

# Mandarin Corner

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## What to Consider When Choosing an English Teaching Job in China

1. 大家好！欢迎来到Mandarin Corner，我是Eileen

[Hello Everyone! Welcome to Mandarin Corner. I am Eileen.](#)

大家	dàjiā	everyone
好	hǎo	good
欢迎	huānyíng	to welcome
来到	láidào	to come to
		Mandarin Corner
我	wǒ	I

是	shì	am
		Eileen

2.随着中国的家长对英语教育越来越重视,

*As Chinese parents are paying more and more attention to English education,*

随着	suízhe	along with
中国	Zhōngguó	China
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
家长	jiāzhǎng	parent or guardian of a child
对	duì	towards
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
教育	jiàoyù	education
越来越	yuèláiyuè	more and more
重视	zhòngshì	to value

3.中国的外教市场也日益发展壮大。

*China's foreign teachers market is growing bigger and bigger.*

中国	Zhōngguó	China
的	de	of
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
市场	shìchǎng	market (also in abstract)
也	yě	also
日益	rìyì	day by day / more and more

发展	fāzhǎn	to grow
壮大	zhuàngdà	to expand

4.对英语培训机构来说，

For English training schools,

对	duì	for
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organisation
来	lái	to come
说	shuō	to speak

Note: 对+ (somebody) 来说 = For somebody's point of view, ...

5.外教是他们吸引消费者的重要卖点。

having foreign teachers is their key selling point to attract customers.

外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
是	shì	is
他们	tāmen	they
吸引	xīyǐn	to attract
消费者	xiāofèizhě	consumer
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
重要	zhòngyào	important
卖点	màidiǎn	selling point

6.这也给外国朋友们创造了很多工作的机会。

*It also gives foreigners a lot of job opportunities in China.*

这	zhè	this
也	yě	also
给	gěi	for
外国	wàiguó	foreign (country)
朋友	péngyou	friend
们	men	plural marker for pronouns
创造	chuàngzào	to create
了	le	completed action marker
很	hěn	very
多	duō	many
工作	gōngzuò	job
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
机会	jīhuì	opportunity

7.会讲英语，来中国就能找份工资丰厚的工作。

*You can find a high-salary job as long as you can speak good English.*

会	huì	to be able to
讲	jiǎng	to speak
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
来	lái	to come

中国	Zhōngguó	China
就	jiù	then
能	néng	can
找	zhǎo	to find
份	fèn	classifier for jobs
工资	gōngzī	pay
丰厚	fēnghòu	ample
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
工作	gōngzuò	job

8.还能顺便旅游学习，确实是不错！

You can also travel and study along the way. It is fantastic, right?

还	hái	also
能	néng	can
顺便	shùnbìan	conveniently
旅游	lǚyóu	to travel
学习	xuéxí	to study
确实	quèshí	indeed
是	shì	is
不错	bùcuò	pretty good

9.但面对挑选学校和工作的城市时，

But when it comes to selecting a school or a city,

但	dàn	but
面对	miànduì	to face
挑选	tiāoxuǎn	to select
学校	xuéxiào	school
和	hé	and
工作	gōngzuò	job
的	de	used after an attribute
城市	chéngshì	city
时	shí	when

10.你是不是感觉不知如何选择?

do you feel that you don't know how to choose?

你	nǐ	you
是不是	shìbùshì	is or isn't
感觉	gǎnjué	to feel
不知	bùzhī	not to know
如何	rúhé	how
选择	xuǎnzé	to select

11.不用担心 !

Don't worry! (I can help you.)

不用	bùyòng	need not
担心	dānxīn	to worry

12.我会根据我在英语培训学校工作的经验

I will, based on my experience working in an English training school,

我	wǒ	I
会	huì	will
根据	gēnjù	based on
我	wǒ	I
在	zài	(to be) in
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
培训	péixùn	training
学校	xuéxiào	school
工作	gōngzuò	to work
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
经验	jīngyàn	experience

13.将这个视频分为两个部分

divide this video into two parts

将	jiāng	used in the same way as 把[bǎ]
这个	zhège	this
视频	shìpín	video
分为	fēnwéi	to divide sth into (parts)
两	liǎng	two
个	gè	classifier for objects in general

部分	bùfen	part
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14.来解答你心中可能存在的疑问。

to answer the questions you might have.

来	lái	to come
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解答	jiědá	answer
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你	nǐ	you
---	----	-----

心中	xīnzhōng	in one's heart
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可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
----	--------	----------------

存在	cúnzài	to exist
----	--------	----------

的	de	used to form a nominal expression
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疑问	yíwèn	question
----	-------	----------

15.第一部分是关于工作本身的。

The first part will be about the job itself.

第一	dìyī	first
----	------	-------

部分	bùfen	part
----	-------	------

是	shì	is
---	-----	----

关于	guānyú	about
----	--------	-------

工作	gōngzuò	job
----	---------	-----

本身	běnshēn	itself
----	---------	--------

的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis
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16.第二部分是关于生活的。

And the second part will be about living conditions.

第二	dì'èr	second
部分	bùfen	part
是	shì	is
关于	guānyú	about
生活	shēnghuó	livelihood
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

17.好，那我们现在就开始吧！

Alright, let's get started!

好	hǎo	well
那	nà	then (in that case)
我们	wǒmen	we
现在	xiànzài	now
就	jiù	then
开始	kāishǐ	to start
吧	ba	modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise

18.第一部分有四个关键点

There are 4 key points in part one

第一	dìyī	first
部分	bùfen	part

有	yǒu	to have
四	sì	four
个	gè	classifier for objects in general
关键	guānjiàn	key
点	diǎn	point

19. 是你在挑选学校时需要考虑的。

that you need to consider when you're selecting a school.

是	shì	are
你	nǐ	you
在	zài	in (a place or time)
挑选	tiāoxuǎn	to select
学校	xuéxiào	school
时	shí	when
需要	xūyào	to need
考虑	kǎolù	to consider
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

### 1) 学校聘请外教的要求

Xuéxiào pìnqǐng wàijiào de yāoqiú

The requirements that the schools have when choosing foreign teachers.

### 2) 选择公立学校还是私人培训学校?

Xuǎnzé gōnglì xuéxiào háishì sīrén péixùn xuéxiào?

Public schools or private training schools?

### 3) 教哪个年龄段的学生

Jiāo nǎge niánlíng duàn de xuéshēng

Which age group of students to teach?

### 4) 去一线城市工作还是去二线城市?

Qù yīxiàn chéngshì gōngzuò háishi qù èrxiàn chéngshì?

First-tire cities or second-tire cities?

## 20. 我们首先来看下

Let's first take a look at

我们	wǒmen	we
首先	shǒuxiān	first (of all)
来	lái	to come
看	kàn	to look at
下	xià	measure word to show the frequency of an action

## 21. 第一点：学校聘请外教的要求

the first point: the requirements that the schools have when choosing foreign teachers.

第一	dìyī	first
点	diǎn	point
学校	xuéxiào	school
聘请	pìnqǐng	to hire
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
要求	yāoqiú	to require

22.下面我列出了四个常见的问题。

The following are four common questions foreigners might have.

下面	xiàmian	the following
我	wǒ	I
列出	lièchū	to list
了	le	completed action marker
四	sì	four
个	gè	classifier for objects in general
常见	chángjiàn	commonly seen
的	de	used after an attribute
问题	wèntí	question

23.我们就来一一看一下。

Let's take a look at them one by one!

我们	wǒmen	we
就	jiù	then
来	lái	to come
一一	yīyī	one by one
看	kàn	to look at
一下	yíxià	(used after a verb) give it a go

24.1)来自非英语为母语国家的外国人

Can non-native English speakers

来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
非	fēi	non-
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
为	wéi	as (in the capacity of)
母语	mǔyǔ	native language
国家	guójiā	country
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner

25.能在中国找到教英语的工作吗?

[find a teaching job in China?](#)

能	néng	can
在	zài	(to be) in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
找到	zhǎodào	to find
教	jiāo	to teach
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
工作	gōngzuò	job
吗	ma	question particle for "yes-no" questions

26.通常国际学校或英语培训机构在招外教时,

[In general, international schools or English training schools](#)

通常	tōngcháng	normally
国际	guójì	international
学校	xuéxiào	school
或	huò	or
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organization
在	zài	in (a place or time)
招	zhāo	to recruit
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
时	shí	when

27. 会优先聘请来自英语为母语国家的外教。

[will place priority on hiring native English speakers.](#)

会	huì	will
优先	yōuxiān	priority
聘请	pìnqǐng	to hire
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
为	wéi	as
母语	mǔyǔ	native language
国家	guójiā	country
的	de	used to form a nominal expression

外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
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28.比如：英国，美国，澳大利亚，加拿大，新西兰等等。

For example: England, America, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and so on.

