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# Lesson 061&62 A bad cold

重感冒 **感官动词**

与课文关联的 24 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍)



**feel** \* /fi:l/ v. 感觉

**look** \* /lʊk/ v. 看(起来)

**must** \* /mʌst/ v. 必须

**call** \* /kɔ:l/ v. 叫，请

**doctor** \* /'dɒktə(r)/ n. 医生

**telephone** \* /'telɪfəʊn/ n. 电话

**remember** \* /rɪ'membə(r)/

**mouth** \* /maʊθ/ n. 嘴

**tongue** /tʌŋ/ n. 舌头

v. 记得，记住

**bad** \* /bæd/ adj. 坏的，严重的

**cold** \* /kəʊld/ n. 感冒

**news** \* /nju:z/ n. 消息

**headache** /'hedeɪk/ n. 头痛

**aspirin** /'æsprɪn/ n. 阿斯匹林

**earache** /'ɪəreɪk/ n. 耳痛

**toothache** /'tu:θeɪk/ n. 牙痛

**dentist** /'dentɪst/ n. 牙医

**stomach ache** /'stʌmək eɪk/

n. 胃痛

**medicine** /'medsn/ n. 药

**temperature** /'tempərətʃə(r)/

**flu** /flu:/ n. 流行性感冒

n. 温度

**measles** /'mi:z(ə)lz/ n. 麻疹

**mumps** /mʌmps/ n. 腮腺炎

**pharmacy** /'fɑ:məsi/ n. 药店

## 课文理解 Jimmy 的好消息 难度：5 级

✧ **Sb. is in bed.** 某人卧病在床

『 **in bed** (生病卧床，习惯用法，不可用 on 替换) 』

He is <b>in bed</b> . 生病 (无the的名词强调其功能)	She is on / in <b>the bed</b> . 躺床上玩(the 特指, 通常强调地方)
The man is <b>in hospital</b> . 生病住院	The nurse is in <b>the hospital</b> . 在医院工作; (She is in the hospital. 她去医院探望病人)
make <b>a bed</b> . 制作、整理一张床	<b>make the bed</b> . 整理床铺

## ※ \* What's the matter with him?

『 What's the matter with sb. ? (matter 是一个名词) 』

- What's **the** matter **with** the young man? 这个年轻人怎么了?
- Why, what's **the** matter **with** you? 哎呀, 你这是怎么了?
- What's **the** matter **with** your tooth? 你的牙齿怎么了?

What's wrong with sb.? (wrong 形容词, 前面无the)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What's up? 怎么了?</li> <li>• What's up, guys. 在日常招呼中用于熟悉的人(理解为 How are you.)</li> </ul>
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## ※ So he must stay in bed.

- ~~So he must in bed stay a week.~~ 所以他必须在床上呆一周。
- So he **must stay** in bed **for a week**. ✓

『 for + 一段时间, 表示长达 』

- I **have** classes **for eight hours today**. 我今天上了 8 小时的课。
- He **must stay** in Beijing **for ten years**. 他必须在北京呆 10 年。

## ※ That's good news for Jimmy. 对于某人来说...

- English is very easy **for him**. 英语对他来说很简单。
- It is too dry **for her** to stay in Beijing. 北京的气候对她来说太干燥了。

『 **For** 关乎利益, **To** 关乎观点 最简单的记法 』

- Smoking is bad **for** you. (抽烟对你(身体)有害。)
- Exercise is good **for** your health. (运动对你健康有好处。)
- It is difficult **for** me to finish this. (对我来说, 完成这件事很困难——强调完成任务的能力挑战。)

<b>to sb.</b> 观点、感受或方向	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It seems important <b>to</b> me. (在我看来, 这很重要——这是我的主观观点。)</li> <li>• She is very kind <b>to</b> me. (她对我很好——描述对待的方向和感受。)</li> </ul>
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- The music is too loud **for** me. (对我来说这音乐太响了——这是我的主观感官。)
- The music sounds too loud **to** me. 向“我”传达的一种感官印象。

『练一练 (英语对我来说很容易) 』

- 如果你想说因为你智商高, 学起来不费劲: English is easy **for** me.
- 如果你想说在你看来, 英语是一门简单的语言: English is easy **to** me.

