

11. Časová souslednost

Úroveň D

19. Budoucnost v minulosti. Vložte slovesa ve správném tvaru.

- He went to see what time he _____ (GET) home if he _____ (TAKE) the later train.
- They informed me they _____ (NOT ADVERTISE) the job while I _____ (STILL WORK) there.
- I was assured that as long as I _____ (KEEP) my promise they _____ (KEEP) theirs.
- They were unable to guarantee I _____ (FIND) you here if I _____ (GET HERE) later than two o'clock.
- We talked about how we _____ (REACT) if they _____ (NOT DELIVER) the goods on time.
- She made sure there _____ (BE) something for us to eat if we _____ (ARRIVE) early.
- The experiment proved that unless we _____ (REDUCE) prices we _____ (HAVE) no hope of attracting more customers.
- He felt sure that even if someone _____ (SEE) him they _____ (NOT RECOGNIZE) him.
- He promised that if I _____ (LEND) him my laptop he _____ (NOT INSTALL) any new software on it.
- I could see that whatever we _____ (DO) we _____ (NOT BE ABLE TO) change what they _____ (THINK) of us.

20. Převeďte do nepřímé řeči. Vždy začínejte slovy v závorkách.

- "I'll phone you whenever I can." (he said)
- "I'll remind him every time I see him." (she promised)
- "I'll be very surprised if they achieve it that soon." (I said)
- "I'll write them a letter while I'm babysitting this evening." (she assured me)
- "The moment they recognize me they'll phone the police." (he was convinced)
- "But I know I'll feel strange, even though everyone's telling me it's going to be alright." (I knew)
- "They'll have to keep playing until one of the teams scores." (he explained)
- "As soon as you learn to relax you'll start to enjoy it." (he assured me)
- "You can take the car as long as you pick me up from work later." (she agreed)
- "I'll have to compare everything carefully before I decide which one to get." (I realized)
- "I'm going to book a hotel in case they don't provide accommodation." (she decided)
- "But they won't get to the summit by sunrise unless they set off before midnight." (he claimed)

21. Poslouchejte a převádějte do nepřímé řeči.

Vzor: (nahrávka: *I'll see if I can help you.*) > *He said he'd see if he could help me.*

- I'll write whenever I have a spare moment.
- I'll let you know once it's all clear.
- I'll turn the music off if it annoys you.
- I'll keep writing until I run out of ideas.
- I won't look much better even if I comb my hair.
- I'm going swimming as soon as I get rid of my cold.
- When the next chance comes along I'll be better prepared.
- As long as you're able to prove that they'll believe everything.
- They won't understand the text unless we simplify it first.
- I want to have a reserve plan in case they reject my first one.



CD2/21

11. Časová souslednost

5. Poslouchejte a převádějte otázky do nepřímé řeči.

Vzor: (nahrávka: *What is it?*) > *She asked me what it was.*

(nahrávka: *Are you busy?*) > *He asked me if I was busy.*



CD/17

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) How are you? | g) What are you doing? |
| b) Are you religious? | h) What time is it? |
| c) What's the matter? | i) Why don't you want to tell me? |
| d) How much time have you got? | j) Does the shirt suit me? |
| e) Why can't you answer? | k) Do you want my advice? |
| f) Have you got a handkerchief? | l) How are they getting there? |

6. Přítomnost v minulosti. Přeložte.

- Řekla, že to je ta původní nahrávka.
- Řekl, že je na výlet moc velká zima.
- Zeptala se, čeho se bojím.
- Řekli, že nejsou spokojeni s naším chováním.
- Řekl jsem, že nejsem moc dobrý muzikant.
- Zeptal jsem se ho, proč si nemůžu půjčit jeho lyže.
- Ale ty jsi řekl, že máš hodně zavazadel.
- Řekla, že má recept od svého lékaře.
- Zeptala se, jestli mám zrcátko.
- Ale ty ses nezeptal, jestli je potřebuju.
- Řekl, že nemá žádný důvod mi věřit.
- Zeptal se mě, jestli opravdu znám osobně prezidenta.
- Řekli, že mě už nechtějí vidět.
- Řekl, že to nemá vliv na nikoho jiného.
- Řekl jsem, že pochybuji o pravdivosti těch informací.
- Řekla, že neočekává, že ho znovu uvidí.
- Řekla, že mohu počkat vevnitř.
- Zeptal se, proč musím kouřit na zastávce autobusu.
- Řekl jsem, že musím jít k doktorovi.
- Zeptal se mě, jestli poznávám kohokoliv z těch lidí na fotce.
- Řekla, že se připravuje na večerní představení.
- Zeptal se, jestli stopuju často.
- Řekla, že všechny příklady překládat nemusím.
- Řekl, že se to nestává více než dvakrát za měsíc.
- Zeptala se, kolik mám dětí.
- Zeptali se, jestli mě baví učit se anglicky.

