

Mandarin Corner

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How I became an English teaching assistant

1.大家好，欢迎来到Mandarin Corner，我是Eileen。

大家	dàjiā	everyone
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好	hǎo	good
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欢迎	huānyíng	to welcome
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来到	láidào	to come
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我	wǒ	I
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是	shì	am
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2.最近我都在给你们讲关于我自己的故事，

最近	zuìjìn	recently
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我	wǒ	I
都	dōu	all
在	zài	indicating an action in progress
给	gěi	for
你们	nǐmen	you (plural)
讲	jiǎng	to speak
关于	guānyú	about
我	wǒ	I
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
故事	gùshi	story

3. 从在工厂工作一直到在深圳做销售，

从	cóng	from
在	zài	(to be) in
工厂	gōngchǎng	factory
工作	gōngzuò	to work
一直	yīzhí	from the beginning of ... up to ...
到	dào	up to
在	zài	(to be) in
深圳	Shēnzhèn	Shenzhen
做	zuò	to be
销售	xiāoshòu	sales

4.那今天呢我就来讲讲剩下的故事。

那	nà	then (in that case)
今天	jīntiān	today
呢	ne	used to mark a pause
我	wǒ	I
就	jiù	then
来	lái	to come
讲	jiǎng	to speak
剩下	shèngxià	to remain
的	de	used after an attribute
故事	gùshi	story

5.视频的最后我还会告诉你们

视频	shìpín	video
的	de	used after an attribute
最后	zuìhòu	final
我	wǒ	I
还	hái	also
会	huì	will
告诉	gàosu	to tell
你们	nǐmen	you (plural)

6.我是如何开始做汉语教学视频的，

我	wǒ	I
是	shì	is
如何	rúhé	how
开始	kāishǐ	to start
做	zuò	to make
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
教学	jiàoxué	teaching
视频	shìpín	video
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

7.想听的人一定要坚持听到最后哦！

想	xiǎng	to want
听	tīng	to listen
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
人	rén	people
一定要	yīdìngyào	must
坚持	jiānchí	to persist in
听	tīng	to listen
到	dào	until (a time)
最后	zuìhòu	final
哦	o	sentence-final particle that conveys informality, warmth

8.那上个视频中，我讲到我辞掉了销售的工作，

那	nà	then
上个	shàngge	previous
视频	shìpín	video
中	zhōng	in
我	wǒ	I
讲到	jiǎngdào	to talk about sth
我	wǒ	I
辞掉	cídào	quit (a job)
了	le	completed action marker
销售	xiāoshòu	sales
的	de	used after an attribute
工作	gōngzuò	job

9.然后回家过年了。

然后	ránhòu	after that
回家	huíjiā	to return home
过年	guònián	to celebrate the Chinese New Year
了	le	completed action marker

10.过年的时候，老家的天气很冷，

过年	guònián	to celebrate the Chinese New Year
的	de	used after an attribute

时候	shíhou	time (when)
老家	lǎojiā	hometown
的	de	used after an attribute
天气	tiānqì	weather
很	hěn	very
冷	lěng	cold

11. 我就每天躲在被窝里看电视，

我	wǒ	I
就	jiù	then
每天	měitiān	everyday
躲	duǒ	to hide
在	zài	(to be) in
被窝	bèiwō	quilt
里	lǐ	inside
看	kàn	to watch
电视	diànshì	TV

12. 偶尔在网上找找工作。

偶尔	ǒu'ěr	occasionally
在	zài	(to be) in
网上	wǎngshàng	online
找	zhǎo	to look for

工作 gōngzuò job

13.有一次呢，我无意中看到一家学校在招英语助教，

有一次 yǒuyīcì once

呢 ne used to mark a pause

我 wǒ I

无意中 wúyìzhōng accidentally

看 kàn to see

到 dào verb complement denoting completion or result of an action

一 yī one

家 jiā measure word for businesses

学校 xuéxiào school

在 zài indicating an action in progress

招 zhāo to recruit

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

助教 zhùjiào teaching assistant

14.要求是要口语流利，大专或以上学历。

要求 yāoqiú to require

是 shì is

要 yào must

口语 kǒuyǔ spoken language (Oral English, in this case)

流利 liúlì fluent

大专	dàzhuān	three-year college
或	huò	or
以上	yǐshàng	that level or higher
学历	xuéli	educational background

15.虽然我连高中都没上过，

虽然	suīrán	even though
我	wǒ	I
连	lián	(used with 也, 都 etc) even
高中	gāozhōng	senior high school
都	dōu	(used for emphasis) even
没	méi	not
上	shàng	to attend (class or university)
过	guò	experienced action marker

16.但自学了三年英语后，

但	dàn	but
自学	zìxué	self-study
了	le	completed action marker
三	sān	three
年	nián	year
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
后	hòu	after

