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Kèwén Yī
课文一
Text 1

Guàhàofèi Duōshao Qián

挂号费多少钱

How much is the registration fee



Kāng Ài bìng le, tā lái dào yī yuàn.

康爱丽病了，她来到医院。

Alice is sick and she is now at the information desk of the out-patient department of the hospital.

- Kāng Ài lì: Dàifu, wǒ tóu téng, guà shénme kē?
- 康爱丽：大夫，我头疼，挂什么科？
- Alice: Doctor, I have a headache. Which department should I register for?
- Hùshì: Nǐ kěyǐ zài ménzhěn bù guà nèi kē. Yǒu bìng lì běn ma?
- 护士：你可以在门诊部挂内科。有病历本吗？
- Nurse: You can register for the Internal Medicine Department at out-patient department. Do you have the case history book?
- Kāng Ài lì: Méiyǒu. Guàhàofèi duōshao qián?
- 康爱丽：没有。挂号费多少钱？
- Alice: No. How much is the registration fee?



10. 内科	nèikē	N	internal medicine
11. 病历	bìnglǐ	N	medical record, case history
12. 本	běn	N	notebook
13. 专家	zhuānjiā	N	expert, specialist
14. 号	hào	N	registration
15. 普通	pǔtōng	Adj	common
16. 厉害	lìhai	Adj	terrible
17. 马上	mǎshàng	Adv	at once, soon
18. 看	kàn	V	to see (a doctor)
19. 急诊	jǐzhěn	N	emergency treatment
20. 直	zhí	Adv	directly, straight
21. 转	zhuǎn	V	to turn, to shift, to change

注释

Zhùshì

Notes

1 大夫，我头疼。Doctor, I have a headache.

“大夫”，这里是康爱丽对护士的称呼，是客气的说法。中国人在医院时往往把医生、护士等工作人员都统称为“大夫”。

Alice addresses the nurse as “大夫” in a polite way. Chinese people usually address doctors, nurses and other staff in the hospital as “大夫”.

2 我疼得厉害。My head is aching terribly.

“得(de)”，结构助词，用在形容词或表示感觉、感情、心理活动的动词后面，连接表示程度的补语。基本结构：主语+形容词/动词+“得”+程度补语。能作程度补语的词语有：“很、多、要死(yào sǐ, extremely, awfully, terribly)、要命(yào mìng, extremely, terribly)、不得了(bù déliǎo, extremely, exceedingly)、不行、厉害”等，一般都表示程度高。例如：

“得”, a structural particle, is put after the adjective or the verb which denotes mental perception to connect with the complement of degree. The basic structure is “subject + adjective / verb + 得 +

thing after “把”. Therefore, those words without the function of disposal cannot be used in the “把” sentence, such as the verbs denoting vision, hearing, feeling or perception, the verbs denoting existence, relationship or direction, or the modal verbs. For instance, “觉得”, “看见”, “听见”, “爱”, “知道”, “希望”, “有”, “在”, “是”, “来”, “去”, “进来”, “进去”, and “会”, etc. What should be noted is that the predicate verb of the “把” sentence is usually related to a body action, especially to that of hands. For example,

⑤ 我把书有了。(×)

⑥ 他们把教室进去了。(×)

(6) “把”字句里的谓语成分不能是形容词。例如:

Adjectives cannot be used as the predicate of the “把” sentence. For example,

⑦ 我把衣服脏(zāng, dirty)了。(×)

⑧ 他把衣服弄脏了。(√)

(7) “把”字句里的谓语动词一般不单独出现,前后要有其他成分,比如:状语+动词+宾语/补语/“着”/“了”。也可以用动词重叠式。例如:

The predicate verb in the “把” sentence usually does not appear alone. There are other elements both before and after it, such as: adverbial + verb + object / complement / “着” / “了”. Reduplication of the verb can also be used. For example,

⑨ 他把手机丢。(×)

⑩ 他把手机丢了。(√)

⑪ 我把汉字写。(×)

⑫ 我把汉字写了三遍。(√)

⑬ 你把你的意见说说。(√)

(8) 动态助词“过”很少单独用在谓语动词后,如果动词后有表示结果意义的补语,在动补短语后可以用“过”。

The dynamic auxiliary “过” is seldom used alone after the predicate verb. But if there is a complement of result after the verb, “过” can be put after the verb-complement phrase. For example,

⑭ 老师也把这个字写错过。(√)

3 刚才打了几个喷嚏。I sneezed just now.

“刚才”,名词,表示说话前不久、很短的时间。“刚才”可以用在动词、形容词或主语前,也可以放在名词前组成“刚才+的+名词”结构。例如:

“刚才”, a noun, indicates a short time just before the talk. It can be put before a verb, an adjective or the subject of a sentence. It can also be used before a noun to form the structure “刚才+的+”