

看病

单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
vomit	[us]'vɑ:mɪt [uk]'vɒmɪt	verb	呕吐(食物等); 恶心
nurse	[us]nɜ:s [uk]nɜ:s	noun	护士, 保姆
prescription	[us]prɪ'skrɪpʃn [uk]prɪ'skrɪpʃn	noun	处方, 药方
liquid	[us]'lɪkwɪd [uk]'lɪkwɪd	noun	液体
blood	[us]blʌd [uk]blʌd	noun	血
pressure	[us]'preʃər [uk]'prefə(r)	noun	压力, 气压, 压强
pharmacy	[us]'fɑ:məsi [uk]'fɑ:məsi	noun	药店
fill	[us]fɪl [uk]fɪl	verb	供应
pill	[us]pɪl [uk]pɪl	noun	药丸, 药片
appetite	[us]'æpɪtaɪt [uk]'æpɪtaɪt	noun	胃口, 食欲
effect	[us]ɪ'fekt [uk]ɪ'fekt	noun	作用, 影响
serious	[us]'sɪriəs [uk]'sɪəriəs	adj.	严重的
allergic	[us]ə'lɜ:rdʒɪk [uk]ə'lɜ:dʒɪk	adj.	(对...)变态反应的, 过敏的
bruise	[us]bru:z [uk]bru:z	verb	撞伤, 造成淤青, 造成淤肿
cover	[us]'kʌvər [uk]'kʌvə(r)	verb	投保险
diarrhea		noun	腹泻
dizzy	[us]'dɪzi [uk]'dɪzi	adj.	眩晕的
dosage	[us]'dɒsɪdʒ [uk]'dəʊsɪdʒ	noun	剂量
insurance	[us]ɪn'ʃʊərəns [uk]ɪn'ʃʊərəns	noun	保险
fever	[us]'fi:vər [uk]'fi:və(r)	noun	发烧
cough	[us]kɔ:f [uk]kɒf	noun	咳嗽
sore	[us]sɔ:r [uk]sɔ:(r)	adj.	疼痛的
throat	[us]θroʊt [uk]θrəʊt	noun	喉咙, 嗓子

headache	[us]'hederk [uk]'hederk	noun	头痛, 头疼
symptom	[us]'sɪmptəm [uk]'sɪmptəm	noun	征候, 征兆
flu	[us]flu: [uk]flu:	noun	流感
medication	[us],medɪ'keɪʃn [uk],medɪ'keɪʃn	noun	药物, 药品
medicine	[us]'medsn [uk]'medsn	noun	医学, 医术
nauseous	[us]'nɔ:ʃəs [uk]'nɔ:ziəs	adj.	令人作呕的, 厌恶的
sprain	[us]spreɪn [uk]spreɪn	verb	扭伤

预约医生

在本课中，您将描述症状和预约医生。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/61/50/v/126150/GE_6.2.1_v2.mp4

[SALLY] Pam, are you okay?
[PAM] No. I feel terrible.
[SALLY] What's up?
[PAM] I've been vomiting all night.
[SALLY] Oh, you poor thing. You need to call a doctor.
[PAM] I know.
[SALLY] Hey. Uh, I have to go, but I'll call you later to see how you are.
[PAM] Hello?
[RECEPTIONIST] Good morning. Doctor Brennan's office.
[PAM] Hi. My name's Pam James. I'm a patient of Doctor Brennan's.
[RECEPTIONIST] Oh, yes. Ms. James. How can I help you?
[PAM] I'm sick. I want to make an appointment to see the doctor today.
[RECEPTIONIST] What seems to be the problem?
[PAM] I've been vomiting. And I, uh, have diarrhea.
[RECEPTIONIST] I'm very sorry to hear that. How long has this been going on?
[PAM] All night. It started about 3 in the morning.
[RECEPTIONIST] Oh, dear. Will you be able to get to the doctor's office okay?
[PAM] Yeah, I think so.
[RECEPTIONIST] Okay. Let me just have a look here. The doctor has some time at 1 o'clock. Could you make it then?
[PAM] Is there anything earlier?
[RECEPTIONIST] No, I'm sorry. The doctor's really busy today.
[PAM] Okay. One o'clock is fine.
[RECEPTIONIST] Great. So, we'll see you at 1 o'clock. Take care.
[PAM] Thank you.

