



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

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

" AGREED BY"

«General medicine» educational program
Supervising person

Yu.S. Khotimchenko



" APPROVED BY"

Clinical Medicine
Department Director

B.I. Geltser

« 14 » of January 2021

« 14 » of January 2021

WORKING PROGRAM OF ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE (WPAD)

«Medical Latin language»

Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»

Form of study: full time

year1, semesters1, 2

lectures0 hours

practical classes 72 hours

laboratory works are not provided

total amount of in-class lessons 144 hours

including using ALM 36 hours

independent self-preparation 18 hours

including preparation to exam 54 hours

test-papers (quantity) are not provided

coursepaper / course project is not provided

pass-fail exam is not provided

exam year 1, 1,2 semester

The working program was drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the federal state educational standard of higher education 31.05.01 in the direction of training "General Medicine" (level of training specialist), approved by order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation dated August 12, 2020 No. 988 and the Educational Plan in the direction of training "General Medicine".

The working program of the discipline was discussed at the meeting of the Department of the clinical medicine. Protocol No.5, January 14, 2021.

Clinical Medicine Department Director: MD, Professor, B.I. Geltser

Prepared by: lecturer A.A. Moreva.

Vladivostok 2021

Reverse side of the title page of the WPAD

I. The work program was revised at the meeting of the Department:

Protocol dated "_____" _____ 20__ No. _____

Department Director _____
(signature) (Full Name)

II. The work program was revised at the meeting of the Department:

Protocol dated "_____" _____ 20__ No. _____

Department Director _____
(signature) (Full Name)

III. The work program was revised at the meeting of the Department:

Protocol dated "_____" _____ 20__ No. _____

Department Director _____
(signature) (Full Name)

IV. The work program was revised at the meeting of the Department:

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Department Director _____
(signature) (Full Name)

THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF DISCIPLINE:

THE GOALS of the discipline is formation of a system of competencies that contribute to the development of analytical and linguistic thinking based on familiarity with the peculiarities of pronunciation, grammatical structure and vocabulary of the Latin language.

Objectives of the discipline:

- formation of the student's skills of reading and writing in Latin, as well as the knowledge of basic grammar, vocabulary and terminology;
- formation and expansion of terminological competence of the future specialist.
- formation of the student's skills to translate texts of varying levels of complexity with a dictionary from Latin to Russian and from Russian to Latin;
- formation of an active usage of Latin ethical quotes and aphorisms that contribute to the enhancement and strengthening of the authority of both professional and general cultural competencies.

For the successful study of the discipline "Medical Latin language", students should have the following preliminary competencies:

- the ability to independently determine the goals of activities and make plans for activities;
- independently carry out, control and adjust activities;
- use all possible resources to achieve the goals and implementation of activity plans;
- choose successful strategies in different situations;
- the ability to communicate and interact productively in the process of collaborative activities:
 - readiness and ability to independent information and cognitive activity, including the ability to navigate in various sources of information, critically evaluate and interpret information received from various sources;
 - the ability to clearly, logically and accurately express your point of view, use adequate language means.

As a result of the study of this discipline the students form the following types of the universal competences:

Name of the category (group) of universal competencies	The code and name of the universal competence (the result of implementation)	Code and name of the competence achievement indicator
Communication	UC-4 Able to apply modern communication technologies, including in a foreign language(s), for academic and professional interaction	UC -4.1 The ability to use the studied lexical units of the Latin language. UC-4.2 The ability to recognize and use the studied grammatical categories and constructions of the Latin language. UC -4.3 The ability to make statements using the studied lexical and grammatical units in accordance with the rules of the Latin language

Code and name of the universal competence	The name of the evaluation indicator (the result of forming the competence)
UK-4.1 The ability to use the studied lexical units in situations of everyday, social, cultural and business communication in a foreign language	Knows the grammatical system and the lexical minimum of one of the foreign languages
	Able to use the state and foreign languages in professional activities
	Possesses the skills to extract the necessary information from the original text in a foreign language on professional issues.
UK-4.2 Understands the peculiarities of the behavior of selected groups of people with whom he works/interacts, takes them into account in his professional activities	Knows the behavior of selected groups of people in the process of communication in professional activities
	Able to use techniques for building integration links of communication interaction in professional activities
	Able maintain the integration interaction of selected groups of people in the process of communication in professional activities
UK-4.3 The ability to build statements using the studied lexical and grammatical units in accordance with the rules of a foreign language	Knows the terminology and rules of a foreign language in professional communication
	Able to optimally apply knowledge of a foreign language in professional communication
	Possesses the skill of oral and written communication to solve professional problems.

