Mandarin Corner

MandarinCorner.org



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Into The Wild... Shenzhen

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.又到了我们讲故事的时间了,

又 yòu (once) again

到 dào to arrive

了 le completed action marker

我们 wǒmen our

讲 jiǎng to speak

故事 gùshi story

的 de used to form a nominal expression

时间 shíjiān time

7 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

3.你们还记得上个故事讲了什么吗?

你们 nimen you (plural)

还 hái still

记得 jìde to remember

上个 shàngge previous

故事 gùshi story

讲 jiǎng to speak

了 le completed action marker

什么 shénme what?

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

4.上个故事中,我讲到

上个 shàngge previous

故事 gùshi story

中 zhōng in

我 wǒ I

讲到 jiǎngdào to talk about sth

5.2011年我离开了老家去到附近的小城市工作,

年 nián year

我 wǒ I

离开 líkāi to leave

了 le completed action marker

老家 lǎojiā hometown

去 qù to go

到 dào to (a place)

附近 fùjìn nearby

的 de used after an attribute

小 xiǎo small

城市 chéngshì city

工作 gōngzuò to work

6.我在女装店里卖衣服。

我 wǒ I

在 zài (to be) in

女装 nǚzhuāng women's clothes

店 diàn shop

里 lǐ inside

卖 mài to sell

衣服 yīfu clothes

7.店老板因为要装修店面,

店 diàn shop

老板 lǎobǎn boss

因为 yīnwèi because

要 yào to want

装修 zhuāngxiū to decorate

店面 diànmiàn shop front

8.给了我一个月的假期。

给 gěi to give

了 le completed action marker

我 wǒ me

→ yī one

个 gè classifier for objects in general

月 yuè month

的 de used to form a nominal expression

假期 jiàqī vacation

9.刚好那时我的表姐邀请我去深圳旅游,

刚好 gānghǎo to happen to be

那时 nàshí at that time

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

邀请 yāoqǐng to invite

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go to (a place)

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

旅游 lǚyóu to travel

10.可我的工资太低,没有积蓄,

可 kě but

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

工资 gōngzī wages

太 tài too (much) / very

低 dī low

没有 méiyǒu to not have

积蓄 jīxù savings

11.所以只好向爸妈要了1000块,

所以 suǒyǐ so

只好 zhǐhǎo to have to

向 xiàng towards

爸妈 bàmā dad and mom

要 yào to ask for

了 le completed action marker

1000块 1000kuài (about 147 US dollars)

12.然后买了火车票,

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

买 mǎi to buy

了 le completed action marker

火车票 huǒchēpiào train ticket

13.踏上了这即将改变我人生的旅途,

踏上 tàshàng to set foot on

了 le completed action marker

这 zhè this

即将 jíjiāng to be about to

改变 gǎibiàn to change

我 wǒ my

人生 rénshēng life

的 de used to form a nominal expression

旅途 lǚtú journey

14.那也是我第一次出远门旅游。

那 nà that

也 yě also

是 shì is

我 wǒ my

第一次 dìyīcì the first time

出 chū to go out

远门 yuǎnmén far away from home

旅游 lǚyóu to travel

15.火车开了16个小时,

火车 huǒchē train

开 kāi to operate (a vehicle)

了 le completed action marker

16个 gè classifier for objects in general

小时 xiǎoshí hour

16.终于抵达深圳罗湖火车站,

终于 zhōngyú finally

抵达 dǐdá to arrive

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

罗湖 Luóhú Luohu district of Shenzhen City

火车站 huǒchēzhàn train station

17.那是我见过最大的火车站,

那 nà that

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

见 jiàn to see

过 guò experienced action marker

最 zuì -est (superlative suffix)

大 dà big

的 de used after an attribute

火车站 huǒchēzhàn train station

18.下车后转了很久才找到出口。

下车 xiàchē to get off or out of (a bus, train, car etc)

后 hòu after

转 zhuàn to walk about

了 le completed action marker

很 hěn very

久 jiǔ (long) time

才 cái only then

找到 zhǎodào to find

出口 chūkǒu an exit

19.五月份的天已经开始热了,

五月份 wǔyuèfèn May

的 de used after an attribute

天 tiān weather

已经 yǐjīng already

开始 kāishǐ to begin

热 rè hot (of weather)

了 le completed action marker

20.我背着几件换洗的衣服站在大街上,

我 wǒ I

背 bēi to carry on the back or shoulder

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

几 jǐ a few

件 jiàn classifier for clothes

换洗 huànxǐ change clothes (for washing)

的 de used after an attribute

衣服 yīfu clothes

站 zhàn to stand

在 zài (located) at

大街 dàjiē street

上 shang on

21.车辆来来往往,

车辆 chēliàng vehicle

来来往往 láiláiwǎngwǎng come and go in great numbers

22.可就是没看到一辆出租车,

可 kě but

就 jiù just

是 shì is

没 méi not

看 kàn to see

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

─ yī one

辆 liàng classifier for vehicles

出租车 chūzūchē taxi

23.旁边有地铁, 但不敢去坐,

旁边 pángbiān to the side

有 yǒu there is

地铁 dìtiě metro

但 dàn but

不 bù not

敢 gǎn to dare

去 qù to go

坐 zuò to take (a bus, airplane etc)

24.因为我从来没坐过地铁,

因为 yīnwèi because

我 wǒ I

从来没 cóngláiméi never

坐 zuò to take (a bus, airplane etc)

过 guò experienced action marker

地铁 dìtiě metro

25.不知道怎么坐。

不 bù not

知道 zhīdào to know

怎么 zěnme how?

坐 zuò to take (a bus, airplane etc)

26.于是就去大街上问路人

于是 yúshì thus

就 jiù then

去 qù to go

大街 dàjiē street

上 shang on

问 wèn to ask

路人 lùrén passerby / stranger

27. "哪里能打到出租车?"

哪里 nǎlǐ where?