I feel terrible. 我感觉不舒服。
 I've been vomiting all night. 我昨天吐了一晚上。
 I have diarrhea. 我腹泻。

基本病症

使用以下医疗词汇，搭配动词 have 描述生病症状。	
I have a fever.	我发烧了。
He has diarrhea.	他拉肚子了。
She has a bad cough.	她咳嗽得很厉害。
使用 sore 一词表示身体某个部位疼痛。	
I have a sore throat.	我嗓子疼。

使用后缀 -ache 表示身体某个部位疼痛。该后缀并不适用于所有身体部位，只适用于 head 、 stomach 、 back 和 tooth 。	
He has a headache.	他头痛。
I have a stomachache.	我胃痛。
使用以下医疗词汇，搭配动词 be 或 feel 使用。	
I'm dizzy. I feel dizzy.	我头晕。我感觉头晕。
She's nauseous. She feels nauseous.	她感觉恶心。 她觉得恶心。
如果是呕吐，使用动词 to vomit 。	
I've been vomiting for about an hour.	我吐了一个小时左右。

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

I feel terrible. I didn't sleep last night because I had a bad (fever) . I was just too hot! I have a bad (cough) , too – maybe because I smoke? My colleagues always complain about the noise I make, but I can't answer them because I have a (sore throat) and I can't speak. I didn't eat all day because I felt (nauseous) and I had a (stomachache) , and every time I wanted to stand up, I couldn't because I was so (dizzy) .

现在完成时进行时

用现在完成进行时谈论一种在过去开始一直延续到现在的病症或病。用 I have been + 动词 + -ing 结构。	
I have been vomiting a lot.	我一直在吐，吐了好多。
I have been having problems sleeping.	我一直都难以睡眠。
用 for 增加有关时间的信息。	
I have been feeling very bad for the last two days.	最近两天我一直都感觉不佳。
医生也可能使用现在完成进行时提问。	
How long has this been going on?	这事持续多久了？
How long have you been feeling like this?	你这样的感觉多久了？

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

RECEPTIONIST: What seems to be the problem?

JENNY: Well, I've (been) vomiting, and I have diarrhea.

RECEPTIONIST: Oh, I'm very sorry to hear that. How long has this been (going on) ?

JENNY: (For) three days.

RECEPTIONIST: Have you been (experiencing) any other problems?

JENNY: (I've) been feeling really tired for a few days now. I (haven't) been sleeping well.

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/61/50/v/126150/GE_6.2.1_v2.mp4

[SALLY] Pam, are you okay?

[PAM] No. I feel terrible.

[SALLY] What's up?

[PAM] I've been vomiting all night.

[SALLY] Oh, you poor thing. You need to call a doctor.

[PAM] I know.

[SALLY] Hey. Uh, I have to go, but I'll call you later to see how you are.

[PAM] Hello?

[RECEPTIONIST] Good morning. Doctor Brennan's office.

[PAM] Hi. My name's Pam James. I'm a patient of Doctor Brennan's.

[RECEPTIONIST] Oh, yes. Ms. James. How can I help you?

[PAM] I'm sick. I want to make an appointment to see the doctor today.

[RECEPTIONIST] What seems to be the problem?

[PAM] I've been vomiting. And I, uh, have diarrhea.

[RECEPTIONIST] I'm very sorry to hear that. How long has this been going on?

[PAM] All night. It started about 3 in the morning.

[RECEPTIONIST] Oh, dear. Will you be able to get to the doctor's office okay?

[PAM] Yeah, I think so.

