

**Фонд**  
**оценочных средств**  
по дисциплине (практике) «Латинский язык»

Уровень высшего образования

СПЕЦИАЛИТЕТ

Направление подготовки

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*31.05.01 – RF,*

*560001 - KR*

(код и наименование направления подготовки)

*Medical care*

(наименование направленности (профиля) образовательной программы)

Квалификация

*специалист*

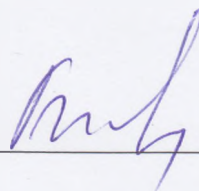
Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для контроля знаний обучающихся по направлению подготовки (специальности) Лечебное дело по дисциплине «Латинский язык».

Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и утвержден на заседании кафедры  
общественного здоровья и здравоохранения

наименование кафедры

протокол № 1 от "26" 08 2024г.

Заведующий кафедрой  
общественного здоровья и здравоохранения



Касиев Н.К.

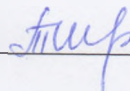
*Исполнители:*

Старший преподаватель кафедры



Алькешова Б.А.

Старший преподаватель кафедры



Шошева Т.Н.

# 1. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ С УКАЗАНИЕМ ЭТАПОВ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Формируемые компетенции	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций	Виды оценочных средств/ шифр раздела в данном документе
<p>ООР 2. Willingness to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages for solving problems of professional activity</p>	<p><b>Students have to know:</b></p> <p>Level 1 Greek-Latin anatomic-histological terms</p> <p>Level 2 Greek-Latin pharmaceutical and clinical terms</p> <p>Level 3 Greek-Latin anatomic-histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms</p>	<p><b>Blocks A, D–</b> reproductive level tasks Written survey, passing unit, test</p>
	<p><b>Students have to be able to:</b></p> <p>Level 1 Understand and translate from Latin into English and from English into Latin Greek-Latin anatomical and histological terms without dictionary.</p> <p>Level 2 Understand and translate from Latin into English and from English into Latin pharmaceutical and clinical terms without dictionary.</p> <p>Level Understand and translate</p>	<p><b>Blocks B, D–</b> reproductive level tasks Independent work with educational, scientific, reference literature</p> <p>Кондратьев Д.К., Вылегжанина О.Е, Князева Ю.В. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology For Medical Students. Гродно: Изд-во ГрГМУ, 2005. 250 с.</p> <p><a href="https://www.studmed.ru/kondratev-d-k-vylegzhanina-o-e-knyazeva-yu-">https://www.studmed.ru/kondratev-d-k-vylegzhanina-o-e-knyazeva-yu-</a></p>

Формируемые компетенции	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций	Виды оценочных средств/ шифр раздела в данном документе
	<p>3 from Latin into English and from English into Latin Greek-Latin anatomic-histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms without dictionary. Orthographically and grammatically correctly formulate the Latin part of the receipt.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.studmed.ru/kondratev-d-k-vylegzhanina-o-e-knyazeva-yu-v-latin-andfundamentals-of-medical-terminology-for-medical-students_d591b680191.html">v-latin-andfundamentals-of-medical-terminology-for-medical-students_d591b680191.html</a>)</p>
	<p><b>Students have to possess:</b></p> <p>Level 1 Medical terminology</p> <p>Level 2 Multidisciplinary medical terminology</p> <p>Level 3 Vast and diversified medical terminology that will be in demand on the next courses in the study of special subjects;</p> <p>To use knowledge of medical terminology in Latin in professional communication and interpersonal communication.</p>	<p><b>Block C</b>– practice-oriented and research level assignments.</p> <p>Кондратьев Д.К., Вылегжанина О.Е, Князева Ю.В. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology For Medical Students. Гродно: Изд-во ГрГМУ, 2005. 250 с.</p> <p><a href="https://www.studmed.ru/kondratev-d-k-vylegzhanina-o-e-knyazeva-yu-v-latin-andfundamentals-of-medical-terminology-for-medical-students_d591b680191.html">https://www.studmed.ru/kondratev-d-k-vylegzhanina-o-e-knyazeva-yu-v-latin-andfundamentals-of-medical-terminology-for-medical-students_d591b680191.html</a>)</p>

## 2. ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ КАРТА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

*Технологическая карта дисциплины (ТКД) – документ, определяющий порядок изучения учебной дисциплины, совокупность видов учебной нагрузки магистранта, график проведения контрольных точек, формы контроля знаний, диапазоны оценки по контрольным точкам.*

Количество модулей определяется количеством кредитов дисциплины. Курсовая работа (проект) входит в общую трудоемкость дисциплины (один кредит). При заполнении полей с названием модулей, необходимо учитывать соответствие названий этих модулей в рабочей программе дисциплины.