17.对自己的口语还是有点自信的，

对	duì	towards
自己	zìjǐ	one's own
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
口语	kǒuyǔ	spoken language (oral English, in this case)
还	hái	passably (good)
是	shì	is
有点	yǒudiǎn	a little
自信	zìxìn	to have confidence in oneself
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

18.所以就打电话问那家学校

所以	suǒyǐ	so
就	jiù	then
打电话	dǎdiànhuà	to make a telephone call
问	wèn	to ask
那	nà	that
家	jiā	measure word for businesses
学校	xuéxiào	school

19.没有学历可不可以。

没有	méiyǒu	to not have
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学历 xuéli educational background

可 kě may

不可以 bùkěyǐ may not

20.本来只是打算试试看的,

本来 běnlái at first

只是 zhǐshì simply

打算 dǎsuàn to intend

试试看 shìshìkàn to give it a try

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

21.没想到人家说,

没想到 méixiǎngdào didn't expect

人家 rénjia he, she or they

说 shuō to say

22.有没有学历无所谓, 先来面试吧!

有 yǒu to have

没有 méiyǒu to not have

学历 xuéli educational background

无所谓 wúsuǒwèi not to matter

先 xiān first

来 lái to come

面试	miànshì	to interview
吧	ba	modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise

23. 这倒让我挺意外的。

这	zhè	this
倒	dào	contrary to expectation
让	ràng	to make sb (feel sad etc)
我	wǒ	me
挺	tǐng	quite
意外	yìwài	unexpected
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

24. 过完年我就赶紧回到了深圳，

过	guò	to pass (time)
完	wán	to finish
年	nián	year (Chinese New Year)
我	wǒ	I
就	jiù	then
赶紧	gǎnjǐn	without delay
回到	huí dào	to return to
了	le	completed action marker
深圳	Shēnzhèn	Shenzhen

25.第二天我就得要去面试了,

第二天	dì'èrtiān	next day
我	wǒ	I
就	jiù	right away
得要	děiyào	to need
去	qù	to go
面试	miànshì	to interview
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

26.因为那是我第一次参加正式的面试,

因为	yīnwèi	because
那	nà	that
是	shì	is
我	wǒ	my
第一次	dìyīcì	the first time
参加	cānjiā	to participate
正式	zhèngshì	official
的	de	used after an attribute
面试	miànshì	interview

27.所以还没去我就开始紧张了,

所以	suǒyǐ	so
还	hái	yet

没	méi	not
去	qù	to go
我	wǒ	I
就	jiù	already
开始	kāishǐ	to begin
紧张	jǐnzhāng	nervous
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

28.晚上都睡不着觉。

晚上	wǎnshang	night
都	dōu	(used for emphasis) even
睡	shuì	to sleep
不	bù	not
着	zháo	(coll.) to fall asleep
觉	jiào	a sleep

29.那家学校在市中心，

那	nà	that
家	jiā	measure word for businesses
学校	xuéxiào	school
在	zài	(located) at
市中心	shìzhōngxīn	city center

30.离我住的地方很远,

离 lí (in giving distances) from

我 wǒ I

住 zhù to live

的 de used after an attribute

地方 dìfang place

很 hěn very

远 yuǎn far

31.第二天我一大早爬起来,

第二天 dì'èrtiān next day

我 wǒ I

一大早 yīdàzǎo at dawn

爬 pá to get up or sit up

起来 qǐlai indicating an upward movement

32.坐了将近两个小时的公交车才到那家学校。

坐 zuò to take (a bus, airplane etc)

了 le completed action marker

将近 jiāngjìn nearly

两 liǎng two

个 gè classifier for objects in general

小时 xiǎoshí hour

的	de	used to form a nominal expression
公交车	gōngjiāochē	public transport vehicle / bus
才	cái	only then
到	dào	to arrive
那	nà	that
家	jiā	measure word for businesses
学校	xuéxiào	school

33.我记得那天是一位戴眼镜的经理接待了我，

我	wǒ	I
记得	jìde	to remember
那天	nàtiān	that day
是	shì	is
一	yī	one
位	wèi	classifier for people (honorific)
戴	dài	to put on or wear (glasses, hat, gloves etc)
眼镜	yǎnjìng	eyeglasses
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
经理	jīnglǐ	manager
接待	jiēdài	to receive (a visitor)
了	le	completed action marker
我	wǒ	me

34.她让我在会议室里跟她谈，

她	tā	she
让	ràng	to let sb do sth
我	wǒ	me
在	zài	(to be) in
会议室	huìyìshì	conference room
里	lǐ	inside
跟	gēn	with
她	tā	she
谈	tán	to talk

35.我把简历递给了她，她看了看，

我	wǒ	I
把	bǎ	particle marking the following noun as a direct object
简历	jiǎnlì	résumé
递	dì	to hand over
给	gěi	to
了	le	completed action marker
她	tā	she
她	tā	she
看	kàn	to see
了	le	completed action marker
看	kàn	to see