比如	bǐrú	for example
英国	Yīngguó	United Kingdom
美国	Měiguó	United States
澳大利亚	Àodàlìyà	Australia
加拿大	Jiānádà	Canada
新西兰	Xīnxīlán	New Zealand
等等	děngděng	and so on ...

29.但由于现在学校对外教的需求量大，

However, because the current demand for foreign teachers is so great,

但	dàn	however
由于	yóuyú	because
现在	xiànzài	nowadays
学校	xuéxiào	school
对	duì	towards
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
的	de	used after an attribute
需求	xūqiú	demand
量	liàng	amount

大	dà	big
---	----	-----

30.而符合要求的外教又不够。

and there are not enough English native speakers seeking teaching jobs in China,

而	ér	yet (not)
---	----	-----------

符合	fúhé	to accord with
----	------	----------------

要求	yāoqiú	to demand / to require
----	--------	------------------------

的	de	used to form a nominal expression
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外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
----	---------	-----------------

又	yòu	and yet
---	-----	---------

不够	bùgòu	not enough
----	-------	------------

31.所以有时候对外教国籍的要求不会那么严格。

therefore, the requirement for the teacher being a native English speaker is sometimes not that strict.

所以	suǒyǐ	therefore
----	-------	-----------

有时候	yǒushíhòu	sometimes
-----	-----------	-----------

对	duì	towards
---	-----	---------

外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
----	---------	-----------------

国籍	guójí	nationality
----	-------	-------------

的	de	used after an attribute
---	----	-------------------------

要求	yāoqiú	to require
----	--------	------------

不会	bùhuì	will not (act, happen etc)
----	-------	----------------------------

那么	nàme	like that
----	------	-----------



严格	yángé	strict
----	-------	--------

32.只要英语水平高，没有太重的口音，

As long as your English level is high, you don't have a strong accent,

只要	zhǐyào	so long as
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
水平	shuǐpíng	level
高	gāo	high
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
太	tài	too (much)
重	zhòng	heavy
的	de	used after an attribute
口音	kǒuyīn	accent

33.而且对英语语法知识相当熟悉，有教学经验，

you're fairly familiar with English grammar and have teaching experience,

而且	érqiě	moreover
对	duì	towards
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
语法	yǔfǎ	grammar
知识	zhīshi	knowledge
相当	xiāngdāng	fairly
熟悉	shúxī	to be familiar with

有	yǒu	to have
教学	jiàoxué	education
经验	jīngyàn	experience

34.那么来自欧洲，非洲，南美洲等国家的外国人，

[then people from Europe, Africa, South America and so on](#)

那么	nàme	in that case
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
欧洲	Ōuzhōu	Europe
非洲	Fēizhōu	Africa
南美洲	Nánměizhōu	South America
等	děng	and so on
国家	guójiā	country
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner

35.也是可以找到教英语的工作的。

[can also find an English teaching job.](#)

也	yě	also
是	shì	is
可以	kěyǐ	possible
找到	zhǎodào	to find
教	jiāo	to teach

英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
工作	gōngzuò	job
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

36.可因为大部分学校的广告声称

However, because most schools claim that

可	kě	but
因为	yīnwèi	because
大部分	dàbùfen	in large part
学校	xuéxiào	school
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
广告	guǎnggào	advertisement
声称	shēngchēng	to claim

37.他们所有的外教都是来自英语为母语国家的。

all their teachers are from English speaking countries,

他们	tāmen	they
所有	suǒyǒu	all
的	de	used after an attribute
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
都	dōu	all
是	shì	is

来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
为	wéi	as
母语	mǔyǔ	native language
国家	guójiā	country
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

38.所以有的学校可能会

[some schools might](#)

所以	suǒyǐ	so
有的	yǒude	(there are) some
学校	xuéxiào	school
可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
会	huì	will

39.让你们假装是来自其它国家的，比如美国，

[ask you to pretend that you're from one of these countries, for example, United States.](#)

让	ràng	to let sb do sth
你们	nǐmen	you (plural)
假装	jiǎzhuāng	to pretend
是	shì	is
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
其它	qítā	other

国家	guójiā	country
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis
比如	bǐrú	for example
美国	Měiguó	United States

40.或假装混血，父母其中一位是来自美国的。

Moreover, they might ask you to pretend that one of your parents is from English speaking country.

或	huò	or
假装	jiǎzhuāng	to pretend
混血	hùnxuè	hybrid
父母	fùmǔ	parents
其中	qízhōng	among
一	yī	one
位	wèi	classifier for people (honorific)
是	shì	is
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
美国	Měiguó	United States
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

41.2)需要有教学资格证书吗? 比如: TEFL

Is a teaching certificate, like TEFL, needed?

需要	xūyào	to need
有	yǒu	to have

教学	jiàoxué	education
资格	zīgé	qualifications
证书	zhèngshū	certificate
吗	ma	(question particle for "yes-no" questions)
比如	bǐrú	such as
		TEFL

42.一般一线城市的学校对教师资格证书的要求会严格一点。

Usually, schools in first-tier cities will be stricter about teaching certificates.

一般	yībān	generally
一线城市	yīxiànéngshì	first-tier city
的	de	used after an attribute
学校	xuéxiào	school
对	duì	towards
教学	jiàoxué	education
资格	zīgé	qualifications
证书	zhèngshū	certificate
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis
要求	yāoqiú	to require
会	huì	will
严格	yángé	strict
一点	yīdiǎn	a little

43.二线城市或更小的城市要求相对灵活一些。

*Second-tier or smaller cities will be more flexible.*

二线城市	èrxiànéngshì	second-tier city
或	huò	or
更	gèng	more
小	xiǎo	small
的	de	used after an attribute
城市	chéngshì	city
要求	yāoqiú	to require
相对	xiāngduì	relatively
灵活	líng huó	flexible
一些	yīxiē	a little

44.有的学校可能会招没有这些证书的外教。

*Some schools might hire foreign teachers without certificates,*

有的	yǒude	(there are) some
学校	xuéxiào	school
可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
会	huì	will
招	zhāo	to recruit
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
这些	zhèxiē	these
证书	zhèngshū	certificate

的	de	used to form a nominal expression
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher

45.但多数是会优先聘请有资格证书的外教。

but most of them will give priority to teachers with certificates.

但	dàn	but
多数	duōshù	most
是	shì	are
会	huì	will
优先	yōuxiān	priority
聘请	pìnqǐng	to hire
有	yǒu	to have
资格	zīgé	qualifications
证书	zhèngshū	certificate
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher

46.而且申请工作签证的时候

When you apply for a working visa (in a first-tier city),

而且	érqiě	moreover
申请	shēnqǐng	to apply for sth
工作	gōngzuò	work
签证	qiānzhèng	visa



的	de	used to form a nominal expression
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时候	shíhou	time (when)
----	--------	-------------

47.也是要求有教师资格证书的。

a teaching certificate is also required,

也	yě	also
---	----	------

是	shì	is
---	-----	----

要求	yāoqiú	to require
----	--------	------------

有	yǒu	to have
---	-----	---------

教学	jiàoxué	education
----	---------	-----------

资格	zīgé	qualifications
----	------	----------------

证书	zhèngshū	certificate
----	----------	-------------

的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis
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48.所以有肯定比没有好！

so it's best to have one!

所以	suǒyǐ	so
----	-------	----

有	yǒu	to have
---	-----	---------

肯定	kěndìng	to be sure
----	---------	------------

比	bǐ	to compare
---	----	------------

没有	méiyǒu	to not have
----	--------	-------------

好	hǎo	good
---	-----	------

49.3) 需要工作签证吗?

Is a working visa needed?

需要	xūyào	to need
工作	gōngzuò	work
签证	qiānzhèng	visa
吗	ma	(question particle for "yes-no" questions)

50. 不管去哪个国家工作,

Any country you are going to work in

不管	bùguǎn	no matter
去	qù	to go to (a place)
哪个	nǎge	which
国家	guójiā	country
工作	gōngzuò	to work

51. 工作签都是必需的。

requires a working visa for foreigners working in the country.

工作	gōngzuò	work
签	qiān	visa
都	dōu	all
是	shì	is
必需	bìxū	to require / essential
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

52.中国也不例外！

China is no exception.

中国	Zhōngguó	China
也不例外	yěbùliwài	is no exception

53.一般在找到工作后，

Usually after you get a job,

一般	yībān	generally
在	zài	in (a place or time)
找到	zhǎodào	to find
工作	gōngzuò	job
后	hòu	after

54.学校会帮你办理工作签，

the school that you will teach in will help you get one.

学校	xuéxiào	school
会	huì	will
帮	bāng	to help
你	nǐ	you
办理	bànlǐ	to handle
工作	gōngzuò	work
签	qiān	visa

55.但不一定会承担费用。

But they won't necessarily pay for it.

