to return home

会 huì will

有点 yǒudiǎn a little

危险 wēixiǎn dangerous

65.因为有的街道没有路灯

因为 yīnwèi because

有的 yǒude some (exist)

街道 jiēdào street

没有 méiyǒu to not have

路灯 lùdēng street light

66.而且晚上街上也没有什么人

而且 érqiě (not only ...) but also

晚上 wǎnshang night

街上 jiēshang on the street

也 yě also

没有 méiyǒu to not have

什么 shénme any

人 rén people

67.有一天晚上我下班回家,天很黑

有 yǒu there is

→ yī one

天 tiān day

晚上 wǎnshang night

我 wǒ I

下班 xiàbān to finish work

回家 huíjiā to return home

天 tiān sky

很 hěn very

黑 hēi dark

68.我一个女孩子,夹着包包走得很快

我 wǒ I

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

女孩子 nǚháizi girl

夹 jiā to place in between

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

包包 bāobāo bag or purse etc

走 zǒu to walk

得 de used to link a verb or an adjective to a complement which

describes the manner or degree

很 hěn very

快 kuài fast

69.路上几乎没有人

路上 lùshang on the road

几乎 jīhū almost

没有 méiyǒu to not have

人 rén people

70.这时,突然有一个男人

这时 zhèshí at this moment

突然 tūrán sudden

有 yǒu there is

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

男人 nánrén a man

71.穿着破烂的衣服

穿 chuān to wear

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

破烂 pòlàn worn-out /ragged

的 de used after an attribute

衣服 yīfu clothes

72.对着我猥琐地笑

对 duì towards

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

我 wǒ me

猥琐 wěisuǒ vulgar

地 de structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct

笑 xiào smile

73.然后我就看到他解开他的裤子

tā

他

然后	ránhòu	then (afterwards)
我	wŏ	I
就	jiù	then
看	kàn	to see
到 action	dào	verb complement denoting completion or result of an
他	tā	he or him
解开	jiěkāi	to untie

he or him

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

裤子 kùzi pants

74.给我展示他的宝贝!

给 gěi to

我 wǒ me

展示 zhǎnshì to show

他 tā he or him

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

宝贝 bǎobèi treasure / baby

75.我吓得赶紧跑

我 wǒ I

吓 xià to frighten

得 de structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main verb), linking it to following phrase indicating effect, degree, possibility etc

赶紧 gǎnjǐn hurriedly

跑 pǎo to run away

76.当时我心里很害怕他会追我

当时 dāngshí at that time

我 wǒ my

心里 xīnli mind

很 hěn very

害怕 hàipà to be afraid

他 tā he or him

会 huì will

追 zhuī to chase after

我 wǒ me

77.还好他没有跟上来

还好 háihǎo fortunately

他 tā he or him

没有 méiyǒu to not have

跟 gēn to go with

上来 shànglai verb complement indicating success

78.还有一个我至今还记忆犹新的小故事

还 hái also

有 yǒu there is

 $\overline{}$ yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

我 wǒ I

至今 zhìjīn to this day

还 hái still

记忆犹新 jìyìyóuxīn to remain fresh in one's memory (idiom)

的 de used after an attribute

小 xiǎo small

故事 gùshi story

79.那是发生在我工作的店里

那 nà that

是 shì is

发生 fāshēng to happen

在 zài (located) at

我 wǒ my

工作 gōngzuò to work

的 de used after an attribute

店 diàn shop

里 lǐ inside

80.那家店是开在一家大型超市里

那 nà that

家 jiā measure word for businesses

店 diàn shop

是 shì is

开 kāi to open

在 zài (located) at

→ yī one

家 jiā measure word for businesses

大型 dàxíng large-scale

超市 chāoshì supermarket

里 lǐ inside

81.卖的是运动服装和运动鞋

卖 mài to sell

的 de used after an attribute

是 shì is

运动 yùndòng sports

服装 fúzhuāng clothes

和 hé and

运动鞋 yùndòngxié sports shoes

82.有一次,两个高大的男人走进店里

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

两 liǎng two

个 gè classifier for people or objects in general

高大 gāodà tall

的 de used after an attribute

男人 nánrén men

走进 zǒujìn to enter

店 diàn shop

里 lǐ inside

83.问我这儿最贵的鞋子是哪一款

问 wèn to ask

我 wǒ me

这儿 zhèr here

最 zuì the most

贵 guì expensive

的 de used after an attribute

鞋子 xiézi shoe

是 shì is

哪 nǎ which

→ yī one

款 kuǎn classifier for versions or models (of a product)

