



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Federal state autonomous educational institution  
of higher education  
«Far Eastern Federal University»  
(FEFU)

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**SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE**

«AGREED»

Head of education program  
«General medicine»

  
(signature)

Khotimchenko Yu.S.  
(Full name)

«09» of July 2019

«APPROVED»

Director of the Department of Clinical  
Medicine

  
(signature)

Geltser B.I.  
(Full name)

«09» of July 2019



**WORKING PROGRAM OF ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE (WPAD)**

«Latin Language»

Education program

Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»

**Form of study: full time**

year 1, semester 1,2  
lectures not provided  
practical classes 72 hours  
laboratory works not provided  
total amount of in-classroom works 72 hours  
independent self-work 72 hours  
including preparation to exam 54 hours  
control works ()  
pass-fail exam is not provided  
exam year 1, semester 1,2

The working program is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal state educational standard of higher education (level of training), approved by the order of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation from 09.02.2016 № 95.

The working program of the discipline was discussed at the meeting of the Department of fundamental and clinical medicine. Protocol No. 8, 09 of July 2019

Author: Moreva A.A.

## ANNOTATION

The course "Latin Language" is purposed for students enrolled in the educational program 31.05.01 "General medicine", and included in the basic part of the curriculum. Discipline is implemented on 1<sup>st</sup> year, 1 and 2<sup>nd</sup> semesters.

Development of the working program of the discipline was made in accordance with the Federal state educational standard of higher education in the specialty 31.05.01 "General medicine", the curriculum of training in the specialty 31.05.01 "General medicine".

The total complexity of the discipline studying is 4 credits, 144 hours. The curriculum provides 72 hours of practical classes and independent self-work of the student (72 hours.). Overall in-class learning activity amounts to 72 hours. Exams are in the 1 and 2<sup>nd</sup> semester.

Discipline «Latin» logically and meaningfully related to such disciplines as: «Biochemistry», «Biology», «Foreign Language», «Physiology», «Anatomy», «Pharmacology», «Cultural Studies», «Drug Technology», «Pharmaceutical Chemistry».

**The aim** of the course is to develop competencies system, contributing to the development of analytical and clinical thinking, based on familiarity with the peculiarities of pronunciation, grammatical structure and vocabulary of the Latin language; to lay the foundations of terminological competence of the expert, capable in the study of the recommended discipline, as well as the practical and scientific activities use the terminology of Greco-Latin origin.

### **The objectives:**

- give an idea of the place and role of the Latin language in the system of scientific knowledge;
- acquire the skills of reading, parsing and translation of Latin texts natural-scientific orientation in the basic amount of grammar, vocabulary and terminology;
- show the role of the Latin language in science and medical-biological cycle, and especially in the professional field;

- create drawing skills lexical and grammatical structures needed to describe the structures, functions, chemical reactions and biological processes in the human body, skills formation patient diagnoses using Latin terminology, prescription and other professional skills;

- expand linguistic horizons;

- meet with the foundation of the Latin aphorisms that became international.

For successful study of discipline «Latin» by students the following preliminary competences must be formed:

- the ability to independently determine the purpose of the activity and prepare action plans; independently carry out, control and correct operation; to use all available resources to achieve the goals and implementation of action plans; choose successful strategies in different situations;

- the ability to effectively communicate and interact in the process of joint activities, take into account the position of the other actors;

- the willingness and ability to self-awareness and cognitive activity, including the ability to navigate in a variety of sources of information, to critically evaluate and interpret information obtained from various sources;

- the knowledge of language features - the ability to clearly, logically and accurately express their point of view, to use the appropriate language tools.

As a result of studying the discipline the students formed following general cultural competence:

<b>Code and the wording of the competence of the BI FEFU</b>	<b>Stages of competence</b>	
the willingness to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages to solve the problems of professional activity (GPC-2)	Knows	the content of self-organization and self-education, the nature and the implementation of technologies based on the purpose of improving professional activity
	Is able to	to plan objectives and set priorities; independently acquire information
	Poassesses	by planning methods, organization, self-monitoring and self-evaluation activities
(the readiness to maintain and report medical documents	Knows	the lexical minimum Latin in the amount of 900 educational lexical units and elements of grammar

(GPC – 6)		of the Latin language; the elements of grammar: a system of declensions of nouns and adjectives, matching adjectives with nouns, verb forms, required by the program, management of prepositions, numerals, pronouns, necessary for the understanding and education of pharmaceutical terms, and prescriptions; specifics of terms and terminological systems; principles of international education in Latin nomenclatures (biological, pharmacological, biochemical, medical); ways and means of word formation of trivial names of medicines and clinical terms; methods of forming the floor of systematic chemical names in the Latin language; formal requirements for the registration of a prescription in Latin; the basic principles of selection and formation of international nonproprietary names for pharmaceutical substances (MIC)
	Is able to	to read and write the terms in Latin; to identify the objects in accordance with the principles of the relevant nomenclatures in Latin (chemical, botanical, medicinal products); to translate without a dictionary from Latin into English and from English into Latin medical terms and prescriptions of any complexity, as well as simple sentences and aphorisms; to isolate a part of the trivial names of the frequency segments that carry certain health, pharmacotherapy and merchandising standard information about medicines; to isolate a part of pathological and physiological and clinical terms terminoelements explain their meaning and to design clinical terms by terminoelements in accordance with the productive models
	Poassesses	the skills of reading and writing in Latin and Latin medical terms of the prescription; lexical minimum volume of 900 lexical and word-forming units on the level of long-term memory in an active vocabulary; by knowledge of design terms on word-formation models studied

To form the above competencies in the discipline «Latin» apply the following methods of active / interactive learning: lecture-discussion method drawing mind maps, advice, denotatny count, rating method.

## **STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE COURSE OF THEORETICAL PART**

The theoretical part is not provided.

## **STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF PRACTICAL COURSE**

**Laboratory work (72 hours, including 36 hours using active learning techniques)**

### **SEMESTER 1. 36 HOURS**

**Lesson 1: Introduction to the discipline (2 hours with the use of active learning methods: lectures, discussions elements).**

The Latin language and its place in the structure of scientific knowledge. A brief sketch of the history of the Latin language. Influence of Latin into the development of medical science. The value of Latin in different eras. Latin borrowings in new languages and words with Indo-European roots. Latin-based international scientific terminology. General educational value of the Latin language.

Latin alphabet. General information about the phonetic system of the Latin language. Latin alphabet as the basis for the vast majority of Europe's letter alphabet. Overview of dictionaries and teaching aids in the Latin language.

About Rome and Latin. Genealogical, typological characteristics of the Latin language. Periods of Latin. Why do we study Latin? The value of the Latin language for the medical student. A summary of the main stages of professional medical language of Ancient Greece - the cradle of medical science. Hippocratic School (V centuries BC) And the «Hippocratic Corpus», the beginning of the folding of scientific medical terminology (physiology, nosology and symptoms). Contribution Alexandria Medical School (IV-III centuries BC). Herophilus and Erasistratus. The special role of Rome in the formation of modern medical terminology: Cornelius Celsus, Claudius Galen. Medical Latin in the Enlightenment and in the Modern era (M.Lomonosov, N.Pirogov, I.Dyadkovsky, I.Sechenov, W.Harway).

**Lesson 2: Phonetics (2 hours). Reading Rules.**

The pronunciation of vowels and consonants. Diphthongs and digraphs. Different pronunciation system. Longs and shorts vowel syllables. Rules setting accents. Latin accent. Reading single words and short sentences in Latin.

