# **Mandarin Corner**

## MandarinCorner.org



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## **Lost in The City**

1.大家好!欢迎来到Mandarin Corner, 我是Eileen

大家 dàjiā everyone

好 hǎo good

欢迎 huānyíng to welcome

来到 láidào to come

我 wǒ I

是 shì am

2.看了上个视频的人应该知道

看 kàn to watch

了 le completed action marker

上个 shàngge last (week etc) / previous

视频 shìpín video

的 de used to form a nominal expression

人 rén people

应该 yīnggāi should

知道 zhīdào to know

## 3.我在农村和父母生活了一年后

我 wǒ I

在 zài (located) at

农村 nóngcūn village

和 hé with

父母 fùmǔ parents

生活 shēnghuó to live

了 le completed action marker

→ yī one

年 nián year

后 hòu after

## 4.就打算出去找工作了

就 jiù then

打算 dǎsuàn to plan

出去 chūqù to go out

找 zhǎo to look for

工作 gōngzuò job

了 le completed action marker

## 5.没看的人可以去看看

没 méi have not

看 kàn to watch

的 de used to form a nominal expression

人 rén people

可以 kěyǐ can

去 qù to go

看看 kànkan to take a look at

## 6.那今天就给你们讲讲后面发生的事

那 nà then (in that case)

今天 jīntiān today

就 jiù then

给 gěi for

你们 nimen you (plural)

讲 jiǎng to speak

后面 hòumian later / afterwards

发生 fāshēng to happen

的 de used to form a nominal expression

事 shì thing

## 7.在农村的生活很简单

在 zài (located) at

农村 nóngcūn village

的 de used to form a nominal expression

生活 shēnghuó life

很 hěn very

简单 jiǎndān simple

## 8.每天起床就干活

每天 měitiān every day

起床 qǐchuáng to get up

就 jiù then

于活 gànhuó to work

## 9.吃完饭就看电视,四处溜达

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 / to go for a walk

## 10.一天的时间很快就打发掉了

→ yī one

天 tiān day

的 de used to form a nominal expression

时间 shíjiān time

很 hěn very

快 kuài quick

就 jiù then

打发 dǎfa to pass (the time)

掉 diào used after certain verbs to express completion,

fulfillment, removal etc

了 le completed action marker

## 11.但晚上一个人躺在床上,安静下来的时候

但 dàn but

晚上 wǎnshang night

一个人 yīgèrén alone (without company)

躺 tǎng to lie down

在 zài (to be) in

床 chuáng bed

上 shàng on top

安静 ānjìng quiet

下来 xiàlai after verb of motion, indicates motion down and

towards us, also fig

的 de used to form a nominal expression

时候 shíhou time (when)

## 12.我的脑海里就会冒出一些奇怪的想法

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

脑海 nǎohǎi the mind

里 lǐ inside

就 jiù then

会 huì will

冒 mào to emit / to give off

出 chū to come out

一些 yīxiē some

奇怪 qíguài strange / odd

的 de used after an attribute

想法 xiǎngfǎ way of thinking

## 13.这些想法每晚折磨着我

这些 zhèxiē these

想法 xiǎngfǎ way of thinking

每 měi every

晚 wǎn night

折磨 zhémó to torment

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

我 wǒ me

## 14.我感觉我快要疯了!

我 wǒ I

感觉 gǎnjué to feel

我 wǒ l

快要 kuàiyào almost

疯 fēng insane / mad

The le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

## 15.20岁的我,处于最美好的年华

岁 suì years old

的 de used after an attribute

我 wǒ me

处于 chǔyú to be in (some state, position, or condition)

最 zuì the most

美好 měihǎo beautiful / fine

的 de used after an attribute

年华 niánhuá age

## 16.没有谈过恋爱,没有旅过游

没有 méiyǒu haven't

谈 tán to talk

过 guò experienced action marker

恋爱 liàn'ài (romantic) love

没有 méiyǒu haven't

旅 lǚ to travel

过 guò experienced action marker

游 yóu to travel

## 17.好多在这个年纪该做的事我都没有尝试过

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 to form a nominal expression