Пример содержания

### The planning sheet of discipline

#### Latin (General Medicine) I semester

Title of module according to WPD	Type of control	Form of control	Minimal credit points	Maximal credit	Week of control
<b>Module 1</b>					
<b>Section 1.</b> Anatomic-histological terminology. Noun. Declension features. Gender identification. Dictionary form. Anatomic term construction models.	Formative assessment	Activity; attendance; general questioning of lexicon; written control by cards.	10	20	17
	Midterm Examination	Examination No. 1 on the theme: "Structure of an anatomic term".	30	50	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>70</b>	
<b>Midpoint assessment</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	18
<b>Summative assessment</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	

## Subject Flow Sheet

### Latin (General Medicine) II semester

Title of module according to WPD	Type of control	Form of control	Minimal credit points	Maximal credit points	Week of control
<b>Module 2</b>					
<b>Section 2. Pharmaceutical terminology and Receipt.</b> Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. General concept on pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of medicines and its components. Trivial name of medicines. Structure of composition. Chemical nomenclature in Latin. Latin names of acids, salts, oxides. The most important universally accepted abbreviations.	Formative assessment	Activity; attendance; current academic performance; general questioning of lexicon; written control by cards.	5	10	10
	Midterm Examination	Examination No. 2 on the theme: ‘Pharmaceutical terminology and Receipt’	15	25	
<b>Module 3</b>					
<b>3. Terminological word-formation. Clinical terminology.</b> General concepts of terminological word-formation. Frequency Latin and Greek suffixes.	Formative assessment	Activity; attendance; current academic performance; general questioning of lexicon; written control by cards.	5	10	17
	Midterm Examination	Examination No. 3 on the theme: “Terminological word-formation. Clinical terminology”.	15	25	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>70</b>	
<b>Midpoint assessment (credit with mark)</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Summative assessment</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	

### 3. ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ И ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ПЛАНИРУЕМЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ (ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА)

*Разработчик самостоятельно определяет перечень типовых контрольных заданий.*

#### Block A

##### A.O Fund of test tasks for the discipline

1. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “C” as [k]:

a) caput	b) caecus	c) cavum
truncus	biceps	sacralis
cruciatu	cerebrum	skeleton
collum	acutus	occiput
sic	cranium	sulcus

2. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “C” as [ts]:

a) cochlea	b) medicina	c) cancer
cerebrum	facies	collum
secundus	caecus	cellula
occiput	skeleton	coccyx
centum	coelia	vaccinum

3. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [z]:

a) sulcus	b) tussis	c) plasma
vesica	usus	basis
mensis	sirupus	fibrosus
ulcus	conservare	extensio
vas	dosis	vaselinum

4. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [s]:

a) fossa	b) cruciatus	c) solutio
septum	impressio	ductus
pars	chiasma	oesophagus
fissura	iliacus	incisivus
sacralis	platysma	sinus

5. Choose words where letter combination "ngu" is pronounced as [ngv]:

1) inguinalis, 2) lingula, 3) unguentum, 4) angulus, 5) sublingualis, 6) sanguis, 7) unguis.

6. Choose words where letter combination "ti" is pronounced as [tsi]:

1) solutio, 2) auscultatio, 3) tibia, 4) ostium, 5) tinctura, 6) distantia, 7) interstitialis.

7. Choose words where letter combination "ti" is pronounced as [ti]:

1) colitis, 2) functio, 3) intestinum, 4) eminentia, 5) articulatio, 6) ostium, 7) ratio, 8) combustio, 9) continere, 10) mixtio.

8. Choose words where letter combination "su" is pronounced as [soo]:

1) consuetudo, 2) suus, 3) suavis, 4) sulcus, 5) consumere, 6) insufficientia, 7) sutura, 8) suillus, 9) suprarenalis, 10) substantia.

9. Choose a column where all words pronounced with "C" as [k]:

a. civis	b. carcer	c. arcus	d. columna
scelus	cras	collum	cancer
occiput	dic	facies	columna
cyclus	concordia	ductus	coelia

10. Choose a column where all words pronounced with "C" as [ts]:

a. cruciatus	b. truncus	c. cyclus	d. columna
iliacus	sulcus	scelus	cancer
occiput	facies	coelia	facies

caelum                      cancer                      carcer                      caput

11. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [z]:

- |           |          |          |           |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| a. mensis | b. basis | c. ulcus | d. vesica |
| chiasma   | plasma   | vas      | vasa      |
| insula    | os       | semen    | sinus     |
| causa     | ossa     | usus     | solution  |

12. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [s]:

- |           |           |          |           |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| a. stella | b. ostium | c. auris | d. ductus |
| pars      | mensis    | cutis    | febris    |
| testis    | socialis  | mensis   | incisivus |
| jussus    | platysma  | plasma   | chiasma   |

13. Choose words where letter combination "ti" is pronounced as [tʃi]:

- a. mixtio
- b. Attius
- c. tibia
- d. ratio

14. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “C” as [k]:

- |          |           |          |            |
|----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| a. caput | b. caecus | c. arcus | d. columna |
| truncus  | cras      | collum   | sacralis   |
| occiput  | dic       | facies   | lac        |
| collum   | concordia | ductus   | coelia     |

15. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “C” as [ts ]:

- |              |           |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a. cruciatus | b. caecus | c. cyclus | d. scelus |
| iliacus      | carcer    | scelus    | cancer    |
| occiput      | facies    | coelia    | species   |
| caelum       | cancer    | collum    | Caesar    |

16. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [z]:

a. pars	b. basis	c. rosa	d. vesica
ulcus	plasma	usus	vasa
insula	os	vasa	sinus
causa	ossa	dosis	solutio

