

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Latin language and medical terminology
Academic year 2021-2022

SYLLABUS OF THE ACADEMIC COMPONENT
« Latin language and medical terminology »

Normative educational component

Form of education full-time

Field of science 22 «Health»

Specialty 222 «Medicine»


Educational and professional program of the second master's level of higher education

Course first

The syllabus of the discipline was considered at the meeting of the Department of the Latin language and medical terminology

Protocol of
“27” August 2021 № 13


Head of department

 N. V. Derevyanchenko

Approved by Methodical commission of KhNMU of problems of general and pre-professional training

Protocol of
“31” August 2021 № 1

Head

 O. Y. Vovk

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INTRODUCTION

Syllabus of the academic discipline “Latin language and medical terminology” is edited according educational professional program “Medicine” and to Ukrainian higher education standard (following – Standard) of 2d (master’s) level of branch of science 22 “Health”, specialty 222 “Medicine”.

Description of discipline.

“Latin language and medical terminology” is based on knowledge of native and foreign languages. Topics of practical classes reveal the problematic issues of the discipline in accordance with the sections of elementary grammar of Latin, necessary for understanding the construction of anatomical, histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms.

The subject of study of Latin are anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terms.

Interdisciplinary links. Study of Latin requires prior knowledge of language of instructions. It integrates with such subjects as “Human anatomy”, “Histology”, “Medical biology”, “Chemistry”, “Pharmacology” etc.

Pre-requisites. The study of the discipline involves prior mastering of the grammar of the language of instruction (English for foreign students).

Post Requisites. The main provisions of the discipline should be applied in the study of professional disciplines, including foreign language for professional purposes, anatomy, physiology, microbiology, medical chemistry, pharmacology.

Link to the academic discipline in MOODLE:

The discipline page in the Moodle system is <http://distance.knmu.edu.ua/course/index.php?categoryid=455>

1. THE AIM AND TASK OF THE DISCIPLINE

1.1. The aim of the discipline: Students should know the basics of Latin grammar and vocabulary to be able to analyze, understand and translate any anatomical, clinical, pharmaceutical terms in their professional field.

1.2. The main task of the discipline is to teach students to know, understand, and consciously, competently and creatively use medical terms in Latin, as well as words of Greco-Latin origin in Ukrainian transcription. This is due to the fact that Latin and ancient Greek still remain the main source of medical scientific terminology.

1.3. Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (relationship with the normative content of training of higher education, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the educational professional program and Standard).

1.3.1. Studying of the discipline provides mastering of **the competencies** by students:

integral: ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care, or in the learning process, which involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

general:

- GC1 – Capacity for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to study and be modernly trained
- GC2 – Capacity for using knowledge in practical situations
- GC4 – Capacity for adapting and acting in a new situation
- GC5 – Capacities for making sound judgements and for working in a team; skills of interpersonal interaction
- GC6 – Capacity for communicating in the state language both in the oral and written forms; Capacity for communicating in a foreign language
- GC7 – Skills of using informative and communicative technologies
- GC9 – Capacity for acting in the socially responsible and conscious way

special (professional, subject):

PC14 – Capacity for keeping medical documents

1.3.2. Studying of the academic discipline provides students' achieving of following programme results of training:

PRT 1 – to have general and special fundamental and profession-oriented knowledge, abilities, skills and competences required for carrying out typical professional tasks, which are associated with activity in the medical field in a particular position

Use of knowledge and understanding:

PRT 3 – to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and understanding for performing typical tasks in the doctor's activity, whose sphere of use is determined by lists of syndromes, signs and symptoms, diseases, medical emergencies, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination, medical manipulations

PRT 4 – to collect information about the patient

PRT 17 – be able to keep medical documents and processing state, social and medical information

Formation of judgements:

PRT 20 – to apply the acquired knowledge about the current system of health care for optimization of one's own professional activity and participation in performing practical tasks in the field

1.3.3. Studying of the academic discipline provides students' achieving of the following Soft-skills:

- ability to apply the acquired knowledge in practice;
- ability to communicate and work in a team;
- the ability to adapt to new working conditions;
- ability to make decisions quickly and take responsibility.

