

# COLLEGE OF NURSING

The FORTH STAGE

RAQIP ABBAS

# Explain

- Blisters
- Severe bleeding
- Third-degree burns

# The Blisters

- Blisters are small bubbles that form on your skin. They usually appear when your skin is rubbed a lot, like when you wear tight shoes. Blisters can also happen from burns or infections. Inside the blister, there is a clear liquid. It helps protect your skin as it heals. It's important not to pop them, as the liquid inside helps to keep the area clean and prevent infection. If you need to, you can cover the blister with a clean bandage to protect it.

# Severe Bleeding

- Severe bleeding, also called hemorrhage, happens when a large amount of blood is lost quickly. It can be life-threatening if not treated right away. This type of bleeding can occur from deep cuts, injuries to major blood vessels, or internal damage, like from an accident. Signs of severe bleeding include a lot of blood, weakness, dizziness, or even unconsciousness. It's important to apply pressure to the wound to slow the bleeding and seek emergency medical help immediately.

# Third-degree burns

- Third-degree burns are the most severe type of burn. They go through all layers of the skin, and can even affect the tissues underneath, like muscles or bones. The skin may look white, black, or charred. Unlike other burns, a third-degree burn may not be very painful at first because it can damage the nerves. These burns usually require medical treatment, like skin grafts, and can leave scars. They can also lead to serious complications like infections.

**Adefibri1lator** : is used to make the heart start beating correctly after it has stopped or become irregular . It works by sending an electric shock through paddles or electrodes placed on the patient's chest

## Introduction

**What is the Present Continuous Tense?**



## Introduction

**The present continuous tense, also known as the present progressive tense, is used to describe actions or events that are happening at the time of speaking. It emphasizes the ongoing nature of the action.**

**This Words indicating  
the present tense**

**Now  
At the moment  
today**



# Form affirmative sentence

Subject + is/are/am +(verb) ing +complement

I  am

he/she/it  is

we/you/they  are

EX:

- I am reading the book now .
- Ali is at home. He is eating fish now.
- Children are playing football now .

# Interrogative

The question form of the present continuous tense is used to inquire about actions that are currently happening, ongoing situations, or future arrangements.

**1-** Wh(Q) + is/are + Subject + (verb)ing + complement ?

Why is she cooking dinner at the moment ?

-Yes, she is .

-No , she is .

# Interrogative

**2-** Is/Are + Subject + (verb) ing + complement

Ex:

- **Are you playing football now ?**
- **Is she eating dinner now ?**

# Form negative sentence

**Subject + is/are/am+ not+(verb) ing +complement**

I → amn't

he/she/it → isn't

we/you/they → aren't

EX:

- I am not sitting now .
- It isn't raining any more.
- Ahmed and Ali aren't playing chess.

# ASSIGNMENT

**Put the verb into the correct form .**

- 1- She \_\_\_\_\_ (study ) for her exams right now.
- 2- They \_\_\_\_\_ playing soccer in the park.
- 3- I \_\_\_\_\_ ( feel) well today.
- 4- He \_\_\_\_\_ ( work) on the project at the moment.
- 5- You \_\_\_\_\_ ( come) to the party tonight



# **What is the Past Continuous Tense?**



- The past continuous tense, also known as the past progressive tense, is used to describe an ongoing action or event that was happening in the past.
- The past progressive describes an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past .it can be used to describe an action that started in the past and was interrupted by another action .also used for Two ongoing actions happening at the same time:

# Form affirmative sentence

Subject + was/were + ( verb) ing + complement .

I, He , She , It		Was
They , We , You		were

EX:

- 1- I was eating breakfast.
- 2- He was sleeping.
- 3- They were watching TV.



## **Form Interrogative sentence**

- The question in the past continuous tense is used to ask about an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past. It is formed using  
The following structure:

# Form Interrogative sentence

☐ Wh (Q) + Was/were + subject + verb + -ing + complement ?

Ex:

1. What were you doing at 10 pm last night?
2. Where were they going when you saw them?
3. Why was she sleeping so soundly when you arrived?
4. I was sleeping when the phone rang.

# Form Interrogative sentence

❑ Was/were + subject + verb + -ing + complement ?

Ex:

1-were you studying for your exam when I called ?

2- Was she cooking dinner when the power went out ?

## **Form negative sentence**

**Subject + was/were not + verb-ing + complement .**

**Ex :**

1. he was not sleeping when you called me.
2. The children were not playing in the park.
3. She was not working on the project yesterday.

# Conversation

- Nurse: Hello! How are you feeling today?
- Patient: I'm not feeling well. I have a lot of pain in my stomach.
- Nurse: I'm sorry to hear that. How long have you been feeling this pain?
- Patient: It started yesterday, and it's getting worse.
- Nurse: On a scale from 1 to 10, how bad is the pain?
- Patient: I'd say it's about an 8.
- Nurse: Okay, I'll let the doctor know right away. Have you eaten anything unusual recently?
- Patient: No, just my normal food.
- Nurse: Do you have any other symptoms, like fever or nausea?
- Patient: Yes, I've been feeling a little nauseous.
- Nurse: Alright, we'll check your vitals and the doctor will be here soon to examine you. Please try to relax, and let me know if the pain gets worse.
- Patient: Thank you.
- Nurse: You're welcome. We're here to help you.