能 néng can

打 dǎ to take (a taxi)

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

出租车 chūzūchē taxi

28.可大家都对我摆摆手,

可 kě but

大家 dàjiā everyone

都 dōu all

对 duì towards

我 wǒ me

摆 bǎi to wave

摆手 bǎishǒu to wave one's hand

29.没人愿意理我。

没 méi have not

人 rén person

愿意 yuànyì willing (to do sth)

理 lǐ to pay attention to

我 wǒ me

30.天色渐渐暗下来了,

天色 tiānsè time of day, as indicated by the color of the sky

渐渐 jiànjiàn gradually

暗 àn dark

下来 xiàlai indicates continuation from the past towards us

了 le completed action marker

31.没办法,我只好沿着人行道一直走,

没办法 méibànfǎ there is nothing to be done

我 wǒ I

只好 zhǐhǎo to have to

沿着 yánzhe to go along

人行道 rénxíngdào sidewalk

一直 yīzhí continuously

走 zǒu to walk

32.半小时后我幸运地打到了出租车,

半小时 bànxiǎoshí half hour

后 hòu later

我 wǒ I

幸运 xìngyùn lucky

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

打 dǎ to take (a taxi))

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

了 le completed action marker

出租车 chūzūchē taxi

33.去到住在附近的朋友家过了一夜,

去 qù to go

到 dào to (a place)

住 zhù to live

在 zài (to be) in

附近 fùjìn nearby

的 de used to form a nominal expression

朋友 péngyou friend

家 jiā home

过 guò to live

了 le completed action marker

— yī one

夜 yè night

34.第二天就搭了公交车去找表姐。

第二天 dì'èrtiān next day

就 jiù then

搭 dā to take (boat, train)

了 le completed action marker

公交车 gōngjiāochē bus

去 qù to go

找 zhǎo to look for

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

35.表姐比我大两岁,

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

比 bǐ to compare

我 wǒ me

大 dà older (than)

两 liǎng two

岁 suì classifier for years (of age)

36.在深圳工作了五年多,

在 zài (to be) in

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

工作 gōngzuò to work

了 le completed action marker

五 wǔ five

年 nián year

多 duō more

37.她男朋友开了一家小公司,卖LED电源,

她 tā she

男朋友 nánpéngyou boyfriend

开 kāi to open

了 le completed action marker

→ yī one

家 jiā classifier for businesses

小 xiǎo small

公司 gōngsī (business) company

卖 mài to sell

LED电源 diànyuán electric power source

38.她自己也在那儿工作,

她 tā she

自己 zìjǐ oneself

也 yě also

在 zài (to be) in

那儿 nar that place

工作 gōngzuò to work

39.公司总共三个人,

公司 gōngsī (business) company

总共 zǒnggòng altogether

 \equiv sān three

个 gè classifier for people

人 rén people

40.除了表姐和她男朋友,

除了 chúle besides

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

和 hé and

她 tā she

男朋友 nánpéngyou boyfriend

41.还有一个她男朋友的亲戚小张。

还 hái still

有 yǒu to have

→ yī one

个 gè classifier for people

她 tā she

男朋友 nánpéngyou boyfriend

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

亲戚 qīnqi a relative

小张 xiǎozhāng the name of his relative

42.他们三个人住在一套公寓里,

他们 tāmen they

三 sān three

个 gè classifier for people

人 rén people

住 zhù to live

在 zài (to be) in

一套 yītào a set

公寓 gōngyù apartment

里 lǐ inside

43.我被安排和小张住一间房,

我 wǒ l

被 bèi (indicates passive-voice clauses)

安排 ānpái to arrange

和 hé with

小张 xiǎozhāng the name of his relative

住 zhù to stay

─ yī one

间 jiān classifier for rooms

房 fáng room

44.小张比我小两岁。

小张 xiǎozhāng the name of his relative

比 bǐ to compare

我 wǒ me

小 xiǎo young

两 liǎng two

岁 suì classifier for years (of age)

45.表姐的弟弟,也就是我的表哥,

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

弟弟 dìdi younger brother

也就是 yějiùshì that is

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

表哥 biǎogē older male cousin via female line

46.当时没工作,也暂住在表姐家。

当时 dāngshí at that time

没 méi have not

工作 gōngzuò job

也 yě also

暂 zàn temporary

住 zhù to live

在 zài (to be) in

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

家 jiā home

47.本来表姐是打算带我去深圳各个地方看看的,

本来 běnlái at first

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

是 shì is

打算 dǎsuàn to plan

带 dài take along

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go to (a place)

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

各个 gègè every

地方 dìfang place

看看 kànkan to take a look at

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

48.但因为公司事太多, 脱不开身,

但 dàn but

因为 yīnwèi because

公司 gōngsī (business) company

事 shì thing / work

太 tài too (much)

多 duō much

脱不开 tuōbùkāi can't leave somewhere (because too busy, etc.)

身 shēn body

49.所以她让表哥带我出去玩。

所以 suǒyǐ so

她 tā she

让 ràng to let sb do sth

表哥 biǎogē older male cousin via female line

带 dài to take along

我 wǒ me

出去 chūqù to go out

玩 wán to have fun

50.我和表哥计划去市中心的书城看书,

我 wǒ I

和 hé and

表哥 biǎogē older male cousin via female line

计划 jìhuà to plan

去 qù to go to (a place)

市中心 shìzhōngxīn city center / downtown

的 de of

书城 shūchéng book city

看书 kànshū to read

51.表姐住的地方离市中心还很远,

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

住 zhù to live

的 de used after an attribute

地方 dìfang place

离 lí (in giving distances) from

市中心 shìzhōngxīn city center / downtown

还 hái still

很 hěn very

远 yuǎn far

52.坐了2个小时的公交车才到书城,

坐 zuò to take (a bus, airplane etc)

了 le completed action marker

个 gè classifier for objects in general

小时 xiǎoshí hour

的 de used to form a nominal expression

公交车 gōngjiāochē bus

才 cái only then

到 dào to arrive

书城 shūchéng book city

53. 书城里的书非常多,看得我头晕。

书城 shūchéng book city

里 lǐ inside

的 de used after an attribute

书 shū book

非常多 fēichángduō very many

看 kàn to look at

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

我 wǒ I

头晕 tóuyūn dizzy

54.大城市里好像什么都多,

大城市 dàchéngshì big city

里 lǐ inside

好像 hǎoxiàng to seem like

什么 shénme anything

都 dōu all

多 duō many

55.书多,人多,车子多,

书 shū book

多 duō many

人 rén people

多 duō many

车子 chēzi small vehicle (car, bicycle, cart etc)

多 duō many

56.而且人们走路非常快,

而且 érqiě moreover

人们 rénmen people

走路 zǒulù to walk

非常 fēicháng very

快 kuài rapid / quick

57.我完全无法适应,

我 wǒ l

完全 wánquán totally

无法 wúfǎ unable

适应 shìyìng to adapt / to fit

58.每次去市中心都感觉不舒服。

每次 měicì every time

去 qù to go to (a place)