36.然后让我用英文做自我介绍。

然后	ránhòu	then (afterwards)
让	ràng	to let sb do sth
我	wǒ	me
用	yòng	to use
英文	Yīngwén	English (language)
做	zuò	to make
自我介绍	zìwǒjièshào	self-introduction

37.我当时心想：“糟糕！刚从老家回来，”

我	wǒ	I
当时	dāngshí	at that time
心想	xīnxiǎng	to think to oneself
糟糕	zāogāo	too bad
刚	gāng	just
从	cóng	from
老家	lǎojiā	hometown
回来	huílai	to come back

38.“太久没说英语了，现在都忘记怎么说了。”

太	tài	too (much)
久	jiǔ	(long) time

没	méi	have not
说	shuō	to speak
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause
现在	xiànzài	now
都	dōu	(used for emphasis) even
忘记	wàngjì	to forget
怎么	zěnmē	how?
说	shuō	to speak
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

39.加上紧张，我表现得不是很好。

加上	jiāshàng	plus
紧张	jǐnzhāng	nervous
我	wǒ	I
表现	biǎoxiàn	to show
得	de	structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main verb), linking it to following phrase indicating effect, degree, possibility etc
不是	bùshì	is not
很	hěn	very
好	hǎo	good

40.做完自我介绍后呢，

做完	zuòwán	to finish
自我介绍	zìwǒjièshào	self-introduction
后	hòu	after
呢	ne	used to mark a pause

41.她问我为什么想做助教?

她	tā	she
问	wèn	to ask
我	wǒ	me
为什么	wèishénme	why?
想	xiǎng	to want
做	zuò	to be
助教	zhùjiào	teaching assistant

42.我就说我喜欢英语，我也喜欢孩子，

我	wǒ	I
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
说	shuō	to say
我	wǒ	I
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
我	wǒ	I
也	yě	also

喜欢 xǐhuan to like

孩子 háizi child

43.所以我想试试这份工作。

所以 suǒyǐ so

我 wǒ I

想 xiǎng to want

试 shì to try

这 zhè this

份 fèn classifier for jobs

工作 gōngzuò job

44.然后她对我说，

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

她 tā she

对 duì towards

我 wǒ me

说 shuō to say

45.“你明天再来复试吧，今天校长不在。”

你 nǐ you

明天 míngtiān tomorrow

再 zài again

来	lái	to come
复试	fùshì	second round of a test (an interview, in this case)
吧	ba	modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise
今天	jīntiān	today
校长	xiàozhǎng	headmaster
不在	bùzài	not to be present

46.我说好吧，然后我就回去了！

我	wǒ	I
说	shuō	to say
好	hǎo	good
吧	ba	modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise
然后	ránhòu	then (afterwards)
我	wǒ	I
就	jiù	then
回去	huíqu	to go back
了	le	completed action marker

47.但是我对第二天的复试完全没有信心，

但是	dànshì	but
我	wǒ	I
对	duì	towards
第二天	dì'èrtiān	next day

的	de	used after an attribute
复试	fùshì	second round of a test (an interview, in this case)
完全	wánquán	totally
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
信心	xìnxīn	confidence

48.因为太久没练英语了。

因为	yīnwèi	because
太	tài	too (much)
久	jiǔ	(long) time
没	méi	have not
练	liàn	to practice
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

49.所以我就赶紧打电话给一位来自加拿大的朋友，

所以	suǒyǐ	so
我	wǒ	I
就	jiù	then
赶紧	gǎnjǐn	hurriedly
打电话	dǎdiànhuà	to make a telephone call
给	gěi	to
一	yī	one

位	wèi	classifier for people (honorific)
来自	láizì	to come from (a place)
加拿大	Jiānádà	Canada
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
朋友	péngyou	friend

50.请他跟我练习英语，帮我准备复试。

请	qǐng	to ask
他	tā	he or him
跟	gēn	with
我	wǒ	me
练习	liànxí	practice
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
帮	bāng	to help
我	wǒ	me
准备	zhǔnbèi	to prepare
复试	fùshì	second round of a test (an interview, in this case)

51.我约了他晚上见面，

我	wǒ	I
约	yuē	to make an appointment
了	le	completed action marker
他	tā	he or him

晚上 wǎnshang evening

见面 jiànmiàn to meet

52. 见面后呢，我们用英语聊了两个多小时。

见面 jiànmiàn to meet

后 hòu after

呢 ne used to mark a pause

我们 wǒmen we

用 yòng to use

英语 Yīngyǔ English (language)