[RECEPTIONIST] Okay. Let me just have a look here. The doctor has some time at 1 o'clock. Could you make it then?

[PAM] Is there anything earlier?

[RECEPTIONIST] No, I'm sorry. The doctor's really busy today.

[PAM] Okay. One o'clock is fine.

[RECEPTIONIST] Great. So, we'll see you at 1 o'clock. Take care.

[PAM] Thank you.

Good morning. Doctor Brennan's office. 早上好。这里是 Brennan 医生的办公室。
I'm a patient of Doctor Brennan's. 我是 Brennan 医生的病人。
I want to make an appointment. 我想预约看病。
What seems to be the problem? 有什么问题呢?
I'm very sorry to hear that. 听到这我非常难过。
How long has this been going on? 这样有多久了?
The doctor has some time at one o'clock. 医生一点钟有空。
Could you make it then? 您这个时间可以吗?
Is there anything earlier? 还可以早一点吗?

与医生对话

在本课中，您将学习如何向医生解释健康问题。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/62/13/v/126213/GE_6.2.2_v2.mp4

[DOCTOR] Good afternoon.

[PAM] Good afternoon, doctor.

[DOCTOR] How are you feeling?

[PAM] Not so great.

[DOCTOR] Hmm. I'm sorry to hear that. How long have you been feeling bad?

[PAM] Um, since yesterday. But I got really sick in the middle of the night.

[DOCTOR] Well, you do have a slight fever, but that's nothing to worry about. And your blood pressure is good. Did you eat anything unusual yesterday?

[PAM] No, I don't think so. I had pizza for lunch, and I didn't eat dinner.

[DOCTOR] Well, based on the symptoms you've described, I think that you have a stomach flu. It's been going around.

[PAM] Yeah, that's what I thought.

[DOCTOR] I'm going to write you a prescription for medicine to help your stomach and stop the diarrhea.

[PAM] Okay.

[DOCTOR] Stay in bed and, uh, drink plenty of liquids. If you don't feel better after 24 hours, I want you to call the nurse.

[PAM] Okay.

[DOCTOR] And, uh, when you have an appetite again, take it easy. I'd recommend plain white rice and maybe some yoghurt.

[PAM] Okay, doctor. Thank you.

[DOCTOR] Take care.

[PAM] Thanks.

blood pressure 血压

symptoms 症状

stomach flu 肠胃炎, 肠胃感冒

prescription 处方, 药方

medicine 药

liquids 液体

nurse 护士

appetite 胃口

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



blood pressure: 血压



symptoms: 征候, 征兆



prescription: 处方, 药方



medicine:医学, 医术



liquids:液体



the flu:流感



nurse:护士, 保姆

含'for' 和'since'的现在完成进行时

用含现在完成进行时的 for 指在过去开始一直到现在的一段时间。	
I've been feeling bad for a few days.	好几天了我一直都感觉不爽。
I've been waiting for the nurse for 20 minutes.	我等那护士已经等20分钟了。
使用 since 搭配现在完成进行时，强调某事开始的时间点。	
I've been feeling nauseous since Tuesday.	自从星期二以来我一直都想呕。
I've been having trouble sleeping since last Friday.	自从上星期五，我一直都难以入睡。
I've been waiting for the nurse since I arrived.	我一到这里就一直都在等待那护士。

注意，在使用 since 时，分句顺序可以变换。如果 since 引导的分句位于句首，请在该分句之后加上逗号。	
Since I got home, I've been feeling terrible.	自从我回到家，我一直感到恐惧。
I've been feeling terrible since I got home.	自从回到家，我一直都感到恐惧。
注意： for 引导的分句通常不这样改变。	

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

DOCTOR: How long have you (been) feeling bad?

PATIENT: (Since) the weekend.

DOCTOR: And how (have) you been feeling?

PATIENT: Tired, and (for) the last few days I've been (feeling) nauseous, too.

DOCTOR: Have you been (taking) anything?