**Lesson 3: Elements of morphology of the noun. (4 hours, using active learning methods: denotatny count).**

Elements of morphology of the noun. Nominativus and Genetivus Singularis I-V declination. Latin grammatical terminology. The Latin noun (Nomen substantivum) and grammatical categories. General idea of the kind. The dictionary form of a noun and distribution declines. Defining a practical basis, and the end of nouns and Nominativus Genetivus singularis. The structure of anatomical terms. Inconsistent definition. Terms, phrases, built on the principle of control.

**Lesson 4: Adjective. Nominativus and Genetivus Singularis adjectives I-II and III declinations. The agreed definition. (4 hours)**

Adjective (Nomen adjectivum) and grammatical categories. The dictionary form of adjectives and distribution declines. The adjectives I-II and III declination: education and forms Nominativus Genetivus singularis. Concord of adjectives, agreed attribute. Terms, phrases, built on the principle of harmonization.

**Lesson 5: The comparative degree of adjectives. Superlative adjectives. (4 hours)**

The comparative degree of adjectives. Alignment with nouns in Nominativus and Genetivus Singularis. Superlative adjectives. Concord with the noun declensions I-V in the Nom. And Gen. Sing. Case endings. Features of education and the use of some of the adjectives in the comparative degree. Summary table of case endings of nouns and adjectives I-V declension in the singular. Degrees of comparison derived from different bases. Substantivation adjectives. Attachments. Compound adjectives. Declination phrases consisting of an adjective and a noun, in all cases singular.

**Lesson 6. Declination of nouns and adjectives in the singular. (4 hours)**

Ordering of material studied. Declination of nouns and adjectives in the singular. Features adjectives I-II and III declension of nouns I, II, IV declensions.

**Lesson 7. III Declension of nouns: masculine nouns. (4 hours)**

III declension of nouns: masculine nouns and exceptions to the rules on the way. The main features of III declension. Nouns and adjectives. General requirements for the determination of grammatical gender in the III declension. Grammatical masculine signs. Masculine nouns III declension in the singular. Nouns, which are the muscles in their function names. Case endings.

**Lesson 8: Feminine nouns III declension. (4 hours)**

Feminine nouns III declension and exceptions to the rules on the way. Case endings. Grammatical features of the feminine in the III declension and character bases. Exceptions to the rules of the kind. Declination of nouns feminine III declension in the singular.

**Lesson 9. Neuter nouns III declension and exceptions to the rules on the way. (4 hours)**

Neuter nouns III declension and exceptions to the rules on the way. Grammatical signs neuter decline in the III and the nature of the foundations. Generalization of information about the characteristics of the third declension of nouns kind. Declination of nouns and adjectives neuter III declension in the singular. III transparent decline. Case endings.

**Lesson 10. The decline nouns and adjectives in the plural (I-V declension). (4 hours)**

Declination of nouns and adjectives in the plural (I-V declension). Nominativus Pluralis. Genetivus Pluralis. Features declension of nouns and adjectives in a variety of numbers. Education nominative (Nominativus Pluralis) plural adjectives and nouns. Declination of nouns and adjectives in the plural in the genitive (Genetivus Pluralis). Features characteristic of the noun declension III. Main abbreviations used in the nomenclature.

## **SEMESTER 2. 36 HOURS**

### **Lesson 11. Introduction to clinical terminology. (2 hours)**

Introduction into clinical terminology. General concepts of word formation. Suffixes. General concepts of word formation: part of speech, types of morpheme morphemic analysis. Chlenimost terms-words and the frequency terminoelements Greco-Latin origin. Derivation methods. Frequency Latinized Greek and Latin suffixes of nouns and adjectives.

### **Lesson 12. Understanding the structure of clinical terminology. Compounding. (4 hours)**

Understanding the structure of clinical terminology. Compounding. Derivatives and compound words. Free and bound terminoelements (TE). Greco-Latin doublets. Some features of compounding. Location and TE value derived word structure. Formal language types of clinical terms. TE structure in clinical terms. Tables Greco-Latin doublets and single TE. Greek TE denoting doctrine, science, method, diagnostic examination, treatment, suffering, illness.

### **Lesson 13. Formal language types of clinical terms. (4 hours)**

Formal language types of clinical terms. TE structure in clinical terms. Suffixes -osis, -iasis, -ismus, -itis, -oma in clinical terminology. Greco-Latin doublet designate bodies and body parts. TE indicating pathological changes of organs and tissues, terpevticheskie and surgical techniques (continued). Abeatations of words. Greco-Latin doublets indicating the tissues, organs, secrets, separation, gender and age. Single fuel cells, indicating physical properties, quality.

### **Lesson 14. Features declension of nouns borrowed from the Greek language. (2 hours)**

Features in the declension of nouns borrowed from Greek: III Greek decline, the end, lengthening the base. Examples. Prefixes. Prefixed, suffixed derivatives.

### **Lesson 15. Understanding of medical terminology. (4 hours)**



Understanding medical terminology. The range of drugs. Some general pharmaceutical terms. Trivial names of drugs. The current practice of naming. Vitamins and multivitamins combined drugs. Enzyme preparations. Dosage forms.

#### **Lesson 16. The verb (4 hours)**

Verb. Conjugation in Praesens indicativi activi I-IV conjugations and Imperativus. Formation of conjunctiva stem. The subjunctive mood (Conjunctivus) in the 3rd person Sing. and in 3rd person Pl. The standard prescription formulation. The verb *fi*, *fieri* in prescription formulations.

#### **Lesson 17. Prepositions. Prescription structure. (4 hours)**

Declination of nouns and adjectives in Sing. and Pl. Acc. and Abl. Prepositions. The most commonly used prescription formulations and professional expressions with prepositions. The structure of the prescription and prescription line. Decor. Two ways to prescribing certain drugs. Use Accusativus when prescribe tablets and suppositories.

#### **Lesson 18. The chemical nomenclature. (4 hours)**

The chemical nomenclature in Latin. The names of chemical elements, oxides and acids. Names of salts: generally form salts names. The frequency segments in the names of hydrocarbon radicals. The most important prescription abbreviations. Frequency segments chemical value.

#### **Lesson 19. Communion. The auxiliary verb *sum*, *esse*. (4 hours)**

Ordering of information on conjugation of verbs: Praesens Indicativi et Conjunctivi Activi et Passivi - conjugation, the role and place in the clinical and pharmaceutical terminology. Communion in the anatomical and histological nomenclature. The auxiliary verb *sum*, *esse*. «Gaudeamus» as the Student anthem.

#### **Lesson 20. The numerals. Adverbs. Pronouns. (4 hours)**

Numerals. Adverbs. Pronouns Personal and Demonstrative. Their use in the formulation.

### III. TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT

#### INDEPENDENT WORK OF TRAINEES

Educational-methodical maintenance of independent work of students on the subject «Latin» is presented in Appendix 1 and includes:

- schedule for implementation of independent work on the subject, including the approximate time standards for performance on each task;
- characterization of reference for students' independent work and guidelines for their implementation;
- requirements for the presentation and registration of results of independent work;
- criteria for assessing the performance of individual work.