17. Choose a column where all words pronounced with “S” as [s]:

a) professor	b) ostium	c) auris	d) ductus
sinus	mensis	cutis	febris
testis	socialis	stella	incisivus
jussus	platysma	sulcus	chiasma

18. Choose words where letter combination "ti" is pronounced as [tsi]:

- a) digestio
- b) eminentia
- c) combustio
- d) mixtio

19. Choose words where letter combination is pronounced as [h]:

- a) thorax
- b) rhaphe
- c) phalanx
- d) charta

20. Choose words where letter combination is pronounced as [eu]:

- a) chiasma
- b) oedema
- c) pleura
- d) auris

21. Choose the monophthong:

- a) costae
- b) Aurura
- c) neuter
- d) aurum

22. Choose the diagraph:

- a) diploe
- b) diaeta
- c) aegrotus
- d) oesophagus

23. Choose words where letter combination "su" is pronounced as [su]:

- a) consuetudo
- b) suavis
- c) substantia
- d) sutura

24. To choose the nouns of 1<sup>st</sup> declination of feminine:

nervus, facies, costa, genu, vertebra, scapula, arcus, mandibula, encephalon.

25. To choose the nouns of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> declinations of masculine:

musculus (i), processus (us), cornu, ala, ductus (us), cerebrum, humerus (i), species, sulcus (i).

26. To choose the nouns of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> declinations of neuter:

dies, genu, cavum, cranium, pars, tuberculum, sinus, sternum.

27. Knowing declination, finish writing completion of Gen. Sing.:

Nom.	Gen.	declension
angulus	angul....	II
lamina	lamin....	I
abdomen	abdomin..	III
fossa	foss.....	I
truncus	trunc....	II
genu	gen.....	IV
os	oss.....	III

facies	faci.....	V
hiatus	hiat.....	IV
sinus	sin.....	IV

**28. Attention! Errors!**

a) digitus (n); sutura (m); cornu (f); species (f); mesencephalon (m); tuberculum (f); musculus (m); vena (n); cavum (n).

b) osteon, i n (III); magister, tri m (V); lobus, i m (I); dorsum, i n (IV); processus, us m (III); species, ei f (II); caput, itis n (IV); pars, partis f (III).

c) sternum, ae n (II); fovea, ei f (I); gyrus, us m (II); dies, is m (V); nervus, is m (II); costa, us f (I); processus, i m (IV); enteron, ae n (II); genu, i n (IV).

**29. Attention! Errors!**

lacrimalis ( n ), anterior ( m ), coccygeus (n), spinosa (n), profundum (m), superior ( n ), minus (m), orbitale ( f ), sinister ( f ), costalis (m), major (n).

**30. Find the adjectives of I group:**

palatinus, brevis, costalis, major, transversus, inferior, minor, vera, mastoideum, alare.

**31. Find the adjectives of 1 group masculine:**

vertebralis, media, venosus, jugulare, spongiosus, anterior, medianus, externum.

**32. Find the adjectives of 1 group feminine:**

asper, profunda, internum, articularis, sacrale, posterior, acustica, libera.

**33. Find the adjectives of 1 group neuter:**

opticum, mediana, inferior, squamosum, sinister, fibularis, asperum, dorsale.

**34. Find the adjectives of II group:**

coccygeus, posterior, sphenoidalis, ovale, temporalis, minus, parietale, rotundum.

**35. Find the adjectives of II group neuter:**

vaginalis, cervicale, major, ossea, ethmoidale, compactum, nasale, anterior.

**36.** Find the adjectives of II group masculine and feminine:  
sinister, frontalis, lacrimalis, proprium, cervicale, palatinus, orbitalis, longa.

**37.** Find the adjectives of comparative degree:  
cranialis, osseus, superior, brevis, albius, petrosa, minor, laterale, latior, anterior.

**38.** Make up grammatical agreement of the following adjectives with the given nouns:

palatal \_\_\_\_\_  
costal \_\_\_\_\_ surface  
above \_\_\_\_\_

palatinus (m) \_\_\_\_\_  
palatina (f) \_\_\_\_\_ facies, ei f      Facies palatina  
palatinum (n) \_\_\_\_\_

**39.**

costalis (m) \_\_\_\_\_  
costalis (f) \_\_\_\_\_ facies, ei f      Facies costalis  
costale (n) \_\_\_\_\_

**40.**

superior (m) \_\_\_\_\_  
superior (f) \_\_\_\_\_ facies, ei f      Facies superior  
superius (n) \_\_\_\_\_

**41.**

zygomatic \_\_\_\_\_  
occipital \_\_\_\_\_ muscle  
large \_\_\_\_\_

**42.**

zygomaticus (m) \_\_\_\_\_  
zygomatica (f) \_\_\_\_\_ musculus, i m

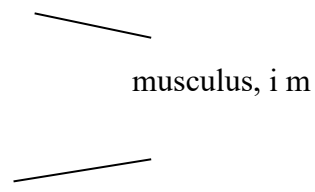
zygomaticum (n)

**43.** Musculus zygomaticus

occipitalis (m)

occipitalis (f)

occipitale (n)