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.

2. Work content he disciplines and types of educational activities in the discipline

The total work content of the discipline is 4 credit units (144 academic hours). (1 credit corresponds to 36 academic hours)

The types of educational activities and work of a student in a discipline may be:

Designation	The types of educational activities and work of a student
Lec	lectures
Pr	Practical classes
OC	Online course
IW	Independent work of a student during the period of theoretical training
Control	Independent work of the student and contact work of the student with the teacher during the period of intermediate certification

The structure of the discipline :

№	Section of the discipline	semester	Number of hours by type of training and student work						Forms of intermediate certification, monitoring of progress
			Lec	Pr	OC	IW	Control	Lab	
1	Anatomical terminology	1			36		9		OQ-1
4	Exam	1						27	Exam WW-1 and/orOQ -1
5	Clinical terminology	2			16		3		WW-1 O Q-2
6	Pharmaceutical terminology	2			20		6		WW-1 OQ-1
8	Exam	2						27	Exam WW-1 and/orOQ -1
	Total :				72		18	54	

I. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE COURSE OF THEORETICAL PART

The theoretical part is not provided.

II. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF PRACTICAL COURSE

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

SEMESTER1. 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. Reading Rules.(2 hours)

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. (with the use of active learning methods: mind maps 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 declinations.

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 declination. (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 with the use of active learning methods: mind maps 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 declination). (4 hours with the use of active learning methods: mind maps 4 hours)

Declination of nouns and adjectives in the plural (I-V declination). 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 with the use of active learning methods: role-play)

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). Aabbreviations 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 with the use of active learning methods: lectures, discussions elements)

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 with the use of active learning methods: mind map)

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 fio, 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 with the use of active learning methods:” insert method ”)

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. General information about botanical nomenclature. (4 hours).

The names of medicinal plants in pharmaceutical terminology. General information about prepositions. Nomenclature of medicines (drugs). Greek roots in words and names of medicines.

Lesson 20. Systematization of the studied material. (4 hours with the use of active learning methods: mind maps)

Consolidation of lexical and grammatical material in pharmaceutical terminology. Systematization of the studied material. Summary tables.

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
Semester 1				
	1st-17th Week	Preparing for the classroom training	52 h.	Oral survey, individual cards, checks written homework
	1st-17th Week	Drawing up a dictionary of lexical minimum	8 h.	Lexical dictation
	1st-17th Week	Drawing dictionary aphorisms, memorizing	8 h.	The test, oral questioning

	18th Week	Preparing to offset	4 h.	Offset
Semester 2				
	19th-36th Week	Preparing for the classroom training	52 h.	Oral survey, individual cards, checks written homework
	19th-36th Week	Drawing up a dictionary of professional lexic	8 h.	Lexical dictation
	19th-36th Week	Drawing dictionary aphorisms, memorizing	8 h.	The test, oral questioning
	37th Week	Preparing to offset	4 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.

IV CONTROL GOALS OF COURSE

№ п/п	Controlled modules / topics / subjects of topics	Codes and stages of competitions	Assessment tools - name	
			current control	interim certification

1	Module 1. Anatomical terminology	UC -4.1 UC-4/2 UC-4.3	know	OQ -1 WW-2	Interview Exam Questions to offset
			is able to	WW-13	
			own	WW-13	
2	Module 2. Clinical terminology	UC-4/2 UC-4.3 UC -4.1	know	WW-1 OQ-2	WW-1 Test Colloquium
			is able to	WW-10	
			own	WW-10	
3	Module 3. Pharmaceutical terminology	UC-4.3 UC-4/2 UC -4.1	know	WW-1 OQ-1	Exam Questions to offset
			is able to	WW-13	
			own	WW-13	

V LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION FOR DISCIPLINE

Main literature

(print and electronic publications)

1. Латинский язык. Учебник для студентов педвузов под ред. Ярхо В.Н., Лободы В.И./ В.Н.Ярхо, В.И.Лобода. – М.: Высшая школа, 2011.–384с. 20 экз. <http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:105315&theme=FEFU>