#### IV. CONTROL OF ACHIEVMENTS OF THE COURSE GOALS

№	Controlled modules / topics / subjects of topics	Codes and stages of competitions	Assessment tools - the name of		
			current control	interim certification	
1	Classes 1-36	the willingness to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages to solve the problems of professional activity (GPC-2)	Knows	Interview (YO-1)	Questions to offset
			Is able to	Test (IIP-1)	Questions to offset
			Poassesses	Test (IIP-2)	Questions to offset
2	Classes 1-36	the readiness to maintain and report medical documents (GPC – 6)	Knows	Interview (YO-1)	Questions to offset
			Is able to	Test (IIP-1)	Questions to offset
			Poassesses	Test (IIP-2)	Questions to offset

Control and teaching materials, as well as criteria and indicators needed to assess the knowledge, skills and competences which characterize the stages of formation in the course of development of the educational program are provided in Appendix 2.

## LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION FOR DISCIPLINE

### Main literature

*(print and electronic publications)*

1. Books, Articles, and Items of Academic Interest / Wood, P. Acad. Quest. (2016) 29: 366. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12129-016-9571-y>
2. Boston Latin Besmirched / Zorn, J. Acad. Quest. (2016) 29: 333. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12129-016-9579-3>

### Additional literature

*(print and electronic publications)*

1. The Worst That's Been Thought and Said / Thornton, B.S. Acad. Quest. (2016) 29: 472. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12129-016-9597-1>

### The list of resource information and telecommunication network «Internet»

Students are able to gain access to electronic educational resources via the website FEFU (available from the website of the Scientific Library FENU) URL: [http://www.dvfu.ru/web/library/rus\\_res](http://www.dvfu.ru/web/library/rus_res)

1. One access to educational resources window URL: <http://window.edu.ru>
2. Electronic library system houses «Lan» URL: <http://e.lanbook.com>
3. Electronic Library System znanium.com SIC «INFRA-M» URL: <http://znanium.co><http://znanium.com>
4. Electronic Library System IPRbooks URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru>

and also freely available on the Internet:

## LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOFTWARE

The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs	List of licensed software
Multimedia auditorium Vladivostok Russian island, Ayaks 10, building 25.1, RM. M723 Area of 80.3 m2 (Room for independent work)	Windows Seven enterprice SP3x64 Operating System Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 office suite that includes software for working with various types of documents (texts, spreadsheets, databases, etc.); 7Zip 9.20 - free file archiver with a high degree of data compression; ABBYY FineReader 11 - a program for optical character recognition; Adobe Acrobat XI Pro 11.0.00 - software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF; WinDjView 2.0.2 - a program for recognizing and viewing files with the same format DJV and DjVu.

In order to provide special conditions for the education of persons with disabilities all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilet rooms, information and navigation support signs

### V. GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISCIPLINE

➤ *Recommendations for the planning and organization of time required for studying the discipline.*

The successful development of the discipline and the achievement of this goal is possible only with regular and systematic work during the semester. Attendance at all classroom sessions is mandatory. Independent work of students, provided the curriculum, it should be done on a weekly basis to better learning. It is also recommended periodically access to additional sources.

*Guidelines on preparation for the classroom training.*

Before carrying out practical tasks necessary to carefully read the entries made in the previous lesson with a teacher explaining new material, as well as the relevant sections in the textbook grammar of the Latin language.

Next should perform exercises aimed at developing the skills of mechanical shaping: conjugate or decline the specified words or combinations. It must be done in writing.

After the exercise should start translating Latin texts or proposals. Translation is done in writing form. Consider the following algorithm of the translation of the Latin sentences:

- find the predicate in a sentence (usually it is at the very end of the sentence) and determine its form (person, number, deposit, conjugation, time, inclination);
- determine whether there is a material expression of the subject in a sentence (noun or pronoun in the nominative case) and to determine the functions of the rest of the sentence;
- characterize the direct object (declination, gender, case, number - depending on the parts of speech);
- characterize the forms with prepositions (declension, gender, case, number - depending on the parts of speech);
- identify parts of speech and the other forms of the words (at this point twofold interpretation is possible);
- derive the dictionary form of the sentence and translate in the lexical minimum or generally Latin-English dictionary.
- perform a literal translation of the sentence;
- introduce a variant of literary translation suggestions, making the necessary lexical and syntactical replacement, taking into account the structure of the English language.

After translation, you must go to make an entry in a personal dictionary of lexical minimum and learning new words. In order to remember the words you can make a card index of small cards, one side of which contain a Latin word with all its dictionaries indicators, on the other - translation and lexical parallels of the English language.

*Guidelines for the compilation of the dictionary of lexical minimum.*

Dictionary vocabulary minimum should include the most frequent words that occur in the exercises and texts for translation. The formal criterion of the frequency can be regarded as the second use of the word. For ease of lexical minimum place

words in alphabetical order, following the numbering. When you make a word to the dictionary, you must comply with all the features of the dictionary entries that are typical of the Latin language. Note the parallels Latin-English is mandatory in case of their presence. When choosing their recommended use these basic textbook.

It should be remembered that the compilation of the dictionary of lexical minimum is not an end in itself, but a means to replenish the stock of student vocabulary. This means that all the lexical minimum must be learned by heart.

*Guidelines for the compilation of the list of Latin aphorisms.*

During the semester, students are working on compiling a list of popular expressions for learning them by heart. The list must include at least 200 expressions (expressions 100 per semester) with the obligatory indication of equivalents in English. In the first place, in the list included mandatory for learning lessons from the expression of the manual on the instructions of the teacher. Missing expression and sayings students choose at their discretion from other sources. List you must be start from the first week of classes, fill up regularly. Also aphorisms memorization, student anthem Gaudeamus (verse 4 to choose from).

## VII THE LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOFTWARE

In the implementation of the educational process of students and faculty members used the following software: Microsoft Office (Excel, PowerPoint, Word, and so on.), Open Office, Skype, software electronic resource FEFU site, including FBS FEFU.

## VIII. LOGISTICS DISCIPLINE

For practical work, as well as for the organization of independent work, students have access to the following laboratory equipment and specialized classrooms that meet the current sanitary and fire regulations, as well as safety requirements during training and scientific and industrial works:

<b>Name of the equipped rooms and rooms for independent work</b>	<b>List of main equipment</b>
The computer class of the School of biomedical AUD. M723, 15 work places	Screen, electrically 236*147 cm to trim the screen; Projector DLP technology, 3000 ANSI LM, WXGA with 1280x800 resolution, 2000:1 Mitsubishi EW330U; Subsystem of specialized mounting equipment course-2007 Tuarex; Subsystem of videocommunity: matrix switch DVI and DXP 44 DVI Pro advertising; extension cable DVI over twisted pair DVI 201 TX/RX advertising; Subsystem of audiocommentary and sound; speaker system for ceiling si 3ct LP Extron on from; digital audio processor DMP 44 LC the Extron; the extension for the controller control IPL T CR48; wireless LAN for students is provided with a system based on 802.11 a/b/g/N 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points. Monoblock HP Loope 400 all-in-one 19.5 in (1600x900), core i3-4150t, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, and a DVD+ / -RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi and BT, the USB port of roses/MSE, Win7Pro (64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty
Multimedia audience	Monoblock Lenovo C360G-i34164G500UDK; projection Screen Projecta Elpro Electrol, 300x173 cm; Multimedia projector, Mitsubishi FD630U, 4000 ANSI Lumen 1920 x 1080; Flush interface with automatic retracting cables TLS TAM 201 Stan; Avervision CP355AF; lavalier Microphone system UHF band Sennheiser EW 122 G3 composed of a wireless microphone and receiver; Codec of videoconferencing LifeSizeExpress 220 - Codeconly - Non-AES; Network camera Multipix MP-HD718; Two LCD panel, 47", Full HD, LG M4716CCBA; Subsystem of audiocommentary and sound reinforcement; centralized uninterrupted power supply
Reading rooms of the Scientific library of the University open access	Monoblock HP Loope 400 All-in-One 19.5 in (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, wifi, BT, usb kbd/mse, Win7Pro (64-

