

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

Уровень высшего образования

СПЕЦИАЛИТЕТ

Направление подготовки

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560001 - KR

(код и наименование направления подготовки)

Лечебное дело

(наименование направленности (профиля) образовательной программы)

Квалификация

специалист

2024 г.

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

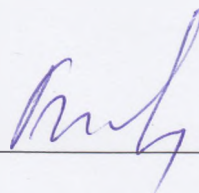
общественного здоровья и здравоохранения

наименование кафедры

протокол № 4 от "30" 10 2024г.

Заведующий кафедрой

общественного здоровья и здравоохранения



Касиев Н.К.

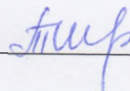
Исполнители:

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>OK-1:</p> <p>Is able and ready to analyze socially significant problems and processes, use the methods of natural sciences, mathematics and the humanities in various types of professional and social activities.</p>	<p>Students have to know:</p> <p>Level 1 The bases of constructing sentences containing anatomical and histological terms</p> <p>Level 2 Basic principles of Greek-Latin constructing pharmaceutical and clinical terms;</p> <p>Official requirements for the formulation of a receipt in Latin language.</p> <p>Level 3 The required minimum of lexical units for the translation of anatomical and histological terms;</p> <p>The elements of the Latin grammar necessary for understanding and the formation of medical terms, as well as for writing and translating receipts.</p>	<p>Blocks A, D– reproductive level tasks</p> <p>Written survey, passing unit, test</p>
	<p>Students have to be able to:</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 Understand and translate</p>	<p>Blocks B, D– reproductive level tasks</p> <p>Independent work with educational, scientific, reference literature</p> <p>Кондратьев Д.К., Вылегжанина О.Е, Князева Ю.В. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical</p>

Формируемые компетенции	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций	Виды оценочных средств/ шифр раздела в данном документе
	<p>2 from Latin into English and from English into Latin pharmaceutical and clinical terms without dictionary.</p> <p>Level 3 Understand and translate 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>Terminology For Medical Students. Гродно: Изд-во ГрГМУ, 2005. 250 с. https://www.studmed.ru/kondratev-d-k-vylegzhanina-o-e-knyazeva-yu-v-latin-andfundamentals-of-medical-terminology-for-medical-students_d591b680191.html</p>
	<p>Students have to possess:</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>Block C– practice-oriented and research level assignments. Кондратьев Д.К., Вьлегжанина О.Е, Князева Ю.В. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology For Medical Students. Гродно: Изд-во ГрГМУ, 2005. 250 с. https://www.studmed.ru/kondratev-d-k-vylegzhanina-o-e-knyazeva-yu-v-latin-andfundamentals-of-medical-terminology-for-medical-students_d591b680191.html</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

Subject Flow Sheet

Latin (General Medicine) I semester

	Control	Form of Control	Credit minimum	Credit maximum	schedule (semester)
Module 1					
Section 1. Anatomic-histological terminology. Noun. Declension features. Gender identification. Dictionary form. Word-formative and grammar structure of anatomical term.	Formative assessment	Activity; attendance; current academic performance; general questioning of lexicon; written control by cards.	5	10	7
	Midterm Examination	Examination No. 1 on the theme: “Structure of anatomical term”.	15	25	
Module 2					
Section 2. Pharmaceutical terminology and Receipt. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. General concept on pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of medicines and its components. Trivial name of medicines. Chemical nomenclature in Latin. Latin names of acids, salts, oxides. The most important universally accepted abbreviations. Section 3. Clinical	Formative assessment	Activity; attendance; current academic performance; general questioning of lexicon; written control by cards.	5	10	15
	Midterm Examination	Examination No. 2 on the theme: ‘Pharmaceutical terminology and Receipt’ Examination No. 3 on the theme: “Clinical terminology”.	15	25	

terminology. General concepts of terminological word-formation. Frequency Latin and Greek suffixes.				
TOTAL for a semester			40	70
Formative assessment (credit with a mark)			20	30
Semestrial rating on the discipline			60	100

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 |
| cruciatus | 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 |

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 [tsi]:

- 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 1st declination of feminine:

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

25. To choose the nouns of 2nd and 4th declinations of masculine:

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

26. To choose the nouns of 2nd and 4th 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), antierius (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, inferius, minor, vera, mastoideum, alare.

31. Find the adjectives of 1 group masculine:

vertebralis, media, venosus, jugulare, spongiosus, antierius, 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, inferius, 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, anterius.

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

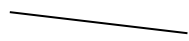
superius (n)

41.

zygomatic

occipital

large



muscle

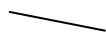


42.

zygomaticus (m)

zygomatica (f)

zygomaticum (n)



musculus, i m

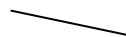
43.

Musculus zygomaticus

occipitalis (m)

occipitalis (f)

occipitale (n)



musculus, i m



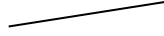
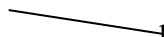
Musculus occipitalis

44.

major (m)

major (f)

majus (n)



musculus, i m

Musculus major

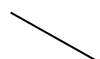
45.

external

lateral


small

externus (m)



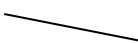
outgrowth


externa (f) tuberculum, i n

externum (n) 

Tuberculum externum

46.

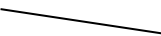
lateralis (m) 

lateralis (f)  tuberculum, i n


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.

facies, ei f a) facies externum

externus, a, um b) facies externa

53.

cornu, us n a) cornu sacrale

sacralis, e b) cornu sacralis

54.

ganglion, i n a) ganglion inferior

inferior, ius b) ganglion inferius

55.

sinus, us m a) sinus sinistrum

sinister, tra, trum b) sinus sinister

56.

vena, ae, f a) vena profunda

profundus, a, um b) vena profundus

57.

processus, us m a) processus articulare

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 67. | sulcus, i m
os, ossis n
processus, us m | palatīnus, a, um |
| 68. | sutūra, ae f
angŭlus, i m
tuber, ěris n | frontālis, e |
| 69. | valvŭla, ae f
plexus, us m
sinus, us m | venōsus, a, um |
| 70. | processus, us m
facies, ěi f
tubercŭlum, i n | articulāris, e |
| 71. | muscŭlus, i m
fossa, ae f | pterygoiděus, a, um |
| 72. | arcus, us m
os, ossis n | zygomatīcus, a, um |
| 73. | facies, ěi 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 longus, a, um	a) os longa b) os longum
76. ramus, i m superior, ius	a) ramus superior b) ramus superius
77. facies, ei f externus, a, um	a) facies externum 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
vertebralis, e
- a) canalis vertebrale
b) canalis vertebralis
90. facies, ei f
articularis, e
- a) facies articulare
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

pterygoidēus, 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

- a) cystoma
- b) cystoscopy
- c) cystectomy
- d) otitis
- e) rhinoscopy

149. Removal of stomach -

- a) gastritis
- b) gastroscopy
- c) gastrectomy
- d) otitis
- e) rhinoscopy

150. Disease of small intestine -

- a) enteritis
- b) enteroptosis
- c) enteropathy
- d) enteropexia
- e) enteroscopy

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. Basic standard phrases used in prescription.

Topic 8

- 8.1. The most used Prescription Phrases.

Topic 9

- 8.1. Drug names.
- 8.2. Common stems used in drug names.

Topic 10

- 10.1. Structure of pharmaceutical terms.
- 10.2. Components of medicinal plants.

Topic 11

- 11.1. Medical “prescription” and its components.
- 11.2. Requirements to the Latin part of the prescription.

Topic 12

- 12.1. Chemical elements in Latin.
- 12.2. Names of acids.
- 12.3. Names of oxides.

Topic 13

- 13.1. Latin names of salts.
- 13.2. Names of hydrocarbon radicals.

Topic 14

- 14.1. Introduction to the course “Clinical Terminology”
- 14.2. Greek and Latin prefixes.

Topic 15

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

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

Topic 16

16.1. Structure of compound terms.

16.2. Greek and Latin duplicates of names of organs.

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

Topic 17

17.1. Component elements denoting disease.

17.2. Component elements denoting pathological conditions.

17.3. Special clinical expressions.

Topic 18

18.1. Component elements denoting surgical procedures.

18.2. Component elements denoting physiological processes.

18.3. Types of surgical operations.

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, 2group 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.