

第九课 生病 Lesson 9 Getting ill

Text

(1)

Dàwèi jīntiān zěnméi lái gōngsī?

A: 大卫 今天 怎么 没 来 公司?

Why didn't David come to the office today?

Tīngshuō tā shēng bìng le.

B: 听说 他 生 病 了。

I heard he was sick.

Tā de shēntǐ bú shì yìzhí hěn hǎo ma? Zěnméi shēng bìng le?

A: 他 的 身体 不 是 一直 很 好 吗? 怎么 生 病 了?

He has always been in good health, hasn't he? Why is he sick?

Zhège yuè gōngsī de shìqíng tài duō le, tā tài máng le.

B: 这个 月 公司 的 事情 太 多了, 他 太 忙 了。

There has been too much work to do in the company this month. He was too busy.

Yīnwèi tā méiyǒu xiūxi hǎo, suǒyǐ shēng bìng le.

因为 他 没有 休息 好, 所以 生 病 了。

He got sick because he hadn't had any good rest.

(2)

Dàwèi, nǐ zěnméi hái méi shuì jiào?

A: 大卫, 你 怎么 还 没 睡 觉?

David, why are you still up?

Wǒ xiànzài bù xiǎng shuì jiào. Yīshēng, wǒ shénme shíhòu néng chū yuàn?

B: 我 现在 不 想 睡 觉。医生, 我 什么 时候 能 出 院?

I'm not sleepy. Doctor, when can I be discharged from the hospital?

Zuì shǎo hái yào yí ge xīngqī ne!

A: 最 少 还 要 一个 星期 呢!

It will take at least a week!

Á? Wǒ de gōngzuò hái méi zuòwán ne.

B: 啊? 我的 工作 还 没 做完 呢。

Huh? I haven't finished my work.

Xiànzài bié xiǎng gōngzuò de shìqíng le. Nǐ yào ànshí chī yào, duō xiūxi, duō chī shuǐguǒ.

A: 现在 别 想 工作 的 事情 了。你要 按时 吃 药, 多 休息、多 吃 水果。

Don't think about work now. You should take your medicine on time, have more rest and eat more fruits.

(3)

Dàwèi, nǐ de shēntǐ hǎo yìdiǎnr le ma?

A: 大卫, 你的 身体 好 一点儿 了 吗?

David, are you feeling better?

Wǒ hǎo duō le, yīshēng shuō wǒ míngtiān kěyǐ chū yuàn le.

B: 我 好 多了, 医生 说 我 明天 可以 出 院 了。

I'm much better. The doctor says I can be discharged tomorrow.

Tài hǎo le! Nǐ yǐhòu yào duō yùndòng, yùndòng duì shēntǐ hǎo.

A: 太 好 了! 你 以后 要 多 运动, 运动 对 身体 好。

Great! You should exercise more afterward. Regular exercise is good for your health.

Nǐ shuō de méi cuò. Wǒ zhǔnbèi yǐhòu měi tiān zǎoshang qù pǎo bù.

B: 你 说 得 没 错。我 准备 以后 每 天 早 上 去 跑 步。

You're right. I'm going to go jogging every morning.

Wǒ jīngcháng hé péngyou yìqǐ dǎ lánqiú. Nǐ xiǎng hé wǒ yìqǐ qù ma?

A: 我 经常 和 朋友 一起 打 篮球。你 想 和 我 一起 去 吗?

I often play basketball with my friends. Would you like to come with me?

Wǒ dǎ lánqiú dǎ de bù hǎo. Wǒ gèng xǐhuan tī zúqiú.

B: 我 打 篮球 打 得 不 好。我 更 喜欢 踢 足球。

I'm not good at basketball. I prefer playing football.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
生病	shēng bìng	v.	to fall ill, to be sick
一直	yìzhí	adv.	always
事情	shìqing	n.	thing, matter, affair
忙	máng	adj.	busy
因为	yīnwèi	conj.	because, since, as
所以	suǒyǐ	conj.	so, therefore
出院	chū yuàn	v.	to leave hospital, to be discharged from hospital
完	wán	v.	to finish, to end
按时	ànsí	adv.	on time
药	yào	n.	medicine, drug
水果	shuǐguǒ	n.	fruit
运动	yùndòng	v./n.	sport, to work out, to take physical exercise
错	cuò	adj.	wrong, incorrect
跑步	pǎo bù	v.	to run, to jog
经常	jīngcháng	adv.	often, frequently
打篮球	dǎ lánqiú		to play basketball
踢足球	tī zúqiú		to play football
更	gèng	adv.	more, to a greater extent

Grammar

Dàwèi jīntiān zěnméi lái gōngsī?

1. 大卫 今天 **怎么** 没 来 公司? Why didn't David come to the office today?

The interrogative pronoun "**怎么**" can be used to ask about the cause of something, often indicating being surprised or astonished. It is often followed by an adverb.

For example:

Subject		Something
nǐ 你 you	zěnméi 怎么 why	zhème gāoxìng 这么 高兴 so happy
tā 他 he		bù chī fàn 不 吃饭 don't eat
wàimiàn 外面 outside		nàme rè 那么 热 so hot

Yīnwèi tā méiyǒu xiūxi hǎo, suǒyǐ shēng bìng le.

2. **因为** 他 没有 休息 好, **所以** 生 病 了。

He got sick because he hadn't had any good rest.

"**因为.....所以.....**" connects two clauses that indicate causality, the former clause indicates the cause and the latter one indicates the result. When in use, "**因为.....所以.....**" can appear in pairs, or you can omit one of them.