Fund (building a - 10)	bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit),1-1-1 Wty Speed Internet access 500 Mbps. Jobs for people with disabilities equipped with displays and Braille printers.; equipped with: portable reading devices flatbed texts, scanning and reading machines videovelocity with adjustable color spectrums; increasing electronic loops and ultrasonic marker
Accreditation-simulation center of the school of Biomedicine	





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**SCHOOL OF BIOMEDCINE**

**TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF  
INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS**

in discipline «Latin»

**Direction of training 31.05.01 Medicine**  
Study profile «General medicine»

**Form full-time training**

**Vladivostok  
2018**

## The schedule execution of independent work on discipline «Latin» (72 hours)

№	Date / deadlines	Type of independent work	Estimated time to complete rules	Form of control
<b>Semester 1</b>				
	1st-17th Week	Preparing for the classroom training	3 h.	Oral survey, individual cards, checks written homework
	1st-17th Week	Drawing up a dictionary of lexical minimum	3 h.	Lexical dictation
	1st-17th Week	Drawing dictionary aphorisms, memorizing	3 h.	The test, oral questioning
	18th Week	Preparing to offset	27 h.	Offset
<b>Semester 2</b>				
	19th-36th Week	Preparing for the classroom training	3 h.	Oral survey, individual cards, checks written homework
	19th-36th Week	Drawing up a dictionary of professional lexic	3 h.	Lexical dictation
	19th-36th Week	Drawing dictionary aphorisms, memorizing	3 h.	The test, oral questioning
	37th Week	Preparing to offset	27 h.	Offset

### Characteristics of tasks for independent work of students on discipline

Independent work of students is represented by the following types:

- Preparing for the classroom training

Preparing for the classroom training includes: the assimilation of the content of the abstract of lectures, independent study of some grammar chapters; exercises, translate individual sentences or texts from Latin into English; search for information about the origin of some of Latin aphorisms.

- Compilation of the dictionary of lexical minimum, indicating the Latin-English parallels.
- Drawing up the list of Latin aphorisms.

- Preparation for offset.

### **Requirements for submission and registration of results of independent work**

All homework is mandatory performed in writing in specially allocated for this purpose notebook.

Dictionary lexical minimum, indicating the Latin-English and Latin-Russian parallels the instructor does not give up, but having it checked regularly and updating the teacher. Knowledge of lexical minimum is periodically checked in the classroom in the form of vocabulary dictation.

The list of popular expressions should be numbered neatly handwritten or printed. Presented to the teacher during the delivery of statements by heart. Learned expression is necessary to take a teacher in parts (20 units) in the consultation hours. Check aphorisms may also be in the form of tests, placed in a course on the subject at the Blackboard platform.

### **Criteria for assessing the performance of individual work**

✓ *5 points (excellent)* exhibit to the student if he had fulfilled all the tasks; isolated grammatical forms correctly identified; dictations on the lexical minimum written in full; a list of aphorisms contains the required number of units, the formulation of its compliance with all popular expressions learned by heart. It is allowed no more than two non-robust lexical and grammatical mistakes and inaccuracies in the 2% of winged expressions.

✓ *4 points (good)* exhibit to the student if he had fulfilled all the tasks, most isolated grammatical forms correctly determined; dictations on the lexical minimum written in full; a list of aphorisms contains the required number of units, the formulation of its compliance with all popular expressions learned by heart, but allowed more than two (but not more than five) of non-robust lexical and grammatical mistakes and inaccuracies in 4% of winged expressions.

✓ *3 points (satisfactory)* exhibit to the students, if the job is not completely done: most of selected grammatical forms properly defined; dictations on the lexical minimum is not written in full; a list of aphorisms contains the required number of

units, its design does not meet the demand, all popular expressions learned by heart. Approved for more than five (but not more than seven) rude lexical and grammatical mistakes and inaccuracies in the 10% of cruise expressions.

✓ *2 points (unsatisfactory)* exhibit to the students, if not completed separate grammatical forms correctly identified; dictations on the lexical minimum is not written in full; a list of aphorisms does not contain the required number of units, its design does not meet the requirement, sayings do not memorize.



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**SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE**

**FUND OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS**

**TRAINING COMPLEX OF DISCIPLINE**  
«Latin language»

**Direction of training 31.05.01 Medicine**  
Study profile «General Medicine»  
**Full-time form of training**

**Vladivostok**  
**2018**

## Passport of the Fund Assessment Tools

### Study profile «General Medicine»

Code and the wording of the competence of the AT FEFU	Stages of competence	
GC-2: the willingness to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages for solving tasks of professional activity	Knows	the content of self-organization and self-education, the nature and the implementation of technologies based on the purpose of improving professional activity
	Is able to	to plan objectives and set priorities; independently acquire information
	Possesses	by planning methods, organization, self-monitoring and self-evaluation activities
GPC-6: the willingness to medical records	Knows	the lexical minimum Latin in the amount of 900 educational lexical units and elements of grammar of the Latin language; the elements of grammar: a system of declensions of nouns and adjectives, matching adjectives with nouns, verb forms, required by the program, management of prepositions, numerals, pronouns, necessary for the understanding and education of pharmaceutical terms, and prescriptions; specifics of terms and terminological systems; principles of international education in Latin nomenclatures (biological, pharmacological, biochemical, medical); ways and means of word formation of trivial names of medicines and clinical terms; methods of forming the floor of systematic chemical names in the Latin language; formal requirements for the registration of a prescription in Latin; the basic principles of selection and formation of international nonproprietary names for pharmaceutical substances (MIC)
	Is able to	to read and write the terms in Latin; to identify the objects in accordance with the principles of the relevant nomenclatures in Latin (chemical, botanical, medicinal products); to translate without a dictionary from Latin into English and from English into Latin medical terms and prescriptions of any complexity, as well as simple sentences and aphorisms; to isolate a part of the trivial names of the frequency segments that carry certain health, pharmacotherapy and merchandising standard information about medicines; to isolate a part of pathological and physiological and clinical terms terminoelements explain their meaning and to design clinical terms

		by terminoelements in accordance with the productive models
	Poassesses	the skills of reading and writing in Latin and Latin medical terms of the prescription; lexical minimum volume of 900 lexical and word-forming units on the level of long-term memory in an active vocabulary; by knowledge of design terms on word-formation models studied

#### IV. CONTROL OF ACHIEVMENTS OF THE COURSE GOALS

№	Controlled modules / topics / subjects of topics	Codes and stages of competions	Assessment tools - the name of		
			current control	interim certification	
1	Classes 1-36	the willingness to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages to solve the problems of professional activity (GPC-2)	Knows	Interview (YO-1)	Questions to offset
			Is able to	Test (IIP-1)	Questions to offset
			Poassesses	Test (IIP-2)	Questions to offset
2	Classes 1-36	the readiness to maintain and report medical documents (GPC – 6)	Knows	Interview (YO-1)	Questions to offset
			Is able to	Test (IIP-1)	Questions to offset
			Poassesses	Test (IIP-2)	Questions to offset