PATIENT: Yes. I've been taking medicine since I started feeling sick.

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/62/13/v/126213/GE_6.2.2_v2.mp4

[DOCTOR] Good afternoon.

[PAM] Good afternoon, doctor.

[DOCTOR] How are you feeling?

[PAM] Not so great.

[DOCTOR] Hmm. I'm sorry to hear that. How long have you been feeling bad?

[PAM] Um, since yesterday. But I got really sick in the middle of the night.

[DOCTOR] Well, you do have a slight fever, but that's nothing to worry about. And your blood pressure is good. Did you eat anything unusual yesterday?

[PAM] No, I don't think so. I had pizza for lunch, and I didn't eat dinner.

[DOCTOR] Well, based on the symptoms you've described, I think that you have a stomach flu. It's been going around.

[PAM] Yeah, that's what I thought.

[DOCTOR] I'm going to write you a prescription for medicine to help your stomach and stop the diarrhea.

[PAM] Okay.

[DOCTOR] Stay in bed and, uh, drink plenty of liquids. If you don't feel better after 24 hours, I want you to call the nurse.

[PAM] Okay.

[DOCTOR] And, uh, when you have an appetite again, take it easy. I'd recommend plain white rice and maybe some yoghurt.

[PAM] Okay, doctor. Thank you.

[DOCTOR] Take care.

[PAM] Thanks.

How are you feeling? 你感觉如何?
Not so great. 不是太好。
How long have you been feeling bad? 你不舒服有多久了?
I got really sick. 我病得很重。
You do have a slight fever. 你的确有点发烧。
Your blood pressure is good. 你的血压正常。
Did you eat anything unusual yesterday? 你昨天吃了什么反常的东西吗?
It's been going around. 现在流行感冒。
I'm going to write you a prescription. 我给你开一张药方。

填写处方

在本课中，您将学习如何按处方配药。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/89/45/v/128945/GE_6.2.3_v2.mp4

[PHARMACIST] Next, please.

[PAM] Hi. I'd like to fill a prescription.

[PHARMACIST] What's your last name?

[PAM] James. My first name is Pam. Does my insurance cover this?

[PHARMACIST] Yes, it does.

[PAM] Great.

[PHARMACIST] I'll be right back.

[PHARMACIST] Are you allergic to any other medications?

[PAM] Uh, no, I'm not.

[PHARMACIST] Okay. So this will help stop the diarrhea. The dosage is two tablets every six hours.

[PAM] Okay.

[PHARMACIST] It's better if you take it with some plain food, like rice or scrambled eggs. Nothing spicy.

[PAM] I understand.

[PHARMACIST] And this is for the nausea and the vomiting. Take two capsules twice a day for three days.

[PHARMACIST] I hope you feel better.

[PAM] Thank you.

[PHARMACIST] Next, please.

insurance 保险

cover 包含, 涵盖

allergic to 对.....过敏

medications 药物

dosage 剂量, 用量

tablets 药片

spicy 辛辣的

capsules 胶囊

医药词汇

医药和药物有许多专业词汇。了解这些词汇非常重要，这样你可以和药剂师交流，拿到自己需要的药物。形容获得 prescription 的动作，使用动词 fill 。当你要去药房取药时使用动词 pick up 。	
I'm going to the pharmacy.	我要去药房。
He talked to the pharmacist.	他跟那位药剂师说话。
She filled a prescription for her medication.	她按处方配了药。

药剂师可能询问你是否不能服用一些药物。注意形容词结构 + to:	
Are you allergic to any medications?	你药物过敏吗?
使用下列词汇谈论你的药物。谈论在家用药时, 使用 medicine 搭配动词 take 。当你去药房时, 使用更正式的词汇 medication 。	
You forgot to take your medicine.	你忘记吃药了。
I'm here to pick up my medication.	我来取药的。

药物有各种不同形式。 pill 一词常用于指固体药物。 Capsules 和 tablets 是两种最常见的药物形状。服药的动作使用动词 take 。	
I have to take three pills a day.	我每天要吃三片药。
My medicine comes in tablets.	我的药是片状的。
She takes four capsules a day.	她每天吃四粒。
由于处方药有时由保险支付或有折扣, 你可能会问药剂师你的医疗计划是否支付某种药品。使用动词 cover , 询问你要承担的费用。	
Does my insurance cover this medication?	我的保险覆盖这种药吗?