7. Minulost a předpřítomnost v minulosti. Převeďte do nepřímé řeči.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) He said, "I was drunk." | g) She said, "I didn't recognize him." |
| b) She said, "You weren't careful enough." | h) He said, "I didn't manage to persuade her." |
| c) She said, "I had a headache." | i) She said, "The weather wasn't very good." |
| d) He said, "I didn't have time to write." | j) He said, "I've never stolen anything." |
| e) She said, "I replied to all their letters." | k) She said, "I've been saving for two years." |
| f) She said, "You spoiled everything." | l) He said, "I haven't been living here long." |

8. *She asked...* Převeďte do nepřímé řeči.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a) "What did you tell them?" | f) "Have you ever forgiven him?" |
| b) "How did you explain it?" | g) "Have you really never got lost?" |
| c) "When did it become a real problem?" | h) "What have you found?" |
| d) "Why didn't you complain?" | i) "How long have you had the cough?" |
| e) "Wasn't it too complicated?" | j) "Have you been waiting long?" |

Úroveň B

21. Datum. Napište slovy, kdy žili.

a) A. Vivaldi (1678–1741)
 b) J. S. Bach (1685–1750)
 c) W. A. Mozart (1756–1791)
 d) L. van Beethoven (1770–1827)
 e) A. Dvořák (1841–1904)
 f) L. Janáček (1854–1928)

22. Přepište data slovy. Den vždy vyjádřete řadovou číslovkou.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 17. 10. 1967 | g) 7. 4. 1348 |
| b) 6. 9. 2001 | h) 17. 11. 1989 |
| c) 21. 8. 1968 | i) 25. 2. 1948 |
| d) 31. 3. 1945 | j) 28. 5. 1883 |
| e) 27. 12. 1941 | k) 6. 7. 1415 |
| f) 19. 1. 1969 | l) 14. 6. 1798 |

23. Doplňte *few*, *a few*, *little*, nebo *a little*.

- a) I've still got _____ time, so let's have another glass of wine, shall we?
 b) She says she's got to stay in for the next _____ days.
 c) I need _____ more minutes to finish this.
 d) It's _____ warmer today than yesterday, isn't it?
 e) _____ people know his real name is Joe Smith.
 f) We invited lots of people, but _____ of them actually came.
 g) Yes, I agree. '_____ but often' is a much more effective policy.
 h) Could I ask you _____ questions, please?
 i) Do you think there might be at least _____ truth in it?
 j) They asked me to say _____ words of introduction.
 k) He insists that very _____ Czech people cannot ski.
 l) I had so _____ time that I rushed out without having any breakfast.
 m) _____ of her friends live in Prague, and so she doesn't socialize much.
 n) She promised to call me in _____ days.
 o) After reading the first _____ pages I started to fall asleep.
 p) He's a clever boy, but he needs _____ more discipline.
 q) By the end of the week I was feeling more than _____ homesick.
 r) Yes, I've been feeling much better these last _____ weeks, thank you.
 s) So much seemed to happen in so _____ time.
 t) He'll be starting a new job _____ weeks from now.
 u) I was hoping to find something _____ cheaper.
 v) You'll see what happens in _____ minutes.
 w) He looked at his watch every _____ minutes.
 x) I think I'm going to need _____ days to think about it.
 y) She's lied so much in the past that very _____ people believe her now.
 z) Would you like _____ more rice?

n.; **imbalance** [im'bæləns] *n.*; **isolate** [aisəleit] *v.*;
mechanic [mi'kænik] *n.*; **migraine** [mi:grein] *n.*

VOCABULARY

above all [ə'bvəʊ:l] především
account [ə'kaunt] účet
take into a. – brát v úvahu
approach [ə'prəuʃ] přístup
blinding [blaɪndɪŋ] oslepující
cause [ko:z] být příčinou, způsobit; příčina, důvod
offer [ofə] nabídnout
overall [əʊvəro:l] celkový, souhrnný
pain killer [peɪn kɪlə] – lék proti bolesti
quote [kwəʊt] ocitovat, uvést jako příklad
remain [ri'meɪn] zůstat, zbýt, být i nadále
remove [ri'mu:v] odstranit
run [rʌn] řídit, vést, dělat vedoucího
sensible [sensəbl] rozumný, moudrý
series [siəri:z] (*pl.*) řada, série, skupina
term [tɜ:m] termín, lhůta, období
in terms of – co se týče čeho, pokud jde o

8 Methods of Physical Examination

A physical examination is a systematic procedure for examining the body or a part of the body, which can reveal some signs of the illness and help the physician diagnose the patient correctly. It involves several methods, various instruments and changes in position to facilitate examination of some part of the body. Methods for conducting a physical examination include inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation.