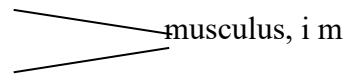
Musculus occipitalis

**44.**

major (m)

major (f)

majus (n)



Musculus major

**45.**

external

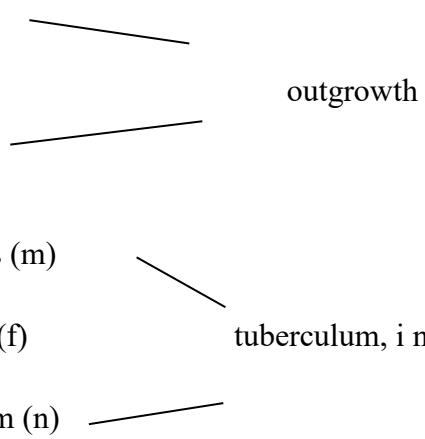
lateral

small

externus (m)

externa (f)

externum (n)



Tuberculum externum

**46.**

lateralis (m)

lateralis (f)

laterale (n)



Tuberculum laterale

47.

minor (m)      \_\_\_\_\_  
minor (f)                      tuberculum, i n  
minus (n)      \_\_\_\_\_

Tuberculum minus

48. *Choose suitable ending of adjectives for these nouns:*

1. processus, us m ( posterior, ius )
2. facies, ei f ( dorsalis, e )
3. cornu, us n ( major, jus )
4. nervus, i m ( transversus, a, um )
5. vena, ae f ( gastricus, a, um )
6. recessus, us m ( lateralis, e )
7. incisura, ae f ( anterior, ius )
8. ligamentum, i n ( longitudinalis, e )
9. ganglion, i n( thoracicus, a, um )
10. brachium, i n ( sinister, tra, trum )

**Choose correct combinations:**

49.

fascia, ae f                      a) fascia cervicale  
cervicalis, e                      b) fascia cervicalis

50.

os, ossis n                      a) os longa  
longus, a, um                      b) os longum

51.

ramus, i m                      a) ramus superior  
superior, ius                      b) ramus superius

52.





69.	valvūla, ae f plexus, us m sinus, us m	venōsus, a, um
70.	processus, us m facies, ēi f tubercūlum, i n	articulāris, e
71.	muscūlus, i m fossa, ae f	pterygoidēus, a um
72.	arcus, us m os, ossis n	zygomatīcus, a, um
73.	facies, ēi f ganglion, i n	internus, a, um

**Choose correct combinations:**

74. fascia, ae f                      a) fascia cervicale  
cervicalis, e                      b) fascia cervicalis
75. os, ossis n                      a) os longa  
longus, a, um                      b) os longum
76. ramus, i m                      a) ramus superior  
superior, ius                      b) ramus superius
77. facies, ei f                      a) facies externum  
externus, a, um                      b) facies externa

78. cornu, us n  
sacralis, e
- a) cornu sacrale  
b) cornu sacralis
79. ganglion, i n  
inferior, ius
- a) ganglion inferior  
b) ganglion inferius
80. sinus, us m  
sinister,tra,trum
- a) sinus sinistrum  
b) sinus sinister
81. vena, ae, f  
profundus,a,um
- a) vena profunda  
b) vena profundus
82. processus, us m  
articularis e
- a) processus articulare  
b) processus articularis
83. fossa, ae f  
superior, ius
- a) fossa superius  
b) fossa superior
84. scapula, ae f  
dexter,tra,trum
- a) scapula dextra  
b) scapula dexter
85. musculus, i m  
longus, a, um
- a) musculus longum  
b) musculus longus
86. ligamentum, i n  
transversus, a, um
- a) ligamentum transversum  
b) ligamentum transversa
87. foramen, inis n  
jugularis, e
- a) foramen jugularis  
b) foramen jugulare
88. crista, ae f  
lateralis, e
- a) crista laterale  
b) crista lateralis

89. canalis, is m                      a) canalis vertebrale  
vertebralis, e                      b) canalis vertebralis
90. facies, ei f                      a) facies articulare  
articularis, e                      b) facies articularis

***Make up grammatical agreement and put the terms into Genitive singular:***

91. paries, ētis m

inferior, ius

92. tuberculum, i n

jugulāris, e

93. fossa, ae f

pterygoideus, a, um

94. Find in the drug names component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics "containing benzol":

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Erythromycinum   | 4. Benzonalum   |
| 2. Pyocidum         | 5. Chloraminum  |
| 3. Thiophosphamidum | 6. Sarcolysinum |

95. Choose all words pronounced with "C" as [ts ]:

- a) plicae
- b) auricula
- c) chiasma
- d) cellula
- e) calyx

96. Choose a noun:

- a) medulla
- b) membranaceus
- c) triquetrum
- d) contortus
- e) palatinus

97. Choose a noun of masculine:

- a) crus, cruris
- b) humerus, i
- c) tempus, oris
- d) tractus, us

e) glomus, eris

**98.** *Make up grammatical agreement of the following adjectives with the given nouns:*

- a) Cornu inferi...
- b) Lobus superi...
- c) facies anteri...
- d) foramen min...
- e) fissure superi...

