### 1 | Use ether verb (in correct tense), adjective or noun to complete the sentence

* In your files: whole word higlighted = you have chosen the wrong word; ending or part higlighted = grammar/spelling mistake (not that important in this exercice)

**EXPLANATION**

* every czech sentence needs ONE **verb** (verbs will be highlighted with **blue**)
	+ if there is no verb, use the verb
		- typicaly in past tense (you are reporting about what happened)
	+ if there is a verb already, use either an adjective or a noun
* the **adjectives** need a noun to work with (**zlomená ruka**) (adjective will be underlined together with their nouns + highlighted in **red**)
* the **nouns** could be a subject (To je bolestivá **zlomenina** = it is a painful fracture), or object (Vidím otevřenou **zlomeninu**.) – nouns will be green
1. **narazit si (verb = V) / naražené (adjective = A)**

Na tréninku **jsem** si **NARAZIL** koleno.

 *Here the verb is missing → use the verb*

*If you see this verb (jsem, jsi, jsme, jste), it is almost always a sign of past tense. Look at the translation:* I don’t remember how I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the knee*. It can’t be the verb of this sentence, since I can’t be the bone. Therefore, use the past tense verb form.*

Od pondělí **mám** **NARAŽENÝ** loket, hrál jsem fotbal.

*Here, you already have the verb; and loket obviously needs its adjective. → use the adjective*

1. **naštípnout si (V) / naštípnutá (A)**

**Máte** **NAŠTÍPNUTOU** vřetenní kost, pane Nováku.

*Here, you already have the verb, and* vřetenní kost *needs its adjective. → use the adjective.*

*Sentence starts with MÁTE (****you*** *have) → accusative must be used (you are forming object). Kost = feminine → -OU ending is used.*

*(accusative was used also in previous case:* mám naražený loket *– but* loket *is masculine, therefore it doesn’t change)*

Nepamatuju si, jak **jsem** si tu kost **NAŠTÍPNUL / NAŠTÍPL**, mám amnézii.

*Just like in 1. There are two possible past tense forms here, you can choose any of them.*

1. **natáhnout si (V) / natažený (A)**

**NATAŽENÝ** sval **může** hodně bolet.

*Follow the translation: [something] muscle can hurt. Verb is out of play, there is already one (může), two nouns togetget cant work (the latter one would have to be in genitive, but it is not this case) → adjective*

*sval = masculine → use Ý ending (it is nominative form, but it is the same for masculines in accusative)*

V posilovně jsem si včera **natáhl** **SVAL** na krku.

*My fault, this* natáhl *is already the answer (gap on wrong place). But again, verb is missing, verb must be used.*

1. **Zlomenina (noun = N) / zlomit (V) / zlomená (A)**

To **je** moc ošklivá **ZLOMENINA**, paní Nováková.

*First time a noun must be used. If you follow the translation, it says:* It is a very ugly [word]. *You can not use the verb, there already is one (*je*), you can not use the adjective, because it woudn’t make sense (it is very ugly good...?), plus adjectives most of the time need nouns.*

**Měl** jsem **ZLOMENOU** ruku a taky nohu.

*Verb* ***(měl)*** *is here, gap before a noun → adjective*

Při autonehodě **jsem** si **ZLOMIL** pánev.

 *Missing verb → verb*

1. **opařenina (N) / opařit si (V) / opařená (A)**

**OPAŘENINA** **je** typický domácí úraz při vaření.

 *Follow the translation*: [word] is a typical home injury.

*Verb is there → no verb*

*Adjective or noun? Adjective are about noun, and there isn’t any, so it must be noun.*

Na **OPAŘENOU** ruku **jsem** si **dal** studenou vodu.

 Formal view: verb is here, noun is here → must be adjective

 *Translation view:* I put cold water on my \_\_\_\_ hand. *< adjective is the only option*

Vařil jsem si čaj a **OPAŘIL** **jsem** si kůži na levé ruce.

*A = and – after it, new sentence starts. As usualy, verb is missing → use verb (in past tense: because auxiliary is there)*

1. **vykloubit si (V) / vykloubené (A)**

Když jsem byl malý, dělal jsem karate. Jednou **jsem** **si** **VYKLOUBIL** palec u ruky.

 *As usualy, verb is missing → use verb (in past tense: because auxiliary is there)*

Pacient **měl** **VYKLOUBENÉ** rameno.

 *Verb is here, noun is here → adjective is missing.*

1. **vymknout si (V) / vymknutý (A)**

Při fotbalu **jsem si** **VYKLOUBIL** kotník.

 *As usualy, verb is missing → use verb (in past tense: because auxiliary is there)*

**VYKLOUBENÝ** kotník **bolí** asi tři týdny.

*Noun and verb are there → adjective is the only choice*

1. **vyrazit si (V) / vyražený (A)**

Petr mi při boxu **VYRAZIL** zub.

 *verb is missing → use verb (in past tense: he did it)*

*Most of those injuries verbs are perfective (it happens to you once), so using present form = future tense doesn’t make sense (it sound like a threat: He will knock my tooth off, if I…)*

Jaromír Jágr **měl** v sezoně tři **VYRAŽENÉ** zuby.

*Noun and verb are there → adjective is the only choice → zuby = plural → adjective in plural*

1. **omrzlina (N) / omrznout (V) / omrzlý (A)**

**OMRZLINA** **může** být moc bolestivá.

*adjective and verb are there → noun is the only choice*

Při expedici na Antarktidu mi **OMRZLY / OMRZNULY** prsty u nohy.