#### The scale of assessment the level of formation of competences

Code and the wording of competence	Stages of competence		Criteria	Indicators	Points
GPC-2: the willingness to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages for solving tasks of professional activity	Knows (the threshold level)	The content, features and technologies of self-organization and self-education	Knowledge of the content and features of the processes of self-organization and self-education. Knowledge of technologies of self-organization and self-education.	The capacity for self-organization and self-education.	45-64
	Is able to (Advanced)	To plan objectives and set priorities; independently acquire information	Ability to plan and prioritize goals. Ability to independently acquire information.	Ability to plan and prioritize goals. The ability to independently acquire information.	64-85
	Possesses own (high)	To plan methods, organization, self-monitoring and self-evaluation activities	Possession of planning methods, organization, self-monitoring and self-evaluation	Possession to plan and organize their activities. The ability to self-control and self-assessment	86-100

			activities.	activities.	
GPC-6: the willingness to medical records	Knows (the threshold level)	The lexical minimum Latin in the amount of 900 educational lexical units and elements of grammar of the Latin language; the elements of grammar: a system of declensions of nouns and adjectives, matching adjectives with nouns, verb forms, required by the program, management of prepositions, numerals, pronouns, necessary for the understanding and education of pharmaceutical terms, and prescriptions; specifics of terms and terminological systems; principles of international education in Latin nomenclatures (biological, pharmacological, biochemical, medical); ways and means of word formation of trivial names of medicines and clinical terms; methods of forming the floor of systematic chemical names in the Latin language; formal requirements for the registration of a prescription in Latin; the basic principles of selection and formation of international nonproprietary names for pharmaceutical substances (MIC)	The knowledge of the lexical minimum Latin in the amount of 900 educational lexical units and elements of grammar of the Latin language; the elements of grammar: a system of declensions of nouns and adjectives, matching adjectives with nouns, verb forms, required by the program, management of prepositions, numerals, pronouns, necessary for the understanding and education of pharmaceutical terms, and prescriptions; specifics of terms and terminological systems; principles of international education in Latin nomenclatures (biological, pharmacological, biochemical, medical); ways and means of word formation of trivial names of medicines and clinical terms; methods of forming the floor of systematic chemical names in the Latin language; formal requirements for the registration of a prescription in Latin; the basic principles of selection and formation of international nonproprietary names for pharmaceutical substances (MIC)	The capacity and willingness to learn a foreign language at the level of everyday communication, to the written and oral communication in the official language	45-64
	Is able to (Advanced)	To read and write the terms in Latin; to identify the objects in accordance with the principles of the relevant nomenclatures in Latin (chemical, botanical, medicinal	The ability to read and write the terms in Latin; to identify the objects in accordance with the principles of the relevant nomenclatures in Latin (chemical,	The ability to read and write the terms in Latin; to identify the objects in accordance with the principles of the relevant nomenclatures in Latin (chemical, botanical, medicinal	64-85



		products); to translate without a dictionary from Latin into English and from English into Latin medical terms and prescriptions of any complexity, as well as simple sentences and aphorisms; to isolate a part of the trivial names of the frequency segments that carry certain health, pharmacotherapy and merchandising standard information about medicines; to isolate a part of pathological and physiological and clinical terms terminoelements explain their meaning and to design clinical terms by terminoelements in accordance with the productive models	botanical, medicinal products); to translate without a dictionary from Latin into English and from English into Latin medical terms and prescriptions of any complexity, as well as simple sentences and aphorisms; to isolate a part of the trivial names of the frequency segments that carry certain health, pharmacotherapy and merchandising standard information about medicines; to isolate a part of pathological and physiological and clinical terms terminoelements explain their meaning and to design clinical terms by terminoelements in accordance with the productive models	products); to translate without a dictionary from Latin into English and from English into Latin medical terms and prescriptions of any complexity, as well as simple sentences and aphorisms; to isolate a part of the trivial names of the frequency segments that carry certain health, pharmacotherapy and merchandising standard information about medicines; to isolate a part of pathological and physiological and clinical terms terminoelements explain their meaning and to design clinical terms by terminoelements in accordance with the productive models	
	Possesses own (high)	The skills of reading and writing in Latin and Latin medical terms of the prescription; lexical minimum volume of 900 lexical and word-forming units on the level of long-term memory in an active vocabulary; by knowledge of design terms on word-formation models studied	Possession the skills of reading and writing in Latin and Latin medical terms of the prescription; lexical minimum volume of 900 lexical and word-forming units on the level of long-term memory in an active vocabulary; by knowledge of design terms on word-formation models studied	Possession the skills of reading and writing in Latin and Latin medical terms of the prescription; lexical minimum volume of 900 lexical and word-forming units on the level of long-term memory in an active vocabulary; by knowledge of design terms on word-formation models studied	86-100

### **Guidelines that determine the results of evaluation procedures development discipline**

**Current certification** of students on the subject «Latin» is conducted in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory.

Current certification in the discipline «Latin» is held in the form of control measures (test papers, tests) on the evaluation of actual student learning outcomes,

and by a master teacher.

Examination (IIP -2) - a means of checking the ability to apply this knowledge to solve problems of a certain type on the problems of the course. Complete control tasks in the discipline mainly includes tasks designed to test the knowledge of grammatical forms, the ability to recognize different forms of grammar and translation skills of Latin texts into Russian.

Test (IIP-1) - a system of standardized tasks to automate the procedure of measuring the level of knowledge and skills of the student. in the discipline Foundation test items include various kinds of tests, such as the establishment of compliance, true / false, the query select an answer.

The objects of evaluation are:

- Subject matter (the activity in the classroom, the timeliness of the implementation of different types of jobs, the attendance of all classes in the discipline attested);

- The degree of assimilation of theoretical knowledge;

- The level of mastery of practical skills and abilities for all types of academic work;

- The results of independent work.

**The interim certification** of students on the subject «Latin» is conducted in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory.

On the subject «Latin» is provided offset in the second semester. Test carried out in writing.

### **Evaluation tools for intermediate certification**

1. Test.

2. Translation of the dictionary and the morphological analysis of the text (lines 5-7).

3. Sayings by heart.

**Scoring criteria on the student competition on the subject «Latin»**

<b>Points (rating)</b>	<b>Evaluation of exam (standard)</b>	<b>Requirements to the formed competences</b>
86-100	« <i>credited</i> »	The rating of «excellent» to the students, if it is deeply and firmly mastered the program material, comprehensively, consistently, accurately and logically sound it sets, can be closely linked theory with practice, freely to cope with questions and other types of application knowledge is not difficult to answer at modification jobs has versatile skills and techniques perform practical tasks.
76-85	« <i>credited</i> »	The rating of «good» to the students, if he knows for sure the material correctly and essentially sets out its not allowing significant inaccuracies in answering the question correctly applies the theoretical principles in solving practical issues and challenges, has the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation.
51-75	« <i>credited</i> »	The rating of «satisfactory» to the students, if he has knowledge of only the base material, but did not learn his parts, admits inaccuracies, insufficient correct wording violations of logical consistency in the presentation of program material, has difficulty in carrying out practical work.
Less 50	« <i>fail</i> »	The rating of «unsatisfactory» to the students, who did not know a large part of the program material, allows substantial errors, uncertainly, with great difficulty performing practical work.

