**Lesson 7 – Injuries and Accidents**

***How to work with this guide***

* *There are highlightings in your files*
* *Whole word is highlighted → either you used completely wrong word, or a wrong word type (noun instead of adjective; it makes a difference in czech, even though it can be the same in english) – this is important mistake*
* *Part of the word is highlighted → something is wrong with the grammar → this is slight mistake*
  + *Sometimes, because you use different inputs, I fail to highlight part of the word → follow this guide then*
* *Your writing is commented inside your files*
* *In the end of this guide, there is a summary of most typical mistakes to learn from*

***1 Fill in the missing expression. Start with the first letter.***

1. Jaké **ÚRAZY** jste měl? - Jenom lehké **OPAŘENINY / OMRZLINY / ODŘENINY.**
   * What **injuries** did you have? – Just some slight …
   * You have to fill in something that
     + Starts with O
     + Is an injury
     + Could be in plural or neutre (lehké)
     + Going through vocabulary gives you only these three possible words
   * Why not: otoky (swellings)? – It is not an injury.
2. Co se vám **STALO?** - Několikrát jsem se **ŘÍZNUL / ŘÍZL** do prstu při vaření.
   * What **happened** to you? – I cut my finger several times when cooking.
   * Why not: říznutí (a cut wound)? – Because this sentence is missing a verb.
   * Why not: řezná (rána) (a **cut** wound)? – same reason
3. Kdy jste byl naposledy **OČKOVÁN** proti tetanu? - Před rokem.
   * When is the last time you were **vaccinated** against tetanus?
   * Why not: omdlít? – **Fainting** against tetanus (to fight it) is not a good idea…
4. Musíte si **SUNDAT** ten obvaz, chci se podívat na ránu.
   * *You have to \_\_\_\_ the bandage*. After you have to you can expect only the verb. And the only possible one is *sundat*.
5. Rána hodně krvácí. Musíme zastavit **KRVÁCENÍ.** Lehněte si tady na **LEHÁTKO/LŮŽKO.**
   * … we have to stop + a noun
   * Why not *krvácet*? – because there are two verbs for *stop* in czech language
     + Zastavit + noun (acc): to stop from motion/flowing… (you know this one from *zastávka*)
     + Přestat + verb (infinitiv): to stop doing something

Přestal jsem kouřit = I stopped smoking.

Přestal jsem jíst v McDonalds. = I stopped eating there.

* Why is it *lehátko/lůžko* (acc) and not *lehátku/lůžku* (loc)? Because if tell someone *Lay down here*, the person is standing, so there is a motion → and as you know, when motion is involved, accusative is used (compare with: Jdu na pivo [motion, acc – going for a beer] × Jsem na pivu [being there, loc])

1. Nebojte se, nebude to bolet, je to jenom **ŠKRÁBNUTÍ/ŠKRÁBANEC.**
2. Pacientka si **CHLADÍ** opařenou kůži vodou.
   * Or you can use past tense: CHLADILA
   * Why not *chladit*? Because verbs must be conjugated in order to work in a sentence.
3. Kdy jste byl naposledy **OČKOVÁN** proti tetanu? - Před rokem.
   * Why not OČKOVÁNÍ? Because it is a noun (you were a vaccination).
   * Why not OMDLÍT? Because than it means *fainting against tetanus*. (doesn’t look helpful when finghting tetanus, does it?)
4. Sestra vám to zranění **OŠETŘÍ/OBVÁŽE.**
   * Or you can use past tense: OŠETŘILA/OBVÁZALA (she will dress/bandage the wound)
   * Why not *obléknout* (in any form)? This means *to dress/get dressed* and it is used only about people and their clothes.
5. Rána se dobře **HOJÍ** a jizva bude malá.
   * *The wound \_\_\_ well, scar will be small.* A verb is needed.
   * Why not: *hojit*? Because verbs must be conjugated
   * Why not: *hluboká*? Hluboká rána = deep wound; but it doesn’t work here, because there is not any verb…
6. Zraněný nedýchá, musíme mu dát **UMĚLÉ** dýchání a udělat masáž **SRDCE.**
   * We have to give him \_\_\_\_ breathing. → *umělé* (artificial)
   * Why not: *uvolnit*? Because a) there already is a verb (have to **give**), b) you can loosen only respirátory tract (*uvolnit dýchací cesty*)
7. Při lyžování jsem spadl a měl jsem **OTEVŘENOU** zlomeninu na levé noze.
   * Typical grammar mistake here: otevřená < but there must be accusative (see below ex. 2)
   * Why not: *ošetřit*? Theoreticaly could be (and gramaticaly it works), the meaning is weird though: *I felt and I was supposed to dress my left leg fracture…*
8. Mám oteklé obě nohy. **OTOKY** na nohou jsou větší večer.
   * oteklé = swollen
   * So something on leg ARE bigger in the evening... → otok (a swelling) → must go to plural → OTOKY
   * Why not: *otekly*? Because this is a verb: ... got swollen
   * Why not otékají? Because this is a verb: ... are getting swollen
9. Pacient se praštil do hlavy a **UPADNUL/UPADL** do bezvědomí.
   * Petr bumped his head (lit. He „punched himself“ into the head) and [new sentence starts] into unconsciousness... → upadl/upadnul (see general comments at the end)