2. INFORMATION VOLUME OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Name of indicators	Branch of knowledge, speciality and education level, EPP	Characteristics of the discipline	
		full-time education	
Number of credits – 3	Branch of Knowledge 22 «Health»	Normative	
The total number of hours is 90	Specialty: 222 «Medicine»	Year of preparation:	
		1st	
		Semester	
		1st	2d
Hours for full-time education: class – 70 Independent student's work – 20	Educational degree: master	0 hours	
		Practical, seminars	
		70 hours	
		Laboratory	
	Educational and professional program of the second master's level of higher education	0 hours	
		Independent work	
		20 hours	
		Individual tasks: 0 hours	
		Type of control:	
		differential credit	

2.1. Description of the discipline

2.2.1. Lections – not provided by curriculum.

2.2.2. Seminar lessons – not provided by curriculum.

2.2.3. Practical lessons:

№	Name	Hours	Methods of studying	Forms of control
I semester				
1	Phonetics. Latin alphabet. Classification of vowels, consonants and letter combinations. Diphthongs. Digraphs.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
2	Phonetics. Long and short syllables. Stress.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
3	The notion “scientific term”. System of a Latin noun. Dictionary	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet,	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test

	form. Grammatical categories.		Kahoot)	
4	System of a Latin adjective. Systematic study of adjectives of the I group. Gender endings, definition of stem. Coordinated attribute.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
5	The main models of anatomical terms. Ordinal numerals.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
6	Adjectives of the III declension. The dictionary form. Declensional endings.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
7	Practical exercises in translation of anatomical terms on base of vocabulary studied.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
8	Current test in topics 1-7. The nouns of the I and II declensions. Nominativus et Genetivus Pluralis. The rule of the neuter gender. Abbreviations in anatomical nomenclature.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
9	The adjectives of the I and II declensions. Translation of terms in Plural.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
10	Practical exercises in translation of anatomical terms.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
11	Current test in topics 1-10. General information about the III declension nouns. Nouns of the masculine gender. Gender endings of masculine. Exceptions to the rules about gender.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
12	Feminine gender nouns of the III declension.. Gender endings of feminine. Exceptions to the rules about gender.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet,	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test

			Kahoot)	
13	Neuter gender nouns of the III declension. Gender endings of neuter and exceptions to the rules. Particularities of Plural forms.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
14	Adjectives of the III declension. Present participle active. Superlative degree form. Vocabulary. Usage in anatomical nomenclature.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
15	Nouns of the IV and the V declension. Exceptions.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
16	Names of organs of digestion system. Substantivation: adjectives as nouns. Translation of anatomical terms.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
17	Practical exercises in translation of anatomical terms.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
18	Conclusive current test in topics 1-17.	2	-	written quiz, test
	Hours in total	36		
II semester				
1	The notion of “clinical term”. One and multiword terms. Structural models of clinical terms.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
2	The way of clinical term formation by means of suffixes.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
3	The way of clinical term formation by means of prefixes. Greek prefixes.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
4	The way of clinical term formation by means of prefixes. Latin prefixes.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
5	Complex clinical terms. Greek and Latin roots pertaining to	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration,	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written

	organs, tissues, vessels. Final combining forms pertaining to study, diagnostic methods, therapy, suffering, pathology.		presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	quiz, test, self-test
6	Complex clinical terms. Greek and Latin roots pertaining to physiologic and pathologic processes. Final combining forms pertaining to surgical interventions.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
7	Clinical terminology. Complex terms. Initial combining forms pertaining to physical particularities.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
8	Practical exercises in translation and formation of clinical terms.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
9	Current test in topics 1-7. The verb in prescription. Prescription phrases and special expressions.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
10	General information about pharmaceutical terminology. Structural models of pharmaceutical terms. Trivial names of medicines. Names of groups of medicines by their pharmacological action. Solid, liquid and soft medicine forms.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
11	Prescription and its structure. Latin part of prescription. Models of prescription. Prescription abbreviations.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
12	Chemical terminology. Chemical elements, acids, oxides names.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
13	Chemical terminology. Names of salts and ethers. Writing out prescriptions with names of chemical compounds.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
14	Latin names of plants and their parts. Names of medicine forms with raw material, writing out prescriptions.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test