**Typical estimates of funds for the current certification**

**Test papers**

**1. Translate into Latin in a dictionary form: eg pharynx, yngis m**

abdomen  
 additional  
 aortic, aortal  
 process  
 central  
 coccygeal  
 leg  
 liver  
 spleen  
 impression

**2. Make up grammatical agreement of the adjectives with the given nouns and make them Genitive Singular. pulmo ( dexter, tra, trum) - pulmo dexter - pulmonis dextri**

- 1) crus (sinister, tra, trum; brevis, e; simplex, ĩcis; anterior, ius)
- 2) margo (anterior, ius; frontālis, e )
- 3) auris (internus, a, um ; ; medius, a, um)
- 4) os (nasālis, e; frontālis, e; parietālis, e)
- 5) paries ( jugulāris, e; anterior, ius; tympanĭcus, a, um)
- 6) pars (laterālis, e; anterior, ius; dexter, tra, trum)

**3. Make up the Nominative and Genitive plural forms:**

- 1) vas lymhatĭcum superficiāle;
- 2)nervus craniālis;
- 3)vena pulmonālis;
- 4)cornu minus; processus transversus;
- 5)concha nasālis.

**4. Translate from English into Latin the following anatomical terms:**

oblique line; anterior intercostal vein; wedge-shaped bone, nerve nodes of lymphatic networks; superficial lymphatic vessels; superior hypogastric network; anterior longitudinal ligament, edge of left lung, intercostal space, ligaments of the costal tubercle . depressor muscle of lower lip, external intercostal muscles, intercostal space, thoracic duct, upper eyelid, minor sublingual ducts, long posterior ciliary arteries.

**5. Translate into English:** forāmen spinosum, corpus maxillae, cartilāgo thyroidĕa, radix dentis, sulcus arteriae vertebralis, facies anterior partis petrōsae, juga alveolaria, forāmina sacrālia dorsālia

**6. Match proverbs**

1.	Experience - the best teacher	1) Aquilam volare doces
		2) Experientia est optima magistra

		3) Elefantum ex musca facis
2.	Who searches - finds	1) Qui quaerit, reperit
		2) Bis dat, qui cito dat
		3) Cum tacent, clamant
3.	The eagle does not catch flies	1) Elefantum ex musca facis
		2) Aquilam volare doces
		3) Aquila non captat muscas
4.	Know yourself	1) Vivere est cogitare
		2) Cogito, ergo sum
		3) Cognosce te ipsum!
5.	The danger in procrastination	1) Nullum periculum sine periculo vincitur
		2) Periculum est in mora
		3) Audacia pro muro habetur



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**BIOMEDICINE SCHOOL**

**TRAINING COMPLEX OF DISCIPLINE**  
«Latin language»

**Direction of training 31.05.01 Medicine**  
Study profile «General Medicine»  
**Full-time form of training**

Vladivostok  
2018

This educational program is meant for foreign students studying the course «Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology».

The course «Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology» is a two-semester course that introduces students to the Latin medical terms that are commonly used in Medicine. The aim of the two-semester course is to achieve an active command of basic grammatical phenomena and rules with a special stress on the system of the language and on the specific character of medical terminology, and that to the extent that enables an active use of Latin medical terms and promote further own work with them. The course consists of three basic parts:

### Syllabus

Parts	Hours	Test	In result
1. Anatomical Terminology	11	1	12
2. Clinical Terminology	8	1	9
3. Pharmaceutical Terminology	13	1	14
<b>Final examination</b>	1	1	1

In result 36 hours of seminars.

**1. Anatomical Terminology:** The primary rank is occupied by anatomical nomenclature whose international version remains Latin in the full extent. All of the anatomical nomenclatures produced so far have used Latin as their base. The first official Latin anatomical nomenclature was introduced at a congress of the Anatomische Gesellschaft in Basle in 1895, the last edition, called *Terminologia Anatomica*, was introduced by the International Anatomical Nomenclature Committee and published in 1998. Latin as a dead language does not develop and does not belong to any country or nation. It has a number of advantages that classical languages offer, its constancy, international character and neutrality.

**2. Clinical Terminology:** Learning clinical terminology you should realize that it is in many ways like learning a foreign language. Like a foreign language, medical terms often sound strange and confusing. As a result of being unable to understand

the words, they will have very little meaning to you. But it is wrong to assume that only highly educated people can use and understand them. Medical terms sound like a foreign language because the vast majority of them have Greek and Latin origin. So, for example, the word «gastrectomy» is of a Greek origin and means «the total removal of a stomach». «Gastrectomy» comes from the Greek word «gaster» which means «stomach» and the Greek word «ectome», which means «cut out». The main reason of using these words is that medical terms provide one word that describes something that would otherwise take many words to say. For example, it is quicker to say «gastrectomy» than to say «the total removal of a stomach». You will be able to learn medical terms by understanding the origins of these words in Latin and Greek.

**3. Pharmaceutical Terminology:** In pharmaceutical terminology Latin has, for the time being, remained a functioning means of international communication, guaranteed by the European Pharmacopoeia (1996) and by the corpus of International Non-proprietary Names (1992, 1996), even though in the future an ever stronger competition of national languages should be taken into account. But even though national languages have been favored in prescriptions in some countries, in many countries Latin has continued to be preferred and the standard international nomenclature of drugs is based on the Latin version. The Latin version of the pharmacopoeia has been used in Germany, Switzerland, Japan, China, etc.

## **SEMESTER 1**

**Lesson 1. The Role of the Latin and Greek Languages. (2 hours using active learning methods: lectures, discussions elements).**

*Lecture-discussion* - a form of active involvement of students in the learning process. It assumes the maximum inclusion of students in an intense conversation with the lecturer through the skilful use of pseudo-dialogue, dialogue and polylogue. In this case, by means of activation are the individual questions to the audience, the organization of discussions with sequential shift it to the debate and to create conditions for the emergence of alternatives.

*The content of lessons:*



Rome and Latin. History of the Latin language and Latin script, and their role in European and Russian history and culture. Genealogical, typological characteristics of the Latin language. Periods of Latin. Why do we study Latin. The value of the Latin language for the medical student. A summary of the main stages of professional medical language of Ancient Greece - the cradle of medical science. Hippocratic School (V BC. E.) And the «Hippocratic Corpus», the beginning of the folding of scientific medical terminology (physiology, nosology and symptoms). Contribution Alexandria Medical School (IV-III BC. E.). Herophilus and Erasistratus. The special role of Rome in the formation of modern medical terminology: Cornelius Celsus, Claudius Galen. Medical Latin in the Enlightenment and modern times.

**Lesson 2. Phonetics. (2 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Alphabet. Latin alphabet: history and modernity. General information about the phonetic system of the Latin language. The name and spelling of English letters. A brief history of the origin and formation of the Latin alphabet. Latin alphabet as the basis for the vast majority of Europe's letter alphabet. Reading Rules: diphthongs and consonant combinations. Risers signs: accent. Rules setting accents. Reading single words and short sentences in Latin. Overview of dictionaries and teaching aids in the Latin language.

**Lesson 3. Structure of anatomical terms. Noun and its grammatical categories. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

The Latin noun (Nomen substantivum) and grammatical categories. General idea of the kind. The dictionary form of a noun and distribution declines. Defining a practical basis, and the end of nouns and Nominativus Genetivus singularis. The structure of anatomical terms. Inconsistent definition. Terms, phrases, built on the principle of control. Anatomical terminology. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>Structure of anatomical terms. Grammatical categories of a noun. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>Gender. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>Number. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>Case. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>Dictionary form

of a noun. Declension. Stem of nouns. Exercises. Vocabulary.

**Lesson 4. Adjective. Two groups of adjectives. The agreed definition. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Adjective (Nomen adjectivum) and grammatical categories. The dictionary form of adjectives and distribution declines. The adjectives I-II and III declination: education and forms Nominativus Genetivus singularis. Matching adjectives agreed definition. Terms, phrases, built on the principle of harmonization. The 1<sup>st</sup> group of adjectives. The 2<sup>nd</sup> group of adjectives. Adjectives of one form for all genders. Agreement of adjectives and nouns.