**99.** *Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning“containing chlorine”::*

-cyclin-

-myco-

-chlor-

-mycin-

**100.** *Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics, give their meaning “cholagogic, bile-expelling”:*

- a) Nitrofunginum
- b) Testosteronum
- c) Prochodolum
- d) Cholagonum

**101.** *Fixation of the vagina-*

- a) pathomorphosis
- b) pathogenesis
- c) colpopexia
- d) pathologia
- e) logopathia

**102.** *Study of tumours -*

- a) tumor, oris m
- b) oncologia
- c) oncologus
- d) coma, atis n
- e) blastoma, atis n

**103.** *Internal examination of ear -*

- a) osteoma
- b) otoscopia
- c) osteochondrosis
- d) otitis
- e) osteomalacia

**Choose correct combinations:**

**104.**

fascia, ae f                      a) fascia cervicale

cervicalis, e                      b) fascia cervicalis

**105.**

os, ossis n                      a) os longa

longus, a, um                      b) os longum

**106.**

ramus, i m                      a) ramus superior

superior, ius                      b) ramus superius

**107.**

facies, ei f                      a) facies externum

externus, a, um                      b) facies externa

**108.**

cornu, us n                      a) cornu sacrale

sacralis, e                      b) cornu sacralis

**109.**

ganglion, i n                      a) ganglion inferior

inferior, ius                      b) ganglion inferius

**110.**

sinus, us m                      a) sinus sinistrum

sinister, tra, trum                      b) sinus sinister

**111.**

vena, ae, f                      a) vena profunda

profundus, a, um                      b) vena profundus

**112.**

processus, us m                      a) processus articulare

articularis e                      b) processus articularis

**113.**

fossa, ae f                      a) fossa superius

superior, ius                      b) fossa superior

**114.** scapula, ae f                      a) scapula dextra

dexter, tra, trum                      b) scapula dexter

**115.** musculus, i m                      a) musculus longum

longus, a, um                      b) musculus longus

**116.** ligamentum, i n                      a) ligamentum transversum

transversus, a, um                      b) ligamentum transversa

**117.** foramen, inis n                      a) foramen jugularis

jugularis, e                      b) foramen jugulare

**118.** crista, ae f                      a) crista laterale

lateralis, e                      b) crista lateralis

**119.** canalis, is m                      a) canalis vertebrale

vertebralis, e                      b) canalis vertebralis

**120.** facies, ei f                      a) facies articulare

articularis, e                      b) facies articularis

***Make up grammatical agreement of the following adjectives with the given nouns:***

121.	sulcus, i m ligamentum, i n linea, ae f	transversus, a, um
122.	sulcus, i m os, ossis n processus, us m	palatīnus, a, um
123.	sutūra, ae f angūlus, i m tuber, ěris n	frontālis, e
124.	valvūla, ae f plexus, us m sinus, us m	venōsus, a, um
125.	processus, us m facies, ěi f tubercŭlum, i n	articulāris, e
126.	muscŭlus, i m fossa, ae f	pterygoiděus, a um
127.	arcus, us m os, ossis n	zygomatĭcus, a, um
128.	facies, ěi f ganglion, i n	internus, a, um

**Choose correct combinations:**

129. fascia, ae f                      a) fascia cervicale  
cervicalis, e                          b) fascia cervicalis

<b>130.</b> os, ossis n	a) os longa
longus, a, um	b) os longum
<b>131.</b> ramus, i m	a) ramus superior
superior, ius	b) ramus superius
<b>132.</b> facies, ei f	a) facies externum
externus, a, um	b) facies externa
<b>133.</b> cornu, us n	a) cornu sacrale
sacralis, e	b) cornu sacralis
<b>134.</b> ganglion, i n	a) ganglion inferior
inferior, ius	b) ganglion inferius
<b>135.</b> sinus, us m	a) sinus sinistrum
sinister, tra, trum	b) sinus sinister
<b>136.</b> vena, ae, f	a) vena profunda
profundus, a, um	b) vena profundus
<b>137.</b> processus, us m	a) processus articulare
articularis e	b) processus articularis
<b>138.</b> fossa, ae f	a) fossa superius
superior, ius	b) fossa superior
<b>139.</b> scapula, ae f	a) scapula dextra
dexter, tra, trum	b) scapula dexter
<b>140.</b> musculus, i m	a) musculus longum
longus, a, um	b) musculus longus
<b>141.</b> ligamentum, i n	a) ligamentum transversum
transversus, a, um	b) ligamentum transversa

142. foramen, inis n                    a) foramen jugularis  
jugularis, e                            b) foramen jugulare
143. crista, ae f                        a) crista laterale  
lateralis, e                            b) crista lateralis
144. canalis, is m                      a) canalis vertebrale  
vertebralis, e                        b) canalis vertebralis
145. facies, ei f                        a) facies articulare  
articularis, e                        b) facies articularis

146. Internal examination of nose -

- a) osteoma
- b) otoscopia
- c) osteochondrosis
- d) otitis
- e) rhinoscopia

147. Internal examination of ear -

- a) osteoma
- b) ophthalmoscopia
- c) osteochondrosis
- d) otitis
- e) rhinoscopia

148. Cystectomy -

- a) cystoma
- b) cystscopia
- c) cystectomy
- d) otitis
- e) rhinoscopia

149. Removal of stomach -

- a) gastritis
- b) gastroscopia
- c) gastectomy
- d) otitis
- e) rhinoscopia

## 150. Disease of small intestine -

- a) enteritis
- b) enteroptosis
- c) enteropathia
- d) enteropexia
- e) enteroscopia

### A.1 Survey questions:

Questions for checking the level of training “Know”:

#### Topic 1

- 1.1. Latin alphabet.
- 1.2. Reading rules of:  
vowels and consonants,  
diphthongs and digraphs,  
combination of letters.
- 1.3. Reading practice.