聊 liáo to chat

了 le completed action marker

两 liǎng two

个 gè classifier for objects in general

多 duō more

小时 xiǎoshí hour

53. 聊完后我才感觉轻松多了。

聊 liáo to chat

完 wán to finish

后 hòu after

我 wǒ I

才 cái only then

感觉	gǎnjué	to feel
轻松	qīngsōng	to relax
多	duō	more
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

54.第二天去面试，我又被要求用英文做自我介绍，

第二天	dì'èrtiān	next day
去	qù	to go
面试	miànshì	interview
我	wǒ	I
又	yòu	(once) again
被	bèi	indicates passive-voice clauses
要求	yāoqiú	to ask
用	yòng	to use
英文	Yīngwén	English (language)
做	zuò	to make
自我介绍	zìwǒjièshào	self-introduction

55.但好在前一天晚上我跟朋友练习了，

但	dàn	but
好在	hǎozài	luckily
前一天	qiányītiān	the day before (an event)
晚上	wǎnshang	evening

我	wǒ	I
跟	gēn	with
朋友	péngyou	friend
练习	liànxí	practice
了	le	completed action marker

56.所以这次进行得很顺利,

所以	suǒyǐ	as a result
这	zhè	this
次	cì	classifier for enumerated events: time
进行	jìnxíng	to do / to carry on
得	de	structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main verb), linking it to following phrase indicating effect, degree, possibility etc
很	hěn	very
顺利	shùnlì	smoothly

57.校长听完后,好像很满意,

校长	xiàozhǎng	headmaster
听	tīng	to hear
完	wán	to finish
后	hòu	after
好像	hǎoxiàng	to seem like
很	hěn	very

满意 mǎnyì pleased

58.当场就录取了我。

当场 dāngchǎng on the spot

就 jiù then

录取 lùqǔ to recruit

了 le completed action marker

我 wǒ me

59.这倒让我挺吃惊的。

这 zhè this

倒 dào contrary to expectation

让 ràng to let sb do sth

我 wǒ me

挺 tǐng quiet

吃惊 chījīng to be shocked

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

60.后来我才发现原来那家学校刚刚被收购了，

后来 hòulái later

我 wǒ I

才 cái only then

发现 fāxiàn to find

原来	yuánlái	as it turns out
那	nà	that
家	jiā	measure word for businesses
学校	xuéxiào	school
刚刚	gānggāng	just recently
被	bèi	indicates passive-voice clauses
收购	shōugòu	to acquire (a company)
了	le	completed action marker

61.新的老板接替了学校，

新	xīn	new
的	de	used after an attribute
老板	lǎobǎn	boss
接替	jiētì	to take over (a position or post)
了	le	completed action marker
学校	xuéxiào	school

62.很多管理制度都发生了改变。

很	hěn	very
多	duō	many
管理	guǎnlǐ	administration
制度	zhìdù	system (e.g. political, administrative etc)
都	dōu	all

发生	fāshēng	to happen / to occur
了	le	completed action marker
改变	gǎibiàn	to change

63.我听说以前是双休，

我	wǒ	I
听说	tīngshuō	to hear (sth said)
以前	yǐqián	before
是	shì	is
双	shuāng	double
休	xiū	to rest

Note: 双休 shuāngxiū means to have two days off

64.可新的老板一来，

可	kě	but
新	xīn	new
的	de	used after an attribute
老板	lǎobǎn	boss
一	yī	as soon as
来	lái	to come

65.就只能单休了，一周要上六天班。

就	jiù	then
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只能	zhǐnéng	can only
单	dān	single
休	xiū	to rest
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause
一周	yīzhōu	one week
要	yào	must
上	shàng	to attend (class or university)
六	liù	six
天	tiān	day
班	bān	work shift

66.很多老员工可能对新的制度不满，

很	hěn	very
多	duō	many
老	lǎo	old
员工	yuángōng	employee
可能	kěnéng	might (happen)
对	duì	towards
新	xīn	new
的	de	used after an attribute
制度	zhìdù	system (e.g. political, administrative etc)
不满	bùmǎn	discontented

67.包括面试我的校长都要辞职了。

包括	bāokuò	to include
面试	miànshì	to interview
我	wǒ	me
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
校长	xiàozhǎng	headmaster
都	dōu	all
要	yào	going to (as future auxiliary)
辞职	cízhí	to resign
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

68.所以学校就急着招新的员工来替补她们。

所以	suǒyǐ	so
学校	xuéxiào	school
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
急着	jízhe	urgently
招	zhāo	to recruit
新	xīn	new
的	de	used after an attribute
员工	yuángōng	employee
来	lái	(used between a verbal expression and a verb or between two verbal expressions) in order to
替补	tìbǔ	to substitute for sb

她们 tāmen them (for females)

69.我运气好，刚好碰到这样一个时机。

我 wǒ my

运气 yùnqì luck (good or bad)