# PARTS OF THE HEAD



See also PARTS OF THE BODY

A freely photocopyable EnglishClub poster © [www.englishclub.com](http://www.englishclub.com)

- **cheek:** Her cheeks were red because of the cold.
- **chin:** Max has a beard covering his chin.
- **ear:** There was water in my ear, and I couldn't hear properly.
- **eye:** Sara has beautiful blue eyes.
- **eyebrow:** Sam's eyebrows are blonde, just like his hair.

- **eyelashes:** Margaret's eyelashes are lovely and long.
- **forehead:** His forehead was hot because he had a fever.
- **hair:** I brush my hair every morning.
- **lips:** My lips were dry because of the sun.
- **nose:** My nose was blocked, and I couldn't smell properly.
- **nostril:** Your nostrils are at the bottom of your nose.

**语法知识** 感官动词(半系动词) 难度: 5 级

<b>look</b> 看	<b>sound</b> 听
She <b>looks</b> beautiful in that dress.	The music <b>sounds</b> soothing and relaxing.
Sleepies 眼屎、Tear 泪水	Earwax 耳屎
<b>smell</b> 闻	<b>taste</b> 尝
The flowers <b>smell</b> fragrant and sweet in the garden.	The cake <b>tastes</b> delicious with its rich chocolate flavor.
Booger 鼻屎	Saliva 口水、Phlegm 痰
<b>feel</b> 感觉	
The fabric <b>feels</b> soft and smooth <b>against my skin.</b> 紧贴着我的肌肤	
Sweat 汗水、Dandruff 头皮屑、Scalp 头皮	

※ 感官动词-半系动词 §

感官动词具备½半系动词 & ½半实义动词的功能。

『 A、一半实义动词 (人称&时态变化) 』

感官动词	三单 does	过去时 did	过去分词 done	现在分词 doing
<b>look</b>	looks	looked	looked	looking
<b>sound</b>	sounds	sounded	sounded	sounding
<b>feel</b>	feels	felt	felt	feeling

感官动词	三单 does	过去时 did	过去分词 done	现在分词 doing
smell	smells	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	smelling
taste	tastes	tasted	tasted	tasting
陈述句	否定句	一般疑问句	特殊疑问句	
He <b>looks</b> very busy. 他看起来很忙。	He <b>doesn't look</b> very busy.	<b>Does</b> he <b>look</b> very busy?	Why <b>does</b> he <b>look</b> very busy? How <b>does</b> he <b>look</b> ? Where <b>does</b> he <b>look</b> busy?	
The bread <b>smells</b> yummy. 面包闻起来很香。	The bread <b>doesn't smell</b> yummy.	<b>Does</b> the bread <b>smell</b> yummy?	What <b>does</b> the bread <b>smell</b> like? How <b>'s</b> the bread <b>smell</b> ?	
The music <b>sounds</b> beautiful. 这音乐听起来很美。	The music <b>doesn't sound</b> beautiful.	<b>Does</b> the music <b>sound</b> beautiful?	Why <b>does</b> the music <b>sound</b> beautiful? How <b>does</b> the music <b>sound</b> ?	
I <b>feel</b> hot. 我感觉很热。	I <b>don't feel</b> hot.	<b>Do</b> you <b>feel</b> hot?	Why <b>do</b> you <b>feel</b> hot? How <b>do</b> you <b>feel</b> ?	
The dish <b>tastes</b> good. 这道菜尝起来不错。	The dish <b>doesn't taste</b> good.	<b>Does</b> the dish <b>taste</b> good?	Why <b>does</b> the dish <b>taste</b> good? How <b>does</b> the dish <b>taste</b> ?	

## ※ 一半系动词 §

### 『副词修饰实义动词』

- She **is listening** to music **carefully**. (carefully 副词修饰listening)
- I **eat** my breakfast **quickly**. (quickly副词修饰eat)

### 『半系动词 + 形容词(感官动词做为系动词使用)』

感官动词做为系动词使用，后面跟形容词 (adj. 修饰名词\代词)

主	系	表
You	look	young.
	are	
It	tastes	good.
	is	
She	feels	very hot.
	is	
The song	sounds	familiar.