 *verb is missing → use verb.*

*Unexpectedly, the subject is hidden almost at the end of this sentence (prsty → my toes got frostbitten during my expedition to Antartics) and since it is in plural, the verb must be in plural as well.*

Petr jel do nemocnice, protože **měl** **OMRZLÝ** nos.

*Noun and verb are there → adjective is the only choice*

1. **odřenina (N) / odřít si (V) / odřený (A)**

**Mám** **ODŘENÉ** koleno.

*Noun and verb are there → adjective is the only choice*

**ODŘENINA** většinou **není** velký problém.

*Follow the translation*: [word] mostly is not a big problem. *Looks like noun could work here. Another verb is impossible. And if you think about adjective, remember, that adjectives work with noun – and there is not any to attach to…*

Spadl jsem z kola a **ODŘEL** **jsem** si loket.

 *verb is missing → use verb*

1. **Popálenina (N) / popálit (V) / popálená (A)**

Na **POPÁLENOU** kůži **je** dobré dát krém.

*Noun and verb are there → adjective is the only choice → accusative after preposition (kůže = feminine → ou)*

Při grilování **jsem** **si** **POPÁLIL** levé stehno.

 *verb is missing → use verb*

Pacient **měl** **POPÁLENY** na 90 % těla.

*Verb is here, adjective can’t be used since there is no noun to use it with → choose noun (in plural: with massive burns, we use it in plural; if it isolated – hand, finger…, singular is used)*

1. **Říznutí (N) / říznout se (V) / pořezaný (A)**

**ŘÍZNUTÍ** do prstu obvykle moc **nekrvácí**.

*Verb is here, adjective can’t be used since there is no noun to use it with → choose noun*

Na **POŘEZANÝ** prst **jsem si dal** náplast.

*Noun and verb are there → adjective is the only choice*

Dělal jsem salát a **ŘÍZNUL/ŘÍZL jsem** se do palce u ruky.

 *verb is missing → use verb*

## Note about VERBS

Most of those injuries verbs have SI or SE. It means that the injury is happening to (my)SELF. Czech language also doesn’t use constructions „[any verb] MY head“, but „[any verb] head to mySELF“… see below.

Imagine: you are playing with a flamethrower (among other people)… what can possibly go wrong?

You burn yourself, your whole body…

* Popálil jsem **se (=self in accusative)**

You burn yourself, fortunately just legs (or any other part)…

* Popálil jsem **SI (=self in dative)** nohy = lit. I burnt legs to me

You burned David, whole David…

* Popálil jsem **Davida (accusative)**
* Popálil jsem **ho (on = he in accusative)**

You burned just his legs…

* Popálil jsem **MU (=he in dative)** nohy = lit. I burnt legs to him

This is the only way we can refer to injuries. If you use the english way (something happened to MY leg…), then it is very unfortunate…

Compare:

Zlomil jsem SI ruku = I broke my arm (lit. I broke the arm to me; the arm is part of me, my body)

Zlomil jsem MOJI ruku = I broke my arm (with meaning: I have an arm, same way I have a car, it is not part of me, I just somehow have it – and I broke it)

### 2 | Fill in the gaps. Use the words (do not change them)

**Common mistakes are commented there.**

1. Petr hrál fotbal a ***VYMKNUL***si kotník.

*Why not: zlomil? Because you can’t break a joint… you can break any of those bones there (I googled them:* 

*But of course, people use it 😊 because they don’t know the bones names…*

1. Minulý rok jsem byl na Matterhornu — měl jsem potom ***OMRZLÝ***nos.
2. Eva vařila čaj a ***OPAŘILA***si ruku.
3. Když jsem měl ***VYKLOUBENÉ***rameno, nemohl jsem sportovat.
4. Připravoval jsem salát a ***ŘÍZNUL***jsem se do prstu.
5. Spadl jsem z kola a ***ZLOMIL***jsem si lýtkovou kost.

*Why not: vymknul? Because you can’t sprain a bone — only joints (rameno, koleno, kyčel, kotník, zápěstí, loket) or extremities (ruka, noha).*

1. Ondřej pracuje jako hasič (*firefighter*), minulý týden si v práci těžce ***POPÁLIL***ruku.
2. Moje dcera má tři roky, včera spadla v parku a ***ODŘELA***si koleno.
3. Na rentgenu můžeme dobře vidět ***NAŠTÍPNUTOU***kost.

*Why not: zlomenina. Because you would say: we can a fracture a bone. Impossible to have two objects in accusative. You can have two nouns, but the latter one would be in genitiv: zlomenina kosti (a fracture of a bone)…*

*Why not: vykloubené. Of course you can dislocated bones on X-ray, but* kost = *feminine, adjectives take -ou ending* → vykloubenou kost *(and that’s not the form in the box)*

1. Pacient měl autonehodu a úraz nohy. Byla vidět kost — byla to otevřená ***ZLOMENINA***

### 3 | Match

1. ošetřit H
2. poskytnout B/F
3. poskytnout B/F
4. dát nohu K
5. podat L
6. provést E
7. přinést J
8. sešít C
9. sundat I
10. uvolnit D
11. vyndat A
12. zavolat G
13. stehy
14. umělé dýchání
15. ránu
16. dýchací cesty
17. masáž srdce
18. první pomoc
19. sanitku
20. zranění
21. sádru
22. nosítka
23. do sádry
24. infuzi

### 4 | Fill in (there two extra options)

*EXTRA: přejít, odřít*

1. ***říznout se*** do prstu
2. ***omdlít*** z bolesti
3. ***sundat*** obvaz
4. ***chladit*** opařenou nohu
5. ***opařit se*** horkou vodou
6. ***zašít*** hlubokou ránu
7. ***dýchat*** zhluboka
8. ***vyndat*** stehy