**Lesson 5. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Superlative adjectives. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Degrees of comparison. The comparative degree. The superlative degree. Exercises. Vocabulary. Nomen substantivum. The comparative degree of adjectives. Alignment with nouns in Nominativus and Genetivus Singularis. Harmonization with the noun declensions I-V in the Nom. And Gen. Sing. Case endings. Features of education and the use of some of the adjectives in the comparative degree. Summary table of case endings of nouns and adjectives I-V declension in the singular. Degrees of comparison derived from different bases. Substantivation adjectives. Attachments. Compound adjectives. Declination phrases consisting of an adjective and a noun, in all cases singular.

**Lesson 6. Latin third declension nouns. Masculine gender. (2 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Particularities of the third declension. Stem of Latin third declension nouns. Endings of Latin third declension nouns. Exceptions to the rule of the masculine third declension nouns endings. Latin muscle names. Exercises. Vocabulary.

**Lesson 7. Latin third declension nouns. Feminine gender. Neuter gender. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Endings of feminine third declension nouns. Exceptions to the rule of the feminine third declension nouns endings. Endings of neuter third declension nouns. Exceptions to the rule of the neuter third declension nouns endings. Exercises. Vocabulary.

**Lesson 8. Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Nouns and adjectives endings in Nominative plural. Formation of Nominative plural forms. Abbreviations used in the anatomical terminology. Exercises. Vocabulary.

**Lesson 9. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Nouns and adjectives endings in Genitive plural. Particularities of the Genitive plural formation in the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension. Exercises. Vocabulary.

**Lesson 10. Prefixes in the anatomical terminology. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Role of prefixion in the formation of anatomical and histological terms. Latin and Greek prefixes used in the anatomical terminology. Exercises. Vocabulary.

**SEMESTR II**

**Lesson 11. Clinical terminology. Introduction into clinical terminology. Understanding the structure of clinical terminology. (2 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Introduction to Greek and Latin medical terminology. General concepts of word formation: part of speech, types of morpheme morphemic analysis. Division of the terms-words and the frequency TW Greek-Latin origin. Derivation methods. Roots and suffixes used in the Greek and Latin medical terms. Exercises.

**Lesson 12. Formal language types of clinical terms. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Formal language types of clinical terms. The structure in clinical terms. Suffixes -osis, -iasis, -ismus, -itis, -oma in clinical terminology. Greek-Latin doublet designate bodies and body parts. The TW indicating pathological changes of organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical techniques (continued). Greek-Latin doublets indicating the tissues, organs, secrets, separation, gender and age. TW indicating physical properties, quality.

**Lesson 13. Features declension of nouns borrowed from the Greek language. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Features in the declension of nouns borrowed from Greek: III Greek decline, the end, lengthening the base. Examples. Prefixes. Prefixed, suffixed derivatives.

**Lesson 14. Introduction to the pharmaceutical terminology. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Introduction to the pharmaceutical terminology<sup>[SEP]</sup>II. Pharmaceutical forms. Latin and Greek component elements of drug names. Word-formative and grammar structure of pharmaceutical terms. Exercises.

**Lesson 15. Standart prescription phrases indicating orders and instructions. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Standard prescription phrases indicating orders and instructions. Clinic Latin and Greek component elements used in drug names. Latin and Greek component elements carrying information on chemical composition of a drug. Exercises.

**Lesson 16. Medical prescription liquids and semisolids in prescriptions. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

General information on a medical prescription. Requirements to the Latin part of a prescription. Liquid pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions. Semisolid pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions. The most-used prescription phrases I. Exercises.

**Lesson 17. Prescriptions regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films, solids and other pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Prescription regulations for tablets, suppositories and ophthalmic films. Preposition “cum” in prescriptions. Solid pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions. Other pharmaceutical forms in prescriptions. The most-used prescription phrases II. Exercises.

**Lesson 18. Latin names of chemical elements, acids names, oxides, peroxides, hydroxides. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Latin names of chemical elements.<sup>[[SEP]]</sup>Latin names of acids.<sup>[[SEP]]</sup>Latin names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides. Exercises.

**Lesson 19. Latin names of salts in prescriptions. (4 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Latin names of salts.<sup>[[SEP]]</sup>Latin names of anions.<sup>[[SEP]]</sup>Two-component names of potassium and sodium salts. Exercises.

**Lesson 20. Final test. (2 hours).**

*The content of lesson:*

Explain the meanings of the following terms. Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the following meanings. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin. Find component elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics of the drug names, give their meaning.



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**BIOMEDICINE SCHOOL**

**Test materials**

**Direction of training 31.05.01 Medicine**  
Study profile «General Medicine»  
**Full-time form of training**

Vladivostok  
2018

## Complete sets of assessment tools for the current certification

### Test papers

in discipline «Latin»

(name of the discipline)

### Theme III. Pharmaceutical terminology.

#### Variant 1.

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

1) Take:

Powder of foxglove leaves 0,05

Sacchar 0,3<sup>[SEP]</sup>

Mix to make a powder<sup>[SEP]</sup>

Let it be given of such doses number 12

Let it be labeled:

Exercise 2. *Translate from English into Latin:*

Complex liniment of salicylate, isotonic solution of sodium chloride, tablets of calcium gluconate, coated tablets of tetracyclin hydrochloride, diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide, basic acetate of lead, powder of oxytetracyclin, matricary flowers for internal use, sodium hydrocitrae for injections, basic bismuth nitrate with belladonna extract, phenoxymethylpenicillin for injections, oily solution of synoestrol in ampoules, tincture of plantain leaves, milfoil herb, solution of mercury cyanide.

#### Variant 2

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

1) Take:

Tincture of spring adonis herb 180 ml

Amidopyrin 2,0<sup>[SEP]</sup>Sodium bromide 4,0<sup>[SEP]</sup>

Codeine phosphate 0,2

Mix. Give.

Write on a label:

Exercise 2. *Translate from English into Latin:*

Oily solution of synoestrol in ampoules, tincture of plantain leaves, milfoil herb, solution of mercury cyanide, tincture of matricary flowers, solution of sulfacyl-sodium in ampoules, solution of thiamin bromide, aloe syrup with iron, chloroform for narcosis; powder of foxglove leaves, granules of furazolidon, powder and tablets of phthivazid, oily solution of anaesthesin.

### **Theme II. Clinical terminology.**

#### **Variant 1.**

Exercise 1. *Explain the meanings of the following terms:*

1. pyuria<sup>[SEP]</sup> 2. hydrophobia 3. anaesthesiologia 4. myopathia 5. rhinolithus 6. phlebitis 7. ophthalmoplegia 8. cardiologia 9. polyuria 10. pyrogenus 11. cyanopsia 12. spondyloarthritis.

Exercise 2. *Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the following meanings:*

1. disease of the vessel;
2. fixation of the uterus;
3. tumour of the kidney;
4. inflammation of the surrounding heart tissue;
5. removal of the cornea.

#### **Variant 2**

Exercise 1. *Explain the meanings of the following terms:*

1. stomatoscopia 2. adenocytus 3. microgastria 4. aphagia 5. neurorrhaphia 6. gastroduodenostomia 7. cholecystotomia 8. haemarthrosis 9. erythropenia 10.



chondrodystrophia 11. homogenous 12. hyperglykaemia 13. hysterectomy.