84.我当时心里乐开了花

我 wǒ I

当时 dāngshí at that time

心里 xīnli mind

乐 lè happy

开 kāi to open

了 le completed action marker

花 huā flower

Note: 乐开花 together means to "be very happy" or "to burst with joy"

85.因为越贵我拿的提成就越高

因为	yīnwèi	because
越	yuè	the more the more
贵	guì	expensive
我	wŏ	1
拿	ná	to take
的	de	used after an attribute
提成	tíchéng	to take a percentage

就 jiù then

越 yuè the more... the more

高 gāo high

86.于是很高兴地指了指最贵的那双鞋

于是 yúshì thus

很 hěn very

高兴 gāoxìng happy

地 de used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding

modifying adverbial adjunct

指 zhǐ to point at or to

了 le completed action marker

指 zhǐ to point at or to

最 zuì the most

贵 guì expensive

的 de used after an attribute

那 nà that

双 shuāng pair

鞋 xié shoe

87.开始给他们介绍

开始 kāishǐ to start

给 gěi for

他们 tāmen they

介绍 jièshào to introduce (sb to sb)

88.其中一个男人让我拿出另一只鞋子给他试

其中 qízhōng among

− yī one

个 gè classifier for people or objects in general

男人 nánrén a man

让 ràng to let sb do sth

我 wǒ me

拿出 náchū to take out

另一 lìngyī the other

只 zhī classifier for birds and certain animals, one of a pair, some

utensils, vessels etc

鞋子 xiézi shoe

给 gěi for

他 tā he or him

试 shì to try

89.说穿上一双鞋子才知道适不适合

说 shuō to say

穿上 chuānshang to put on (clothes etc)

→ yī one

双 shuāng pair

鞋子 xiézi shoe

才 cái only then

知道 zhīdào to know

适 shì to fit

不 bù not

适合 shìhé to fit

90.然后我就冲进仓库里拿鞋子给他试

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

我 wǒ I

就 jiù right away

冲进 chōngjìn break in

仓库 cāngkù storehouse

里 lǐ inside

拿 ná to take

鞋子 xiézi shoe

给 gěi for

他 tā he or him

试 shì to try

91.就在他把一双鞋都穿在脚上之后

就 jiù just (emphasis)

在 zài in the middle of doing sth

他 tā he or him

把 bǎ particle marking the following noun as a direct object

— yī one

双 shuāng pair

鞋 xié shoe

都 dōu all

穿 chuān to put on

在 zài (to be) in

脚 jiǎo foot

上 shàng on top

之后 zhīhòu after

92.另一个男人拿着我身后的运动裤问我多少钱

另一 lìngyī the other

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

男人 nánrén a man

拿 ná to hold

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

我 wǒ my

身后 shēnhòu behind the body

的 de used after an attribute

运动 yùndòng sports

裤 kù pants

问 wèn to ask

我 wǒ me

多少 duōshao how much

钱 qián money

93.我没多想就走过去看裤子的价钱

我 wǒ I

没 méi have not

多 duō much

想 xiǎng to think

就 jiù then

走 zǒu to walk

过去 guòqu to go over

看 kàn to see

裤子 kùzi pants

的 de used after an attribute

价钱 jiàqian price

94.等我回去看试鞋子的男人时

等 děng when

我 wǒ I

回去 huíqu to go back

看 kàn to see

试 shì to try

鞋子 xiézi shoe

的 de used to form a nominal expression

男人 nánrén a man

时 shí when

95.就发现他不见了

就 jiù then

发现 fāxiàn to find

他 tā he or him

不见 bùjiàn to have disappeared

了 le completed action marker

96.我的最贵的鞋子也不见了!

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

最 zuì the most

贵 guì expensive

的 de used to form a nominal expression

鞋子 xiézi shoe

也 yě also

不见 bùjiàn to have disappeared

了 le completed action marker

97.另一个男人也跑了!

