

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
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Assessment tools for midterm assessment
Latin Language

Curriculum	31.05.01
Specialty	General medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Linguistics and Translation Theory
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

TYPICAL TASKS FOR CONTROL WORK

Sample Control Paper.

1. **Translate these anatomical terms into Latin. The adjectives are translated as the nouns in the Genitive Singular, e. g.: cranial fossa – fossa cranii:**

costal angle; sternal angle; aortic arch; costal groove; scapular notch; nasal passage;

2. **Translate these anatomical terms into Latin. E.g.: sulcus of the vertebral artery – sulcus arteriae vertebralis:**

artery of the round ligament; sulcus of the occipital artery; nerve of the pterygoid canal; sulcus of the transverse sinus;

3. **Translate into Latin:**

nerve of the neck; muscle of the tongue; ligament of the acetabulum; muscle of the abdomen.

4. **Translate the following anatomical terms into Latin. The adjectives are translated as the nouns in Gen. Sing., e.g.: cerebral vein – vena cerebri:**

aortic arch; nuchal ligament; nasal passage; cranial fossa.

5. **Translate these anatomical terms into English:**

linea nuchae suprēma; meātus nasi communis; arteria cerebri inferior; fossa cranii posterior; meātus nasi medius; cranium cerebrale; linea scapularis; ligamentum dorsale; nervus facialis; labium vestibulare; septum femorale;

6. **Translate these anatomical terms into Latin:**

branch of the great auricular nerve; tubercle of the anterior scalene muscle; nerve of the external acoustic meatus; base of the sacrum; auricular surface of the sacrum; great cerebral vein; great occipital foramen.

7. **Agree the following adjectives with the nouns. Translate the word- combinations into**

Latin:

Greater (sulcus, curvature, papilla); lesser (muscle, horn, fossa); anterior (tubercle, hole); posterior (face, arch, ligament); lower (sinus, limb); upper (incisure, foramen, process).

TYPICAL TASKS FOR CREDIT (1 nd semester)

Speak on:

1. Latin and Greek diagraphs.
2. Written diacritics and vowel length (sound duration).
3. Rules of Latin stress.
4. Grammar categories of a Latin noun.
5. Latin noun declension.
6. Latin noun gender. Its identification.
7. Case forms and inflections.
8. Characteristics of Latin Adjectives.
9. Adjective stems and combinability.
10. Degrees of comparison of Latin adjectives.
11. Suppletive forms of degrees of comparison
12. Standard forms of prescriptions.
13. Use of Participles in medical terminology
14. Cardinal and ordinal numerals. Latin and Greek numeral prefixes.
15. Adverbial Numerals.
16. Noun-Numeral agreement
17. Latin prefixation and suffixation in anatomy.
18. Latin- Greek doublets.
19. Prepositions and Conjunctions in Latin.
20. Names of diseases and pathological states
21. Derivatives and stems.
22. Greek terms and elements in clinical terminology.
23. Latin and Greek suffixes in noun-terms in clinical terminology.
24. Latin and Greek suffixes in adjectives.
25. Prefixation in terminology. Opposite prefixes
26. Doublets in prefixes. Full and partial assimilation in prefixes.
27. Frequency Latin and Greek prefixes in clinical terminology.
28. Prescription structure. Prescription line structure.
29. Ways and means of prescribing medicines.
30. Basic prescription contractions (abbreviations).
31. Case forms use in prescriptions.
32. Medicament Nomenclature. Medicament name requirements.
33. Trivial names and means of their building.
34. Basic Chemicals and Acids and their Latin markers.
35. Oxides and salts and their Latin markers.