***2 Complete the adjective in the correct form.***

* here you have to identify the verb (left sentence) and remember the adjective → then use the adjective
* most of these sentences start with „má“ → someone has something → accusative must be used
* yellow words are feminine → since you are filling in the adjectives, they end with „ou“
* those are two basic ways to speak about the injury in czech language
  + either you use the verb (you speak about what happened to you)
    - most of these verbs are happening to ONESELF (= SI)
    - zlomil si nohu = he broke his leg (lit. he broke leg to himself)
    - poranil si páteř = he injured his spine (lit. he injured the spine to himself)
  + or the adjective (you speak about the result, what you „have“)
    - gramaticaly it works the same ways as usual accusative
    - Mám nový telefon = I have a new phone
    - Mám **zlomenou** ruku = instead of a phone you now have „a broken arm“

1. Při autonehodě si **poranil** páteř. Má **PORANĚNOU** páteř.

2. Při autohavárii si **poškodil** i lebku a míchu. Má **POŠKOZENOU** lebku a míchu.

3. Při lyžování si **zlomil** pravou nohu. Má **ZLOMENOU** pravou nohu.

4. Při sportu si **vymknul** kotník. Má **VYMKNUTÝ** kotník.

* *kotník* is masculine (inanimate) = such words don’t change in accusative → Ý ending

5. Při fotbalu si natáhl sval na noze. Má **NATAŽENÝ** sval na noze.

6. Při pádu si **vyrazil** jeden zub. Má **VYRAŽENÝ** jeden zub.

7. Při vaření si **popálil** kůži. Má **POPÁLENOU** kůži.

8. Při pádu z kola si **vykloubil** rameno. Má **VYKLOUBENÉ** rameno.

* *RAMENO* is neutre = such words don’t change in accusative → É ending

9. Vařil kávu a **opařil** si ruku. Má **OPAŘENOU** ruku.

10. Před pěti lety mě **očkovali** proti tetanu. Před pěti lety jsem byl **OČKOVÁN/OČKOVANÝ** proti tetanu.

* in this time *očkovaný* is used in nominative because there is the *být (BYL JSEM) → no accusative needed*
* but even this words may be used in accusative: Pro (this prep takes accusative) OČKOVANÉHO člověka není chřipka problém (flu isn’t any problem for a vaccinated person)

11. V teple mi **otékají** klouby. V teple mám **OTEKLÉ** klouby.

* *KLOUBY* is plural = such words don’t change in accusative → É ending
* noun: otok (a swelling)
* adjective: oteklý (swollen)
* verb: otékat/otéct, otečou, otekly: to swell, get swollen

12. **Pořezal** si ruku nožem. Má **POŘEZANOU** ruku.

13. **Zranilo** se několik lidí. Jsou tam **ZRANĚNÍ** lidé.

* There are injured people (gramaticaly nominative plural: that is why the ending)
* (we don’t test nominative plural forms, so if you fill in ZRANĚNÝ, ZRANĚNÉ, it is fine)

***3 Describe the picture in 4 full sentences.***

***Talk about the injury, what happened, what will doctors do…***

***Typical mistakes in writing (also about other vocabulary issues)***

**Everything about falling**

* Pád = a fall (noun)
  + How to use it:
    - Watching TV, skiing → To byl ošklivý pád. Pád z okna (from window) může být tragický.
* Spadnout (to fall, physicaly)
  + Babička spadla **v koupelně**. (really bad situation) < this is about **where** it happened
  + Spadl jsem z kola (off bike). < this is about the „departure point“ (z kola, z okna, z koně = off horse, ze schodů (from stairs)
  + Bratr spadl pod tramvaj (under the tram). < this is about the „destination point“ (where the person landed: pod tramvaj, pod vlak, pod auto
  + Spadl jsem na hlavu, na zadek, na ruce (on my head...) < this is about the body part that was landing first
  + Most typical landing place: Spadl na ZEM (on the ground, any ground: inside or outside), na podlahu (floor, only inside)
* Upadnout (to fall, into unconsiousness; or physicaly)
  + Pacient upadl do bezvědomí.
  + Babička upadla v koupelně. („better“ bad situation than „spadla“ – less intense)

**sešít × zašít: to stitch/suture**

grammar: sešiju, sešil jsem; zašiju, zašil jsem

* both verbs have the same meaning in english, but in czech, it could be different
* sešít = used for superficial wounds (lit. it means stitch together), such as cuts
* zašít = used for deep wounds (lit. it means „close with stitching“), typicaly after surgeries
* but many people use them as they wish, so you can do it as well

**říznutí × řezná rána × říznout se × pořezat se**

* říznutí = a noun: minor cut wound (as one word); used for example for slight injuries in kitchen
* řezná rána = adjective + noun: cut wound (two words): used for more serious wounds, such as after
  + knife attacks
  + going through glass door
  + car accidents (damage from glass)
  + chain saw incidents
* říznout se = to cut oneself (used typicaly in the *říznutí* meaning: when cooking, shaving...)
* pořezat se = to cut oneself in multiple way (used in *řezná rána* meaning)

**krvácení × krvácet**

* krvácení = bleeding (noun), used as: masivní krvácení, zastavit krvácení
* krvácet = to bleed
  + - krvácím, krvácíš...; krvácel jsem
    - how to use it
      * krvácel jsem
      * + where from (blood was leaving your body)
        + Z + gen
        + z hlavy, z nosu, z tepny
      * + where to (blood was staying in your body)
        + DO + gen
        + do mozku, do břicha...