			Kahoot)	
15	Practical exercises in translation of pharmaceutical terms.	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
16	Current test in topics 9-16 (tests).	2	narration, explanation, talk, demonstration, presentation, gamification (Quizlet, Kahoot)	oral quiz (individual and frontal), written quiz, test, self-test
17	Credit.	2	-	written quiz, test
	Hours in total	34		

2.2.4. Laboratory class – not provided by curriculum.

2.2.5. Independent work:

№	Name	Hours	Methods of studying	Forms of control
I semester				
1	Phonetics. Latin alphabet. Classification of vowels, consonants and letter combinations. Diphongs. Digraphs.	2	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation, virtual tutorial	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation
2	The main models of anatomical terms. Ordinal numerals.	1	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation, virtual tutorial	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation
3	Current test in topics 1-7. The nouns of the I and II declensions. Nominativus et Genetivus Pluralis. The rule of the neuter gender. Abbreviations in anatomical nomenclature.	2	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation, virtual tutorial	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation
4	The adjectives of the I and II declensions. Translation of terms in Plural.	2	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation, virtual tutorial	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation

5	Practical exercises in translation of anatomical terms.	2	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation, virtual tutorial	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation
II semester				
1	Complex clinical terms. Greek and Latin roots pertaining to organs, tissues, vessels. Final combining forms pertaining to study, diagnostic methods, therapy, suffering, pathology.	2	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation, virtual tutorial	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation
2	Complex clinical terms. Greek and Latin roots pertaining to physiologic and pathologic processes. Final combining forms pertaining to surgical interventions.	2	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation, virtual tutorial	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation
3	General information about pharmaceutical terminology. Structural models of pharmaceutical terms. Trivial names of medicines. Names of groups of medicines by their pharmacological action. Solid, liquid and soft medicine forms.	2	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation, virtual tutorial	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation
4	Chemical terminology. Chemical elements, acids, oxides names.	2	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation, virtual tutorial	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation
5	Chemical terminology. Names of salts and ethers. Writing out prescriptions with names of chemical	3	partial research, reproductive, illustration, demonstration, virtual consultation,	creative tasks, individual tasks, summary, self-test, oral presentation

	compounds.		virtual tutorial	
	Hours in total	11		
	Total for the whole year.	20		

Teaching methods: story-explanation, conversation, illustration, demonstration, presentation, videos, discussion, modeling of processes and situations, delegation of authority, method "Brainstorming", webinar, coaching (training), virtual consultation, virtual tutorial, gamification: work with online platforms Quizlet and Kahoot!

Control methods:

Current control: oral examination (individual and frontal); written survey; test control; individual tasks; mutual control; self-control; quizzes on the online platforms Quizlet and Kahoot Final control: differentiated test.

Final control: differentiated test.

3. EVALUTAYION CRITERIA

3.1. Evaluation of applicants for higher education is carried out in accordance with the "Instructions for assessing the educational activities of applicants for higher education in KhNMU" (Order of KhNMU №181 from 21.08.2021).

Evaluation of general educational activity

GEA scores for disciplines with the form of control "differential credit" are calculated as the arithmetic mean of CA scores for all topics of all semesters, throughout the study period of the discipline (to the nearest hundredth) according to table 1 "Conversion of average score for current control on a multi-point scale disciplines that are completed by DC) ", which is attached, automatically within the functionality of the electronic journal of ACY. GEA is defined in points from 70 to 120.