#### Topic 2

- 2.1. Grammatical categories of  
the noun.
- 2.2. Lexical form of the noun.
- 2.3. Indicating noun base.

#### Topic 3

- 3.1. Grammatical categories of the  
adjective.
- 3.2. Lexical form of the adjective.
- 3.3. Indicating base of adjective.

#### Topic 4

- 4.1. Principles of agreement of adjective with noun.
- 4.2. Structure of anatomical term including  
an adjective.
- 4.3. The principal structure of Latin  
anatomical terms.

#### Topic 5

- 5.1. Grammatical categories of nouns and  
adjectives.
- 5.2. Structure of anatomical terms.

#### Topic 6

- 6.1. Structure of a multi-word anatomical  
term
- 6.2. Grammatical agreement of adjectives with nouns.

## Topic 7

7.1. Latin third declension nouns.

7.2. Masculine gender.

## Topic 8

8.1. Latin third declension nouns.

8.2. Feminine gender.

## Topic 9

9.1. Latin third declension nouns.

9.2. Neuter gender.

## Topic 10

10.1. Latin third declension nouns.

10.2. Muscle names.

## Topic 11

11.1. Latin third declension nouns. Passing unit

## Topic 12

12.1. Nominative and Genitive Plural

## Topic 13

13.1. Nominative and Genitive Plural

13.2. Nominative and Genitive Plural of adjectives

## Topic 14

14.1. Basic standard phrases used in prescription.

## Topics 15-16

15.1. -16.01 The most used Prescription

Phrases.

## Topic 17-18 Greek and Latin elements carrying information about pharmaceutical

characteristics of a drug

17.1.-18.1. Greek and Latin elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics of a drug

## Topic 19.

19.1. Names of medicinal plants

19.2. Names of medicinal plants.

## Topic 20

20.1. Medical “prescription” and its components.

20.2. Requirements to the Latin part of the prescription.

## Topic 21

21.1. Chemical elements

in Latin.

21.2. Names of acids.

21.3. Names of oxides.

Topic 22

22.1. Latin names of salts.

22.2. Names of hydrocarbon radicals.

Topic 23

23.1. Latin names of salts.

23.2. Names of hydrocarbon radicals.

Topic 24

24.1. Latin names of salts.

Topic 25

25.1. Drug names.

25.2 . Common stems used in drug names.

Topic 26

26.1. Structure of pharmaceutical terms.

26.2. Components of medicinal plants.

Topic 27

27.1. Medical “prescription” and its components.

27.2. Requirements to the Latin part of the prescription.

Topic 28

28.1. Requirements to the Latin part of the prescription.

Topic 29

29.1. Introduction to the course “Clinical Terminology”

29.2. Greek and Latin prefixes.

Topic 30

30.1. Prefixes, which developed specific meanings in the medical terminology.

30.2. Prefixes are used to describe the state of a function.

Topic 31

31.1. Prefixes, suffixes which developed specific meanings in the medical terminology.

31.2. Prefixes are used to describe the state of a function.

## Topic 32

32.1. Greek and Latin duplicates of names of organs.

32.2. Greek and Latin duplicates of names of organs and tissues.

## Topic 33

33.1. Component elements denoting disease.

33.2. Component elements denoting pathological conditions.

33.3. Special clinical expressions.

## Topic 34

34.1. Component elements denoting surgical procedures.

34.2. Component elements denoting physiological processes.

34.3. Types of surgical operations.

## Topic 35

35.1. Clinical Terminology # 3

## Topic 36

36.1. Clinical Terminology # 4

36.2. Component elements denoting physiological processes.

## **A2 Questions for midterm examination**

### **Topic 1 (Test No.1)**

#### **Section I. Anatomical Terminology.**

- 1.1. How many declensions are there in Latin? How to determine the declension?
- 1.2. Name the signs of declension of nouns.
- 1.3. What are the components of the dictionary form of the noun?
- 1.4. How to determine the gender and the declension of nouns?
- 1.5. How to determine the stem of a noun?
- 1.6. What is the dictionary form of the adjectives (1 group, 2 group and comparative degree)?
- 1.7. The principles of coordination adjectives with nouns.
- 1.8. Agreement of adjectives and nouns.
- 1.9. Structural types of anatomical and histological terms.

### **Topic 2 (Test No.2)**

#### **Section 2. Pharmaceutical Terminology and Receipts.**

- 2.1. Use of the verb in prescription formulations: imperative and subjunctive moods
- 2.2. Trivial names of medicinal substances.
- 2.3. Frequency segments in the names of medicines.
- 2.4. To name in Latin the names of medicinal forms, parts of plants.
- 2.5. How are names of acids, oxides, salts formed according to the international method?
- 2.6. What rules are recommended to use when writing in Latin the names of acids, oxides, salts?
- 2.7. One should be able to write the Latin part of the receipt correctly. One should know the grammatical dependence in the receipt line.