但	dàn	but
不一定	bùyīdìng	not necessarily
会	huì	will
承担	chéngdān	to assume (responsibility etc)
费用	fèiyòng	cost / expense

56.所以一定要提前问清楚

So you should verify

所以	suǒyǐ	so
一定要	yīdìngyào	must
提前	tíqián	in advance
问	wèn	to ask
清楚	qīngchu	to be clear about

57.办理工作签证的费用是多少，又是由谁付。

how much is the working visa and who's gonna pay for it.

办理	bànlǐ	to handle
工作	gōngzuò	work
签证	qiānzhèng	visa
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
费用	fèiyòng	cost
是	shì	is

多少	duōshao	how much
又	yòu	also
是	shì	is
由	yóu	by (introduces passive verb)
谁	shéi	who
付	fù	to pay

58.没有正规的工作签证在中国工作是违法的，

*It's illegal to work in China without a proper working visa.*

没有	méiyǒu	to not have
正规	zhèngguī	according to standards
的	de	used after an attribute
工作	gōngzuò	work
签证	qiānzhèng	visa
在	zài	(to be) in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
工作	gōngzuò	to work
是	shì	is
违法	wéifǎ	illegal
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

59.而且也很危险。

*It can also be very dangerous!*

而且	érqiě	(not only ...) but also
也	yě	also
很	hěn	very
危险	wēixiǎn	dangerous

60.被抓到不仅要罚款，

*If you get caught, not only will you receive a fine,*

被	bèi	(indicates passive-voice clauses)
抓	zhuā	to catch
到	dào	verb complement denoting completion or result of an action
不仅	bùjǐn	not only (this one)
要	yào	will
罚款	fákuǎn	(impose a) fine

61.还有可能会被遣返回国，上黑名单，

*but you might also be sent back to your country and be put on a black list,*

还	hái	also
有可能	yǒukěnéng	might
会	huì	will
被	bèi	indicates passive-voice clauses
遣返	qiǎnfǎn	to send back
回国	huíguó	to return to one's home country
上	shàng	to get onto

黑名单	hēimíngdān	blacklist
-----	------------	-----------

62.以后都不能来中国工作了。

that will prevent you from working in China again.

以后	yǐhòu	in the future
----	-------	---------------

都	dōu	all
---	-----	-----

不能	bùnéng	cannot
----	--------	--------

来	lái	to come
---	-----	---------

中国	Zhōngguó	China
----	----------	-------

工作	gōngzuò	to work
----	---------	---------

了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause
---	----	--

63.虽然现在确实有很多外国人

Although there are a lot of foreigners

虽然	suīrán	although
----	--------	----------

现在	xiànzài	nowadays
----	---------	----------

确实	quèshí	indeed
----	--------	--------

有	yǒu	there are
---	-----	-----------

很	hěn	very
---	-----	------

多	duō	many
---	-----	------

外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner
-----	-----------	-----------

64.拿着旅游签，商务签就在中国开始工作赚钱。

working in China with only a travel or business visa,

拿	ná	to hold
着	zhe	aspect particle indicating action in progress
旅游	lǚyóu	travel
签	qiān	visa
商务	shāngwù	business
签	qiān	visa
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
在	zài	(to be) in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
开始	kāishǐ	to start
工作	gōngzuò	to work
赚钱	zhuànqián	to earn money

65.但我是绝对不推荐的。

[it's definitely not recommended.](#)

但	dàn	but
我	wǒ	I
是	shì	am
绝对	juéduì	absolute
不	bù	no
推荐	tuījiàn	to recommend
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis



66.为了安全还是请大家合法来中国工作！

Please work in China legally for your own safety!

为了	wèile	for the purpose of
安全	ānquán	safety
还是	háishi	had better
请	qǐng	please (do sth)
大家	dàjiā	everyone
合法	héfǎ	legal
来	lái	to come
中国	Zhōngguó	China
工作	gōngzuò	to work

67.4) 白人会比非白人好找工作吗?

Is it easier for a white person to find a teaching job in China than a non-white person?

白人	báirén	white man or woman
会	huì	will
比	bǐ	to compare
非	fēi	non-
白人	báirén	white man or woman
好	hǎo	easy to
找	zhǎo	to find
工作	gōngzuò	job
吗	ma	question particle for "yes-no" questions

68.很不幸！

Unfortunately,

很	hě	very
不幸	bùxìng	unfortunately

69.白人在中国找工作确实比非白人有优势。

a white person has more advantages in finding a good teaching job in China compare to a non-white.

白人	báirén	white man or woman
在	zài	(to be) in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
找	zhǎo	to look for
工作	gōngzuò	job
确实	quèshí	indeed
比	bǐ	to compare
非	fēi	non-
白人	báirén	white man or woman
有	yǒu	to have
优势	yōushì	advantage

70.为什么呢?

Why is that?

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

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

71.因为在多数中国人的眼里

[Because of Chinese stereotypes of foreigners, most Chinese believe that](#)

因为	yīnwèi	because
在	zài	(to be) in
多数	duōshù	most
中国人	Zhōngguó rén	Chinese person
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
眼	yǎn	eye
里	lǐ	inside

72.来自美国，英国等英语为母语国家的人都是白人，

[white people come from English speaking countries](#)

来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
美国	Měiguó	United States
英国	Yīngguó	United Kingdom
等	děng	and so on
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
为	wéi	as
母语	mǔyǔ	native language
国家	guójiā	country

的	de	used to form a nominal expression
人	rén	people
都	dōu	all
是	shì	is
白人	báirén	white man or woman

73.而非白人是来自其它国家的。

*and non-whites come from non-English speaking countries.*

而	ér	and
非	fēi	non-
白人	báirén	white man or woman
是	shì	is
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
其它	qítā	other
国家	guójiā	country
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

74.比如：黑人都是来自非洲的

*For example, all blacks come from Africa,*

比如	bǐrú	for example
黑人	hēirén	black person
都	dōu	all
是	shì	is

来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
非洲	Fēizhōu	Africa
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

75.棕色皮肤的人都是来自印度的等等。

[all brown people come from India, and so on.](#)

棕色	zōngsè	brown
皮肤	pífū	skin
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
人	rén	people
都	dōu	all
是	shì	is
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
印度	Yìndù	India
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis
等等	děngděng	and so on ...

76.大部分学校或培训机构的卖点是

[The main selling point of most English school is that](#)

大部分	dàbùfen	the majority
学校	xuéxiào	school
或	huò	or
培训	péixùn	training

机构	jīgòu	organization
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
卖点	màidiǎn	selling point
是	shì	is

77. 他们的外教都是来自英语为母语国家的。

*their foreign teachers all come from English speaking countries.*

他们	tāmen	they
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
都	dōu	all
是	shì	are
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
为	wéi	as
母语	mǔyǔ	native language
国家	guójiā	country
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

78. 所以学校的理想外教是

*So their ideal teacher is*

所以	suǒyǐ	so
学校	xuéxiào	school

的	de	of
理想	lǐxiǎng	ideal
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
是	shì	is

79.来自英语为母语国家的金发碧眼的白人。

[someone who is from an English speaking country and obviously white.](#)

来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
为	wéi	as
母语	mǔyǔ	native language
国家	guójiā	country
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
金发碧眼	jīnfàbìyǎn	fair-haired and blue-eyed
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
白人	báirén	white man or woman

80.甚至有些招聘广告上会直接说只招白人。

[You will find that even in job ads, employers will sometimes list caucasians as a requirement.](#)

甚至	shènzhì	even
有些	yǒuxiē	some
招聘	zhāopìn	recruitment
广告	guǎnggào	advertisement

上	shàng	on
会	huì	will
直接	zhíjiē	directly
说	shuō	to say
只	zhǐ	only
招	zhāo	to recruit
白人	báirén	white man or woman

81.只要你是白人，

*As long as you're white,*

只要	zhǐyào	so long as
你	nǐ	you
是	shì	are
白人	báirén	white man or woman

82.不管来自哪个国家，

*no matter where you come from,*

不管	bùguǎn	no matter
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
哪个	nǎge	which
国家	guójiā	country

83.在中国找工作时都会比非白人有优势。

*you will have advantages in finding jobs in China.*



在	zài	(to be) in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
找	zhǎo	to look for
工作	gōngzuò	job
时	shí	when
都	dōu	all
会	huì	will
比	bǐ	to compare
非	fēi	non-
白人	báirén	white man or woman
有	yǒu	to have
优势	yōushì	advantage

84.当然，很多学校在找不到白人外教的时候

*Of course, a lot of schools, when they can't find white teachers,*

当然	dāngrán	of course
很	hěn	very
多	duō	many
学校	xuéxiào	school
在	zài	in (a place or time)
找不到	zhǎobudào	can't find
白人	báirén	white man or woman
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher

的	de	used to form a nominal expression
时候	shíhou	time (when)

85.他们也会接受非白人外教,

*will also accept non-whites.*

他们	tāmen	they
也	yě	also
会	huì	will
接受	jiēshòu	to accept
非	fēi	non-
白人	báirén	white man or woman
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher

86.特别是来自英语为母语国家的非白人。

*Epecially if the non-white come from an English speaking country.*

特别	tèbié	especially
是	shì	are
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
为	wéi	as
母语	mǔyǔ	native language
国家	guójiā	country
的	de	used to form a nominal expression

非	fēi	non-
白人	báirén	white man or woman

87.长着中国脸的外国人，像ABCs，

Foreigners with Asian faces, like ABCs (American born Chinese)

长	zhǎng	to grow
着	zhe	aspect particle indicating action in progress
中国	Zhōngguó	China
脸	liǎn	face
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner
像	xiàng	like
		ABCs

88.恐怕是最难找到教英语的工作的。

will find it the hardest to get an English teaching job in China.