# Conversation

- Nurse: Good morning, Mr. Smith. How are you feeling today?
- Patient: Good morning. I'm feeling a little weak and tired.
- Nurse: I'm sorry to hear that. Are you in any pain?
- Patient: Yes, I have some pain in my chest. It's not very strong, but it's uncomfortable.
- Nurse: I understand. On a scale of 1 to 10, how bad is the pain?
- Patient: Maybe a 4 or 5. It's not terrible, but it's there.
- Nurse: Okay, I will let the doctor know. Have you had anything to eat today?
- Patient: No, I haven't eaten yet. I didn't feel hungry.
- Nurse: It's important to eat something. I can bring you a light meal if you like.
- Patient: That sounds good, thank you.
- Nurse: You're welcome. I'll also check your blood pressure now. Is that okay?
- Patient: Yes, go ahead.
- Nurse: Great, it will just take a minute.

# Simple Present Tense

# contents

- **Introduction**
- **Form affirmative sentence**
- **Form Interrogative sentence**
- **Form negative sentence**



# Introduction

- The simple Present tense is used to describe actions, states of being, or general truths that are true in the present moment. It is often used to express habitual actions, routines, and permanent situations.

# **affirmative sentence**

- **Regular verbs:**

Subject + base form (verb without -s) + complement .

- **Third person singular (he/she/it):**

Subject + base form + -s + complement .

**Ex:**

1- I work as a teacher.

2- The sun rises in the east.

3- She lives in a big house.

# Adding s, es , or ies

- Adding -s, -es, or -ies to form the plural of nouns or the third-person singular form of verbs in English depends on specific spelling rules. Here's a breakdown:

## 1. Adding -s

For most words, simply add -s to make them plural or to change a verb to third-person singular:

Ex:

- Nouns: cat → cats, car → cars
- Verbs: play → plays, eat → eats

## 2. Adding -es

- Add -es when a word ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z:

Ex :

- Nouns: bus → buses, box → boxes, church → churches
- Verbs: fix → fixes, wash → washes

### 3. Changing -y to -ies

- When a word ends in a consonant + -y, change -y to -ies:

Ex:

- Nouns: baby → babies, city → cities
- Verbs: cry → cries, study → studies

4- If the word ends in a vowel + -y, just add -s

Ex:

toy → toys, play → plays).

**Use the paper**

## ▪ **Individual activity**

**Put the verb into the correct form,  
positive.**

1-She \_\_\_\_\_ ( live) in a small apartment, but she loves it.

2- We always \_\_\_\_\_ ( go ) to the beach on summer weekends.

3-The sun\_\_\_\_\_ ( rise ) in the east every morning, and it sets in the west every evening.



# Form Interrogative Sentence

- The question form of the simple present tense is used to inquire about regular actions,  
general truths, or habitual behaviors.  
It's particularly useful for asking about routines and facts .

# Form Interrogative Sentence

- To form a question in the simple present tense, use the following structure:

**Do/Does + subject + base form of verb + complement ...?**

- For third person singular subjects (he, she, it), use ( does )
- For all other subjects, use (do) .

**Ex:**

1- Does he work as a teacher?

--Yes , he does

--No , he doesn't

2- Do we live in a small apartment?

-- Yes , we do

-- No , we don't

# Form negative sentence

Subject + don't/doesn't + base form of verb + complement.

- For third person singular subjects (he, she, it), use (doesn't)
- For all other subjects, use (don't)

Ex:

1- I don't work on weekends.

2- He doesn't live in a big house.



## Simple Past Tense

# contents

- **Introduction**
- **Form affirmative sentence**
- **Form Interrogative**
- **Form negative sentence**



## Introduction

- The simple past tense is used to describe completed actions or events that happened at a specific time in the past.

# **affirmative sentence**



- Regular verbs: To form the simple past tense of regular verbs, add (ed ) to the base form of the verb.

Ex:


- ❖ Base form: work  simple past : worked
- ❖ Base form: play  simple past : played

- Irregular verbs: For irregular verbs, the simple past form is unique and must be memorized.

Ex:

- ❖ Base form: go  simple past : went
- ❖ Base form: come  simple past : came

# **affirmative sentence**

**S +**  **Regular verbs**  
**Irregular verbs** **+ C..... .**

**Ex :**

1-I walked to the store yesterday.

2-She ate breakfast at 8 a.m.

3-He lived in Paris for five years.

4-She played the piano when she was a child.

# Adding d , ed ,ied

## 1. Adding "-d"

- Add -d if the verb already ends with an -e.

Ex:

- love → loved
- dance → danced

## 2. Adding "-ed"

- Add -ed if the verb doesn't end with an -e.

Ex:

- work → worked
- cook → cooked

## 3. Adding "-ied"

- If the verb ends with a consonant + y, remove the y and add -ied.

Ex :

- try → tried
- study → studied

4- If a verb ends with a vowel + y (like "play" or "enjoy"), you just add -ed without changing the y.

# Interrogative Sentence

- The question in the simple past tense is used to ask about completed actions or events that happened at a specific time in the past. It is formed by inverting the subject and the auxiliary verb ( did ) .

❖ Did + subject + base form of the verb + c .... ?

# Interrogative Sentence

**Ex :**

1. Did you go to the store yesterday?
2. Did she cook dinner last night?
3. Did we play soccer on Saturday?

Examples Responses:

Yes, (we , they , He , She , I ) did.

No, (we , they , He , She , I ) didn't.



# Negative sentence

- The negative simple past tense is used to express an action or event that did not happen in the past.
- Subject + did not (didn't) + base form of verb + c .. .

Ex :

1. I didn't go to the store yesterday.
2. She didn't cook dinner last night.

.

*Thanks For Listening*