一位医生正在告诉患者如何用药。

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

DOCTOR: I'm going to write you a prescription for some (medication) . The (dosage) is two tablets, twice a day.

PATIENT: Okay.

DOCTOR: You aren't (allergic) to anything, are you?

PATIENT: No, I'm not.

DOCTOR: Good. And you're not (currently) taking any other medication?

PATIENT: No.

DOCTOR: Great. Take it easy when you have an appetite again – nothing (spicy) for the first week, OK? By the way, I'm sorry to say your (insurance) won't cover this. You'll need to pay for it yourself.

阅读处方标签

药有不同形式-有如tablets或capsules的固体药物，或如你用teaspoons服用的如syrups的液体药物。你将在处方标签上找到你的施药信息。	
Take four tablets, twice a day.	每次四片，每天两次。
The medicine comes in capsules. Take two every day.	胶囊包装，每天两颗。
Take one teaspoon, after meals.	餐后服用一匙。
标签也会提醒你有关的 side effects , 你服药时遇到的难题。这会包括 drowsiness 或 loss of appetite 。	
The side effect of this medicine is that it may cause drowsiness.	本药有副作用，可能引起昏睡。
Side effects may include loss of appetite.	副作用可能包括食欲不振。
标签上也许会告诉你药的用量- maximum dosage -和谁 suitable for 该药-成年人或是小孩。	
Maximum dosage: four capsules per day	最大用量：每日四颗
Suitable for: adults and children over 12 years old	适用：成人和12岁以上的孩童

阅读两种药品 Flaxo 和 Lemonboy 的处方标签。

请选择正确的答案。

Flaxo Max dosage: 2 teaspoons every 6 hours Side effects: may cause loss of appetite Suitable for: 12 years old Lemonboy Take one capsule every 24 hours. May cause drowsiness. Suitable for all ages.

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

Flaxo

Max dosage: 2 (teaspoons) per day

Side (effects) : may cause loss of (appetite)

(Suitable) for: 12 years old +

Lemonboy

Take three capsules every 24 hours. May cause (drowsiness) . Suitable for (all ages) .

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/89/45/v/128945/GE_6.2.3_v2.mp4

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[PAM] Great.
[PHARMACIST] I'll be right back.
[PHARMACIST] Are you allergic to any other medications?
[PAM] Uh, no, I'm not.
[PHARMACIST] Okay. So this will help stop the diarrhea. The dosage is two tablets every six hours.
[PAM] Okay.
[PHARMACIST] It's better if you take it with some plain food, like rice or scrambled eggs. Nothing spicy.
[PAM] I understand.
[PHARMACIST] And this is for the nausea and the vomiting. Take two capsules twice a day for three days.
[PHARMACIST] I hope you feel better.
[PAM] Thank you.
[PHARMACIST] Next, please.

I'd like to fill a prescription. 我来开一张处方。
Does my insurance cover this? 这在我的保险范围内吗?
Are you allergic to any medications? 你有药物过敏吗?
This will help stop the diarrhea. 这可以帮助减轻腹泻。
The dosage is two tablets every six hours. 用量是每六小时两片。
Take it with some plain food. 和清淡食物一起服用。
This is for the nausea and the vomiting. 这是治疗恶心呕吐的。
Take two capsules twice a day. 每天两次, 每次两粒。
I hope you feel better. 我希望你会感觉好点。

谈论疾病或受伤

在本课中, 您将描述一场事故或受伤。

观看视频, 学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/17/73/51/v/177351/MOB_6.2.4.1.1.mp4

[PAM] Jake, what happened?
[JAKE] I, uh, fell down some stairs.
[PAM] What? How did you do that?
[JAKE] I don't know. I just, uh ... fell.
[SIMON] Really? Why don't you tell her the whole story, Jake?
[JAKE] I don't know what you're talking about.