恐怕	kǒngpà	I'm afraid that...
是	shì	is
最	zuì	the most
难	nán	difficult
找到	zhǎodào	to find
教	jiāo	to teach
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)

的	de	used to form a nominal expression
工作	gōngzuò	job
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

89.因为外教收费比中国老师贵，

Because foreigners get paid much more than chinese teachers,

因为	yīnwèi	because
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
收费	shōufèi	to charge a fee
比	bǐ	to compare
中国	Zhōngguó	China
老师	lǎoshī	teacher
贵	guì	expensive

90.所以很多家长不愿意接受

a lot of parents have to pay a high tuition fee, so they don't want to accept

所以	suǒyǐ	so
很	hěn	very
多	duō	many
家长	jiāzhǎng	parent or guardian of a child
不	bù	not
愿意	yuànyì	willing (to do sth)
接受	jiēshòu	to accept

91.一个英语说得好的“中国人”。

[a Chinese-looking English speaker as a teacher.](#)

一	yī	one
个	gè	classifier for people
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
说	shuō	to speak
得	de	inserted between a verb and its complement to express possibility or capability
好	hǎo	well
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
中国人	Zhōngguó rén	Chinese person

92.学校也不会冒险招一个长着中国脸的外国人，

[So many schools will not take a risk in hiring a Chinese-looking foreigner,](#)

学校	xuéxiào	school
也	yě	also
不会	bùhuì	will not (act, happen etc)
冒险	màoxiǎn	to take risks
招	zhāo	to recruit
一	yī	one
个	gè	classifier for people
长	zhǎng	to grow
着	zhe	aspect particle indicating action in progress

中国	Zhōngguó	China
脸	liǎn	face
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner

93.除非没有更好的选择。

unless there are no other choices.

除非	chúfēi	unless
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
更	gèng	more
好	hǎo	good
的	de	used after an attribute
选择	xuǎnzé	choice

94.所以在中国找教英语的工作的难易程度

Therefore, in most cases, the degree of difficulty in finding an English teaching job in China

所以	suǒyǐ	so
在	zài	(to be) in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
找	zhǎo	to find
教	jiāo	to teach
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
的	de	used to form a nominal expression

工作	gōngzuò	job
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
难易	nányì	degree of difficulty or ease
程度	chéngdù	degree (level or extent)

95.多数情况下取决于你的肤色和长相。

*will depend on your skin color and appearance.*

多数	duōshù	most
情况	qíngkuàng	situation
下	xià	below
取决	qǔjué	to depend upon
于	yú	at
你	nǐ	you
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
肤色	fūsè	skin color (race)
和	hé	and
长相	zhǎngxiàng	appearance

96.我个人并不认为

*In my opinion, I feel it's very wrong*

我	wǒ	I
个人	gèrén	personal
并不	bìngbù	emphatically not

认为	rènwéi	to believe
----	--------	------------

97.肤色和长相是评判一个老师的标准。

to use skin color or appearance as a hiring standard.

肤色	fūsè	skin color (race)
----	------	-------------------

和	hé	and
---	----	-----

长相	zhǎngxiàng	appearance
----	------------	------------

是	shì	is
---	-----	----

评判	píngpàn	to judge
----	---------	----------

一	yī	one
---	----	-----

个	gè	classifier for people
---	----	-----------------------

老师	lǎoshī	teacher
----	--------	---------

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

标准	biāozhǔn	(an official) standard
----	----------	------------------------

98.英语水平，教学能力和态度才是最重要的。

A foreigner's English level, teaching ability and attitude is the most important thing.

英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
----	--------	--------------------

水平	shuǐpíng	level (of achievement etc)
----	----------	----------------------------

教学	jiàoxué	education
----	---------	-----------

能力	nénglì	ability
----	--------	---------

和	hé	and
---	----	-----

态度	tàidu	attitude
----	-------	----------



才	cái	only
是	shì	are
最	zuì	the most
重要	zhòngyào	important
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

### 99.第二点：公立学校对比私人培训机构

The second point: public schools vs private training schools

第二	dì'èr	second
点	diǎn	point
公立学校	gōnglìxuéxiào	public school
对比	duìbǐ	to contrast
私人	sīrén	private
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organization

### 100.公立学校和私人培训机构

Regarding public and private training schools,

公立学校	gōnglìxuéxiào	public school
和	hé	and
私人	sīrén	private
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organization

101.最大的差别在于上班时间和假期。

the biggest difference is the working hours and the amount of holidays you get.

最	zuì	the most
大	dà	big
的	de	used after an attribute
差别	chābié	difference
在于	zàiyú	to be in
上班时间	shàngbānshíjiān	time of going to work
和	hé	and
假期	jiàqī	vacation

102.公立学校不需要晚上工作,

In public school, you don't need to work at night.

公立学校	gōnglìxuéxiào	public school
不	bù	no
需要	xūyào	to need
晚上	wǎnshang	night
工作	gōngzuò	to work

103.周末休息两天, 而且有寒暑假。

Also you will have weekends, summer and winter vacations.

周末	zhōumò	weekend
休息	xiūxi	rest

两	liǎng	two
天	tiān	day
而且	érqiě	(not only ...) but also
有	yǒu	to have
寒	hán	cold
暑假	shǔjià	summer vacation

#### 104.私人培训机构工作的时间

Working hours in private training schools, on the other hand,

私人	sīrén	private
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organization
工作	gōngzuò	to work
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
时间	shíjiān	time

#### 105.通常是下午到晚上，周末全天，

is usually from the afternoon till night and all day on weekends.

通常	tōngcháng	usually
是	shì	is
下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
到	dào	until (a time)
晚上	wǎnshang	night

周末	zhōumò	weekend
全天	quántiān	whole day

106.周一，周二休息。

In private training schools, your days off is usually Mondays and Tuesdays.

周一	Zhōuyī	Monday
周二	Zhōu'èr	Tuesday
休息	xiūxi	rest

107.寒暑假是最忙的时候

Summer and winter vacation time is usually the busiest in private training schools,

寒	hán	cold
暑假	shǔjià	summer vacation
是	shì	is
最	zuì	the most
忙	máng	busy
的	de	used after an attribute
时候	shíhou	period

108.所以一般没有假期

so you will need to work the most during this period.

所以	suǒyǐ	so
一般	yībān	generally
没有	méiyǒu	to not have

假期	jiàqī	vacation
----	-------	----------

109.而且私人培训机构除了要求上课，还有坐班时间。

Moreover, in private training schools you will have to keep office hours.

而且	érqiě	moreover
----	-------	----------

私人	sīrén	private
----	-------	---------

培训	péixùn	training
----	--------	----------

机构	jīgòu	organization
----	-------	--------------

除了	chúle	besides
----	-------	---------

要求	yāoqiú	to request
----	--------	------------

上课	shàngkè	to go to teach a class
----	---------	------------------------

还有	háiyǒu	also
----	--------	------

坐班	zuòbān	to work office hours / on duty
----	--------	--------------------------------

时间	shíjiān	time
----	---------	------

110.公立学校也可能有，但相对会少一些。

There might be office hours in public schools as well, but relatively less.

公立学校	gōnglìxuéxiào	public school
------	---------------	---------------

也	yě	also
---	----	------

可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
----	--------	----------------

有	yǒu	to have
---	-----	---------

但	dàn	but
---	-----	-----

相对	xiāngduì	relatively
----	----------	------------

会	huì	will
少	shǎo	less
一些	yīxiē	some

111.通常私人培训机构的工资比公立学校高，

Generally, the salary is higher in private training schools than in public schools,

通常	tōngcháng	normally
私人	sīrén	private
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organization
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
工资	gōngzī	wages / pay
比	bǐ	to compare
公立学校	gōnglìxuéxiào	public school
高	gāo	high

112.但不提供住宿，需要自己租房住。

but they don't provide apartments. You will need to rent and pay for an apartment yourself,

但	dàn	but
不	bù	no
提供	tígōng	to provide
住宿	zhùsù	accommodation
需要	xūyào	to need

自己	zìjǐ	oneself
租房	zūfáng	to rent an apartment
住	zhù	to live

113.而公立学校一般都会免费提供不错的公寓。

whereas in public schools, free apartments are usually provided.