好 hǎo good

刚好 gānghǎo to happen to be

碰到 pèngdào to meet

这样 zhèyàng this kind of

一 yī one

个 gè classifier for objects in general

时机 shíjī opportunity

70.要不然，就凭我初中的学历，

要不然 yàobùrán otherwise

就 jiù just (emphasis)

凭 píng on the basis of

我 wǒ my

初中 chūzhōng junior high school

的 de used after an attribute

学历 xuéli educational background

71.肯定不会那么快被录取的。

肯定	kěndìng	to be sure
不会	bùhuì	will not (act, happen etc)
那么	nàme	so
快	kuài	quick
被	bèi	indicates passive-voice clauses
录取	lùqǔ	to recruit
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

72.我工作的学校是私人英语培训机构,

我	wǒ	I
工作	gōngzuò	to work
的	de	used after an attribute
学校	xuéxiào	school
是	shì	is
私人	sīrén	private
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
培训	péixùn	training
机构	jīgòu	organization

73.学生们都是利用放学后和周末的时间

学生	xuésheng	student
们	men	plural marker for pronouns
都	dōu	all

是	shì	are
利用	liyòng	to use
放学后	fàngxuéhòu	after school
和	hé	and
周末	zhōumò	weekend
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
时间	shíjiān	time

74.来我们学校学习英语，

来	lái	to come
我们	wǒmen	our
学校	xuéxiào	school
学习	xuéxí	to learn
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)

75.所以我们上班的时间跟正常的学校正好相反。

所以	suǒyǐ	so
我们	wǒmen	our
上班	shàngbān	to be on duty
的	de	used after an attribute
时间	shíjiān	time
跟	gēn	with
正常	zhèngcháng	regular

的	de	used after an attribute
学校	xuéxiào	school
正好	zhènghǎo	just right
相反	xiāngfǎn	opposite

76.周一休息，周二到周五都是下午上班，

周一	Zhōuyī	Monday
休息	xiūxi	to rest
周二	Zhōu'èr	Tuesday
到	dào	until (a time)
周五	Zhōuwǔ	Friday
都	dōu	all
是	shì	are
下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
上班	shàngbān	to be on duty

77.还比较轻松。

还	hái	passably (good)
比较	bǐjiào	quite
轻松	qīngsōng	relaxed

78.最讨厌的就是周末了，

最	zuì	the most
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讨厌	tǎoyàn	to dislike
的	de	used after an attribute
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
是	shì	is
周末	zhōumò	weekend
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

79. 因为周末从早上8点多就要上课，

因为	yīnwèi	because
周末	zhōumò	weekend
从	cóng	from
早上	zǎoshang	early morning
8点	diǎn	o'clock
多	duō	more
就要	jiùyào	to be going to
上课	shàngkè	to go to teach a class

80. 一直到下午6点多。

一直	yīzhí	from the beginning of ... up to ...
到	dào	until (a time)
下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
6点	diǎn	o'clock
多	duō	more

81.我住得又比较远，

我	wǒ	I
住	zhù	to live
得	de	structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main verb), linking it to following phrase indicating effect, degree, possibility etc
又	yòu	and yet
比较	bǐjiào	quite
远	yuǎn	far

82.所以周末我必须5点多就起床，

所以	suǒyǐ	so
周末	zhōumò	weekend
我	wǒ	I
必须	bìxū	must
5点	diǎn	o'clock
多	duō	more
就	jiù	as soon as
起床	qǐchuáng	to get up

83.然后在公交车上睡觉，每天都非常困。

然后	ránhòu	then (afterwards)
在	zài	(to be) in

公交车	gōngjiāochē	public transport vehicle / bus
上	shàng	on top
睡觉	shuìjiào	to sleep
每天	měitiān	every day
都	dōu	all
非常	fēicháng	extreme
困	kùn	sleepy

84.虽然周末很辛苦，

虽然	suīrán	even though
周末	zhōumò	weekend
很	hěn	very
辛苦	xīnkǔ	hard / exhausting

85.但刚开始工作的六个月时间，

但	dàn	still
刚	gāng	just
开始	kāishǐ	beginning
工作	gōngzuò	to work
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
六	liù	six
个	gè	classifier for objects in general
月	yuè	month

时间	shíjiān	time
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86.我都非常开心，也觉得自己很幸运，

我	wǒ	I
都	dōu	all
非常	fēicháng	very
开心	kāixīn	to feel happy
也	yě	also
觉得	juéde	to feel
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
很	hěn	very
幸运	xìngyùn	lucky

87.因为我从来没想过自己有一天能当英语老师，

因为	yīnwèi	because
我	wǒ	I
从来没	cóngláiméi	never
想	xiǎng	to think
过	guò	experienced action marker
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
有	yǒu	to have
一	yī	one
天	tiān	day

能	néng	can
当	dāng	to be
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
老师	lǎoshī	teacher