For example:

	the first clause		the second clause
yīnwèi 因为 because	tā shēng bìng le 他 生 病 了 he was sick	suǒ yǐ 所以 so	tā méi qù xuéxiào 他 没 去 学校 he didn't go to school
	tā měi tiān dōu pǎo bù		shēntǐ hěn hǎo

	他 每 天 都 跑 步 he runs every day		身 体 很 好 he is in good health
	wàimiàn xià yǔ le 外 面 下 雨 了 it's raining outside		wǒmen méi qù tī zúqiú 我 们 没 去 踢 足 球 we didn't go to play football

Dàwèi, nǐ zěnméi hái méi shuì jiào?

3. 大卫, 你 怎么 还 没 睡 觉? David, why are you still up?

还 means still. It's usually used in the pattern "**sb+还+在+do sth**" to indicate the continuation of an action or state.

For example:

subject		在+ do sth.
tā 他 he	hái 还 still	zài shuì jiào 在 睡 觉 is sleeping
Lili 丽丽 Lily		zài chī fàn ne 在 吃 饭 呢 is eating
tāmen 他们 they		zài kǎo shì ne 在 考 试 呢 are taking the exam

And the negative form of this pattern is "**sb+还没+do sth**".

for example:

Subject	hái méi 还 没	V.+(O.)
tā 他 he		shuì jiào 睡觉 sleep

Lili 丽丽 Lily	haven't/hasn't	chī fàn 吃饭 eat
tāmen 他们 they		kǎo shì 考试 take the exam

Zuì shǎo hái yào yí ge xīngqī ne!

4. 最少 还要一个 星期 呢! It will take at least a week!

In Chinese, 呢 can be used at the end of a statement to impart a certain mood. It's used when trying to sound more confident and convincing to someone else.

For example:

Cóng wǒ jiā dào gōngsī yào liǎng ge xiǎoshí ne.

- 从我家到公司要两个小时呢。

It takes me two hours to go to the office from home.

Tā yǒu qī ge hái zi ne.

- 他有七个孩子呢。

He has seven children.

Xiànzài shíjiān hái zǎo ne.

- 现在时间还早呢。

It's still early.

Zǒu lù qù chāoshì yào yí ge xiǎoshí ne.

- 走路去超市要一个小时呢。

It takes an hour to walk to the supermarket.

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

Please try to read the following sentences first, and then follow the recording to see if you read it correctly.

Xīnxin de shēntǐ yìzhí bú tài hǎo.

1. 欣欣 的 身体 一直 不太 好。

Xinxin has been in poor health.

Tā de māma gōngzuò hěn máng, jīngcháng bú zài jiā.

2. 她 的 妈妈 工作 很 忙， 经常 不 在 家。

Her mother is very busy with her work and often away from home.

Suǒyǐ māma sòng gěi tā yì zhī xiǎo gǒu.

3. 所以 妈妈 送 给 她 一 只 小 狗。

So her mother gave her a puppy.

Xīnxin hěn xǐhuan hé xiǎo gǒu yìqǐ zuò yùndòng.

4. 欣欣 很 喜欢 和 小 狗 一起 做 运动。

Xinxin likes to play sports with her puppy.

Xiànzài tā de shēntǐ bǐ yǐqián hǎo duō le.

5. 现在 她 的 身体 比 以前 好 多了。

Now her health is much better than before.

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical:

【扌】

The radical “扌” is called the “提手旁[tí shǒu páng]”. This radical is used in Chinese characters with left and right structure and generally placed on the left side of the character.

When a Chinese character has the radical “扌”, it generally refers to the movements related to the hand.

For example:

打 找 抓 抄 接 拍

词语 Words

dǎ tī wán

1. 打 VS 踢 VS 玩 to hit VS to kick VS to play

“打” “踢” and “玩” can all be translated to “play”. The difference is that “打” is usually used with sports played with hands, such as basketball, tennis, baseball and so on, while “踢” is usually used with sports played with feet, such as football, shuttlecock. “玩” is usually used with computers, cell phones and games.

For example:

dǎ lánqiú	dǎ wǎngqiú	dǎ yǔmáoqiú
- 打 篮球	打 网球	打 羽毛球
play basketball	play tennis	play badminton

tī zúqiú	tī jiànzi
- 踢 足球	踢 毽子
play football	play shuttlecock

wán shǒujī	wán diànnǎo	wán yóuxì
- 玩 手机	玩 电脑	玩 游戏
play with phones	play on computer	play games

Nǐ zuì xǐhuan shénme yùndòng?

- A: 你 最 喜欢 什么 运动?

What's your favorite sport?

Wǒ zuì xǐhuan dǎ yǔmáoqiú.

B: 我 最 喜欢 打 羽毛球。

I like playing badminton the best.

Nǐ érzi ne?

- A: 你儿子呢?

Where is your son?

Tā zài fángjiān lǐ wán yóuxì ne.

B: 他 在 房 间 里 玩 游 戏 呢。

He is playing video games in his room.

文化 Culture

Zhōngguó rén de Zhōngyī wénhuà

中 国 人 的 中 医 文 化 Chinese Traditional Medicine Culture

Traditional Chinese medicine is a medical theory and technology that has been formed in ancient China. Its own treatment is: inspection, auscultation-plfaction, inquiry and palpation. The effect of treatment is generally determined by the prescription prescribed by the doctor. However, the decoction of traditional Chinese medicine is not fixed, and the most suitable one is prescribed according to the different conditions of each patient. Until today, many treatments of traditional Chinese medicine are still commonly used by Chinese doctors to treat diseases, such as acupuncture, cupping, moxibustion and so on. However, with the development of the times, more and more doctors begin to study and adopt the treatment of the combination of Chinese and Western medicine. For example, after training, more and more athletes will not only maintain a good physical condition with the help of western medicine, but also appropriately use some traditional Chinese medicine techniques to relieve pain and relax the body.