Table 1

4-point scale	120-point scale
5	120
4.95-4,99	119
4.91-4,94	118
4.87-4,9	117
4.83-4,86	116
4.79-4,82	115
4.75-4,78	114
4.7-4,74	113
4.66-4,69	112
4.62-4,65	111
4.58-4,61	110
4.54-4,57	109

4-point scale	120-point scale
3.91-3,94	94
3.87-3,9	93
3.83- 3,86	92
3.79- 3,82	91
3.74-3,78	90
3.7- 3,73	89
3.66- 3,69	88
3.62- 3,65	87
3.58-3,61	86
3.54- 3,57	85
3.49- 3,53	84
3.45-3,48	83

4.5-4,53	108
4.45-4,49	107
4.41-4,44	106
4.37-4,4	105
4.33-4,36	104
4.29-4,32	103
4.25- 4,28	102
4.2- 4,24	101
4.16- 4,19	100
4.12- 4,15	99
4.08- 4,11	98
4.04- 4,07	97
3.99-4,03	96
3.95- 3,98	95

3.41-3,44	82
3.37-3,4	81
3.33- 3,36	80
3.29-3,32	79
3.25-3,28	78
3.21-3,24	77
3.18-3,2	76
3.15- 3,17	75
3.13- 3,14	74
3.1- 3,12	73
3.07- 3,09	72
3.04-3,06	71
3.0-3,03	70
Less than 3	Insufficient

Conducting and evaluating differential credit

Differentiated credit is conducted by teacher of the group at the last practical lesson. It involves assessing the acquisition of practical skills and theoretical knowledge on all topics of the discipline.

Table 2

Criteria for practical skills evaluating

Number of skills	«5»	«4»	«3»	Answers to the practical part of examination card	For each practical skill student gets from 5 to 8 points, which is equivalent: «5» - 8 points; «4» - 6,5 points; «3» - 5 points.
1	8	6,5	5		
2	8	6,5	5		
3	8	6,5	5		
4	8	6,5	5		
5	8	6,5	5		
	40	32,5	25		

Table 3

Criteria for theoretical skills evaluating

Number of questions	«5»	«4»	«3»	Oral answer to the examination card which contain theoretical part of the discipline	For each answer student gets from 5 to 8 points, which is equivalent: «5» - 8 points; «4» - 6,5 points; «3» - 5 points.
1	8	6,5	5		
2	8	6,5	5		
3	8	6,5	5		
4	8	6,5	5		
5	8	6,5	5		
	40	32,5	25		

Discipline grade is counted as sum of points for general educational activity for all semesters the discipline was studied, individual tasks and differential credit.

Evaluation scale at KhNMU

Grade by 200-points scale	Grade by ECTS scale	Grades by 4-points (national) scale
180–200	A	Excellent
160–179	B	Good
150–159	C	Good
130–149	D	Satisfactory
120–129	E	Satisfactory
Less than 120	F, Fx	Not satisfactory

Elimination of academic debt (working off). Reassignment of unsatisfactory grades and completion of missed classes is in accordance with the schedule of exercises approved at the meeting of the department.

3.2. Questions for differential credit:

1. Phonetics. Latin alphabet. Classification of vowels, consonants and letter combinations.
2. Phonetics. Long and short syllables. Stress.
3. The notion “scientific term”. System of a Latin noun.
4. System of a Latin adjective. Systematic study of adjectives of the I group. Gender endings, definition of stem. Coordinated attribute.
5. The main models of anatomical terms. Ordinal numerals.
6. Adjectives of the III declension. The dictionary form. Declensional endings.
7. The nouns of the I and II declensions. Nominativus et Genetivus Pluralis. The rule of the neuter gender. Abbreviations in anatomical nomenclature.
8. The adjectives of the I and II declensions. Translation of terms in Plural.
9. General information about the III declension nouns. Nouns of the masculine gender. Gender endings of masculine. Exceptions to the rules about gender.
10. Feminine gender nouns of the III declension. Gender endings of feminine. Exceptions to the rules about gender.
11. Neuter gender nouns of the III declension. Gender endings of neuter and exceptions to the rules. Particularities of Plural forms.
12. Adjectives of the III declension. Present participle active. Superlative degree form. Vocabulary. Usage in anatomical nomenclature.
13. Nouns of the IV and the V declension. Exceptions.
14. Names of organs of digestion system. Substantivation: adjectives as nouns. Translation of anatomical terms.