市中心 shìzhōngxīn city center / downtown

都 dōu all

感觉 gǎnjué to feel

不舒服 bùshūfu unwell / to feel uncomfortable

59.我每天跟着表哥出去玩,

我 wǒ I

每天 měitiān every day

跟着 gēnzhe to follow after

表哥 biǎogē older male cousin via female line

出去 chūqù to go out

玩 wán to have fun

60.虽然不太习惯大城市的快节奏,

虽然 suīrán although

不太 bùtài not very

习惯 xíguàn to be used to

大城市 dàchéngshì big city

的 de of

快 kuài rapid / quick

节奏 jiézòu rhythm / tempo

61.但也很开心能体验不一样的生活。

但 dàn yet

也 yě also

很 hěn very

开心 kāixīn to feel happy

能 néng to be able to

体验 tǐyàn to experience for oneself

不一样 bùyīyàng different

的 de used after an attribute

生活 shēnghuó life

62.可没过两天, 表姐的爸爸出事了,

可 kě but

没 méi have not

过 guò to pass (time)

两 liǎng two

天 tiān day

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

爸爸 bàba (informal) father

出事 chūshì to have an accident

了 le completed action marker

63.他在工作时受伤了,

他 tā he or him

在 zài (to be) in

工作 gōngzuò to work

时 shí when

受伤 shòushāng to sustain injuries

了 le completed action marker

64.表哥不得不回去照顾他。

表哥 biǎogē older male cousin via female line

不得不 bùdébù have to

回去 huíqu to go back

照顾 zhàogu to take care of

他 tā he or him

65.这下没人陪我出去玩了,

这下 zhèxià this time

没 méi not

人 rén people

陪 péi to accompany

我 wǒ me

出去 chūqù to go out

玩 wán to have fun

了 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

66.我就每天跟着表姐去公司看电视,

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

每天 měitiān every day

跟着 gēnzhe to follow after

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

去 qù to go to

公司 gōngsī (business) company

看 kàn to watch

电视 diànshì television

67.偶尔帮忙干活。

偶尔 ǒu'ěr occasionally

帮忙 bāngmáng to help

于活 gànhuó to work

68.很快我的一个月假期就要结束了,

很 hěn very

快 kuài quick

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

 $\overline{}$ yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

月 yuè month

假期 jiàqī vacation

就要 jiùyào to be going to

结束 jiéshù to end

了 le completed action marker

69.正打算买票回去的时候,

正 zhèng just (right)

打算 dǎsuàn to plan

买 mǎi to buy

票 piào ticket

回去 huíqu to return

的 de used to form a nominal expression

时候 shíhou time (when)

70.表姐的男朋友的奶奶突然去世了,

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

男朋友 nánpéngyou boyfriend

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

奶奶 nǎinai (informal) grandma

突然 tūrán sudden

去世 qùshì to pass away

了 le completed action marker

71.他们两个必须坐飞机赶回去参加葬礼,

他们 tāmen they

两 liǎng two

个 gè classifier for people

必须 bìxū to have to

坐飞机 zuòfēijī to catch a plane

赶 gǎn to rush

回去 huíqu to go back

参加 cānjiā to take part

葬礼 zànglǐ funeral

72.而公司就只有小张一个人,

而 ér and

公司 gōngsī (business) company

就 jiù just (emphasis)

只有 zhǐyǒu only

小张 xiǎozhāng the name of his relative

一个人 yīgèrén by oneself (without assistance)

73.所以表姐请我在深圳多待几天,

所以 suǒyǐ therefore

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

请 qǐng to ask

我 wǒ me

在 zài (to be) in

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

多 duō more

待 dāi to stay

几天 jǐtiān several days

74.帮忙照看公司。

帮忙 bāngmáng to help

照看 zhàokàn to look after

公司 gōngsī (business) company

75.一个礼拜后,他们回来了,

- yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

礼拜 lǐbài week

后 hòu later

他们 tāmen they

回来 huílai to return

了 le completed action marker

76.我也该回去工作了。

我 wǒ I

也 yě also

该 gāi should

回去 huíqu to go back

工作 gōngzuò to work

了 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

77.可我发现我渐渐喜欢上大城市了,

可 kě but

我 wǒ I

发现 fāxiàn to find

我 wǒ l

渐渐 jiànjiàn gradually

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

上 shàng used as a complement to a verb

大城市 dàchéngshì big city

7 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

78.表姐也提议让我在深圳找工作,

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

也 yě also

提议 tíyì to suggest

让 ràng to let sb do sth

我 wǒ me

在 zài (to be) in

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

找 zhǎo to look

工作 gōngzuò job

79.我心想回去小城市也没有什么发展,

我 wǒ I

心想 xīnxiǎng to think to oneself

回去 huíqu to go back

小 xiǎo small

城市 chéngshì city

也 yě also

没有什么 méiyǒushénme it is nothing / there's nothing ... about it

发展 fāzhǎn development

80.就决定留下来了。

就 jiù then

决定 juédìng to decide (to do something)

留 liú to stay

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

us, also fig

了 le completed action marker

81.于是我开始在网上找工作,

于是 yúshì thus

我 wǒ l

开始 kāishǐ to begin

在 zài (to be) in

网上 wǎngshàng online

找 zhǎo to look for

工作 gōngzuò job

82.可没有大学文凭,

可 kě but

没有 méiyǒu to not have

大学 dàxué university / college

文凭 wénpíng diploma

83.公司都不愿意要我。

公司 gōngsī (business) company

都 dōu all

不 bù not

愿意 yuànyì willing (to do sth)

要 yào to want

我 wǒ me

84.我有点慌了,不知该怎么办。

我 wǒ I

有点 yǒudiǎn a little

慌 huāng to get panicky

了 le completed action marker

不知 bùzhī not to know

该 gāi should

怎么办 zěnmebàn what's to be done

85.最后表姐的男朋友决定让我在他的公司做销售,

最后 zuìhòu finally

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

男朋友 nánpéngyou boyfriend

决定 juédìng to decide (to do something)

让 ràng to let sb do sth

我 wǒ me

在 zài (to be) in

他 tā he or him

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

公司 gōngsī (business) company

做 zuò to be

销售 xiāoshòu sales

86.这样我能和表姐住在一起。

这样 zhèyàng this way

我 wǒ I

能 néng can

和 hé with

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

住 zhù to live

在一起 zàiyīqǐ together

87.虽然不知道销售是做什么的,

虽然 suīrán even though

不 bù not

知道 zhīdào to know

销售 xiāoshòu sales

是 shì is

做 zuò to do

什么 shénme what?