而	ér	indicates contrast
公立学校	gōnglìxuéxiào	public school
一般	yībān	generally
都	dōu	all
会	huì	will
免费	miǎnfèi	free (of charge)
提供	tígōng	to provide
不错	bùcuò	pretty good
的	de	used after an attribute
公寓	gōngyù	apartment building

114.公立学校的每个班的学生人数一般是40到50个

In public schools, the number of students in each class is usually 40 to 50.

公立学校	gōnglìxuéxiào	public school
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
每	měi	each
个	gè	classifier for objects

班	bān	class
的	de	used after an attribute
学生	xuésheng	student
人数	rénshù	number of people
一般	yībān	generally
是40	shì	are
到50	dào	up to
个	gè	classifier for people

115.而私人培训机构包括幼儿园

*In private training schools, including their kindergardens*

而	ér	indicates contrast
私人	sīrén	private
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organization
包括	bāokuò	to include
幼儿园	yòu'éryuán	kindergarten

116.每个班的学生人数一般不会超过15个

*the number of students in each class won't usually be more than 15.*

每	měi	each
个	gè	classifier for objects
班	bān	class



的	de	used to form a nominal expression
学生	xuésheng	student
人数	rénshù	number of people
一般	yībān	generally
不会	bùhuì	will not (act, happen etc)
超过15	chāoguò	to surpass / to exceed
个	gè	classifier for people

117.私人培训机构除了教小孩，也有教成人的。

[There are also adult English private training schools.](#)

私人	sīrén	private
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organization
除了	chúle	apart from (... also...)
教	jiāo	to teach
小孩	xiǎohái	child
也	yě	also
有	yǒu	to have
教	jiāo	to teach
成人	chéng rén	adult
的	de	used to form a nominal expression

118.如果你希望能与学生沟通，交到朋友，

If you want to communicate with students and make friends,

如果	rúguǒ	if
你	nǐ	you
希望	xīwàng	to wish for
能	néng	to be able to
与	yǔ	together with
学生	xuésheng	student
沟通	gōutōng	to communicate
交	jiāo	to make friends
到	dào	verb complement denoting completion or result of an action
朋友	péngyou	friend

119.那可以考虑去成人英语培训机构。

then adult English private training schools are the best places to go to.

那	nà	then (in that case)
可以	kěyǐ	can
考虑	kǎolù	to consider
去	qù	to go
成人	chéng rén	adult
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organization

120.不过他们对外教的标准可能会高一些。

However, their requirements towards hiring foreign teachers might be higher.

不过	bùguò	but
他们	tāmen	they
对	duì	towards
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
标准	biāozhǔn	(an official) standard
可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
会	huì	will
高	gāo	high
一些	yīxiē	a little

121.每个类型的学校都各有优劣势。

Every type of school has its pros and cons,

每	měi	every
个	gè	classifier for objects
类型	lèixíng	type
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
学校	xuéxiào	school
都	dōu	all
各	gè	each
有	yǒu	to have

优劣	yōuliè	good and bad
势	shì	situation

122. 所以就看你想要什么了。

*so it just depends on what you want.*

所以	suǒyǐ	so
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
看	kàn	to depend on
你	nǐ	you
想要	xiǎngyào	to want to
什么	shénme	what?
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

123. 第三点：教哪个年龄段的学生？

*The third point: Which age group of students to teach?*

第	dì	prefix indicating ordinal number
三	sān	three
点	diǎn	point
教	jiāo	to teach
哪个	nǎge	which
年龄	niánlíng	(a person's) age
段	duàn	section
的	de	used to form a nominal expression

学生	xuésheng	student
----	----------	---------

124.越小的学生越需要精力和耐心，

The younger the students are, the more energy and patiences is required from the teacher,

越	yuè	the more... the more
小	xiǎo	young
的	de	used after an attribute
学生	xuésheng	student
越	yuè	the more... the more
需要	xūyào	to need
精力	jīnglì	energy
和	hé	and
耐心	nàixīn	patience

125.所以幼儿园的孩子是最耗精力的。

so teaching kids in kindergardens will require the most energy.

所以	suǒyǐ	so
幼儿园	yòu'éryuán	kindergarten
的	de	used after an attribute
孩子	háizi	child
是	shì	is
最	zuì	the most
耗	hào	to spend

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

126.但幼儿园对外教的英语水平要求不会那么高,

However, the standard of English level for the English teacher won't be that high.

但	dàn	however
幼儿园	yòu'éryuán	kindergarten
对	duì	towards
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
水平	shuǐpíng	level (of achievement etc)
要求	yāoqiú	to require
不会	bùhuì	will not (act, happen etc)
那么	nàme	so very much
高	gāo	high

127.重点是要会玩游戏，有耐心，

You will need to play games with them and be patient,

重点	zhòngdiǎn	important point / focus
是	shì	is
要	yào	must
会	huì	to be able to

玩	wán	to play
游戏	yóuxì	game
有	yǒu	to have
耐心	nàixīn	patience

128.让他们开口说简单的英语，

and encourage them open their mouths to speak simple English.

让	ràng	to let sb do sth
他们	tāmen	they
开口	kāikǒu	to open one's mouth
说	shuō	to speak
简单	jiǎndān	simple
的	de	used after an attribute
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)

129.而且在幼儿园工作有双休日和寒暑假，

You will be able to have weekends, summer and winter vacations teaching in kindergartens as oppose to teaching to other age groups in private training schools.

而且	érqiě	in addition
在	zài	(to be) in
幼儿园	yòu'éryuán	kindergarten
工作	gōngzuò	to work
有	yǒu	to have
双休日	shuāngxiūrì	two-day weekend

和	hé	and
寒	hán	cold
暑假	shǔjià	summer vacation

130.工资一般都还不错。

The salary working in kindergardens is usually very high.

工资	gōngzī	wages / pay
一般	yībān	generally
都	dōu	all
还	hái	fairly
不错	bùcuò	pretty good

131.小学和初中的学生稍微大一点，

Students in primary and middle schools are a little bit older,

小学	xiǎoxué	primary school
和	hé	and
初中	chūzhōng	junior high school
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
学生	xuésheng	student
稍微	shāowēi	a little bit
大	dà	older (than)
一点	yīdiǎn	a bit



132.需要学的知识也会复杂一点,

so the knowledge they need to learn will be a bit more advanced.

需要	xūyào	to need
学	xué	to learn
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
知识	zhīshi	knowledge
也	yě	also
会	huì	will
复杂	fùzá	complicated
一点	yīdiǎn	a little

133.所以学校会要求外教在课前准备好教案。

The school will require foreign teachers to prepare lesson plans before classes,

所以	suǒyǐ	so
学校	xuéxiào	school
会	huì	will
要求	yāoqiú	to ask
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
在	zài	in (a place or time)
课	kè	class
前	qián	before
准备	zhǔnbèi	to prepare
好	hǎo	suffix indicating completion or readiness

教案	jiào'àn	lesson plan
----	---------	-------------

134.而且这个年龄的学生都比较调皮，

and this age group of students are usually very naughty,

而且	érqiě	(not only ...) but also
----	-------	-------------------------

这个	zhège	this
----	-------	------

年龄	niánlíng	(a person's) age
----	----------	------------------

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

学生	xuésheng	student
----	----------	---------

都	dōu	all
---	-----	-----

比较	bǐjiào	quite
----	--------	-------

调皮	tiáopí	naughty
----	--------	---------

135.可能也不是很好管理。

so they might be hard to manage.

可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
----	--------	----------------

也	yě	also
---	----	------

不是	bùshì	is not
----	-------	--------

很	hěn	very
---	-----	------

好	hǎo	easy to
---	-----	---------

管理	guǎnlǐ	to manage
----	--------	-----------

136.高中的学生有高考的压力，

High school students have the pressure of the GaoKao,

高中	gāozhōng	senior high school
的	de	used after an attribute
学生	xuésheng	student
有	yǒu	to have
高考	gāokǎo	college entrance exam
的	de	used after an attribute
压力	yālì	pressure

137.所以重点会放在考试技巧和语法上。

[so they will need to focus more on learning English grammar.](#)

所以	suǒyǐ	so
重点	zhòngdiǎn	to focus on / focus
会	huì	will
放	fàng	to put
在	zài	(to be) in
考试	kǎoshì	to take an exam
技巧	jìqiǎo	technique
和	hé	and
语法	yǔfǎ	grammar
上	shàng	upon

138.同样地需要准备教案，

[This means you will also need to prepare lesson plans.](#)

同样	tóngyàng	same
地	de	structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct
需要	xūyào	to need
准备	zhǔnbèi	to prepare
教案	jiào'àn	lesson plan

139.但他们相比小孩子会好管理一些。

However, comparing to younger students, they will be much easier to manage.