- 2.8. Rules for prescribing tablets and suppositories in Latin.
- 2.9. Principles of abbreviations in receipts.

### **Topic 3 (Test No.3)**

#### **Section 3. Clinical Terminology**

- 3.1. Students have to identify the suffixes, which are often used in clinical terminology.
- 3.2. Students have to know the meanings of derived words with suffixes: -itis, -osis, -ismus, -oma, -iosis.
- 3.3. Students have to know the meaning of the Latin and Greek prefixes.
- 3.4. Students have to be able to translate the clinical term from Latin into English and from English into Latin.
- 3.5. What is the meaning of the Greek terminology elements: -logia, -logus, -lysis, -gramma, -graphia, -aemia, -stomia, -ectomy, -tomy and so on?
- 3.6. Students have to know the Greek-Latin doublet designations of organs and tissues. Students have to know Greek terminological elements, denoting pathological changes in organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical techniques.
- 3.7. Students have to know the Greek-Latin doublet notation of secrets, secretions, sex, age.
- 3.8. Students have to know single terminological elements, which denote functional and pathological states, processes.

### **Block B**

#### **Assignments for testing the level of proficiency (skills and ability):**

##### **Section I. Anatomical Terminology.**

##### ***1. Make up grammatical agreement of following adjectives with nouns and put endings:***

1. tubercŭlum thyr(e)oidĕ... superi... (superior thyroid tubercle);
2. fissŭra orbitāl... inferi... (lower orbital fissure);
3. linea glutĕ... anteri... (anterior gluteal line);
4. forāmen ischiadic... min... (small ischiadic opening);

##### ***2. Translate into Latin:***

1. bony partition of nose
2. dorsal nerve of scapula
3. lateral angle of eye
4. superior articular process of vertebra
5. process of inferior nasal concha

##### ***3. Translate into English:***

1. Linea ossis aspera.

2. Foramen occipitale magnum.
3. Nervus alveolaris inferior.
4. Sulcus linguae medianus.
5. Foramen infraorbitale maxillae

## **Section 2. Pharmaceutical Terminology and Receipt.**

### ***1. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:***

1) Take:           Tablets of Tetracycline with nystatin coated 100 000 ED  
                          number 25

Give.

Write on a label:

#

2) Take:           Sulfadimezin  
                          Streptocid  
                          Synthomycin of each 1,0

Mix to make a powder

Give.

Write on a label:

#

3) Take:           Powder of ampicillin for suspensions 60,0  
                          Give in a dark phial

Write on a label:

#

## **Section 3. Clinical Terminology**

### ***1. Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the following meanings:***

1. fixation of small intestine
2. uterine bleeding
3. removal of nerve
4. cutting of lung
5. tumour of spleen

6. removal of the cornea;
7. X-ray examination of veins;
8. disease of the vessel;
9. loss of the voice;
10. large tongue;
11. study of tuberculosis;
12. monophobia

### **Block C**

Discipline does not provide for this work.

### **Block D**

#### WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT GRADING SCALE (Formative Assessment– “TO KNOW”, “TO BE ABLE”, “TO HAVE”)

At assessment of written responses for checking of a proficiency level the following criteria are considered:

1. Knowledge of the medical terminology;
2. Knowledge of the word order, appropriate endings, dictionary form of nouns and adjectives;
3. Knowledge of lexicon within the studied subject;
4. Knowledge of prefixes, suffixes, terminolement in clinical terminology.

#### **Written questionnaire**

1. Noun (to define the gender of nouns, to define declination, to write in the dictionary form and to find the basis of nouns, to translate into Latin in the dictionary form).
2. Adjectives of the first and second groups. Comparative degree of adjectives (writes in the dictionary form; to put an adjective in the genitive case; determine declination; translate into Latin in the dictionary form).
3. Principles of noun-adjective grammatical agreement. (translate into Latin in the dictionary form; translate terms by making an agreement).
4. The structure of long anatomical term (translate terms into Latin).
5. The verb. Imperative and subjunctive moods. Standard prescription phrases Indicating orders and instructions (translate into the Latin language prescription phrases).
6. Prepositions. Prescription phrases with prepositions (translate into Latin language prescription phrases with prepositions).
7. Frequency segments in trivial names of medicines (translate into Latin language the names of medicines and explain the pharmaceutical characteristics of a drug).
8. Structure of the pharmaceutical term (translate terms into Latin language).
9. Structure of the receipt (translate receipts into Latin language).
10. Chemical nomenclature in Latin language. The general principles of the names of acids, oxides (translate into Latin language the names of acids and oxides, translate receipts into Latin language).