88.而且还能和外国人一起工作，

而且	érqiě	moreover
还	hái	also
能	néng	can
和	hé	and
外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner
一起	yīqǐ	together
工作	gōngzuò	to work

89.同事们也跟我相处得非常融洽。

同事	tóngshì	colleague
们	men	plural marker for pronouns
也	yě	also
跟	gēn	with
我	wǒ	me
相处	xiāngchǔ	get along (with one another)
得	de	structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main verb), linking it to following phrase indicating effect, degree, possibility etc

非常	fēicháng	very
融洽	róngqià	harmonious / friendly relations

90.我的学生们也很喜欢我,

我	wǒ	my
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
学生	xuésheng	student
们	men	plural marker for pronouns
也	yě	also
很	hěn	very
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
我	wǒ	me

91.因为我自己有时候也像个小孩子,

因为	yīnwèi	because
我	wǒ	I
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
有时候	yǒushíhou	sometimes
也	yě	also
像	xiàng	to be like
个	gè	classifier for people
小孩子	xiǎoháizi	child

92.有的学生来上课时甚至还会给我带零食,

有的	yǒude	(there are) some (who are...)
学生	xuésheng	student
来	lái	to come
上课	shàngkè	to attend class
时	shí	when
甚至	shènzhì	even
还	hái	even
会	huì	will
给	gěi	for
我	wǒ	me
带	dài	to bring
零食	língshí	snacks

93.四五岁的学生就非常可爱,

四	sì	four
五	wǔ	five
岁	suì	years old
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
学生	xuésheng	student
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
非常	fēicháng	very
可爱	kě'ài	adorable

94.每次来都要抢着跟我拥抱,非常好玩!

每次	měicì	every time
来	lái	to come
都	dōu	all
要	yào	to ask for
抢	qiǎng	to fight over
着	zhe	aspect particle indicating action in progress
跟	gēn	with
我	wǒ	me
拥抱	yōngbào	to hug
非常	fēicháng	very
好玩	hǎowán	interesting

95.但工作了一段时间后,问题就出现了。

但	dàn	however
工作	gōngzuò	to work
了	le	completed action marker
一	yī	one
段	duàn	classifier for periods of time
时间	shíjiān	time
后	hòu	after
问题	wèntí	problem

就	jiù	then
出现	chūxiàn	to arise
了	le	completed action marker

96.之前我说过我不擅长销售,

之前	zhīqián	before
我	wǒ	I
说	shuō	to say
过	guò	experienced action marker
我	wǒ	I
不	bù	not
擅长	shàncháng	to be good at
销售	xiāoshòu	to sell

97.因为我不喜欢对客户说谎。

因为	yīnwèi	because
我	wǒ	I
不	bù	not
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
对	duì	towards
客户	kèhù	customer
说谎	shuōhuǎng	to lie

98.可作为助教，除了协助外教上课，

可	kě	but
作为	zuòwéi	as (in the capacity of)
助教	zhùjiào	teaching assistant
除了	chúle	apart from (... also...)
协助	xiézhù	to provide assistance
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
上课	shàngkè	to go to teach a class

99.最主要的工作其实就是销售。

最	zuì	the most
主要	zhǔyào	main
的	de	used after an attribute
工作	gōngzuò	job
其实	qíshí	actually
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
是	shì	is
销售	xiāoshòu	to sell

100.为什么这么说呢?

为什么	wèishénme	why?
这么	zhème	this way
说	shuō	to say

呢	ne	used at the end of a special, alternative, or rhetorical question
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101.因为私人培训学校是靠家长续费和招新生赚钱的。

因为	yīnwèi	because
私人	sīrén	private
培训	péixùn	training
学校	xuéxiào	school
是	shì	are
靠	kào	to depend on
家长	jiāzhǎng	parent or guardian of a child
续	xù	to continue
费	fèi	to spend
和	hé	and
招	zhāo	to recruit
新生	xīnshēng	new student
赚钱	zhuànqián	to earn money
的	de	nominal used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

102.招新生是市场部的工作，

招	zhāo	to recruit
新生	xīnshēng	new student
是	shì	is

市场	shìchǎng	market
部	bù	department
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
工作	gōngzuò	job

103.那么续费就是教学部的工作了。

那么	nàme	so
续	xù	to continue
费	fèi	to spend
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
是	shì	is
教学	jiàoxué	education / teaching
部	bù	department
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
工作	gōngzuò	job
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

104.当然了，续费续得越多，

当然	dāngrán	of course
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause
续	xù	to continue
费	fèi	to spend
续	xù	to continue