但	dàn	but
他们	tāmen	they
相比	xiāngbǐ	to compare
小孩子	xiǎoháizi	child
会	huì	will
好	hǎo	easy to
管理	guǎnlǐ	to manage
一些	yīxiē	a little

140.最后是大學生，這應該是最輕鬆的，

The last age group is university students, they should be the easiest to teach,

最后	zuìhòu	last
是	shì	is
大学生	dàxuéshēng	university student
这	zhè	this

应该	yīnggāi	should
是	shì	is
最	zuì	the most
轻松	qīngsōng	relaxed / effortless
的	de	used after an attribute

141.因为工作时间是最少的,

because you will not have a lot of working hours.

因为	yīnwèi	because
工作时间	gōngzuòshíjiān	working hours
是	shì	is
最少	zuìshǎo	lowest (amount)
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

142.也需要准备教案, 但比较灵活,

You will still need to prepare lesson plans, but it's more flexible,

也	yě	also
需要	xūyào	to need
准备	zhǔnbèi	to prepare
教案	jiào'àn	lesson plan
但	dàn	but
比较	bǐjiào	relatively
灵活	líng huó	flexible

143.不像教小孩那么严格。

ant not as strict as teaching younger kids.

不	bù	not
像	xiàng	to be like
教	jiāo	to teach
小孩	xiǎohái	child
那么	nàme	so very much
严格	yángé	strict

144.而且教小孩很难跟他们建立友情，

In addition, you can't build any relationships with kids,

而且	érqiě	(not only ...) but also
教	jiāo	to teach
小孩	xiǎohái	child
很	hěn	very
难	nán	difficult (to...)
跟	gēn	with
他们	tāmen	they
建立	jiànli	to establish
友情	yǒuqíng	friendship

145.大学生可以跟你做朋友，

but you can makes friends with university students,

大学生	dàxuéshēng	university student
可以	kěyǐ	can
跟	gēn	with
你	nǐ	you
做	zuò	to make
朋友	péngyou	friend

146.讨论有意思的话题，

*and discuss about interesting topics.*

讨论	tǎolùn	to discuss
有意思	yǒuyìsi	interesting
的	de	used after an attribute
话题	huàtí	topic

147.他们也不会像小孩子那么调皮，

*They won't be as naughty as kids,*

他们	tāmen	they
也	yě	also
不会	bùhuì	will not (act, happen etc)
像	xiàng	to be like
小孩子	xiǎoháizi	child
那么	nàme	so very much
调皮	tiáopí	naughty

148.所以会轻松很多。

so you will have an easier time managing them.

所以	suǒyǐ	so
会	huì	will
轻松	qīngsōng	relaxed / effortless
很	hěn	very
多	duō	much

149.唯一的缺点就是工资会少很多，

The only disadvantage about teaching university is that the salary will be much lower,

唯一	wéiyī	only
的	de	used after an attribute
缺点	quēdiǎn	disadvantage
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
是	shì	is
工资	gōngzī	wages / pay
会	huì	will
少	shǎo	less
很	hěn	quite
多	duō	a lot of

150.但学校会提供一个不错的公寓。

but the university will provide a nice apartment.



但	dàn	but
学校	xuéxiào	school
会	huì	will
提供	tígōng	to provide
一	yī	one
个	gè	classifier for objects
不错	bùcuò	pretty good
的	de	used after an attribute
公寓	gōngyù	apartment building

151.第四点：去一线城市还是二线城市？

*The four point: first-tier cities or second-tier cities?*

第	dì	prefix indicating ordinal number
四	sì	four
点	diǎn	point
去	qù	to go to (a place)
一线城市	yīxiàchéngshì	first-tier city
还是	háishi	or
二线城市	èrxìàchéngshì	second-tier city

152.一线城市的工资会比二线城市的高一点，

*The salary in first-tier cities will usually be higher than in second-tier cities,*

一线城市	yīxiàchéngshì	first-tier city
------	---------------	-----------------

的	de	used after an attribute
工资	gōngzī	wages / pay
会	huì	will
比	bǐ	to compare
二线城市	èrxìànchéngshì	second-tier city
的	de	used after an attribute
高	gāo	high
一点	yīdiǎn	a little

153.但对外教的要求也会比二线城市严格些！

but the requirements will be stricter.

但	dàn	but
对	duì	towards
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
要求	yāoqiú	to require
也	yě	also
会	huì	will
比	bǐ	to compare
二线城市	èrxìànchéngshì	second-tier city
严格	yángé	strict
些	xiē	measure word indicating a small amount or small number (greater than 1)

154.好，关于挑选工作的四个点已经讨论完了

Alright, we finished talking about the four points you need to consider when selecting a job.

好	hǎo	well
关于	guānyú	about
挑选	tiāoxuǎn	to select
工作	gōngzuò	job
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
四	sì	four
个	gè	classifier for objects
点	diǎn	point
已经	yǐjīng	already
讨论	tǎolùn	to discuss
完了	wánle	to be finished

155.那接下来这个部分是关于生活的

The next part will be about living conditions.

那	nà	then (in that case)
接下来	jiēxiàláí	next
这个	zhège	this
部分	bùfen	part
是	shì	is
关于	guānyú	about
生活	shēnghuó	livelihood

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

156.也是非常重要的哦！

*This will also be very important!*

也	yě	also
---	----	------

是	shì	is
---	-----	----

非常	fēicháng	very
----	----------	------

重要	zhòngyào	important
----	----------	-----------

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

哦	o	sentence-final particle that conveys informality, warmth, friendliness or intimacy
---	---	--

157.这个部分也有四个关键点

*This part also has four key points.*

这个	zhège	this
----	-------	------

部分	bùfen	part
----	-------	------

也	yě	also
---	----	------

有	yǒu	to have
---	-----	---------

四	sì	four
---	----	------

个	gè	classifier for objects
---	----	------------------------

关键	guānjiàn	key
----	----------	-----

点	diǎn	point
---	------	-------

1.一线城市还是二线城市？

1.First-tier or second-tier cities?

2.天气

2.weather

3.空气污染

3. Air pollution

4.网络

4. Internet

158.好，我们现在来看下

Okay, let's take a look at

好	hǎo	well
我们	wǒmen	we
现在	xiànzài	now
来	lái	used before a verb, indicating an suggested action
看	kàn	to look at
下	xià	measure word to show the frequency of an action

159.第一点：一线城市还是二线城市？

the first point: first-tier or second tier cities?

第一	dìyī	first
点	diǎn	point
一线城市	yīxiànéngshì	first-tier city
还是	háishi	or
二线城市	èrxiànéngshì	second-tier city

160.一线城市的工资高，

The salary in first-tier cities is higher,

一线城市	yīxiànéngshì	first-tier city
的	de	used after an attribute
工资	gōngzī	wages / pay
高	gāo	high

161.但生活水平也高，房租贵。

but the living cost is also higher, especially the rent.

但	dàn	but
生活水平	shēnghuóshuǐpíng	living standards
也	yě	also
高	gāo	high
房租	fángzū	rent for a room or house
贵	guì	expensive

162.所以如果你不想把一半的工资都花在房租上，

So if you don't want to spend half of your salary on the rent,

所以	suǒyǐ	so
如果	rúguǒ	if
你	nǐ	you
不想	bùxiǎng	do not want
把	bǎ	particle marking the following noun as a direct object

一半	yībàn	half
的	de	used after an attribute
工资	gōngzī	wages / pay
都	dōu	all
花	huā	to spend (money, time)
在	zài	in
房租	fángzū	rent for a room or house
上	shàng	upon

163.那可能需要被迫跟别人合租，

[you might need to share an apartment with others.](#)

那	nà	then (in that case)
可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
需要	xūyào	to need
被迫	bèipò	to be forced to
跟	gēn	with
别人	biéren	other people
合租	hézu	co-renting

164.那就意味着你可能会碰到

[This means you might have](#)

那	nà	that
就	jiù	then

意味着	yìwèizhe	to mean
你	nǐ	you
可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
会	huì	will
碰到	pèngdào	to run into / to meet

165.不讲卫生，吵闹，没有礼貌的室友。

roommates that are dirty, noisy or not considerate.