Inspection consists in visual observation of the patient: colour and quality of skin, facial expression, eyes, signs of illness, nonverbal behaviour. Inspection includes noting any wounds – location, drainage, odour – and any evidence of deviation from normal body function, such as posture, gait or type of breathing.

Palpation involves the sense of touch – feeling an area to determine if there is evidence of abnormality. Sometimes palpation involves a light touch; palpation of the breasts requires a firm touch; palpation of internal organs requires deep pressure.

Percussion consists in tapping or thumping an area. The resulting sound provides evidence of a normal or abnormal state. Percussion is most often used on the thorax. Hollow sounds when the chest is percussed are normal; dull sounds indicate that there may be fluid, congestion or a tumor mass in the area.

Auscultation is listening to sounds within the body, usually with a stethoscope. Auscultation is most useful for determining heart function, pulmonary function and the presence or absence of peristalsis.

abnormality [æbnɔ:'mæləti] *n.*; **diagnose** [daiəgnəʊz] *n.*; **drainage** [dreɪnɪdʒ] *n.*; peristalsis [peri'stælsɪs] *n.*;
stethoscope [steθəskəʊp] *n.*; **tumo(u)r** [tju:mə] *n.*;
visual [vɪʒjuəl/viʒuəl] *adj.*

VOCABULARY

auscultation [o:skəl'teɪʃn] poslech, vyšetření sluchem
behaviour [bi'heɪvjə] chování, vystupování
conduct [kən'dakt] vést, řídit, provádět
congestion [kən'dʒesʃn] městnání krve, překrvení
consist [kən'sɪst] *in* tkvít, spočívat *v čem*
deviation [di:vi'eɪʃn] odchylka, úchylnka
dull [dʌl] *zde:* tupý
facial [feɪʃl] lícní
f. expression – výraz tváře
facilitate [fə'sɪləteɪt] usnadnit, ulehčit; umožnit
firm [fɜ:m] pevný, rázný, energický
gait [geɪt] chůze, způsob chůze
inspection [ɪn'spekʃn] *zde:* prohlídka
involve [ɪn'vɒlv] vyžadovat
location [ləu'keɪʃn] místo, umístění
odour [əʊdə] zápach, pach
palpation [pæl'peɪʃn] pohmat, palpace
percussion [pə'kæʃn] poklep, vyšetření poklepem
posture [pɒʃtʃə] držení těla, postoj
provide [prə'vaɪd] poskytnout, doložit
p. evidence – prokázat, dokázat, svědčit o
require [ri'kwaɪə] vyžadovat, potřebovat
reveal [ri'vi:l] odhalit, ukázat, vyjevit
tap [tæp] klepat, poklepat
thump [θʌmp] bušit

9 Reflexology. Acupuncture

□ REFLEXOLOGY

Reflexology is a type of massage that uses the pressure points on feet and hands. It started thousands of years ago. The Egyptians certainly used it in 2300 B.C. Reflexologists believe that there are points on the feet and hands that are connected to each part of the body. By massaging these points, reflexologists help people to feel less tension in their bodies. Nobody knows exactly how reflexology works, but some believe it helps energy to move in the body and unblocks tension. Touch is very important in reflexology. The reflexologist uses fingers and thumbs to work on the points. It gives comfort and warmth.

VOCABULARY

massage [mæsa:ʒ] masáž
reflexologist [ri:'fleksolodʒɪst] reflexolog
reflexology [ri:'fleksolodʒi] reflexologie

pronikání molekul rozpouštědla z méně koncentrovaného roztoku do roztoku koncentrovanějšího

outcome /'aʊt.kʌm/ výsledek, výsledek čeho, jak věc dopadne, závěr

palliative /'pæl.i.ə.tɪv/ paliativní, utišující, bolest zmírňující

peers /piərs/ vrstevníci

permissible /pə'mɪs.ə.bəl/ přípustný, dovolený

permit /pə'mɪt/ povolit, dovolit

pooling /puːl.ɪŋ/ nahromadění krve nebo jiné tekutiny, nahromadění krve je následkem dilatace a zastavení oběhu v kapilárách a žilách v oblasti