88.但我还是很开心能跟表姐一起工作。

de

但 dàn however

我 wǒ I

还是 háishi nevertheless

很 hěn very

开心 kāixīn to feel happy

能 néng to be able to

跟 gēn with

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

一起 yīqǐ in the same place

工作 gōngzuò to work

89.就这样,我留在了深圳,

就 jiù just (emphasis)

这样 zhèyàng like this

我 wǒ

留 liú to stay

在 zài (to be) in

了 le completed action marker

1

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

90.而且还有了工作。

而且 érqiě moreover

还 hái also

有 yǒu to have

了 le completed action marker

工作 gōngzuò job

91.我其实根本不懂销售员是做什么的,

我 wǒ

其实 qíshí actually

根本 gēnběn (not) at all

不 bù not

懂 dǒng to understand

销售 xiāoshòu sales

员 yuán person / employee

是 shì is

做 zuò to do

什么 shénme what?

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

92.以为就跟在工厂工作一样。

以为 yǐwéi to be under the impression

就 jiù just (emphasis)

跟 gēn as (compared to)

在 zài (to be) in

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

工作 gōngzuò to work

一样 yīyàng the same as

93.然后表姐的男朋友,也就是我的老板,

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

男朋友 nánpéngyou boyfriend

也就是 yějiùshì that is

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

老板 lǎobǎn boss

94.他手把手教我如何在网上寻找客户,

他 tā he or him

手把手 shǒubǎshǒu very carefully

教 jiāo to teach

我 wǒ me

如何 rúhé how

在 zài (to be) in

网上 wǎngshàng online

寻找 xúnzhǎo to look for

客户 kèhù customer

95.如何打电话给客户,

如何 rúhé how

打电话 dǎdiànhuà to make a telephone call

给 gěi to

客户 kèhù customer

96.然后说服客户买我们的产品。

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

说服 shuōfú to convince

客户 kèhù customer

买 mǎi to buy

我们 wǒmen our

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

产品 chǎnpǐn product

97.我虽然什么都不懂,

我 wǒ I

虽然 suīrán even if

什么 shénme anything

都 dōu (not) at all

不 bù not

懂 dǒng to understand

98.但很爱问问题,

但 dàn but

很 hěn very

爱 ài to love

问 wèn to ask

问题 wèntí question

99.所以没过多久我就了解了销售员的工作是什么。

所以 suǒyǐ so

没 méi not

过 guò to pass (time)

多久 duōjiǔ how long?

我 wǒ l

就 jiù then

了解 liǎojiě to understand

了 le completed action marker

销售 xiāoshòu sales

员 yuán person / employee

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

工作 gōngzuò job

是 shì is

什么 shénme what?

100.公司只有一个小车间,

公司 gōngsī (business) company

只 zhǐ only

有 yǒu to have

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

小 xiǎo small

车间 chējiān workshop

101.用来生产样品,

用来 yònglái to be used for

生产 shēngchǎn to produce

样品 yàngpǐn sample

102.大批量的订单就发去工厂代工,

大 dà big

批量 pīliàng batch

的 de used after an attribute

订单 dìngdān (purchase) order

就 jiù then

发 fā to send out

去 qù to go

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

代工 dàigōng subcontract work / OEM (original equipment manufacturer)

supplier

103.但小批量我们一般自己生产,

但 dàn but

小 xiǎo small

批量 pīliàng batch

我们 wŏmen we

一般 yībān generally

自己 zìjǐ oneself

生产 shēngchǎn to produce

104.这样能省一笔钱。

这样 zhèyàng this way

能 néng can

省 shěng to save

→ yī one

笔 bǐ classifier for sums of money

钱 qián money

105.有一次,我的客户下了一个小订单,

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

客户 kèhù customer

下 xià issue (an order, etc.)

了 le completed action marker

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

小 xiǎo small

订单 dìngdān (purchase) order

106.交期很紧,没办法,

交期 jiāoqī delivery time

很 hěn very

紧 jǐn tight

没办法 méibànfǎ there is nothing to be done

107.为了能准时交货,

为了 wèile in order to

能 néng to be able to

准时 zhǔnshí on time

交货 jiāohuò to deliver goods

108.我们四个人工作了一晚上,

我们 wŏmen we

四 sì four

个 gè classifier for people

人 rén people

工作 gōngzuò to work

了 le completed action marker

→ yī one

晚上 wǎnshang night

109.第二天早上顺利发货。

第二天 dì'èrtiān next day

早上 zǎoshang early morning

顺利 shùnlì smoothly

发货 fāhuò to send out goods

110.类似的事情经常发生,

类似 lèisì similar

的 de used after an attribute

事情 shìqing thing

经常 jīngcháng often

发生 fāshēng to happen

111.我们也经常熬夜生产,

我们 wǒmen we

也 yě also

经常 jīngcháng often

熬夜 áoyè to stay up late or all night

生产 shēngchǎn to produce

112.有时候连周末都要工作。

有时候 yǒushíhou sometimes

连 lián (used with 也, 都 etc) even

周末 zhōumò weekend

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

要 yào must

工作 gōngzuò to work

113.但那时候并不觉得辛苦,

但 dàn but

那时候 nàshíhou at that time

并不 bìngbù not at all

觉得 juéde to feel

辛苦 xīnkǔ hard

114.反而觉得很充实。

反而 fǎn'ér instead

觉得 juéde to feel

很 hěn very

充实 chōngshí rich / full

115.在深圳,除了表姐,

在 zài (to be) in

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

除了 chúle besides

表姐 biǎojiě older female cousin via female line

116.我谁也不认识。

我 wǒ I

谁 shéi who

也 yě also

不 bù not

认识 rènshi to know

117.每天的时间都是在办公室里度过,

每天 měitiān every day

的 de used after an attribute

时间 shíjiān time

都 dōu all

是 shì is

在 zài (to be) in

办公室 bàngōngshì office

里 lǐ inside

度过 dùguò to pass

118.一年之后,我感觉自己的生活很单调。

- yī one

年 nián year

之后 zhīhòu later

我 wǒ I

感觉 gǎnjué to feel

自己 zìjǐ oneself

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

生活 shēnghuó life

很 hěn very

单调 dāndiào monotonous

119.那种感觉让我很压抑,

那种 nàzhǒng that kind of

感觉 gǎnjué feeling

让 ràng to make sb (feel sad etc)