事 shì thing

我 wǒ I

都 dōu all

没有 méiyǒu haven't

尝试 chángshì to try

过 guò experienced action marker

## 18.而我的亲戚们已经开始忙着给我介绍对象了

而 ér and

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

亲戚 qīnqi a relative

men plural marker for pronouns, and nouns referring to

individuals

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 partner / boyfriend

了 le completed action marker

## 19.在农村人眼里,好对象的标准就是

在 zài (to be) in

农村 nóngcūn village

人 rén people

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

眼 yǎn eye

里 lǐ inside

好 hǎo good

对象 duìxiàng partner / boyfriend

的 de used to form a nominal expression

标准 biāozhǔn (an official) standard

就 jiù just (emphsis)

是 shì is

## 20.有房,有稳定的工作

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.有年轻健康的公婆可以帮忙照顾孩子

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.忽然间, 我好像看到了我的未来

忽然间 hūránjiān suddenly

我 wǒ I

好像 hǎoxiàng as if

看 kàn to see

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

了 le completed action marker

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

未来 wèilái future

## 23.相亲,进入一个没有爱情的婚姻

相亲 xiāngqīn arranged interview to evaluate a proposed marriage

partner

进入 jìnrù to enter

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

没有 méiyǒu to not have

爱情 àiqíng love (romantic)

的 de used to form a nominal expression

婚姻 hūnyīn marriage

## 24.生一个能传宗接代的儿子

生 shēng to give birth

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

能 néng can

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

的 de used to form a nominal expression

儿子 érzi son

## 25.然后就每天吃饭,睡觉,照顾孩子,打麻将

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 dǎ to play (a game)

麻将 májiàng mahjong

## 26. 偶尔和老公因为生活琐事吵吵架

偶尔 ǒu'ěr occasionally

和 hé with

老公 lǎogōng (coll.) husband

因为 yīnwèi because

生活 shēnghuó life

琐事 suǒshì trivial matters

吵 chǎo to quarrel

吵架 chǎojià to quarrel

## 27.然后就等待死亡的来临

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.我不停地问自己

我 wǒ I

不停 bùtíng incessant

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

linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct

问 wèn to ask

自己 zìjǐ oneself

## 29.这真的是我想要的人生吗?

这 zhè this

真 zhēn really

的 de used after an attribute

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

想要 xiǎngyào to want to

的 de used after an attribute

人生 rénshēng life (one's time on earth)

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

## 30.如果是的话,我自己都觉得自己很可悲!

如果 rúguǒ if

是 shì yes

的话 dehuà if (coming after a conditional clause)

我 wǒ l

自己 zìjǐ oneself

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

觉得 juéde to think

自己 zìjǐ oneself

很 hěn very

可悲 kěbēi sad

## 31.内心挣扎了很长一段时间后

内心 nèixīn heart / innermost being

挣扎 zhēngzhá to struggle

了 le completed action marker

很 hěn very

长 cháng long

— yī one

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

etc

时间 shíjiān period

后 hòu after

#### 32.我终于鼓起勇气决定走出自己的舒适区

我 wǒ I

终于 zhōngyú finally

鼓起勇气 gǔqǐyǒngqì to take courage

决定 juédìng to decide (to do something)

走出 zǒuchū to walk away from

自己 zìjǐ one's own

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

舒适 shūshì cozy

区 qū area

NOTE: 舒适区means comfort zone

#### 33.去寻找,尝试不同的事物

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.所以我必须离开老家去找工作

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.可没有文凭和任何技能的我又能做什么呢?

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 to form a nominal expression

我 wǒ me

又 yòu and yet

能 néng can

做 zuò to do

什么 shénme what?