[PAM] Come on. Tell me what happened.
 [JAKE] Well ...
 [JAKE] I was walking down some stairs, and I wasn't paying attention.
 [SIMON] Actually, you were paying attention, but not to the stairs.
 [PAM] Okay. What does that mean?
 [SIMON] Well ...
 [SIMON] He was paying attention to a very attractive young woman, who was walking up the stairs as he was walking down.
 [JAKE] I think the stairs were wet, or something.
 [SIMON] Anyway, he fell down the stairs and broke his leg.
 [PAM] Oh, Jake. That's awful.
 [JAKE] Yeah. I bruised three ribs and, uh, sprained my right wrist.
 [PAM] Come over here.
 [JAKE] Oh, sorry!
 [PAM] Ohhh. When did this happen?
 [JAKE] Uh, two days ago.
 [PAM] And how are you coping with the crutches?
 [JAKE] Crutches? No problem at all.

fell down the stairs 从楼梯上摔下
 broke his leg 摔断了他的腿
 bruised three ribs 碰伤了三根肋骨
 sprained my right wrist 扭伤了我的右手腕

事故和受伤

你可以通过解释发生的事情或结果来描述事故和受伤。

发生的事情

I slipped and cut my arm.	我脚下一滑，把胳膊划伤了。
I fell down and bruised my shoulder.	我摔倒了，把肩膀碰伤了。

结果

I have a bruise on my arm.	我碰伤了肩膀。
I have a sprained wrist.	我扭伤了手腕。
I have a broken leg.	我摔断了腿。

While 和 when 描述中断的动作

在讲述事故时，我们常常提到两个动作，一个动作 (**was + verb + ing**) 被另一个动作打断。

I sprained my ankle while I was playing soccer.	我踢足球的时候扭伤了脚踝。
I was walking on an icy road when I slipped and broke my leg.	当时我正在结冰的路面上走路，不小心滑倒摔断了腿。

您可能注意到了，我们可以使用 **while** 和 **when** 引出同时进行的动作。

While I was crossing the road, a woman fell down.	我过马路时，一个女人摔倒了。
When I was driving to work, I saw the accident.	我开车去上班时目睹了事故的发生。

我们也可以使用 **when** 引出第二个动作。

A: What happened?	发生了什么事？
B: I was climbing the ladder when I slipped.	我爬楼梯时滑了一跤。

阅读朋友发自的信息。

请选择正确的答案。

From BozHi, there.Terrible weekend! I was walking in the park when a cyclist hit me! I fell down, and now I have a sprained wrist and a bruise on my shoulder. Hope your weekend was better.Boz

询问事故

在向人询问他刚经历的一场事故时，以下是一些常见的问题。

What happened?	发生了什么事？
Oh, no! Were you OK?	哟，不会吧！你没事吧？
And how are you feeling now?	你现在觉得怎么样？

以下是一些常见的回答，通常降低了事故的严重性。

A: Hey. How was your weekend?	嗨，你周末过得怎么样？
B: Mmmm, it was OK. Not so great.	嗯，还行。不算太好。
A: What happened?	发生了什么事？
B: Well, while I was cooking,I slipped and fell down.	嗯，我做饭的时候，脚下一滑摔倒了。
A: Oh, no! Were you OK?	哦，不会吧！你没事吧？
B: Yes. I went to the hospital, but it wasn't serious.	有事，我去了医院，不过问题不大。
A: And how are you feeling now?	你现在觉得怎么样？
B: I'm OK. I have a bruise on my head, but I'll be fine.	我没事。我碰伤了头，但没有大碍。