2. Гончарова Н. А. Латинский язык: Учебник / Н.А. Гончарова. - 5-е изд., испр. и доп. - М.: ИНФРА-М; Мн.: Нов.знание, 2011. - 408 с.: – [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа:

<http://znanium.com/bookread2.php?book=213619>

3. Григорьев А.В. Латинский язык. Часть I. Теория и практика: учебное пособие/ Григорьев А.В., Романовская Г.А.— М.: Прометей, 2011.— 252 с.— [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа по паролю <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/8275>

4. Кацман Н.Л. Латинский язык: учебник/ Кацман Н.Л., Покровская З.А.— М.: Владос, 2013.— 455 с.— [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа по паролю <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/14171>

5. Подосинов, А. В. *Lingua Latina*. Введение в латинский язык и античную культуру: в 5 ч. Часть 3 [Электронный ресурс] / А. В. Подосинов, Н. И. Щавелева. - 2-е изд., испр. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2009. - 232 с. - Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/bookread2.php?book=453757>

6. Professional Latin for Pharmacists /PhDr. Lenka Řitičková, MVDr. Pavel Brauner, Ph.D.-BRNO , 2014.-143p
Electronic version: <http://sis.vfu.cz/links/ritickoval-professional-latin-for-pharmacists.pdf>

7. Latin for Pharmacy Students.- Takácsné Tóth Eموke: Debrecen, 2012 -16p
Electronic version:
http://www.ilekt.med.unideb.hu/kiadvany/pharmacy_latin1_sample.pdf

8. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics / Edited by Associate Professor, PhD L. Yu. Smolska. - Kyiv: AUS “Medicine”, 2010. – 400 p.

9. Latin for pharmacy students / Ye.I. Svetlichnaya, I.A. Tolok, Ye.A. Volobuyeva. – Kharkiv: NUPh «Golden pages», 2011. – 248 p.

10. 'Greek' and 'Roman' in Latin Medical Texts /edited by Brigitte Maire, University of Lausanne, 2014.-42p

<http://www.brill.com/products/book/greek-and-roman-latin-medical-texts>

11. Latin for Pre-Medical Students (2nd Ed.) Kindle Edition.-Медієвіст- August 26, 2014.-517p

<https://www.amazon.com/Latin-Pre-Medical-Students-2nd-Ed-ebook/dp/B00N37BFY2#nav-subnav>

12. Pedacii Dioscoridae Anazarbei De Medica Materia Libri Sex (Latin Edition) (Latin) Paperback – August 31, 2012
https://www.amazon.com/Pedacii-Dioscoridae-Anazarbei-Medica-Materia/dp/B009QUGMKM/ref=sr_1_2?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1472959125&sr=1-2&refinements=p_n_feature_nine_browse-bin%3A3291444011
13. Kunešová, K.: Latin for Pharmacists, Faculty of Pharmacy, Hradec Králové 2014
14. Audio book Underwood's Latin course for Beginners and Medical Students-2011

Additional literature

(print and electronic publications)

1. Lingua Latina. Введение в латинский язык и античную культуру : учебное пособие для гимназий, лицеев и школ с гуманитарным профилем. Первый год обучения. [в 5 ч.] : ч. 1 / А. В. Подосинов, Н. И. Щавелева ; [науч. ред. Г. Г. Козлова]. – Москва: Флинта Наука, 2011. – 189 с.
<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:416424&theme=FEFU>
2. Марцелли А.А. Латинский язык : учебное пособие для гуманитарных факультетов / А. А. Марцелли. - Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2009. – 284 с.
<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:270674&theme=FEFU>
3. Файер В.В. Латинский язык : учебное пособие для вузов / В. В. Файер, Е. С. Наумова. – Москва: Академия, 2009. – 376 с.
<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:257816&theme=FEFU>

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

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.com>

4. Electronic Library System IPRbooks URL:<http://www.iprbookshop.ru>

and also freely available on the Internet:

VI 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 writingform. 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 thispoint 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 placewords 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. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

For carrying out practical work, as well as for organizing independent work, students have access to the following laboratory equipment and specialized classrooms that meet applicable sanitary and fire regulations, as well as safety requirements for educational and scientific production.