呢 ne used at the end of a special, alternative, or rhetorical

question

## 36.我后悔当初没有认真读书考上大学

我 wǒ I

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.否则我也不会像现在这样纠结茫然

否则 fǒuzé otherwise

我 wǒ l

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.既然没法改变我的教育背景

既然 jìrán since

没法 méifǎ unable to do anything about it

改变 gǎibiàn to change

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

教育背景 jiàoyùbèijǐng educational background

## 39.那学门技术或许是条出路

那 nà then (in that case)

学 xué to learn

mén classifier for lessons, subjects

技术 jìshù skill

或许 huòxǔ perhaps

是 shì is

条 tiáo classifier for long thin things (ribbon, river, road,

trousers etc)

出路 chūlù a way out (of a difficulty etc)

## 40.我的村庄是属于一个叫乐平的城市管辖

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

村庄 cūnzhuāng village

是 shì is

属于 shǔyú to belong to

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

叫 jiào to be called

乐平 Lèpíng Leping county level city in Jingdezhen

的 de used to form a nominal expression

城市 chéngshì city

管辖 guǎnxiá to have jurisdiction (over)

## 41.刚好我有个朋友住在乐平

刚好 gānghǎo to happen to be

我 wǒ I

有 yǒu to have

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

朋友 péngyou friend

住 zhù to live

在 zài (to be) in

乐平 Lèpíng Leping county level city in Jingdezhen

## 42.她在美容院工作

她 tā she

在 zài (to be) in

美容院 měiróngyuàn beauty salon

工作 gōngzuò to work

## 43.建议我跟她去学美容

建议 jiànyì to suggest

我 wǒ me

跟 gēn to go with

她 tā she

去 qù to go

学 xué to learn

美容 měiróng cosmetology

## 44.我心想好歹是门技术

我 wǒ I

心想 xīnxiǎng to think to oneself

好歹 hǎodǎi good and bad / in any case

是 shì is

mén classifier for lessons, subjects

技术 jìshù skill

## 45.而且还能顺便让自己变美,变自信

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.挺好的!满怀希望地就去了

挺好 tǐnghǎo very good

的 de used at the end of a declarative sentence for

emphasis

满怀 mǎnhuái to have one's heart filled with

希望 xīwàng hope

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

linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct

就 jiù then

去 qù to go

了 le completed action marker

## 47.一般呢来美容院消费的顾客都是中年妇女

一般 yībān in general

呢 ne used to make a pause

来 lái to come

美容院 měiróngyuàn beauty salon

消费 xiāofèi to consume

的 de used to form a nominal expression

顾客 gùkè customer

都 dōu all

是 shì is

中年 zhōngnián middle age

妇女 fùnǚ woman

## 48.担心自己变老

担心 dānxīn to worry

自己 zìjǐ oneself

变 biàn to become different

老 lǎo old (of people)

## 49.所以投资一笔钱在脸上

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 shàng on top

## 50.好让自己看起来年轻一点

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.甚至还有身体保养

甚至 shènzhì even

还 hái also

有 yǒu to have

身体 shēntǐ (human) body

保养 bǎoyǎng to keep in good repair / to maintain

## 52.防止胸部,臀部下垂等等

防止 fángzhǐ to prevent

胸部 xiōngbù chest

臀部 túnbù butt

下垂 xiàchuí to sag

等等 děngděng and so on ...

## 53.她们每个月会抽空来几次

她们 tāmen they / them (for females)

每 měi every

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

月 yuè month

会 huì will

抽空 chōukòng to find the time to do sth

来 lái to come

几次 jǐcì several times

## 54.躺在小小的床上

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 shàng on top

## 55.闭着眼睛享受美容师的手指

闭着 bìzhe closed

眼睛 yǎnjing eye

享受 xiǎngshòu to enjoy

美容师 měiróngshī beautician

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

手指 shǒuzhǐ finger

## 56.在她们的脸上轻轻按摩

在 zài (located) at

她们 tāmen they / them (for females)