我 wǒ me

很 hěn very

压抑 yāyì depressing

120.也非常渴望能交到一些朋友。

也 yě also

非常 fēicháng very

渴望 kěwàng to long for

能 néng to be able to

交 jiāo to make friends

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

一些 yīxiē some

朋友 péngyou friend

121.然后我在网上找到了一个爬山的群,

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

我 wǒ I

在 zài (to be) in

网上 wǎngshàng online

找到 zhǎodào to find

了 le completed action marker

− yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

爬山 páshān hiking

的 de used after an attribute

群 qún group

122.每周日跟着一群不认识的人去爬山,

每 měi every

周日 Zhōurì Sunday

跟着 gēnzhe to follow after

→ yī one

群 qún group

不 bù not

认识 rènshi to know

的 de used to form a nominal expression

人 rén people

去 qù to go

爬山 páshān hiking

123.一下走进了一群活泼的人群中,

一下 yīxià all of a sudden

走进 zǒujìn to enter

了 le completed action marker

→ yī one

群 qún group

活泼 huópo lively

的 de used after an attribute

人群 rénqún crowd

中 zhōng in

124.我自己也变得开朗多了。

我 wǒ I

自己 zìjǐ oneself

也 yě also

变得 biànde to become

开朗 kāilǎng cheerful

多 duō more

了 le completed action marker

125.每次爬完山我又盼着下次去爬山,

每次 měicì every time

爬 pá to climb

完 wán to finish

Ш shān mountain

我 wǒ I

又 yòu (once) again

盼 pàn to long for

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

下次 xiàcì next time

去 qù to go

爬山 páshān hiking

126.但并不是每周日都可以休息的,

但 dàn but

并不 bìngbù emphatically not

是 shì is

每 měi every

周日 Zhōurì Sunday

都 dōu all

可以 kěyǐ can

休息 xiūxi rest

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

127.因为公司偶尔忙,

因为 yīnwèi because

公司 gōngsī (business) company

偶尔 ǒu'ěr sometimes

忙 máng busy

128.我就需要留下来加班。

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

需要 xūyào to need

留 liú to stay

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

us, also fig

加班 jiābān to work overtime

129.那么我又得再等一个礼拜才能去爬山。

那么 nàme in that case

我 wǒ I

又 yòu (once) again

得 děi to have to

再 zài once more

等 děng to wait for

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for or objects in general

礼拜 lǐbài week

才 cái only then

能 néng can

去 qù to go

爬山 páshān hiking

130.也是因为爬山,

也 yě also

是 shì is

因为 yīnwèi because

爬山 páshān hiking

131.我认识了我的好朋友小米,

我 wǒ I

认识 rènshi to get acquainted with sb

了 le completed action marker

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

好朋友 hǎopéngyou good friend

小米 xiǎomǐ name of my friend

132.我们俩无话不谈,很合得来。

我们 wǒmen we

俩 liǎ two

无话不谈 wúhuàbùtán (of close friends etc) to tell each other everything

很 hěn very

合得来 hédelái to get along well

133.小米和这些驴友为我的生活增添了很多欢笑。

小米 xiǎomǐ name of my friend

和 hé and

这些 zhèxiē these

驴友 lǘyǒu travel buddy

为 wèi for

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

生活 shēnghuó life

增添 zēngtiān to add

了 le completed action marker

很 hěn very

多 duō much

欢笑 huānxiào to laugh happily

134.有了新朋友,每周也有活动参加,

有 yǒu to have

了 le completed action marker

新 xīn new

朋友 péngyou friend

每周 měizhōu every week

也 yě also

有 yǒu to have

活动 huódòng active

参加 cānjiā to participate

135.我应该很开心才对,

我 wǒ I

应该 yīnggāi should

很 hěn very

开心 kāixīn to feel happy

才 cái only then

对 duì right

136.但总感觉生活中还是缺了点什么。

但 dàn but

总 zǒng always

感觉 gǎnjué to feel

生活 shēnghuó life

中 zhōng in

还是 háishi still

缺 quē lack

了 le completed action marker

点 diǎn a little

什么 shénme something

137.在中国,作为销售,必须要会说话,

在 zài (to be) in

中国 Zhōngguó China

作为 zuòwéi as (in the capacity of)

销售 xiāoshòu sales

必须 bìxū to have to

要 yào must

会 huì to be able to

说话 shuōhuà to talk

138.会讨好客户,偶尔也要撒谎。

会 huì to be able to

讨好 tǎohǎo to win favor by fawning on sb

客户 kèhù customer

偶尔 ǒu'ěr occasionally

也 yě also

要 yào must

撒谎 sāhuǎng to tell lies

139.但这些都不是我擅长的,

但 dàn but

这些 zhèxiē these

都 dōu all

不是 bùshì is not

我 wǒ I

擅长 shàncháng to be good at

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

140.应该说我根本就不喜欢,

应该 yīnggāi should

说 shuō to say

我 wǒ I

根本 gēnběn (not) at all

就 jiù just (emphasis)

不 bù not

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

141.所以我的业绩一直很糟糕,

所以 suǒyǐ therefore

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

业绩 yèjì performance (of a employee)

一直 yīzhí always

很 hěn very

糟糕 zāogāo terrible

142.从工作上我获得不了任何成就感。

从 cóng from

工作 gōngzuò work

上 shàng on top

我 wǒ I

获得 huòdé to get

不了 bùliǎo unable to

任何 rènhé any

成就 chéngjiù achievement

感 gǎn (suffix) sense of ~

143.相比和中国人做生意,

相比 xiāngbǐ to compare

和 hé with

中国人 Zhōngguórén Chinese person

做生意 zuòshēngyì to do business

144.我更喜欢西方人的直接,

我 wǒ I

更 gèng more

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

西方人 Xīfāngrén Westerner

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

直接 zhíjiē straightforward

145.所以我希望自己能讲英语,

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ I

希望 xīwàng to wish for

自己 zìjǐ oneself

能 néng can

讲 jiǎng to speak

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

146.做外贸销售员,跟外国人做生意。

做 zuò to do

外贸 wàimào foreign trade

销售 xiāoshòu sales

员 yuán person

跟 gēn with

外国人 wàiguórén foreigner

做生意 zuòshēngyì to do business

147.于是我就寻思着利用空余时间自学英语,

于是 yúshì thus

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

寻思 xúnsī to consider

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

利用 lìyòng to use

空余 kòngyú free

时间 shíjiān time

自学 zìxué self-study

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

148.等学好了说不定能做外贸,还能出国旅游。

等 děng when

学 xué to study

好 hǎo used after verbs to indicate finishing or

finishing satisfactorily

了 le completed action marker

说不定 shuōbudìng maybe

能 néng can

做 zuò to do

外贸 wàimào foreign trade

还 hái also

能 néng can

出国 chūguó to go abroad

旅游 lǚyóu to travel

149.这听起来是个不错的主意吧!