另一 lìngyī the other

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

男人 nánrén a man

也 yě also

跑 pǎo to run away

了 le completed action marker

98.当时我就傻眼了!

当时 dāngshí at that time

我 wǒ l

就 jiù just (emphasis)

傻眼 shǎyǎn stunned

了 le completed action marker

99.那双鞋子750元呢!

那 nà that

双 shuāng pair

鞋子 xiézi shoe

750元 yuán (about 109 US dollars)

呢 ne particle indicating strong affirmation

100.相当于我半个月的工资

相当于 xiāngdāngyú equivalent to

我 wǒ my

半个 bànge half of sth

月 yuè month

的 de used to form a nominal expression

工资 gōngzī wages

101.这下我更穷了!

这下 zhèxià this time

我 wǒ I

更 gèng even more

穷 qióng poor

7 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

102.然后我快速冲出店去找那两个小偷

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

我 wǒ l

快速 kuàisù rapid

冲出 chōngchū to rush out

店 diàn shop

去 qù to go

找 zhǎo to try to find

那 nà those

两 liǎng two

个 gè classifier for people or objects in general

小偷 xiǎotōu thief

103.小偷肯定不会那么傻

小偷 xiǎotōu thief

肯定 kěndìng sure

不会 bùhuì will not (act, happen etc)

那么 nàme so

傻 shǎ foolish

104.站在那里等我去抓啊!

站 zhàn to stand

在 zài (to be) in

那里 nàli there

等 děng to wait for

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go

抓 zhuā to catch

啊 a modal particle ending sentence, showing affirmation,

approval, or consent

105.我那时年纪小,很单纯

我 wǒ I

那时 nàshí at that time

年纪 niánjì age

小 xiǎo young

很 hěn very

单纯 dānchún naive

106.认为世界上不可能有小偷

认为 rènwéi to believe

世界 shìjiè world

上 shàng on top

不可能 bùkěnéng impossible

有 yǒu to have

小偷 xiǎotōu thief

107.就算有也不会发生在我身边

就算 jiùsuàn even if, granted that

有 yǒu there is

也 yě also

不会 bùhuì will not (act, happen etc)

发生 fāshēng to happen

在 zài (to be) in

我 wǒ my

身边 shēnbiān at one's side

108.虽然店长经常提醒我要注意

虽然 suīrán even though

店长 diànzhǎng store manager

经常 jīngcháng often

提醒 tíxǐng to remind

我 wǒ me

要 yào must

注意 zhùyì to pay attention to

109.从那以后我才开始相信

从 cóng from

那 nà that

以后 yǐhòu after

我 wǒ I

才 cái only then

开始 kāishǐ to start

相信 xiāngxìn to believe

110.原来世界上是真的有小偷的!

原来 yuánlái actually, as it turns out

世界 shìjiè world

上 shàng on top

是 shì is

真 zhēn truly

的 de used after an attribute

有 yǒu to have

小偷 xiǎotōu thief

的 de used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

111.每次有顾客来买鞋子

每次 měicì every time

有 yǒu there is

顾客 gùkè customer

来 lái to come

买 mǎi to buy

鞋子 xiézi shoe

112.我总盯着他们直到他们离开

我 wǒ I

总 zǒng always

盯 dīng to stare at

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

他们 tāmen they

直到 zhídào until

他们 tāmen they

离开 líkāi to leave

113.好像每个人都是小偷

好像 hǎoxiàng as if

每个人 měigerén everybody

都 dōu all

是 shì is

小偷 xiǎotōu thief

114.虽然在浙江工作的经历并不是很愉快

虽然 suīrán although

在 zài (to be) in

浙江 Zhèjiāng Zhejiang province

工作 gōngzuò to work

的 de used to form a nominal expression

经历 jīnglì experience

并 bìng actually (intensifier before negative)

不是 bùshì is not

很 hěn very

愉快 yúkuài pleasant

115.也经常饿肚子

也 yě also

经常 jīngcháng often

饿肚子 èdùzi to starve

116.但现在想起来还是觉得挺有意思的

但 dàn but

现在 xiànzài now

想起来 xiǎngqilai to recall

还是 háishi still

觉得 juéde to feel

挺 tǐng quiet

有意思 yǒuyìsi interesting

的 de used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis