ASSESSMENT TOOLS

for the Discipline (Practicum) "Latin Language"

Level of Higher Education:

Specialist Degree Program

Field of Study

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560001 - KR

(Code and Name of the Field of Study / Training Program)

General Medicine

(Name of the Specialization / Profile of the Educational Program)

Qualification: Specialist

2026

The Assessment Tools are intended for monitoring the knowledge of students in the field of study (specialty) General Medicine in the discipline "*Latin Language*".

The Assessment Tools were reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department of Public Health and Healthcare

Department Name

Protocol № 2 dated "11" 09 2026

Head of the Department of Public Health and Healthcare Kasiev N.K.

Prepared by:

Senior Lecturer of the Department Alkeshova B.A.

Position *Signature* *Full Name*

1. LIST OF COMPETENCIES WITH AN INDICATION OF THE STAGES OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT DURING THE COURSE OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Developed Competencies	Planned Learning Outcomes for the Discipline, Characterizing the Stages of Competency Development	Types of Assessment Tools / Section Code in This Document
OK-2: Is able to construct logically sound, well-reasoned, and clear oral and written communication in the state language (at level B1), in the official language, and in one foreign language at the level of professional communication; is capable of engaging in professional discussions within the field of specialization and related areas.	**Students have to know:** Level 1 The bases of constructing sentences containing anatomical and histological terms Level 2 Basic principles of Greek-Latin constructing pharmaceutical and clinical terms; Official requirements for the formulation of a receipt in Latin language. Level 3 The required minimum of lexical units for the translation of anatomical and histological terms; The elements of the Latin grammar necessary for understanding and the formation of medical terms, as well as for writing and translating receipts.	**Blocks A, D–** reproductive level tasks Written survey, passing unit, test
	Students have to be able to: Level 1 Understand and translate from Latin into English and from English into Latin Greek-Latin anatomical and histological terms without dictionary. Level 2 Understand and translate from Latin into English and from English into Latin pharmaceutical and clinical	**Blocks B, D–** reproductive level tasks Independent work with educational, scientific, reference literature Kondratev D.K., Vylegzhanina O.E., Knyazeva Yu.V. “Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology For Medical Students”. Grodno State Medical University

Developed Competencies	Planned Learning Outcomes for the Discipline, Characterizing the Stages of Competency Development	Types of Assessment Tools / Section Code in This Document
	terms without dictionary. 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.	Publishing House, 2005. 250 p. (https://www.studmed.ru/kondratev-d-k-vylegzhanina-o-e-knyazeva-yu-v-latin-andfundamentals-of-medical-terminology-for-medical-students_d591b680191.html)
	Students have to possess: Level 1 Medical terminology Level 2 Multidisciplinary medical terminology Level 3 Vast and diversified medical terminology that will be in demand on the next courses in the study of special subjects; To use knowledge of medical terminology in Latin in professional communication and interpersonal communication.	**Block C**– practice-oriented and research level assignments. Kondratev D.K., Vylegzhanina O.E., Knyazeva Yu.V. "Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology For Medical Students". Grodno State Medical University Publishing House, 2005. 250 p. (https://www.studmed.ru/kondratev-d-k-vylegzhanina-o-e-knyazeva-yu-v-latin-andfundamentals-of-medical-terminology-for-medical-students_d591b680191.html)

2. TECHNOLOGICAL MAP OF THE DISCIPLINE

The Technological Map of the Discipline (TMD) is a document that defines the procedure for studying the academic discipline, the set of types of student workload, the schedule of assessment points, the forms of knowledge control, and the grading ranges for assessment points.

The number of modules is determined by the number of credits of the discipline. The term paper (project) is included in the total workload of the discipline (one credit). When filling in the fields with module titles, it is necessary to ensure consistency with the module names in the working program of the discipline.

Example of Content:

Subject Flow Sheet

Latin (General Medicine) I semester

	Assessment	**Type of assessment**	**mnimum passing grade**	**maximum passing grade**	**semester schedule (week)**
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 II. Pharmaceutical terminology and Prescriptions. 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 III. Clinical terminology.** 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. 2 on the theme: ‘Pharmaceutical terminology and Receipt” Examination No. 3 on the theme: “Clinical terminology”.	15	25	
Semester total			**40**	**70**	

Formative assessment (credit with a mark)	**20**	**30**	18
Semester rating on the discipline	**60**	**100**	

3. TYPICAL ASSESSMENT TASKS AND OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED TO EVALUATE THE PLANNED LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE DISCIPLINE (ASSESSMENT TOOLS)

The developer independently determines the list of typical assessment tasks.

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		sceleton
	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		sceleton		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)		b)		c)	
	fossa		cruciatus		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.		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.	b.	c.	d.
cruciatus	truncus	cyclus	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.	b.	c.	d.
mensis	basis	ulcus	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.	b.	c.	d.
stella	ostium	auris	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.	b.	c.	d.
caput	caecus	arcus	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.	b.	c.	d.
cruciatus	caecus	cyclus	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.	b.	c.	d.
pars	basis	rosa	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)	b)	c)	d)
professor	ostium	auris	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), anterius (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, anterius, 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 muscle

large

42.

zygomaticus (m)

zygomatica (f) musculus, i m

zygomaticum (n)

43. Musculus zygomaticus

occipitalis (m)

occipitalis (f) musculus, i m

occipitale (n)

Musculus occipitalis

44.

major (m)

major (f) musculus, i m

majus (n)

Musculus major

45.

external

lateral outgrowth

small

externus (m)

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

articularis e b) processus articularis

58.