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

脸 liǎn face

上 shàng on top

轻轻 qīngqīng softly

按摩 ànmó to massage

## 57.期待醒来能发生奇迹,一下年轻好几岁

期待 qīdài to look forward to

醒来 xǐnglái to waken

能 néng can

发生 fāshēng to happen

奇迹 qíjì miracle

一下 yīxià all of a sudden

年轻 niánqīng young

好几 hǎojǐ quite a few

岁 suì year

## 58.老板娘和美容师们就会在一旁不停地夸赞她们

老板娘 lǎobǎnniáng lady boss

和 hé and

美容师 měiróngshī beautician

men plural marker for pronouns, and nouns referring

to individuals

就 jiù then

会 huì will

在 zài (to be) in

一旁 yīpáng to the side of

不停 bùtíng incessant

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

preceding modifying adverbial adjunct

夸赞 kuāzàn to praise

她们 tāmen they / them (for females)

## 59.并巧妙地把话题转移到推销产品上

并 bìng and

巧妙 qiǎomiào ingenious / clever

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

modifying

adverbial adjunct

把 bǎ particle marking the following noun as a direct object

话题 huàtí subject (of a talk or conversation)

转移 zhuǎnyí to shift

到 dào to (a place)

推销 tuīxiāo to sell

产品 chǎnpǐn product

上 shàng upon

## 60.这些女顾客听到有人夸奖她们

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 they / them (for females)

## 61.自然开心,心甘情愿地掏钱买单

自然 zìrán naturally

开心 kāixīn to feel happy

心甘情愿 xīngānqíngyuàn most willing to do

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

preceding modifying

adverbial adjunct

掏 tāo to pull out

钱 qián money

买单 mǎidān to pay the (restaurant) bill

## 62.我一想到我需要为了推销产品

我 wǒ I

→ 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.赚提成,而拍马屁

赚 zhuàn to earn

提成 tíchéng to take a percentage

而 ér and so

拍马屁 pāimǎpì to lick sb's boots / to play up to

## 64.我就很不自在

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

很 hěn very

不自在 bùzìzai uneasiness / feel uncomfortable

## 65.不到一个礼拜我就不干了

不到 bùdào less than

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

礼拜 lǐbài week

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

不 bù not

于 gàn to do

了 le completed action marker

## 66.学技能的希望就这样落空了

学 xué to learn

技能 jìnéng skill

的 de used to form a nominal expression

希望 xīwàng hope

就 jiù just (emphasis)

这样 zhèyàng like this

落空 làokōng to fail to achieve something

了 le completed action marker

## 67.那这下我该怎么办呢?

那 nà then (in that case)

这下 zhèxià this time

我 wǒ l

该 gāi should

怎么办 zěnmebàn what's to be done

呢 ne used at the end of a special, alternative, or rhetorical

question

## 68.反正我不能回老家

反正 fǎnzhèng in any case

我 wǒ l

不能 bùnéng cannot

回老家 huílǎojiā to go back to one's roots / go back to hometown

## 69.我必须留在城市里

我 wǒ I

必须 bìxū must

留 liú to stay

在 zài (to be) in

城市 chéngshì city

里 lǐ inside

## 70.只有工作才能有机会赚钱改变自己

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 zhuànqián to earn money

改变 gǎibiàn to change

自己 zìjǐ oneself

## 71.尝试不同的事物

尝试 chángshì to try

不同 bùtóng different

的 de used after an attribute

事物 shìwù thing

## 72.找个自己真正爱的人

找 zhǎo to try to find

个 gè classifier for people or objects in general

自己 zìjǐ oneself

真正 zhēnzhèng genuine / true

爱 ài to love

的 de used to form a nominal expression

人 rén person

## 73.抱着这样的想法

抱 bào to hold

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

这样 zhèyàng this kind of

的 de used after an attribute

想法 xiǎngfǎ way of thinking

## 74.我又找了份工作

我 wǒ I

又 yòu (once) again

找 zhǎo to find

了 le completed action marker

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

reports, contracts etc

工作 gōngzuò job

## 75.在女装店里做销售,工资不高

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

工资 gōngzī wages / pay

不 bù not

高 gāo high

## 76.但我相信只要待在城市里就有希望

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.所以我很开心!