不	bù	not
讲卫生	jiǎngwèishēng	pay attention to hygiene
吵闹	chǎonào	noisy
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
礼貌	lǐmào	courtesy / manners
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
室友	shìyǒu	roommate

166.而二线城市虽然工资低一点，

Whereas in second-tier cities, the salary is lower,

而	ér	indicates contrast
二线城市	èrxìànéngshì	second-tier city
虽然	suīrán	even though
工资	gōngzī	wages / pay
低	dī	low



一点	yīdiǎn	a little
----	--------	----------

167.但你能享受一个人自由快乐地

but you will be able to enjoy a happier time

但	dàn	but
---	-----	-----

你	nǐ	you
---	----	-----

能	néng	to be able to
---	------	---------------

享受	xiǎngshòu	to enjoy
----	-----------	----------

一个人	yīgèrén	by oneself (without assistance)
-----	---------	---------------------------------

自由	zìyóu	free
----	-------	------

快乐	kuàilè	happy
----	--------	-------

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

168.住在自己的公寓里。

living in your own apartment.

住	zhù	to live
---	-----	---------

在	zài	(to be) in
---	-----	------------

自己	zìjǐ	one's own
----	------	-----------

的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
---	----	---------------------------

公寓	gōngyù	apartment
----	--------	-----------

里	lǐ	inside
---	----	--------

169.吃的也会便宜些

Food will also be cheaper.

吃的	chīde	food
也	yě	also
会	huì	will
便宜	piányi	cheap
些	xiē	measure word indicating a small amount or small number (greater than 1)

170.一线城市里,外国人会多一些,

In addition, there are more foreigners in first-tier cities,

一线城市	yīxiànéngshì	first-tier city
里	lǐ	inside
外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner
会	huì	will
多	duō	more
一些	yīxiē	a little

171.容易交到会说英语的朋友。

and it's easier to make Chinese and other foreign friends that can speak English.

容易	róngyì	easy
交	jiāo	to make friends
到	dào	verb complement denoting completion or result of an action
会	huì	can
说	shuō	to speak

英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
朋友	péngyou	friend

172.很多咖啡厅、餐厅的服务员

Waiters and waitresses in a lot of foreign coffee shops and foreign restaurants.

很	hěn	quite
多	duō	a lot of
咖啡厅	kāfēitīng	coffee shop
餐厅	cāntīng	restaurant
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
服务员	fúwùyuán	waiter / waitress

173.都能说一些基本的英文，

can speak some basic English.

都	dōu	all
能	néng	can
说	shuō	to speak
一些	yīxiē	a little
基本	jīběn	basic
的	de	used after an attribute
英文	Yīngwén	English (language)

174.所以不想花时间学汉语的人

So for people who don't wanna spend a lot of time studying Mandarin,

所以	suǒyǐ	so
不想	bùxiǎng	do not want
花时间	huāshíjiān	to spend time
学	xué	to learn
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
人	rén	people

175.可以选择留在一线城市。

it would be best for them to choose a first-tier city.

可以	kěyǐ	can
选择	xuǎnzé	to select / to pick
留	liú	to stay
在	zài	(to be) in
一线城市	yīxiàchéngshì	first-tier city

176.如果你的目的是

However, if one of your purposes for living in China is

如果	rúguǒ	if
你	nǐ	you
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)

目的	mùdì	purpose
----	------	---------

是	shì	is
---	-----	----

177. 要找一个需要被迫学习汉语的地方，

to look for a place that you will be forced to learn Mandarin,

要	yào	to want
---	-----	---------

找	zhǎo	to find
---	------	---------

一	yī	one
---	----	-----

个	gè	classifier for objects
---	----	------------------------

需要	xūyào	to need
----	-------	---------

被迫	bèipò	to be forced
----	-------	--------------

学习	xuéxí	to learn
----	-------	----------

汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
----	-------	------------------

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

地方	dìfang	place
----	--------	-------

178. 那二线城市会更好一点。

then going to a second-tier city will be better,

那	nà	then (in that case)
---	----	---------------------

二线城市	èrxìànchéngshì	second-tier city
------	----------------	------------------

会	huì	will
---	-----	------

更	gèng	more
---	------	------

好	hǎo	good
---	-----	------

一点	yīdiǎn	a little
----	--------	----------

179.因为在二线城市，相对来说，

because in second-tier cities,

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

在	zài	(to be) in
---	-----	------------

二线城市	èrxiànéngshì	second-tier city
------	--------------	------------------

相对	xiāngduì	relatively
----	----------	------------

来说	láishuō	to interpret a topic (from a certain point of view)
----	---------	---

180.外国人和会说英语的中国人会少一些，

there are relatively less foreigners and Chinese who can speak English.

外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner
-----	-----------	-----------

和	hé	and
---	----	-----

会	huì	can
---	-----	-----

说	shuō	to speak
---	------	----------

英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
----	--------	--------------------

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

中国人	Zhōngguórén	Chinese person
-----	-------------	----------------

会	huì	will
---	-----	------

少	shǎo	less
---	------	------

一些	yīxiē	a little
----	-------	----------

181.你能避免交太多会说英语的朋友

In second-tier cities, you will be able to avoid situations where you don't have opportunities

你	nǐ	you
能	néng	to be able to
避免	bìmiǎn	to avoid
交	jiāo	to make friends
太	tài	too (much)
多	duō	many
会	huì	can
说	shuō	to speak
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
朋友	péngyou	friend

182.而没有练习汉语的机会。

to practice Mandarin because you have too many English speaking friends.

而	ér	and so
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
练习	liànxí	practice
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
机会	jīhuì	opportunity

183.而且每次去超市购物，餐厅，理发，等

Also every time you go to supermarkets, restaurants, or barber shops,

而且	érqiě	(not only ...) but also
每次	měicì	every time
去	qù	to go to (a place)
超市	chāoshì	supermarket
购物	gòuwù	shopping
餐厅	cāntīng	restaurant
理发	lǐfà	a barber
等	děng	and so on

184.都需要会说一些基本的汉语。

you will need to speak some basic Mandarin.

都	dōu	all
需要	xūyào	to need
会	huì	to be able to
说	shuō	to speak
一些	yīxiē	some
基本	jīběn	basic
的	de	used after an attribute
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language

185.三线或更小的城市是不推荐的，



Third-tier cities or smaller cities are not recommended,

三线	sānxiàn	third-tier
或	huò	or
更	gèng	more
小	xiǎo	small
的	de	used after an attribute
城市	chéngshì	city
是	shì	is
不	bù	not
推荐	tuījiàn	to recommend

186.因为小城市的外来人口少,

because there are too few immigrants in these small cities.

因为	yīnwèi	because
小	xiǎo	small
城市	chéngshì	city
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
外来	wàilái	foreign / outside
人口	rénkǒu	people
少	shǎo	few

187.他们都听得懂方言,

In these small cities, people are used to speaking their local dialect,

他们	tāmen	they
都	dōu	all
听得懂	tīngdedǒng	to understand (by hearing)
方言	fāngyán	dialect

188.所以他们没有必要讲普通话。

hence they don't need to speak Mandarin.

所以	suǒyǐ	so
他们	tāmen	they
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
必要	bìyào	necessary
讲	jiǎng	to speak
普通话	pǔtōnghuà	Mandarin (common language)

189.那么对于想学汉语的人，

For people who want to learn Mandarin,

那么	nàme	so
对于	duìyú	as far as sth is concerned
想	xiǎng	to want
学	xué	to learn
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
人	rén	people

190.不是很有帮助，

this situation is not helpful.

不是	bùshì	is not
----	-------	--------

很	hěn	very
---	-----	------

有帮助	yǒubāngzhù	helpful
-----	------------	---------

191.也会让你们觉得很受打击，

Furthermore, this situation might discourage you,

也	yě	also
---	----	------

会	huì	will
---	-----	------

让	ràng	to let sb do sth
---	------	------------------

你们	nǐmen	you
----	-------	-----

觉得	juéde	to feel
----	-------	---------

很	hěn	very
---	-----	------

受	shòu	to suffer
---	------	-----------

打击	dǎjī	to hit / to discourage
----	------	------------------------

192.因为很多人可能听不懂你说的普通话，

because many people might not be able to understand your Mandarin,

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

很	hěn	quite
---	-----	-------

多	duō	a lot of
---	-----	----------

人	rén	people
---	-----	--------

可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
听不懂	tīngbudǒng	unable to make sense of what one is hearing
你	nǐ	you
说	shuō	to say
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
普通话	pǔtōnghuà	Mandarin (common language)

193.你也听不懂他们的方言。

and you won't be able to understand their dialect.

你	nǐ	you
也	yě	also
听不懂	tīngbudǒng	unable to make sense of what one is hearing
他们	tāmen	they
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
方言	fāngyán	dialect

194.还有购买西方食物,

Now let's talk about finding western food.