TYPICAL TASKS FOR CREDIT (2 nd semester)

Practical Tasks Samples:

1. Translate the following terms into Latin:

1. posterior ligament of the peroneal bone head; visceral face of the spleen;
2. lobes of the liver; general carotid plexus; furrows of the dura mater of the brain;

3. general hepatic duct; muscle driving up the partition of the nose; parietal tuber;
4. short gastricveins; cerebrospinal ganglion; head muscles; cartilage incisures;
5. sphincter of the common bile duct; vessels of the vessels; venous network;
6. broadest muscle of the back; fibrous and synovialjoints; ligaments of the liver;
7. internal acoustic passage; bulb of the occipital horn; greater tympanic spine;
8. lesser palatine canals; sacroiliac posterior ligaments; gluteal muscles;
9. bifurcation of the pulmonary trunk; upper constrictor of the pharynx;
10. red bone marrow; sinus of the hollow veins of the right heart atrium;
11. nuclei ofthe cranial nerves; right and left kidneys; pelvic ganglions;
12. trochanteric pouch of the biggest gluteal muscle; parietal peritoneum;
13. body of the gallbladder; external entrance of the urethra; alar ligaments;
14. vagina of the styloid process; additional vertebral vein; areas of the body;
15. muscles of larynx,abdomen, chest; diaphragm of the pelvis; knee ligaments;
16. fibrous vagina of fingers of the hand; muscular coat of the urinary bladder;
17. upper edge of the suprarenal gland; muscles of the perinaeum; renal pelvis;
18. right pulmonary veins, posterior lingual glands; median furrow of tongue;
19. accessory nasal cartilages; greater and lesser petrosal nerves; buccal glands;
20. alveolar part of lower jaw;superior and inferior walls of orbit; incisive canal;
21. glands of mouth; muscles of face; masseteric muscles; interdental space;
22. submandibular lymphatic nodes; inferior dental arch.

2. Explain the meaning of the terms:

- 1) osteoarthropathia, meloplastica, laparotomia, gynaecologia, xerodermia,
- 2) osteologia, odontalgia, gastrectasia, myocardium, thermoplegia,
- 3) stomatologia, glossalgia, metroplastica, pyodermia, hyperglycaemia,
- 4) otalgia, encephalogramma, gastroenterologia, haemotherapia, alloplastica,
- 5) pathologia, gnathoplastica, pneumonopexia, myōma, cyanodermia,
- 6) chiroscopia, spondylodynia, enteroptosis, neurītis, autoplastica,
- 7) somatoscopia, gnathodynia, spondylotomia, cholaemia, melanodermia,
- 8) cardiographia, odontogenus, chondromalacia, gerontologia, acromegalia,
- 9) rhinologia, osteogenus, hydrotherapia, ophthalmologia, tachycardia,
- 10) arthropathia, cheilodynia, osteomalacia, uraemia, xerophthalmia,
- 11) spondylographia, podalgia, splanchnologia, toxaemia, orthopnoë,
- 12) cardiogramma, gonalgia, intestinoplastica, haematologia, leucodermia

3. Build terms with the given meaning:

- 1) urine in blood; disease of extremities; fixation of colon; fear of water,
- 2) dilation of a vessel; disease of joints; fixation of kidney; a science about microorganisms,
- 3) a disease of the mammary gland; kidney prolapse; disease of nose; nervous weakness,
- 4) a science about tumours; examination of mouth; prolapse of inner organs; air in the thorax,
- 5) skin inflammation; examination of nose; dissection of abdomen; a science about diseases of internal secretion glands,
- 6) pain in the ear; examination of body; removal of uterus; increased number of white blood cells,
- 7) a disease of bones and cartilages; heartache; dissection of kidney; discharge of pus from the ear,
- 8) a science about blood and blood-producing organs; toothache; softening of bone; predisposition for hemorrhage,
- 9) pus in urine; X-ray examination of vertebra; placing a new opening on colon; a science about psychic diseases and their treatment,
- 10) sugar (glyk-)/glucose in the blood; treatment of teeth; putting a rhapshe on spleen; liver hemorrhage,

- 11) blood in urine; disease of brain; fixation of spleen; affecting muscles,
- 12) treatment with the help of blood; disease of teeth; softening of cartilage; fear of women