Name of equipped premises and rooms for independent work	Перечень основного оборудования
Computer class of the School of Biomedicine aud. M723, 15 working places	Screen with an electric drive 236 * 147 cm Trim Screen Line; DLP Projector, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000: 1 EW330U Mitsubishi; The subsystem of specialized fixing equipment CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Video switching subsystem: DVI DXP 44 DVI Pro Extron matrix switcher; DVI extension cable for twisted pair DVI 201 Tx / Rx Extron; Audio switching and sound reinforcement subsystem; ceiling speaker system SI 3CT LP Extron; DMP 44 Extron digital audio processor; extension for the control controller IPL T CR48; Wireless LANs for students are provided with a system based on 802.11a / b / g / n access points 2x2 MIMO (2SS). Monoblock HP RgoOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD +/- RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, BT, usb kbd / mse, Win7Pro (64-bit) + Win8.1Pro (64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty

IX. FUND ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Code and name of the universal competence	The name of the evaluation indicator (the result of forming the competence)
UK-4.1 The ability to use the studied lexical units in situations of everyday, social, cultural and business communication in a foreign language	Knows the grammatical system and the lexical minimum of one of the foreign languages
	Able to use the state and foreign languages in professional activities
	Possesses the skills to extract the necessary information from the original text in a foreign language on professional issues.
UK-4.2 Understands the peculiarities of the behavior of selected groups of people with whom he works/interacts, takes them into account in his professional activities	Knows the behavior of selected groups of people in the process of communication in professional activities
	Able to use techniques for building integration links of communication interaction in professional activities
	Able maintain the integration interaction of selected groups of people in the process of communication in professional activities
UK-4.3 The ability to build statements using the studied lexical and grammatical units in accordance with the rules of a foreign language	Knows the terminology and rules of a foreign language in professional communication
	Able to optimally apply knowledge of a foreign language in professional communication
	Possesses the skill of oral and written communication to solve professional problems.

CONTROL GOALS OF COURSE

№ п/п	Controlled modules / topics / subjects of topics	Codes and stages of competitions	Assessment tools - name		
			current control	interim certification	
1	Module 1. Anatomical terminology	UC -4.1 UC-4.2 UC-4.3	know	OQ -1 WW-2	Interview Exam Questions to offset
			is able to	WW-13	
			own	WW-13	
2	Module 2. Clinical terminology	UC-4.3 UC -4.1 UC-4.2	know	WW-1 OQ-2	WW-1 Test Colloquium
			is able to	WW-10	
			own	WW-10	
3		UC-4.2 UC -4.1 UC-4.3	know	WW-1 OQ-1	Exam

Module 3. Pharmaceutical terminology		is able to	WW-13	Questions to offset
		own	WW-13	

The scale of assessment the level of formation of competences

Code and the wording of competence	Stages of competence		Criteria	Indicators	Points
UC-4: the willingness to apply modern communication technologies, including in a foreign language(s), for academic and professional	To know (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	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

			pharmaceutical substances (MIC)		
	To be able (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 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	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 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	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 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	64-85
	To be 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 (WW-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 (WW-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.

Exam Questions

1. The history of the Latin language.
2. Stages of development of the Latin language.
3. The formation and flourishing of classical Latin.
4. The emergence of barbarian states. Romance languages.
5. Functions of the Latin language.
6. Periods of development of the Roman state and the constitutional history of the Romans.
7. The code of Roman laws is the basis of legislation for European peoples.
8. Monuments of the Latin language.
9. Latin alphabet. Examples.
10. Vowel system in Latin.
11. Diphthongs and digraphs.
12. The system of consonants in Latin.
13. Consonant combinations in Latin.
14. Syllable section.
15. Longitude and brevity of the syllable.
16. Stress rules.
17. Grammatical structure of the Latin language.
18. Parts of speech in Latin.
19. General information about the verb.
20. The main forms of the verb.
21. Basics of the Latin verb.
22. I and II conjugation of the verb.
23. III and IV verb conjugation.
24. Times of the inflection system.
25. The verb ESSE in the tenses of inflection.
26. Imperative.
27. Grammatical categories of a noun.
28. 1 declension of nouns.
29. 2 declension of nouns.
30. Prepositions in Latin.
31. 3 declension of nouns (coll. and ch. variant).
32. 3 declension of nouns (mixed type).
33. 4 declension of nouns.
34. 5 declension of nouns.
35. Prefixes.
36. Adjective.
37. Pronoun (personal, reflexive, demonstrative).
38. Pronoun (determinative, interrogative, relative, etc.).
39. Adverb.
40. Degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs.
41. Numeral.
42. Unions.
43. Particles.