这 zhè this

听起来 tīngqilai to sound like

是 shì is

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

不错 bùcuò pretty good

的 de used after an attribute

主意 zhǔyi idea

吧 ba ...right?

150.可我只在初中学过三年英语,

可 kě but

我 wǒ I

只 zhǐ only

在 zài (to be) in

初中 chūzhōng junior high school

学 xué to study

过 guò experienced action marker

 \equiv sān three

年 nián year

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

151.那会儿不是很喜欢英语,

那会儿 nàhuìr at that time

不是 bùshì is not

很 hěn very

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

152.所以成绩很差,

所以 suǒyǐ so

成绩 chéngjì grades

很 hěn very

差 chà bad

153.现在只认识26个字母和几个单词,

现在 xiànzài now

只 zhǐ only

认识 rènshi to know

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

字母 zìmǔ letter (of the alphabet)

和 hé and

几个 jǐge a few

单词 dāncí word

154.要自学是不是不太可能呀?

要 yào going to (as future auxiliary)

自学 zìxué self-study

是不是 shìbùshì is or isn't

不太 bùtài not very

可能 kěnéng possible

呀 ya particle equivalent to 啊 after a vowel, expressing surprise

or doubt

155.加上我现在没钱也没时间去学校学,

加上 jiāshàng in addition

我 wǒ I

现在 xiànzài now

没 méi have not

钱 qián money

也 yě also

没 méi have not

时间 shíjiān time

去 qù to go

学校 xuéxiào school

学 xué to study

156.好在身边的朋友们都乐意帮我,

好在 hǎozài fortunately

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

都 dōu all

乐意 lèyì to be willing to do sth

帮 bāng to help

我 wǒ me

157.纷纷给我介绍学习英语的资源。

纷纷 fēnfēn one after another

给 gěi for

我 wǒ me

介绍 jièshào to introduce (sb to sb)

学习 xuéxí to learn

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

的 de used to form a nominal expression

资源 zīyuán resource

158.从此我的时间除了上班就都用在学习英语上了。

从此 cóngcǐ since then

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

时间 shíjiān time

除了 chúle except (for)

上班 shàngbān to go to work

就 jiù then

都 dōu all

用 yòng to use

在 zài (to be) in

学习 xuéxí to study

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

上 shàng on

了 le completed action marker

159.每天早上5点多就起床,

每天 měitiān every day

早上 zǎoshang early morning

点 diǎn o'clock

多 duō more

就 jiù only

起床 qǐchuáng to get up

160.去上班前学一个小时英语,

去 qù to go

上班 shàngbān to go to work

前 qián before

学 xué to study

→ yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

小时 xiǎoshí hour

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

161.下班回来又继续学,

下班 xiàbān to finish work

回来 huílai to come back

又 yòu (once) again

继续 jìxù to continue

学 xué to study

162.一直到半夜才肯睡觉,

一直 yīzhí from the beginning of ... up to ...

到 dào until (a time)

半夜 bànyè midnight

才 cái only then

肯 kěn willing

睡觉 shuìjiào to sleep

163.我的手机里下载了很多听力资料,

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

手机 shǒujī cell phone

里 lǐ inside

下载 xiàzǎi to download

了 le completed action marker

很 hěn quite

多 duō a lot of

听力 tīnglì hearing

资料 zīliào material

164.一有空就听,

→ yī as soon as

有空 yǒukòng to have time (to do sth)

就 jiù then

听 tīng to listen

165.有时候一个人走在大街上听着英语,

有时候 yǒushíhou sometimes

一个人 yīgèrén alone (without company)

走 zǒu to walk

在 zài (to be) in

大街 dàjiē street

上 shang on

听 tīng to listen

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

166.自己就开始跟自己对话了。

自己 zìjǐ oneself

就 jiù just (emphasis)

开始 kāishǐ to begin

跟 gēn with

自己 zìjǐ oneself

对话 duìhuà dialog

了 le completed action marker

167. What are you going to do? I am going to buy some food. What kind of food do you wanna buy?

168.我很搞笑吧?!

我 wǒ I

很 hěn very

搞笑 gǎoxiào funny

吧 ba ...right?

169.但我觉得学语言就得要开口说。

但 dàn however

我 wǒ I

觉得 juéde to think

学 xué to learn

语言 yǔyán language

就 jiù just (emphasis)

得要 děiyào to need

开口 kāikǒu to open one's mouth

说 shuō to speak

170.没人跟你说,你就得自己跟自己说。

没 méi have not

人 rén people

跟 gēn with

你 nǐ you

说 shuō to speak

你 nǐ you

就 jiù then

得 děi to have to

自己 zìjǐ oneself / one's own

跟 gēn with

自己 zìjǐ oneself / one's own

说 shuō to speak

171.所以你们学习汉语也一样的,

所以 suǒyǐ so

你们 nǐmen you (plural)

学习 xuéxí to study

汉语 Hànyǔ Chinese language

也 yě also

一样 yīyàng same

的 de used after an attribute

172.一定要多说,多练。

一定要 yīdìngyào must

多 duō often

说 shuō to speak

多 duō often

练 liàn to practice

173.坚持学英语两年后,

坚持 jiānchí to persist in

学 xué to learn

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

两 liǎng two

年 nián year

后 hòu later

174.我发现我能用英语简单地交流了,

我 wǒ I

发现 fāxiàn to find

我 wǒ I

能 néng to be able to

用 yòng to use

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

简单 jiǎndān simple

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

交流 jiāoliú communication

7 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

175.但还是不够,

但 dàn but

还是 háishi still

不够 bùgòu not enough

176.因为我想考证书,

因为 yīnwèi because

我 wǒ I

想 xiǎng to want

考 kǎo to take an exam

证书 zhèngshū certificate

177.找个跟英语相关的工作,

找 zhǎo to try to find

个 gè classifier for objects in general

跟 gēn with

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

相关 xiāngguān related

的 de used to form a nominal expression

工作 gōngzuò job

178.而这份销售的工作让我每天

而 ér but (not)