possession /pə'zɛʃ.ən/ majetek, vlastnictví

posttraumatic /,pəʊst.trɔːmæt.ɪk/ posttraumatický, poúrazový

precede /pri'siːd/ předcházet časově

preserve /pri'zɜːv/ zachovat, uchovat

rape /reɪp/ znásilnit, znásilnění

reasonable /'riː.zən.ə.bəl/ přijatelný, rozumný

refusal /rɪ'fjuːzəl/ odmítnutí

regional /'riː.dʒən.əl/ regionální, týkající se dané oblasti

right /raɪt/ právo

scope /skəʊp/ rozsah

solvent /'sɒl.vənt/ ředidlo, rozpouštědlo

spouse /spaʊs/ choť, manžel/ka

standing /stænd.ɪŋ/ **order** /'ɔːdə/ trvalý příkaz

statute /'stætjuːt/ zákon, předpis

steady /'sted.i/ stálý

survivor /sə'vaɪ.vər/ přeživší, pozůstalý

take /teɪk/ **time** /taɪm/ trvat, věnovat čas

turn out /'tɜːn.aʊt/ zahrnout ven, naruby, projevit se

upgrade /ʌp'greɪd/ zlepšit, stoupnout, zvýšení

valid /'vælɪd/ platný, oprávněný

vent /vent/ ventilovat, otvor, průduch

Volume 2

Unit 1

1

You are called for a 55-year-old man who "suddenly collapsed." He is _____

• Initial management of this patient's airway should include. – Insertion of an oropharyngeal airway and ventilation with bag-valve mask. *

An apnoeic and pulse less patient is unlikely to have an intact gag reflex, _____ an OPA to help control the _____. A BVM will need at least 10 Lpm of oxygen flow in order to adequately _____ the patient during ventilations.

oxygenate, apnoeic and pulse less, upper airway, necessitating

2

You respond to a college fraternity where you encounter a 19-year-old male with a partially obstructed airway. According to witnesses, he was eating pizza and drinking beer when he began to _____ his throat. The patient is able to speak in a _____ only, and he has been coughing repeatedly for about 20 minutes.

• What is the best treatment for this patient? – Remove the _____ with forceps.*

A conscious patient with a partial obstructed airway should be dealt with by _____ and continuous monitoring of patient status. Interventions like Heimlich manoeuvre are considered counterproductive, as they may actually _____ the obstruction.

To perform a needle cricothyrotomy, you should place the patient; supine with head and neck hyperextended.*

anatomical structure.

hoarse whisper, hyperextended position, worsen, identified, obstruction, cough and grab, encouraging coughing

3

Your patient is a 26-year-old male with a midshaft _____ and no other apparent injuries. The patient is _____ and oriented, and all vital signs are normal.

The best way to _____ this fracture is to use:

- the PASG/MAST
- a long spine board
- a traction splint. *
- a softly padded board

In a stable patient, the PASG is unnecessary. The long board will not adequately immobilize this injury because the muscles of the leg will _____ and _____ the leg. A padded board may not provide adequate traction to prevent muscle spasms either, so the _____ is the best choice.

shorten, immobilize, femur fracture, spasm, alert

4

A 16-year-old male complains of a fever, sore neck, nausea, vomiting, and headache. During transport, he begins to have a _____. Which of the following would be your most likely field impression?

- _____ abscess
- cerebral _____
- meningitis *
- sepsis

While the other answers are possible, based upon the fever, vomiting, and

_____ complaints, this is most likely

seizure, neoplasm, meningitis, Brain

5

Your patient is a 24-year-old female who shows signs and symptoms of pelvic _____.

- What is the goal of _____ for this patient? – Make the patient as comfortable as possible and transport to the hospital. *

The goal of prehospital care for patients with PID is to _____. There is no need to perform a _____ or ask any questions regarding sexual contacts.

provide comfort, inflammatory disease, vaginal exam, prehospital care

6

You respond to a 22-year-old male who is complaining of _____ of chest pain. The patient states that the pain _____ and sharp and that it started when he surfaced from a _____ from 60 feet (18.2 metres) down. The patient's diving partner states that the patient _____ too rapidly.

- What is this patient most likely suffering from? – Pulmonary embolism. *
- A too rapid ascent from a scuba dive may result in a pulmonary embolism due to lung _____.
- What does treatment for this patient consist of? – IV, high-flow oxygen, and rapid transport to a recompression chamber. *

An IV, 100% oxygen via a nonrebreather mask, and transport to a _____ are essential for this patient.