11. General principles of the name of salts (translate the names of salts into Latin language, translate receipts).
12. Latin and Greek prefixes and suffixes (to translate terms from Latin into English language, to explain the meaning of prefixes and suffixes)
13. Word formations in clinical terminology. Greek-Latin doublet designations of organs, parts of the body, terminological elements, denoting teaching, science, treatment, suffering, illness (to form terms with a given meaning).
14. Word formation. Greek terminological elements, denoting pathological changes in organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical techniques (to form terms with a given value)
15. Word formation. Greek -Latin doublet designations of tissues, organs, secrets, secretions (to form terms with a given meaning, to understand terms by composition)
16. Word formation. Single terminological elements denoting functional and pathological conditions, processes (to form terms with a given value, to disassemble terms by composition).

Control work “Structure of the anatomical terms”

Control work “Structure of the pharmaceutical terms”

Control work “Clinical terminology” (the list of tasks of control works in Appendix 1)

#### **4. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ И (ИЛИ) ОПЫТА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИХ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ**

##### **ОПИСАНИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ И КРИТЕРИЕВ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ, ОПИСАНИЕ ШКАЛ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ**

*В данном разделе приводится методическое описание порядка проведения (процедуры) оценивания усвоенных компетенций (части компетенций). Все виды оценочных средств, перечисленные в сводной таблице по дисциплине (модулю), как правило, должны быть подвергнуты методическому описанию процедуры их проведения. Цель такого описания - при ознакомлении с методическими материалами обучающийся должен получить полную ясность, как именно будет проходить оценивание (прохождение тестирования, написание контрольной работы, решение задач, защита реферата, курсовой работы, проекта и т.д.).*

*В зачет с оценкой включено два теоретических вопроса и аналитическое задание, соответствующие содержанию формируемых компетенций. Зачет с оценкой проводится в письменной форме. На ответ студенту отводится 30 минут. За ответ на теоретические вопросы студент может получить максимально 30 баллов. Перевод баллов в оценку: 30 баллов - 5; 25 баллов - 4; 20 баллов - 3.*

#### **METHODICAL GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS OF THE COURSE (MODULE)**

It is recommended to organize the time in right order for the studying the discipline as follows. During the preparation for a practical lesson, student should first read the summary with the teacher's explanations. While doing the exercises, student first need to understand what they need to do in the exercise, and then proceed to its implementation.

#### Work with literature

The theoretical material of the course becomes more understandable when in addition to the summary, the student study books.

After studying the main topic, it is recommended to perform several exercises.

#### Preparation for the boundary and intermediate control works.

During the preparation process for intermediate control, it is necessary to study the theory: the definitions of all concepts before understanding material, and independently do some exercises.

Independent work of students is organized based on all topics and sections studied.

Independent work is carried out in the form of:

- work on Internet sites in the Latin language.
- work with teaching aids developed by the staff of the department,
- performance of written assignments;
- preparation of tables and posters on the topics studied.

The current control of knowledge is carried out by the teacher during each practical session. Conducting a written survey, the criterion for a positive evaluation is that less than 60% of the tasks are fulfilled.

Boundary control of knowledge is conducted after studying the discipline section and is assessed on a scale of 100 points. The criterion for a positive evaluation is the fulfillment of more than 60% of the assignment.

The final control is carried out in the form of a credit taken with conducting a survey on the levels of “to know”, “to be able to” and “to possess”. The criterion of positive evaluation is more than 60% of correct answers.

### **EXAMINATION GRADING SCALE (Midterm Examination)**

#### **85-100%**

- deep and strong acquisition of material of the theme: “Structure of the anatomic term” “Plural of Nouns and Adjectives”, ‘Third declension of Nouns”, “Structure of the Pharmaceutical Term”, “Clinical terminology’.
- reproduction of learning material on module themes with required high accuracy level.

#### **70-84%**

- existence of insignificant mistakes in module material presentation;
- demonstration to students of knowledge in volume of the learned program;
- accurate presentation of learning material.

#### **60-69%**

- existence of essential mistakes in answers on a module theme;
- demonstration to the students of insufficient knowledge of the learned program;
- inaccurate presentation of learning material at the answer.

**less than 60%**

- lack of the theme material knowledge;
- serious mistakes at the answer.

**MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST GRADING SCALE (formative assessment)**

1. There are 50 closed-ended questions in one task.
2. Optional ready answers are given to each task, one is correct and others are wrong.
3. A student needs to remember: the correct answer has to be in each task with choice of one correct answer.
4. 2 points are given for each correct answer.
5. Total assessment score is defined as a sum of the gained points.
6. Grade is made in %.

**WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT GRADING SCALE (Formative Assessment– “TO KNOW”, “TO BE ABLE”, “TO HAVE”)**

At assessment of written responses for checking of a proficiency level the following criteria are considered:

1. Knowledge of the medical terminology;
2. Knowledge of the word order, appropriate endings, dictionary form of nouns and adjectives;
3. Knowledge of lexicon within the studied subject;
4. Knowledge of prefixes, suffixes, terminolement in clinical terminology.

5-point grade estimates full and competent answer which shows firm knowledge of the subject.

4-point grade estimates an answer finding firm knowledge. However, 1-2 mistakes are allowed.

3-point grade estimates an answer confirming generally knowledge of the subject but there is a significant amount of mistakes (more than 2-3).

2-point grade estimates an answer in which a student shows partial or small understanding of the subject. Many task requirements aren't met.

0-point grade estimates an answer at which a student shows misunderstanding of a problem, or there is no an answer.