



LESSON 2.9

I'M ILL

我病了 WŌ BÌNGLE



COVID-19 MAIN SYMPTOMS



Symptoms

症状

zhèngzhuàng



fever/high temperature

发烧

fāshāo



continuous cough

持续咳嗽

chíxù késòu



loss of, or change in, sense of smell or taste

嗅觉和味觉丧失或改变

xiùjué hé wèijué sàngshī huò gǎibiàn

- Most people with coronavirus have at least 1 of these symptoms.
- If you have any of the main symptoms of coronavirus:

1. Get a test

进行Covid测试

jìnxíng Covid cèshì



2. Stay at home

呆在家里

dāi zài jiālǐ



Credit:



[NHS English site](#)
[NHS Chinese site](#)

COVID-19 TEST AND VACCINATIONS



Test result

测试结果

cèshì jiéguǒ



positive

阳性
yángxìng

negative

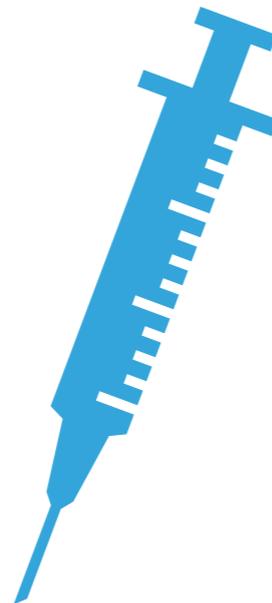
阴性
yīnxìng

Vaccinations

(lit. receive planting vaccine)

接种疫苗

jiēzhǒng yìmiáo



First jab

第一次打疫苗
dì yī cì dǎ yìmiáo

Second jab

第二次打疫苗
dì èr cì dǎ yìmiáo

Credit:



[NHS English site](#)
[NHS Chinese site](#)

CALLING DOCTOR



- Lily 莉莉 is calling the medical hotline and speaking to Doctor Lee 李医生 (lǐ yīshēng).

李

喂，你觉得怎么样？

wèi, nǐ juéde zěnmeyàng

Hi, how are you feeling?

莉

医生，我觉得不舒服！

yīshēng, wǒ juéde bù shūfú

Doctor,
I'm not feeling well.
(Lit. I feel not comfortable!)

李

你哪里不舒服？

nǐ nǎlǐ bù shūfú

Where are you not
feeling well?

莉

我早晚都在咳嗽。

wǒ zǎowǎn dōu zài késòu

I've been coughing
day and night. *(Lit. I day night all
coughing)*

FEELING HOT



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李

你发烧了吗?

nǐ fāshāole ma

Have you got fever?

莉

我觉得很热。

wǒ juéde hěn rè

I'm feeling hot.

莉

我的体温是39度!

nǐ de tǐwēn shì 39 dù

My temperature is 39 degrees!

莉

我胃口不好。

wǒ wèikǒu bù hǎo

I've lost appetite. (Lit. My appetite not good.)

FEEL LIKE DYING



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李 你须要进行Covid测试。

nǐ xūyào jìnxíng Covid cèshì

You must take a Covid test. (Lit. You must conduct / undertake a Covid test.)

莉 哇，我好像要死了一样！

wa, wǒ hǎo xiàng yàosǐle yīyàng

Wow! I seem to be dying! (Lit. I am like wanting to die the same.)

李 你须要待在家里。

nǐ xūyào dài zài jiālǐ

You must stay at home.

李 多休息，多喝水。

duō xiūxi, duō hē shuǐ

Rest, and drink water. (Lit. plenty of rest, plenty of drinking water.)

ADVANCED - I HAVE A COLD



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- Lang Lang 朗朗 has got a cold. He is seeing Doctor Lee 李医生 (lǐ yīshēng).

朗

我觉得有点感冒。

wǒ juéde yǒudiǎn gǎnmào

I think I'm going down with a cold. (Lit. I feel a bit of cold.)

李

是什么让你觉得呢?

shì shénme ràng nǐ juéde ne

What make you feel that?

朗

我在流鼻水。

wǒ zài liú bíshuǐ

I've got a runny nose. (Lit. I'm running nose water.)

朗

我打喷嚏打个不停。

wǒ dǎ pēntì dǎ gè bù tíng

I can't stop sneezing. (Lit. I sneeze and sneeze non-stop.)



朗

我头很痛。

wǒ tóu hěn tòng

I've got a headache. (Lit. My head rather painful)

朗

我觉得全身酸痛。

wǒ juéde quánshēn suāntòng

I feel sore and ache all over. (Lit. I feel whole body aching.)

朗

我头晕。

wǒ tóuyūn

I feel dizzy. (Lit. My head dizzy.)

李

你得了流感，你要多休息。

nǐ déliǎo liúgǎn, nǐ yào duō xiūxi

You've got flu. You need to rest more.

GRAMMAR - 了 PARTICLE



- 了 particle is extremely **common** in Chinese, but the grammar can be the **trickiest**.
- It serves many functions. It is also a multi-toned word.

le

Function	Example
Intensify or strengthen the adjective used	Fantastic! 太棒了! (tài bàng le)
Change of state	She can walk now. 她会走路了。 (tā huì zǒulù le)
Completed action	I've eaten. 我吃了。 (wǒ chī le)
Exclamation	Okay! Stop being a nuisance! 好了! 别闹了! (hǎole! bié nào le)

liǎo

Function	Example
Indicate whether an action can or can't be done	I can do it. 我做得了。 (wǒ zuò déliǎo)
Indicate impatience	What's up? 怎么了? (zěnmeliǎo)
Complement 不	Terrific. 了不得。 (liǎobude)
Completion	Understand 了解 (liǎojiě) (lit. fully understand)