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ I

很 hěn very

开心 kāixīn to feel happy

## 78.我一直是个很自卑的人

我 wǒ I

一直 yīzhí always

是 shì am

† gè classifier for people or objects in general

很 hěn very

自卑 zìbēi feeling inferior

的 de used after an attribute

人 rén person

## 79.总觉得自己长得不好看

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.也很害羞,不敢接触陌生人

也 yě also

很 hěn very

害羞 hàixiū shy

不 bù not

敢 gǎn to dare

接触 jiēchù to contact

陌生人 mòshēngrén stranger

## 81.看着身边的朋友们自信美丽, 受男生欢迎

看 kàn to look at

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

身边 shēnbiān at one's side

的 de used after an attribute

朋友 péngyou friend

men plural marker for pronouns, and nouns referring to

individuals

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.我打心眼里羡慕

我 wǒ

打心眼里 dǎxīnyǎnli from the bottom of one's heart

羡慕 xiànmù to admire

## 83.希望自己也能变成那样

希望 xīwàng to wish for

自己 zìjǐ oneself

也 yě also

能 néng can

变成 biànchéng to become

那样 nàyàng that kind

## 84.那时我交到了一个朋友

那时 nàshí at that time

我 wǒ I

交 jiāo to make friends

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

了 le completed action marker

— yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

朋友 péngyou friend

## 85.她正是我羡慕的那种女生

她 tā she

正是 zhèngshì exactly

我 wǒ I

羡慕 xiànmù to admire

的 de used to form a nominal expression

那种 nàzhǒng that type of

女生 nǚshēng girl

## 86.美丽自信,有很多人追她

美丽 měilì beautiful

自信 zìxìn to have confidence in oneself

有 yǒu to have

很 hěn quite

多 duō a lot of

人 rén people

追 zhuī to chase after

她 tā she

## 87.所以我很喜欢跟她在一起玩

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ l

很 hěn very

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

跟 gēn with

她 tā she

在一起 zàiyīqǐ together

玩 wán to play

## 88.有一次,她约我去逛街

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

她 tā she

约 yuē to make an appointment / to invite

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go

逛街 guàngjiē to window-shop

#### 89.见面的时候才发现她带来了一个男人

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

了 le completed action marker

→ yī one

† gè classifier for people or objects in general

男人 nánrén a man

# 90.两个人看起来很亲密

两 liǎng two

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

人 rén people

看起来 kànqǐlái looks as if

很 hěn very

亲密 qīnmì intimate / close

# 91.我猜想肯定是她的男朋友

我 wǒ I

猜想 cāixiǎng to guess / to suppose

肯定 kěndìng to be sure

是 shì is

她 tā she

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

男朋友 nánpéngyou boyfriend

#### 92.但没有直接问

但 dàn but

没有 méiyǒu haven't

直接 zhíjiē directly

问 wèn to ask

# 93.逛街的过程中

逛街 guàngjiē to window-shop

的 de used after an attribute

过程 guòchéng process

中 zhōng during

# 94.她不停地试衣服

她 tā she

不停 bùtíng incessant

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

modifying adverbial adjunct

试 shì to try

衣服 yīfu clothes

#### 95.那个男人不停地掏钱为她买单

那个 nàge that one

男人 nánrén a man

不停 bùtíng incessant

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

preceding modifying adverbial

adjunct

掏 tāo to pull out

钱 qián money

为 wèi for

她 tā she

买单 mǎidān to pay the (restaurant) bill

# 96.后来我才知道原来她并不喜欢他

后来 hòulái later

我 wǒ I

才 cái only then

知道 zhīdào to become aware of

原来 yuánlái so, actually, as it turns out

她 tā she

并不 bìngbù emphatically not

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

他 tā he or him

# 97.他们也并不是男女朋友

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.她只不过是利用他的喜欢

她 tā she

只不过 zhǐbùguò it's just that ...