## 单词句型 疼痛表达 难度: 5 级

『 -ache n.表示疼痛 (名词) 』

head	headache ['hedeɪk] 头疼
tooth	toothache ['tu:θeɪk] 牙疼 (复合名词总是使用单数toothpaste\toothbrush)
ear	earache ['ɪəreɪk] 耳朵疼
stomach	stomach ache ['stʌmək eɪk] 胃疼
back	backache 背疼

『 ache v.疼 』

- My head **aches**. 我头疼。 = I have a headache.
- have a toothache. 牙疼
- have a stomach ache. 胃痛

单词 (Word)	读音 (Pronunciation)	中文释义 (Meaning)
flu	[flu:]	流感

单词 (Word)	读音 (Pronunciation)	中文释义 (Meaning)
measles	['mi:zlz]	麻疹
mumps	[mʌmps]	腮腺炎
dentist	['dentɪst]	牙医
medicine	['medsn]	药物
temperature	['tempɾətʃə(r)]	温度
aspirin	['æsprɪn]	阿斯匹林

『 -ist 后缀 』

源词 (Root Word)	中文 (Chinese)	复数名词 (Plural Noun)	中文 (Chinese)
art	艺术	artist	艺术家
dent	牙齿	dentist	牙医
science	科学	scientist	科学家
tour	旅行	tourist	旅行者
type	类型, 打字	typist	打字员
piano	钢琴	pianist	钢琴家
flower	花	florist	花商
optimistic	乐观的	optimist	乐观主义者
economy	经济	economist	经济学家
violin	小提琴	violinist	小提琴家

『 have + 病名 得病 』

- have measles.

- have mumps.

## ※ 常用动词短语

- take an aspirin 吃一片阿斯匹林
- see a doctor 看病
- take some medicine 吃药
- have a temperature 发烧
- have flu 得了流感
- stay in bed 卧床

注意主语三单情况的练习!

生病&解决办法		
He <b>has</b> a headache.	What <b>must</b> I/we/she/he <b>do</b> ?	He <b>must take</b> an aspirin.
The baby <b>has</b> a temperature.		He <b>must see</b> the doctor.

"What ~~must he does~~?" 这个句子的语法是**错误的**。在这个句子中，情态动词"**must**"已经表达了**必须**做某事的意思，后面的动词应该使用原形，即"do"。所以，正确的形式应该是："What **must he do**?"

## 扩展知识 常见病症的表达 难度：5 级

- He **is under the weather**. 他不舒服(古代流传下来的表达方式)
- He **has a runny nose**. 他流鼻涕。
- He **sneezes**. 他打喷嚏。
- He **has a scratchy throat**. 他喉咙沙哑。
- He **has an allergy**. 他过敏了。

### 『感冒如何解决?』

- **stay in bed** 卧床
- **eat mild food** 吃清淡的食物
- **drink more boiled water** 喝开水
- **keep warm** 保暖
- **have some medicine** 吃药
- **see a doctor** 看医生

### 『常用患病的词』

- **have \ has...**
- **take \ catch ...** Mary takes cold easily.
- **get...** I think she gets flu.
- **suffer from...** (忍受苦难) They **suffer from** flu.



### stray sheep

迷途的羊：指走失或离群的羊。在文学作品中也可以指迷失方向或迷茫的人。

共有3道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. The girl looks \_\_\_\_\_ , but she doesn't do her homework \_\_\_\_\_ . (单选)

- A、gentle; careful      B、gently; carefully      C、gentle; carefully  
D、gently; careful

2. The music \_\_\_\_\_ very nice. I enjoy listening to it again. (单选)

- A、sound      B、sounds      C、hears      D、listen

3. The food smells \_\_\_\_\_ and sells \_\_\_\_\_ 。 (单选)

- A、good; well      B、good; good      C、well; good      D、well; well

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