Exercise 2. *Form the Greek & Latin clinical terms according to the following meanings:*

1. X-ray examination of veins;
2. presence of glucose (sugar) in the urine;
3. loss of the voice;<sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
4. of different kind or type;
5. large tongue;
6. study of tuberculosis;
7. developing from ear.

**Criteria for evaluation:**

✓ 5 points (excellent) exhibit the student if he had fulfilled all the tasks; isolated grammatical forms correctly identified; It is allowed no more than two non-robust lexical and grammatical errors.

✓ • 4 points (good) exhibit the student if he had fulfilled all the tasks, most isolated grammatical forms correctly determined; allowed more than two (but not more than five) of non-robust lexical and grammatical errors.

✓ • 3 points (satisfactory) to the students, if the job is not completely done: most of selected grammatical forms properly defined; allowed more than five (but not more than seven) lexical and grammatical errors.

✓ • 2 points (unsatisfactory) to the students, if not completed separate grammatical forms correctly identified.

Compiler

Moreva A.

« » 2018.

(signature)

**Tests**  
in discipline «Latin»  
(name of the discipline)

***Choose the correct answer:***

*1. End of the Genitive sin. II declination - is:*

- a) -is
- b) -i
- c) -us
- d) -ei

*2. End of the Genitive sin. IV declension - is:*

- a) -is
- b) -i
- c) -us
- d) -ae

*3. The 1st decline nouns are:*

- a) all three genera
- b) only female
- c) mostly female and several of masculine and feminine

*4. End of Nom. and Acc. pl. Gen. - is:*

- a) -is
- b) -as
- c) -es
- d) -a

*5. Masculine nouns have follow end in II declination:*

- a) -us, -er and -um
- b) -us
- c) -us and -er

*6. Translate from English into Latin the following anatomical term – «joints of rib's head»:*

- a) *Juncturae capitis costa*
- b) *Articulum capitis costa*
- c) *Juncturae collis femoris*
- d) *Articulum capitis femoris*

*7. Form the Greek / Latin clinical terms according to the meaning – «disturbance of vision»:*

- a) *ophthalmoplegia*
- b) *ophthalmorrhagia*
- c) *ophthalmopatia*

*8. Explain the meaning of the following clinical term - «hypokinesia»:*

- a) *disturbance of movements*
- b) *limitation of movements*
- c) *loss of movements*

*9. Form the Greek / Latin clinical terms according to the meaning – «disease of blood vessels»:*

- a) *vasculosclerosis*
- b) *vasculonecrosis*
- c) *vasculopathia*
- d) *vasculitis*

*10. Form the Greek / Latin clinical terms according to the meaning – «study of life»:*

- a) *physiologia*
- b) *biophysica*
- c) *biomedicina*
- d) *biologia*

*11. Translate from English into Latin the following anatomical term – «nerve nodes of sympathetic networks»:*

a) nervus vagus sympaticus

b) nervus nodus sympathicus

c) ganlius sympathicus

12. *Translate from English into Latin the following anatomical term – «widest muscle of back»:*

a) musculus latismus ventrale

b) musculus latismus spinale

c) musculus latismus dorsale

13. *Translate from English into Latin the following pharmaceutical term – «peach oil»:*

a) olĕum Pescōrum

b) olĕum Purātum

c) olĕum Persicōrum

14. *Translate from English into Latin the most used pharmaceutical phrase II – «in waxed paper»:*

a) in charta paraffināta

b) in charta cerāta

c) in charta creāta

15. *Translate from English into Latin the most used pharmaceutical phrase II – «Mix to make the finest powder»:*

a) Misce, fiant suppositoria gelatinosa

b) Misce, fiat pulvis purissimus

c) Misce, fiat pulvis subtilissimus

16. *Translate from English into Latin the most used pharmaceutical phrase I – «For children»:*

a) pro infantibus

b) pro injectionibus

- c) pro auctōre
- d) pro narcōsi<sup>[SEP]</sup>

18. Translate from English into Latin the most used pharmaceutical phrase – «Before meals»:

- a) ante cibus
- b) ter in die
- c) pro re nata

19. Choose the English meaning of Greek and Latin elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics of a drug – «-cain-»:

- a) antimycotic
- b) antimicrobial
- c) analgetic
- d) anesthetic

20. Choose the English meaning of Greek and Latin elements carrying information about pharmaceutical characteristics of a drug – «-barb-»:

- a) soforific
- b) narcotic
- c) sedatives
- d) anesthetic

**Criteria for evaluation:**

- 18-20 points – excellent
- 15-17 points – good
- 12-14 points – satisfactory
- at least 12 points - failed

Compiler

Moreva A.

« » 2018.

(signature)



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

FEDERATION

SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN

The Federal state autonomous educational institution of  
Higher Professional Education

«Far Eastern Federal University»

(FEFU)

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BIOMEDICINE SCHOOL

## Glossary

**Direction of training 31.05.01 Medicine**

Study profile «The teaching of medicine sciences»

**Full-time form of training**

Vladivostok  
2018

-A-

accessoriŭs, a, um – additional  
acromiŏn, i n<sup>[L][SEP]</sup> – shoulder appendix  
ala, ae f – wing  
anulāris, e – ring-shaped<sup>[L][SEP]</sup>  
antrum, i n – cavity  
articulatiŏ, ōnis f – joint  
auris, is f – ear

-B-

brevis, e<sup>[L][SEP]</sup> – short  
bursa, ae f – pouch, sac

-C-

caput, ĩtis n – head  
cavus, a, um – caval, hollow  
cerēbrum, i n – brain  
cervix, ĩcis f – neck  
cor, cordis n – heart<sup>[L][SEP]</sup>  
costa, ae f – rib  
cutis, is f – skin

-D-

dexter, tra, trum<sup>[L][SEP]</sup> – right  
digĭtus, i m<sup>[L][SEP]</sup> – finger; toe

-E-

ethmoidālis, e<sup>[L][SEP]</sup> – sieve-shaped

-F-

flavus, a, um – yellow<sup>[L][SEP]</sup>  
fovĕa, ae f<sup>[L][SEP]</sup> – small pit or depression

-G-

gallus, i m – cock

-H-

hepar, ātis n – liver

-I-

inferior, ius – lower<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

-J-

jugum, i n – eminence

-L-

labium, i n – lip

lien, ēnis m – spleen<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

-M-

magnus, a, um – large, great<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

major, jus<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub> – large<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

meātus, us m – passage<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

medius, a, um – middle<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

medulla ossium – (bone) marrow

minimus, a, um – smallest<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

minor, us – small<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

-N-

nomen, inis n – name<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

nuclēus, i m – spheroid body within a cell

-O-

orbīta, ae f – eye-socket<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

os, oris n<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub> – mouth<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

os, ossis n – bone<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

-P-

palpēbra, ae f – eyelid<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

paries, ētis m – wall<sup>[L][L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

parvus, a, um – little, small

petrōsus, a, um – stony



pius, a, um – soft<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

plexus, us m – network; chiefly of veins and nerves

porta, ae f – entry

profundus, a, um – deep<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

-R-

ramus, i m – branch<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

ren, renis m – kidney<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

ruber, bra, brum – red

-S-

sanguis, ĩnis m – blood<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

scapŭla, ae f – shoulder blade<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

spatĭum, i n – space<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

superĭor, ĩus – higher, upper<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

-T-

tegmen, ĩnis n – roof<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

thorax, ācis m – chest

-V-

vas, vasis n – vessel<sup>[1][1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

vita, ae f – life

### **Источники:**

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