是 shì is

利用 lìyòng to use

他 tā he or him

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

# 99.让他心甘情愿地为她花钱

让 ràng to let sb do sth

他 tā he or him

心甘情愿 xīngānqíngyuàn most willing to do

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

preceding modifying adverbial adjunct

为 wèi for

她 tā she

花钱 huāqián to spend money

# 100.我听完后很震惊,也很沮丧

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.她一直是我的榜样

她 tā she

一直 yīzhí always

是 shì is

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

榜样 bǎngyàng model

# 102.是我想成为的人

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

想 xiǎng to want

成为 chéngwéi to become

的 de used after an attribute

人 rén person

#### 103.可现在我发现我错了

可 kě but

现在 xiànzài now

我 wǒ I

发现 fāxiàn to find

我 wǒ I

错 cuò wrong

了 le completed action marker

# 104.那并不是我想要成为的人

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 to form a nominal expression

人 rén person

# 105.否则我自己都会看不起我自己

否则 fǒuzé otherwise

我 wǒ l

自己 zìjǐ oneself

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

会 huì will

看不起 kànbuqǐ to look down upon

我 wǒ l

自己 zìjǐ oneself

# 106.经过这一次,我便不再跟她联系了

经过 jīngguò to pass

这 zhè this

→ yī one

次 cì time

我 wǒ I

便 biàn then

不再 bùzài no more

跟 gēn with

她 tā she

联系 liánxì contact

了 le completed action marker

# 107.但我始终相信爱情是存在的

但 dàn but

我 wǒ l

始终 shǐzhōng from beginning to end / 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 of a declarative sentence for

emphasis

# 108.于是我开始扩大交友圈

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

#### 109.以认识更多的人

以 yǐ in order to

认识 rènshi to know / to get acquainted with sb

更 gèng more

多 duō more

的 de used after an attribute

人 rén people

# 110.有一次,我的同事邀请我去KTV唱歌

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

同事 tóngshì colleague

邀请 yāoqǐng to invite

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go

唱歌 chànggē to sing a song

# 111.还有一群我不认识的男人

还 hái also

有 yǒu there are

– yī one

群 qún group

我 wǒ I

不 bù not

认识 rènshi to know

的 de used to form a nominal expression

男人 nánrén men

#### 112.我很开心能有机会认识很多的人

我 wǒ I

很 hěn very

开心 kāixīn to feel happy

能 néng can

有 yǒu to have

机会 jīhuì chance

认识 rènshi to know

很 hěn very

多 duō many

的 de used after an attribute

人 rén people

#### 113.但胆小自卑的我总是坐在一边沉默不语

但 dàn but

胆小 dǎnxiǎo cowardice / 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

# 114.中途有个男人让我们所有的女生全部出去

中途 zhōngtú midway

有 yǒu there is

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

男人 nánrén a man

让 ràng to let sb do sth

我们 wŏmen we

所有 suǒyǒu all

的 de used after an attribute

女生 nǚshēng girl

全部 quánbù whole

出去 chūqù to go out

# 115.只留下了几名穿着暴露的女子和男人们

只 zhǐ only

留下 liúxià to keep / not to let (sb) go

了 le completed action marker

几 jǐ several / a few

名 míng classifier for people

穿着 chuānzhuó dress

暴露 bàolù to expose

的 de used after an attribute

女子 nǚzǐ woman / female

和 hé and

男人 nánrén men

men plural marker for pronouns, and nouns referring to

individuals

# 116.他们说要玩游戏

他们 tāmen they

说 shuō to say

要 yào going to (as future auxiliary)

玩 wán to play

游戏 yóuxì game

# 117.接着我就听到房里传出来男人们猥琐的笑声

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 / to spread

出来 chulai (after a verb, indicates coming out, completion of an

action,

or ability to discern or detect)

