

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
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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 *krváčet*? – 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 pivo* [being there, loc])

6. Nebojte se, nebude to bolet, je to jenom **ŠKRÁBNUTÍ/ŠKRÁBANEC**.

7. 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.

8. 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 fighting tetanus, does it?)

9. 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.

10. 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...

11. 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 respiratory tract (*uvolnit dýchací cesty*)

12. 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*? Theoretically could be (and grammatically it works), the meaning is weird though: *I felt and I was supposed to dress my left leg fracture...*

13. 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

14. 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“)
 - gramatically 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 (gramatically 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 unconsciousness; 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“), typically 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 typically 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...