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

多	duō	many
---	-----	------

105.我的提成就越高。

我	wǒ	my
---	----	----

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

提成	tíchéng	to take a percentage
----	---------	----------------------

就	jiù	then
---	-----	------

越	yuè	the more... the more
---	-----	----------------------

高	gāo	high
---	-----	------

106.所以我必须跟家长保持联系，

所以	suǒyǐ	so
----	-------	----

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

必须	bìxū	to have to
----	------	------------

跟	gēn	with
---	-----	------

家长	jiāzhǎng	parent or guardian of a child
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保持联系	bǎochíliánxì	to stay in contact
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107.让他们随时了解孩子的学习情况，

让	ràng	to let sb do sth
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他们	tāmen	they
随时	suíshí	at any time
了解	liǎojiě	to understand
孩子	háizi	child
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
学习	xuéxí	to study
情况	qíngkuàng	situation

108. 如果他们的孩子学得不好，

如果	rúguǒ	if
他们	tāmen	they
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
孩子	háizi	child
学	xué	to learn
得	de	structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main verb), linking it to following phrase indicating effect, degree, possibility etc
不好	bùhǎo	no good

109. 那他们肯定不会考虑续费，对吧？

那	nà	then (in that case)
他们	tāmen	they
肯定	kěndìng	to be sure
不会	bùhuì	will not (act, happen etc)

考虑	kǎolù	to consider
续	xù	to continue
费	fèi	to spend
对	duì	right
吧	ba	...right?

110.可问题是外教经常因为各种原因辞职,

可	kě	but
问题	wèntí	problem
是	shì	is
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
经常	jīngcháng	often
因为	yīnwèi	because
各种	gèzhǒng	all kinds of
原因	yuányīn	reason
辞职	cízhí	to resign

111.新来的外教多数没有教学经验,

新	xīn	new
来	lái	to come
的	de	used after an attribute
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
多数	duōshù	majority

没有	méiyǒu	to not have
教学	jiàoxué	education / teaching
经验	jīngyàn	experience

112.学校也没有时间给他们足够的培训，

学校	xuéxiào	school
也	yě	also
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
时间	shíjiān	time
给	gěi	to give
他们	tāmen	they
足够	zúgòu	enough
的	de	used after an attribute
培训	péixùn	training

113.一来就让他们上课。

一	yī	as soon as
来	lái	to come
就	jiù	as soon as
让	ràng	to let sb do sth
他们	tāmen	they
上课	shàngkè	to go to teach a class

114.有些外教呢根本就不在乎,

有些	yǒuxiē	some
外教	wàijiào	foreign teacher
呢	ne	used to mark a pause
根本	gēnběn	simply
就	jiù	just (emphasis)
不在乎	bùzàihu	not to care

115.课前不用心准备教案,

课	kè	class
前	qián	before
不	bù	not
用心	yòngxīn	to be diligent / attentive
准备	zhǔnbèi	to prepare
教案	jiào'àn	lesson plan

116.上课的时候随便说几句英语就下课了。

上课	shàngkè	to go to teach a class
的	de	used after an attribute
时候	shíhou	time (when)
随便	suíbiàn	at random
说	shuō	to speak
几	jǐ	a few

句	jù	classifier for phrases or lines of verse
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
就	jiù	then
下课	xiàkè	to finish class
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

117.你说学生能学到有用的知识吗?

你	nǐ	you
说	shuō	to say
学生	xuésheng	student
能	néng	can
学	xué	to learn
到	dào	verb complement denoting completion or result of an action
有用	yǒuyòng	useful
的	de	used after an attribute
知识	zhīshi	knowledge
吗	ma	question particle for "yes-no" questions

118.可我也不能告诉家长实话呀!

可	kě	but
我	wǒ	I
也	yě	also
不能	bùnéng	cannot

告诉	gàosu	to tell
家长	jiāzhǎng	parent or guardian of a child
实话	shíhuà	truth
呀	ya	particle equivalent to 啊 after a vowel, expressing surprise or doubt

119.不然他们肯定会不开心，

不然	bùrán	otherwise
他们	tāmen	they
肯定	kěndìng	to be sure
会	huì	will
不	bù	not
开心	kāixīn	to feel happy

120.肯定不会续费的。

肯定	kěndìng	to be sure
不会	bùhuì	will not (act, happen etc)
续	xù	to continue
费	fèi	to spend
的	de	used at the end of a declarative sentence for emphasis

121.这让我非常头疼！

这	zhè	this
让	ràng	to make sb (feel sad etc)

我	wǒ	me
非常	fēicháng	very
头疼	tóuténg	headache

122. 还有我本来以为在英语学校上班，

还有	háiyǒu	in addition
我	wǒ	I
本来	běnlái	originally
以为	yǐwéi	to think
在	zài	(to be) in
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
学校	xuéxiào	school
上班	shàngbān	to go to work

123. 我的English肯定会提高得很快，

我	wǒ	my
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
		English
肯定	kěndìng	to be sure
会	huì	will
提高	tígāo	to improve
得	de	structural particle: used after a verb (or adjective as main verb), linking it to following phrase indicating effect, degree, possibility etc