男人 nánrén men

men plural marker for pronouns, and nouns referring to

individuals

猥琐 wěisuǒ vulgar

的 de used after an attribute

笑声 xiàoshēng laughter

#### 118.我站在外面很不解

我 wǒ I

站 zhàn to stand

在 zài (to be) in

外面 wàimian outside

很 hěn very

不解 bùjiě to not understand

# 119.同事暗示我这些女人是小姐

同事 tóngshì colleague

暗示 ànshì to hint / to suggest

我 wǒ me

这些 zhèxiē these

女人 nǚrén woman

是 shì are

小姐 xiǎojie (slang) prostitute

# 120.当时我就感觉我的胃很不舒服,想吐

当时 dāngshí at that time

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

感觉 gǎnjué to feel

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

胃 wèi stomach

很 hěn very

不舒服 bùshūfu to feel uncomfortable

想 xiǎng to want

吐 tù to vomit / to throw up

# 121.只想赶紧离开这个肮脏的地方

只 zhǐ only

想 xiǎng to want

赶紧 gǎnjǐn hurriedly / without delay

离开 líkāi to leave

这个 zhège this

肮脏 āngzāng dirty

的 de used after an attribute

地方 dìfang place

# 122.我一点想认识这些人的欲望都没有

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 to form a nominal expression

欲望 yùwàng desire

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

没有 méiyǒu to not have

# 123.几个月前我对这里充满了希望

几个 jǐge several

月 yuè month

前 qián before

我 wǒ l

对 duì towards

这里 zhèlǐ here

充满 chōngmǎn full of

了 le completed action marker

希望 xīwàng hope

#### 124.以为能找到自己想要的

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

#### 125.可现在发现这完全不是我想象的样子

可 kě but

现在 xiànzài now

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

# 126.我再次陷入迷茫中,并且很失望!

我 wǒ I

再次 zàicì once again

陷入 xiànrù to sink into / to get caught up in

迷茫 mímáng perplexed / at a loss

中 zhōng in

并且 bìngqiě and

很 hěn very

失望 shīwàng disappointed

#### 127.不知如何是好!

不知 bùzhī not to know

如何是好 rúhéshìhǎo what should one do?

#### 128.这时,我的老板要重新装修店面

这时 zhèshí at this moment

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

老板 lǎobǎn boss

要 yào to want

重新装修 chóngxīnzhuāngxiū refurbishment

店面 diànmiàn shop front

#### 129.给我们放假一个月

给 gěi for

我们 wǒmen us

放假 fàngjià to have a holiday or vacation

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

月 yuè month

#### 130.平时不太联系的表姐刚好这时跟我联系

平时 píngshí in normal times

不 bù not

太 tài very

联系 liánxì contact

的 de used to form a nominal expression

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

#### 131.邀请我去深圳旅游

邀请 yāoqǐng to invite

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen subprovincial city in Guangdong

旅游 lǚyóu to travel

#### 132.旅游一直是我想做的事

旅游 lǚyóu travel

一直 yīzhí always

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

想 xiǎng to want

做 zuò to do

的 de used to form a nominal expression

事 shì thing

# 133.可以看到不同的地方

可以 kěyǐ can

看 kàn to see

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

不同 bùtóng different

的 de used after an attribute

地方 dìfang place

#### 134.见到不同的人

见到 jiàndào to see

不同 bùtóng different

的 de used after an attribute

人 rén people

#### 135.我当然很愿意

我 wǒ I

当然 dāngrán of course

很 hěn very

愿意 yuànyì willing (to do sth)

# 136.买了车票就踏上了我人生中的第一个旅途

买 mǎi to buy

了 le completed action marker

车票 chēpiào ticket (for a bus or train)

就 jiù then

踏上 tàshàng to set foot on / to step on or into

了 le completed action marker

我 wǒ my

人生 rénshēng life (one's time on earth)

中 zhōng in

的 de used to form a nominal expression

第一 dìyī first

↑ gè classifier for people or objects in general

旅途 lǚtú journey / trip

#### 137.而这趟旅行彻底改变了我的人生

而 ér and

这 zhè this

趟 tàng classifier for times, round trips

旅行 lǚxíng journey / trip

彻底 chèdǐ thoroughly

改变 gǎibiàn to change

了 le completed action marker

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

人生 rénshēng life (one's time on earth)