44. Sentence structure.

Examples of control tests:

Choose the correct translation:

1. A maximis ad minima
 - a. On a new line;
 - b. A young ox learns to plow from an older ox;
 - c. +From large to small;
 - d. From head to toe.
2. A priori
 - a. +In advance; Regardless of experience
 - b. On a new line;
 - c. From head to toe;
 - d. From the beginning.
3. Ab absurdo
 - a. Beforehand; Regardless of experience
 - b. + From the opposite (method of proof);
 - c. From head to toe;
 - d. From the beginning.
4. Ab aqua silente cave
 - a. Judge the others one by one;
 - b. The one who ran first will carry away the prey;
 - c. + Beware of still water;
 - d. From horse to donkey.
5. Abstractum pro concreto
 - a. Judge the others one by one;
 - b. +Abstract instead of concrete;
 - c. Beware of still water;
 - d. From horse to donkey.

6. Actum est, ilicet
 - a. Beware of still water;
 - b. From horse to donkey;
 - c. + The case is over, you can disperse;
 - d. Judge the others one by one.
7. Alma mater
 - a. The second "I";
 - b. The Other Side;
 - c. Mad Lovers;
 - d. + Nourishing mother (about the educational institution).
8. Amicitia semper prodest, amor et nocet
 - a. Friendship was created by nature itself;
 - b. You should not offend a friend even with a joke;
 - c. The loss of a friend is the greatest loss;
 - d. + Friendship is always useful, and love can be harmful.
9. Amor magister optimus
 - a. +Love is the best teacher;
 - b. A well-fed soul tramples honey;
 - c. To owe the soul;
 - d. Work nourishes souls.
10. Veritas una, error multiplex
 - a. +Truth is one, error is manifold;
 - b. Both are bad: to believe everyone, and not to believe anyone
 - c. Empty dishes ring loudly
 - d. A terrifying emptiness
11. Ubi rerum testimonia adsunt, quid opus est verbis?
 - a. Where there is wealth, there are friends;
 - b. + When it speaks for itself, what are the words for?
 - c. The last moment makes us all equal;
 - d. Mental wounds are more difficult to heal than bodily ones.

12. Memento mori

- a. A liar must have a good memory;
- b. It is better to cry in childhood than in old age;
- c. +Remember that you are going to die;
- d. It is better to be prudently silent than to speak in vain.

13. Per aspera ad astra

- a. As an exception;
- b. Under the skin of a lamb, the temper of a wolf is often hidden;
- c. + Through thorns to the stars;
- d. If you know how to use money, it serves you, and if you don't, you serve it.

14. Quem medicamenta non sanant, natura sanat

- a. + Who is not treated by medicines, is cured by nature;
- b. Whoever is in too much of a hurry will finish later;
- c. A smart one who can do without advice;
- d. It was not necessary to give up in practice to the one who boasted in words.

15. Repetitio est mater studiorum

- a. Criticism should be free from slander;
- b. + Repetition is the mother of learning;
- c. To know the causes of things;
- d. Life's work.

16. Malo cum Platone errare, quam cum aliis recte sentire

- a. Evil intent turns against the one who conceived it;
- b. A bad solution is one that (cannot) be changed;
- c. There is no trouble without some good; There's no evil without good;
- d. +I'd rather be wrong with Plato than be right with others.

17. Medicus medico amicus est

- a. + Doctor to doctor friend;
- b. Honey in the tongue, milk in words, bile in the heart, deception in deed;
- c. A living dog is better than a dead lion;
- d. I hope for the best.

18. In vivo

- a. In use;
- b. + On a living organism;
- c. On the go;
- d. Against tyrants.

19. In vino veritas

- a. Doubt is half wisdom;
- b. In use;
- c. On a living organism;
- d. +The truth is in the wine.

20. Homo homini lupus est

- a. A dishonest person is never happy;
- b. A man of unknown origin;
- c. + Man is a wolf to man;
- d. A reliable person.

Criteria for evaluating the performance of test tasks

Percentage of correct answers	Evaluation
From 86% to 100%	It's cool
From 85% to 76%	Ok
From 75% to 61%	Satisfactorily
Less than 61 %	Unsatisfactorily