很	hěn	very
快	kuài	quick

124.可没想到当了一年英语助教后，

可	kě	but
没想到	méixiǎngdào	didn't expect
当	dāng	to be
了	le	completed action marker
一	yī	one
年	nián	year
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
助教	zhùjiào	teaching assistant
后	hòu	after

125.我的英语不但没有进步，

我	wǒ	my
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
不但	bùdàn	not only (... but also...)
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
进步	jìnbù	progress

126.反而退步了不少。

反而	fǎn'ér	instead
退步	tuìbù	fallback
了	le	completed action marker
不少	bùshǎo	a lot

127.因为我每天接触的都是非常简单的英语，

因为	yīnwèi	because
我	wǒ	I
每天	měitiān	every day
接触	jiēchù	in touch with
的	de	used after an attribute
都	dōu	all
是	shì	is
非常	fēicháng	very
简单	jiǎndān	simple
的	de	used after an attribute
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)

128.对我来说完全没有挑战，

对我来说	duìwǒláishuō	as far as I'm concerned
完全	wánquán	totally
没有	méiyǒu to	not have
挑战	tiǎozhàn	challenge

129.加上我的oral English 口语还算流利吧，

加上	jiāshàng	plus
我	wǒ	my
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
口语	kǒuyǔ	spoken language (oral English)
还	hái	passably (good)
算	suàn	to regard as
流利	liúlì	fluent
吧	ba	modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise

130.同事们经常夸我：“你的英语好好啊！”

同事	tóngshì	colleague
们	men	plural marker for pronouns
经常	jīngcháng	often
夸	kuā	to praise
我	wǒ	me
你	nǐ	you
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
好	hǎo	very
好	hǎo	good

啊 ā interjection of surprise / Ah! / Oh!

131. 我就真的以为我自己的英语很厉害，

我	wǒ	I
就	jiù	then
真	zhēn	really
的	de	used after an attribute
以为	yǐwéi	to think
我	wǒ	I
自己	zìjǐ	one's own
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
很	hěn	very
厉害	lìhai	awesome

132. 平时呢也就不学习了。

平时	píngshí	in normal times
呢	ne	used to mark a pause
也	yě	also
就	jiù	then
不	bù	not
学习	xuéxí	to study
了	le	modal particle intensifying preceding clause

133.我讨厌对家长说谎,

我	wǒ	I
讨厌	tǎoyàn	to dislike
对	duì	towards
家长	jiāzhǎng	parent or guardian of a child
说谎	shuōhuǎng	to lie

134.也担心自己的英语会变得越来越差,

也	yě	also
担心	dānxīn	to worry
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
英语	Yīngyǔ	English (language)
会	huì	will
变得	biànde	to become
越来越	yuèláiyuè	more and more
差	chà	bad

135.所以呢我就想辞职,

所以	suǒyǐ	so
呢	ne	used to mark a pause
我	wǒ	I

就	jiù	then
想	xiǎng	to want
辞职	cízhí	to resign

136.然后找一份更有挑战的工作。

然后	ránhòu	after that
找	zhǎo	to try to find
一	yī	one
份	fèn	classifier for jobs
更	gèng	more
有	yǒu	to have
挑战	tiǎozhàn	challenge
的	de	used to form a nominal expression
工作	gōngzuò	job

137.可我也不知道能做什么呀。

可	kě	but
我	wǒ	I
也	yě	also
不	bù	not
知道	zhīdào	to know
能	néng	can
做	zuò	to do

什么 shénme what?

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

138.刚好那时有个美国朋友，

刚好 gānghǎo to happen to be

那时 nàshí at that time

有 yǒu there is

个 gè classifier for people

美国 Měiguó United States

朋友 péngyou friend

139.他问我想不想跟他一起做视频，

他 tā he or him

问 wèn to ask

我 wǒ me

想 xiǎng to want

不想 bùxiǎng do not want

跟 gēn with

他 tā he or him

一起 yìqǐ together

做 zuò to make

视频 shìpín video

140.帮助外国人学习汉语。

帮助	bāngzhù	to help
外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner
学习	xuéxí	to learn
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language

141.当时其实我根本不懂怎么做视频，

当时	dāngshí	at that time
其实	qíshí	really
我	wǒ	I
根本	gēnběn	(not) at all
不	bù	not
懂	dǒng	to understand
怎么	zěnmē	how?
做	zuò	to make
视频	shìpín	video

142.但觉得很好玩，所以就决定尝试下。

但	dàn	but
觉得	juéde	to think
很	hěn	very
好玩	hǎowán	interesting
所以	suǒyǐ	so

就	jiù	then
决定	juéding	to decide (to do something)
尝试	chángshì	to try
下	xià	measure word to show the frequency of an action