这 zhè this

份 fèn classifier for jobs

销售 xiāoshòu sales

的 de used after an attribute

工作 gōngzuò job

让 ràng to let sb do sth

我 wǒ me

每天 měitiān every day

179.忙得没有太多时间去学习,

忙 máng busy

得 de structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main

verb), linking it to following phrase indicating effect, degree, possibility etc

没有 méiyǒu to not have

太 tài very

多 duō much

时间 shíjiān time

去 qù to go

学习 xuéxí to study

180.如果我继续在这儿工作,

如果 rúguǒ if

我 wǒ I

继续 jìxù to continue

在 zài (to be) in

这儿 zhèr here

工作 gōngzuò to work

181.我永远也不可能达成我的愿望。

我 wǒ l

永远 yǒngyuǎn forever

也 yě also

不可能 bùkěnéng cannot

达成 dáchéng to accomplish

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

愿望 yuànwàng wish

182.于是我在2014年春节前辞职了。

于是 yúshì thus

我 wǒ l

在 zài (to be) in

年 nián year

春节 Chūnjié Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)

前 qián before

辞职 cízhí to resign

了 le completed action marker

183.辞职后我就回老家过年了,

辞职 cízhí to resign

后 hòu after

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

回老家 huílǎojiā to return to one's native place

过年 guònián to celebrate the Chinese New Year

了 le completed action marker

184.其实我很不愿意回老家,

其实 qíshí actually

我 wǒ I

很 hěn very

不 bù not

愿意 yuànyì willing (to do sth)

回老家 huílǎojiā to return to one's native place

185.因为我的爸妈,还有亲戚们

因为 yīnwèi because

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

爸妈 bàmā dad and mom

还有 háiyǒu also

亲戚 qīnqi a relative

men plural marker for pronouns, and nouns referring to

individuals

186.都只会问我一个问题,

都 dōu all

只 zhǐ only

会 huì will

问 wèn to ask

我 wǒ me

─ yī one

↑ gè classifier for objects in general

问题 wèntí question

187.那就是"你有没有男朋友啊?"

那 nà that

就 jiù just (emphasis)

是 shì is

你 nǐ you

有 yǒu to have

没有 méiyǒu to not have

男朋友 nánpéngyou boyfriend

啊 a modal particle ending sentence, showing affirmation,

approval, or consent

188.如果我说"没有",

如果 rúguǒ if

我 wǒ I

说 shuō to say

没有 méiyǒu to not have

189.他们立刻就会很兴奋地说,

他们 tāmen they

立刻 lìkè immediate

就 jiù then

会 huì will

很 hěn very

兴奋 xīngfèn excited

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

to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct

说 shuō to say

190. "要不我给你介绍一个吧?"

要不 yàobù how about...?

我 wǒ I

给 gěi for

你 nǐ you

介绍 jièshào to introduce (sb to sb)

→ yī one

个 gè classifier for people

吧 ba ...OK?

191.这是我每次回老家都需要面对的问题。

这 zhè this

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

每次 měicì every time

回老家 huílǎojiā to return to one's native place

都 dōu all

需要 xūyào to need

面对 miànduì to face

的 de used to form a nominal expression

问题 wèntí question

192.之前吧我对相亲不是很抵抗,

之前 zhīqián before

吧 ba used to make a pause

我 wǒ I

对 duì towards

相亲 xiāngqīn arranged interview to evaluate a proposed marriage

partner

不是 bùshì is not

很 hěn very

抵抗 dǐkàng to resist

193.但现在我的想法完全变了,

但 dàn but

现在 xiànzài now

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

想法 xiǎngfǎ way of thinking

完全 wánquán entirely

变 biàn to change

了 le completed action marker

194.我觉得我的人生并不是结婚了就圆满了。

我 wǒ I

觉得 juéde to feel

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

人生 rénshēng life

并不 bìngbù emphatically not

是 shì is

结婚 jiéhūn to get married

了 le completed action marker

就 jiù then

圆满 yuánmǎn satisfactory / perfect

了 le completed action marker

195.我要学习,工作赚钱,

我 wǒ I

要 yào to want

学习 xuéxí to study

工作 gōngzuò to work

赚钱 zhuànqián to earn money

196.旅游,实现自己的梦想。

旅游 lǚyóu to travel

实现 shíxiàn to realize

自己 zìjǐ oneself

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

梦想 mèngxiǎng dream

197.就算以后要结婚也是我自己想结婚了,

就算 jiùsuàn even if

以后 yǐhòu in the future

要 yào going to (as future auxiliary)

结婚 jiéhūn to get married

也 yě also

是 shì is

我 wǒ I

自己 zìjǐ oneself

想 xiǎng to want

结婚 jiéhūn to get married

了 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

198.而不是因为别人说我应该结婚了,

而 ér but (not)

不是 bùshì is not

因为 yīnwèi because

别人 biéren other people

说 shuō to say

我 wǒ I

应该 yīnggāi should

结婚 jiéhūn to get married

了 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

199.我就按照他们的想法去做。

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

按照 ànzhào according to

他们 tāmen they

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

想法 xiǎngfǎ way of thinking

去 qù to go

做 zuò to do

200.所以不管家人说什么,

所以 suǒyǐ so

不管 bùguǎn no matter (what, how)

家人 jiārén (one's) family

说 shuō to say

什么 shénme what?

201.我都始终坚持自己的想法,

我 wǒ I

都 dōu all

始终 shǐzhōng from beginning to end

坚持 jiānchí to persevere with

自己 zìjǐ one's own

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

想法 xiǎngfǎ way of thinking

202.打算再回到深圳另找一份工作,

打算 dǎsuàn to plan

再 zài again

回到 huídào to return to

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

另 lìng another

找 zhǎo to try to find

→ yī one

份 fèn classifier for jobs

工作 gōngzuò job

203.找一份双休的工作,

找 zhǎo to find

− yī one

份 fèn classifier for jobs

双休 shuāngxiū two-day off

的 de used after an attribute

工作 gōngzuò job

204.这样我就可以利用周末学习。

这样 zhèyàng this way

我 wǒ I

就 jiù then

可以 kěyǐ can

利用 lìyòng to use

周末 zhōumò weekend

学习 xuéxí to study

205.春节期间,我要么在家看电视,

春节 Chūnjié Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)

期间 qījiān period

我 wǒ

要么 yàome either one or the other

在 zài (to be) in

家 jiā home

看 kàn to watch

电视 diànshì television

206.要么就是抱着电脑找工作,

要么 yàome either one or the other

就 jiù just (emphasis)