fossa, ae f a) fossa superius

superior, ius b) fossa superior

59. scapula, ae f a) scapula dextra

dexter,tra,trum b) scapula dexter

60. musculus, i m a) musculus longum

longus, a, um b) musculus longus

61. ligamentum, i n a) ligamentum transversum

transversus, a, um b) ligamentum transversa

62. foramen, inis n a) foramen jugularis

jugularis, e b) foramen jugulare

63. crista, ae f a) crista laterale

lateralis, e b) crista lateralis

64. canalis, is m a) canalis vertebrale

vertebralis, e b) canalis vertebralis

65. facies, ei f a) facies articulare

articularis, e b) facies articularis

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

66. sulcus, i m transversus, a, um

ligamentum, i n

linea, ae f

67. sulcus, i m palatīnus, a, um

os, ossis n

processus, us m

68.	sutūra, ae f angŭlus, i m tuber, ĕris n	frontālis, e
69.	valvŭla, ae f plexus, us m sinus, us m	venōsus, a, um
70.	processus, us m facies, ēi f tubercŭlum, i n	articulāris, e
71.	muscŭlus, i m fossa, ae f	pterygoidĕus, a um
72.	arcus, us m os, ossis n	zygomatĭcus, 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 — a) cornu sacrale
sacralis, e — b) cornu sacralis

79. ganglion, i n — a) ganglion inferior
inferior, ius — b) ganglion inferius

80. sinus, us m — a) sinus sinistrum
sinister,tra,trum — b) sinus sinister

81. vena, ae, f — a) vena profunda
profundus,a,um — b) vena profundus

82. processus, us m — a) processus articulare
articularis e — b) processus articularis

83. fossa, ae f — a) fossa superius
superior, ius — b) fossa superior

84. scapula, ae f — a) scapula dextra
dexter,tra,trum — b) scapula dexter

85. musculus, i m — a) musculus longum
longus, a, um — b) musculus longus

86. ligamentum, i n — a) ligamentum transversum

transversus, a, um b) ligamentum transversa

87. foramen, inis n a) foramen jugularis
jugularis, e b) foramen jugulare

88. crista, ae f a) crista laterale
lateralis, e 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. tubercŭlum, i n

jugulāris, e

93. fossa, ae f

pterygoidĕus, a, um

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

1. Erythromycinum
2. Pyocidum
3. Thiophosphamidum
4. Benzonalum
5. Chloraminum
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 — transversus, a, um
ligamentum, i n
linea, ae f

122. sulcus, i m — palatīnus, a, um
os, ossis n
processus, us m

123. sutūra, ae f — frontālis, e
angŭlus, i m
tuber, ĕris n

124. valvŭla, ae f — venōsus, a, um
plexus, us m
sinus, us m

125. processus, us m — articulāris, e
facies, ēi f
tubercŭlum, i n

126. muscŭlus, i m — pterygoidĕus, a um
fossa, ae f

127. arcus, us m — zygomatĭcus, a, um
os, ossis n

128.	facies, ēi f	internus, a, um
	ganglion, i n	

Choose correct combinations:

129. fascia, ae f	a) fascia cervicale
cervicalis, e	b) fascia cervicalis
130. os,ossis n	a) os longa
longus, a, um	b) os longum
131. ramus, i m	a) ramus superior
superior, ius	b) ramus superius
132. facies, ei f	a) facies externum
externus,a,um	b) facies externa
133. cornu, us n	a) cornu sacrale
sacralis, e	b) cornu sacralis
134. ganglion, i n	a) ganglion inferior
inferior, ius	b) ganglion inferius
135. sinus, us m	a) sinus sinistrum
sinister,tra,trum	b) sinus sinister
136. vena, ae, f	a) vena profunda
profundus,a,um	b) vena profundus
137. processus, us m	a) processus articulare
articularis e	b) processus articularis
138. fossa, ae f	a) fossa superius
superior, ius	b) fossa superior
139. scapula, ae f	a) scapula dextra

dexter,tra,trum b) scapula dexter

140.musculus, i m a) musculus longum

longus, a, um b) musculus longus

141.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) cystectomia
d) otitis
e) rhinoscopia

149. Removal of stomach -

a) gastritis
b) gastroscopia
c) gastectomia
d) otitis
e) rhinoscopia

150. Disease of small intestine -

a) entritis
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 grammatical 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 multi-word 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 II. Pharmaceutical Terminology and Prescriptions

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 III. 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, -iasis.
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, -ectomia, -tomia 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. fissūra orbitāl... inferi... (lower orbital fissure);

3. linea glutē... 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 II. Pharmaceutical Terminology and Prescriptions

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 III. 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, terminoelement 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 the words into Latin in the dictionary form; translate terms by applying proper 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, body parts, and terminological elements denoting teaching, science, treatment, suffering, and disease (for forming 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. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS DEFINING THE PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, ABILITIES, AND/OR EXPERIENCE CHARACTERIZING THE STAGES OF COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT

Description of Competency Assessment Indicators and Criteria, Description of Grading Scales

This section provides a methodological description of the procedures for assessing acquired competencies (or parts of competencies). All types of assessment tools listed in the summary table for the discipline (or module) should, as a rule, be accompanied by a methodological description of the procedure for their administration. The purpose of this description is to ensure that, when reviewing the methodological materials, students clearly understand how the assessment will take place (e.g., testing, writing a control work, solving problems, defending a report, term paper, project, etc.).
The graded test includes two theoretical questions and an analytical task corresponding to the content of the competencies being developed. The test is conducted in written form. Students are given 30 minutes to complete their responses. The maximum score for theoretical questions is 30 points. The conversion of points into grades is as follows:
30 points – grade 5
25 points – grade 4
20 points – grade 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 TESTGRADING 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. The grade is given in percent.

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, terminal element 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.