还有	háiyǒu	also
购买	gòumǎi	to buy
西方	Xīfāng	the West
食物	shíwù	food

195.大家都知道在中国存在一些食品安全的问题,

It's well known that there is a food safety problem in China,

大家	dàjiā	everyone
都	dōu	all
知道	zhīdào	to know
在	zài	(to be) in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
存在	cúnzài	to exist
一些	yīxiē	some
食品	shípǐn	food
安全	ānquán	safety
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
问题	wèntí	issue

196.比如地沟油,

for example, sewer oil,

比如	bǐrú	for example
地沟油	dìgōuyóu	gutter oil

197.所以自己做饭会安全健康一点。

so it will be safer and healthier to cook for yourself.

所以	suǒyǐ	so
自己	zìjǐ	oneself

做饭	zuòfàn	to cook
会	huì	will
安全	ānquán	safe
健康	jiànkāng	health
一点	yīdiǎn	a little

198.我也是喜欢自己做饭，吃得放心点！

*I like to cook myself, I feel safer doing this.*

我	wǒ	I
也	yě	also
是	shì	is
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
做饭	zuòfàn	to cook
吃	chī	to eat
得 linking it to following possibility etc	de	structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main verb), phrase indicating effect, degree,
放心	fàngxīn	to feel relieved
点	diǎn	a little

199.一线城市相比二线城市，

*If you live in a first-tier city,*

一线城市	yīxiàchéngshì	first-tier city
------	---------------	-----------------

相比	xiāngbǐ	to compare
二线城市	èrxiànéngshì	second-tier city

200.购买西方食材的地方会多一些。

[you will be able to find more places where you can buy western food.](#)

购买	gòumǎi	to buy
西方	Xīfāng	the West
食	shí	food
材	cái	material
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
地方	dìfang	place
会	huì	will
多	duō	more
一些	yīxiē	a little

201.而且偶尔懒，不想自己下厨，

[Moreover, when you don't feel like cooking ,](#)

而且	érqiě	moreover
偶尔	ǒu'ěr	occasionally
懒	lǎn	lazy
不想	bùxiǎng	do not want
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
下厨	xiàchú	to cook

202.一线城市的外国餐厅也会多一些。

there will be more foreign restaurants available in first-tier cities.

一线城市	yīxiàchéngshì	first-tier city
的	de	used after an attribute
外国	wàiguó	foreign (country)
餐厅	cāntīng	restaurant
也	yě	also
会	huì	will
多	duō	more
一些	yīxiē	a little

203.第二点：天气

The second point: weather

第二	dì'èr	second
点	diǎn	point
天气	tiānqì	weather

204.中国各个城市的夏天都差不多，很热，

In summertime, the temperature is almost the same in every city in China - very hot!

中国	Zhōngguó	China
各个	gègè	every
城市	chéngshì	city
的	de	of



夏天	xiàtiān	summer
都	dōu	all
差不多	chàbuduō	about the same
很	hěn	very
热	rè	hot (of weather)

205.但冬天却是非常不同。

However, the temperature is not the same in every city in the wintertime.

但	dàn	but
冬天	dōngtiān	winter
却是	quèshì	nevertheless
非常	fēicháng	very
不同	bùtóng	different

206.比如南方城市深圳，

For example, in Shenzhen, a southern city,

比如	bǐrú	for example
南方	nánfāng	the southern part of the country
城市	chéngshì	city / town
深圳	Shēnzhèn	Shenzhen

207.冬天是湿冷，而且没有暖气，

they have a wet cold with no central heating systems,

冬天	dōngtiān	winter
----	----------	--------

是	shì	is
湿	shī	moist / wet
冷	lěng	cold
而且	érqiě	(not only ...) but also
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
暖气	nuǎnqì	central heating

208. 所以冬天会很不好受。

*so it's a little hard in the winter time.*

所以	suǒyǐ	so
冬天	dōngtiān	winter
会	huì	will
很	hěn	very
不好受	bùhǎoshòu	unpleasant / hard to take

209. 北方家家户户都有暖气，

*In the north, every family has central heating provided by the government,*

北方	běifāng	the northern part a country
家家户户	jiājiāhùhù	each and every family (idiom)
都	dōu	all
有	yǒu	to have
暖气	nuǎnqì	central heating

210.所以在北方的冬天可能会好过一些，

so winters (in apartments) are a little bit easier in the north,

所以	suǒyǐ	so
在	zài	(to be) in
北方	běifāng	north
的	de	used after an attribute
冬天	dōngtiān	winter
可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
会	huì	will
好过	hǎoguò	to have an easy time
一些	yīxiē	a little

211.但空气很干燥！

and the north has dry winters.

但	dàn	but
空气	kōngqì	air
很	hěn	very
干燥	gānzào	dry (of weather, paint, cement etc)

212.第三点：空气污染

The third point: air pollution

第	dì	prefix indicating ordinal number
三	sān	three

点	diǎn	point
空气污染	kōngqìwūrǎn	air pollution

213.在中国，一般北方城市的空气质量

*In China, the air quality in northern cities*

在	zài	(to be) in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
一般	yībān	generally
北方	běifāng	the northern part a country
城市	chéngshì	city
的	de	of
空气	kōngqì	air
质量	zhìliàng	quality

214.会比南方城市的差一些，

*is usually be worse than in southern cities,*

会	huì	will
比	bǐ	to compare / to contrast
南方	nánfāng	the southern part of the country
城市	chéngshì	city
的	de	of
差	chà	poor
一些	yīxiē	a little

215.因为北方有暖气系统,

because of the northern heating system.

因为	yīnwèi	because
北方	běifāng	north
有	yǒu	to have
暖气	nuǎnqì	central heating
系统	xìtǒng	system

216.所以如果你担心这个问题,

So if you worry about pollution,

所以	suǒyǐ	so
如果	rúguǒ	if
你	nǐ	you
担心	dānxīn	to worry
这个	zhège	this
问题	wèntí	problem

217.可以在做决定之前,

before you make any decisions,

可以	kěyǐ	can
在	zài	in (a place or time)
做	zuò	to make
决定	juéding	decision

之前	zhīqián	before
----	---------	--------

218.先查一下各个城市的空气质量。

*you should check the air quality in the cities you're considering working in.*

先	xiān	in advance
---	------	------------

查	chá	to check
---	-----	----------

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

各个	gègè	every
----	------	-------

城市	chéngshì	city
----	----------	------

的	de	of
---	----	----

空气	kōngqì	air
----	--------	-----

质量	zhìliàng	quality
----	----------	---------

219.据我所知，广东省的空气还不错！

*As far as I know, the air in Guangdong province is not bad!*

据	jù	according to
---	----	--------------

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

所知	suǒzhī	what one knows
----	--------	----------------

广东省	Guǎngdōng Shěng	Guangdong province
-----	-----------------	--------------------

的	de	of
---	----	----

空气	kōngqì	air
----	--------	-----

还	hái	fairly
---	-----	--------

不错	bùcuò	pretty good
----	-------	-------------

220.第四点：网络

The final point: internet

第	dì	prefix indicating ordinal number
四	sì	four
点	diǎn	point
网络	Wǎngluò	Internet

221.中国的网络情况跟其它国家不一样，

The internet situation in China is different from other countries.

中国	Zhōngguó	China
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
网络	Wǎngluò	Internet
情况	qíngkuàng	situation
跟	gēn	as (compared to)
其它	qítā	other
国家	guójiā	country
不一样	bùyīyàng	different

222.很多国外网站在中国是被禁了的，

A lot of foreign websites are censored in China,

很	hěn	quite
多	duō	a lot of
国外	guówài	foreign

网站	wǎngzhàn	website
在	zài	(to be) in
中国	Zhōngguó	China
是	shì	is
被禁	bèijìn	forbidden
了	le	completed action marker
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

223.比如：Youtube，facebook，twitter等。

[for example, Youtube, facebook, twitter and so on.](#)

比如	bǐrú	such as
		Youtube, facebook, twitter
等等	děngděng	and so on

224.你可以购买VPN翻墙软件，

[You can buy VPN, a software that will allow you to access these websites.](#)

你	nǐ	you
可以	kěyǐ	can
购买	gòumǎi	to buy
		VPN
翻墙	fānqiáng	to breach the Great Firewall of China
软件	ruǎnjiàn	(computer) software

225.但有的软件不稳定，经常断线



But some are not stable,

但	dàn	but
有的	yǒude	(there are) some (who are...)
软件	ruǎnjiàn	(computer) software
不稳定	bùwěndìng	unstable
经常	jīngcháng	constantly
断线	duànxiàn	(telephone or Internet connection) disconnected

226. 有的呢相对稳定一些，

some are relatively more stable.

有的	yǒude	(there are) some (who are...)
呢	ne	used to mark a pause
相对	xiāngduì	relatively
稳定	wěndìng	stable
一些	yīxiē	a little

227. 所以要慎重选择VPN公司！

So you need to be careful with the company you buy from.

所以	suǒyǐ	so
要	yào	must
慎重	shènzhòng	careful
选择	xuǎnzé	to select
		VPN
公司	gōngsī	(business) company