是 shì is

抱 bào to hold

着 zhe aspect particle indicating action in progress

电脑 diànnǎo computer

找 zhǎo to look for

工作 gōngzuò job

207.每天浏览各种招聘网站,

每天 měitiān every day

浏览 liúlǎn to browse

各种 gèzhǒng all kinds of

招聘 zhāopìn recruitment

网站 wǎngzhàn website

208.但是也没有看到什么合适的工作。

但是 dànshì but

也 yě also

没有 méiyǒu haven't

看 kàn to see

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

什么 shénme anything

合适 héshì suitable

的 de used after an attribute

工作 gōngzuò job

209.有一次, 无意间看到一家

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

无意间 wúyìjiān unintentionally

看 kàn to see

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an

action

→ yī one

家 jiā classifier for businesses

210.英语培训机构招聘助教的广告,

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

培训 péixùn training

机构 jīgòu organization

招聘 zhāopìn recruitment

助教 zhùjiào teaching assistant

的 de used to form a nominal expression

广告 guǎnggào advertisement

211.要求是要会讲英语,大专或大学毕业。

要求 yāoqiú to require

是 shì is

要 yào must

会 huì to be able to

讲 jiǎng to speak

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

大专 dàzhuān three-year college

或 huò or

大学 dàxué university

毕业 bìyè graduation

212.我对自己说,英语我倒是会讲,

我 wǒ I

对 duì towards

自己 zìjǐ oneself

说 shuō to say

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

我 wǒ I

倒是 dàoshi contrary to what one might expect

会 huì can

讲 jiǎng to speak

213.可大学没上过,要不打电话问问看?

可 kě but

大学 dàxué university

没 méi not

上 shàng to attend (class or university)

过 guò experienced action marker

要不 yàobù how about...?

打电话 dǎdiànhuà to make a telephone call

问 wèn to ask

看 kàn (used after a reduplicated verb) try and see (what

happens)

214.然后我就拿起了手机打电话给这家学校,

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

我 wǒ

就 jiù just (emphasis)

拿起 náqǐ to pick up

了 le completed action marker

I

手机 shǒujī cell phone

打电话 dǎdiànhuà to make a telephone call

给 gěi to

这 zhè this

家 jiā classifier for businesses

学校 xuéxiào school

215.等待的过程中, 我的心脏怦怦跳,

等待 děngdài to wait

的 de used after an attribute

过程 guòchéng process

中 zhōng while (doing sth)

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

心脏 xīnzàng heart

怦怦 pēngpēng thumping sound (onom.)

跳 tiào to jump

216.十几秒后,终于有人接了我的电话。

十几 shíjǐ more than ten

秒 miǎo second (of time)

后 hòu later

终于 zhōngyú finally

有人 yǒurén someone

接 jiē to answer (the phone)

了 le completed action marker

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

电话 diànhuà telephone

217.我老实地跟对方说我没有大学毕业,

我 wǒ

老实 lǎoshi honest

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

跟 gēn with

对方 duìfāng other person involved

说 shuō to say

我 wǒ I

没有 méiyǒu to not have

大学 dàxué university

毕业 bìyè graduation

218.但能讲英语,

但 dàn but

能 néng can

讲 jiǎng to speak

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

219.没想到对方说有没有文凭无所谓,

没想到 méixiǎngdào didn't expect

对方 duìfāng other person involved

说 shuō to say

有 yǒu to have

没有 méiyǒu to not have

文凭 wénpíng diploma

无所谓 wúsuǒwèi not to matter

220.只要求会讲英语,让我去面试。

只 zhǐ only

要求 yāoqiú to request

会 huì to be possible

讲 jiǎng to speak

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

让 ràng to let sb do sth

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go

面试 miànshì to interview

221.我挂了电话坐在床上愣了好一会儿,

我 wǒ I

挂 guà to hang up (the phone)

了 le completed action marker

电话 diànhuà telephone

坐 zuò to sit

在 zài (to be)

床 chuáng bed

上 shàng on top

愣 lèng to stare blankly

了 le completed action marker

好 hǎo very (quite)

一会儿 yīhuìr a little while

222.既惊讶又开心。

既 jì both... (and...)

惊讶 jīngyà astonished

又 yòu both... and...

开心 kāixīn to feel happy

223.本来只是打算试试看,没抱希望,

本来 běnlái at first

只是 zhǐshì simply

打算 dǎsuàn to plan

试试看 shìshìkàn to give it a try

没 méi not

抱 bào to cherish

希望 xīwàng hope

224.没想到对方让我去面试!

没想到 méixiǎngdào didn't expect

对方 duìfāng other person involved

让 ràng to let sb do sth

我 wǒ me

去 qù to go

面试 miànshì to interview

225.忽然间我的脑子里出现了各种幻想,

忽然间 hūránjiān suddenly

我 wǒ my

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

脑子 nǎozi mind

里 lǐ inside

出现 chūxiàn to appear

了 le completed action marker

各种 gèzhǒng all kinds of

幻想 huànxiǎng fantasy

226.我是不是要当老师了?

我 wǒ I

是不是 shìbùshì is or isn't

要 yào going to (as future auxiliary)

当 dāng to be

老师 lǎoshī teacher

7 le modal particle intensifying preceding clause

227.而且我还能和外国人练英语!

而且 érqiě in addition

我 wǒ l

还 hái also

能 néng can

和 hé with

外国人 wàiguórén foreigner

练 liàn to practice

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

228.好期待回深圳啊!

好 hǎo very

期待 qīdài to look forward to

回 huí to go back

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

啊 a modal particle ending sentence, showing affirmation,

approval, or consent

229.接下来的几天我都非常兴奋,

接下来 jiēxiàlái next

的 de used after an attribute

几天 jǐtiān several days

我 wǒ l

都 dōu all

非常 fēicháng very

兴奋 xīngfèn excited

230.直到回到深圳,去面试之前,

直到 zhídào until

回到 huídào to return to

深圳 Shēnzhèn Shenzhen

去 qù to go

面试 miànshì to interview

之前 zhīqián before

231.我才开始觉得紧张,担心面试不通过。

我 wǒ I

才 cái only then

开始 kāishǐ to begin

觉得 juéde to feel

紧张 jǐnzhāng nervous

担心 dānxīn worried

面试 miànshì interview

不 bù not

通过 tōngguò to pass through