15. The notion of “clinical term”. One and multiword terms. Structural models of clinical terms.
16. The way of clinical term formation by means of suffixes.
17. The way of clinical term formation by means of prefixes. Greek prefixes.
18. The way of clinical term formation by means of prefixes. Latin prefixes.
19. Complex clinical terms. Greek and Latin roots pertaining to organs, tissues, vessels. Final combining forms pertaining to study, diagnostic methods, therapy, suffering, pathology.
20. Complex clinical terms. Greek and Latin roots pertaining to physiologic and pathologic processes. Final combining forms pertaining to surgical interventions.
21. Clinical terminology. Complex terms. Initial combining forms pertaining to physical particularities.
22. The verb in prescription. Prescription phrases and special expressions.
23. General information about pharmaceutical terminology. Structural models of pharmaceutical terms. Trivial names of medicines. Names of groups of medicines by their pharmacological action. Solid, liquid and soft medicine forms.
24. Prescription and its structure. Latin part of prescription. Models of prescription. Prescription abbreviations.
25. Chemical terminology. Chemical elements, acids, oxides names.
26. Chemical terminology. Names of salts and ethers. Writing out prescriptions with names of chemical compounds.
27. Latin names of plants and their parts. Names of medicine forms with raw material, writing out prescriptions.

3.3. Test questions:

1. What features of the pronunciation of Latin vowels do you know?
2. What features of the pronunciation of Latin consonants do you know?
3. What are diphthongs and digraphs? Name them.
4. How to read the letter combination ti?
5. How do you read the letter combination ngu?
6. How to determine the length or shortness of a vowel?
7. Name the rules of emphasis.
8. Name the long suffixes of nouns and adjectives.
9. Name short suffixes of nouns and adjectives.
10. Name the features of the emphasis in words of Greek origin.
11. What is the vocabulary form of a noun, how many components does it consist of?
12. What cases of nouns do you know?
13. How many differences are divided into Latin nouns?
14. How to define the declension of the Latin noun?
15. How to define the basis of Latin noun?
16. Why do you need to be able to determine the difference and basis of nouns?

17. What is the order of words in an anatomical term with an inconsistent definition?
18. How many differences are divided into adjectives in Latin?
19. What is the vocabulary form of adjectives I-II declension?
20. How is the basis of adjectives of I-II declension determined?
21. What part of speech is always first in anatomical terms?
22. In which grammatical categories do adjectives agree with nouns?
23. What is the order of words in an anatomical term consisting of two nouns?
24. What is the order of words in an anatomical term consisting of a noun and an adjective?
25. What is the order of words in an anatomical term consisting of two nouns and one adjective?
26. Name the generic endings of adjectives of 2 endings.
27. What components make up the vocabulary form of adjectives of 2 endings?
28. How is the basis of adjectives of 2 endings determined?
29. Name the dictionary form of known adjectives of one ending.
30. By what difference are adjectives of the highest degree of comparison differentiated?
31. What components make up the vocabulary form of adjectives of the highest degree?
32. How is the basis of nouns of the first and second declension determined?
33. How to form forms Nom. Plur. and Gen. Plur?
34. Formulate a "rule of the neuter gender".
35. For which terms in the anatomical nomenclature are abbreviations used?
36. How is the abbreviation in writing?
37. What are the endings of plural adjectives?
38. To which part of the word should be added the ending Nom. / Gen. Plur. to form the plural form?
39. Name the characteristic suffixes for adjectives I and II declension.
40. What is quasi-synonymy? Give examples of quasi-synonyms.
41. What indicates that the noun belongs to the third declension?
42. At the end of which case can you determine the gender of the noun of the third declension?
43. Which groups depending on the ratio of bases Nom. Sing. and Gen. Sing. are nouns of the third declension divided?
44. What nouns are called equal and non-equal?
45. Name the ending of nouns of the third declension of the feminine gender?
46. List the words-exceptions to the feminine rule.
47. What are the features of the declension of the noun *vas, vasis n*?
48. In what terms the noun *cervix* is used, and in what collum?
49. What are the endings of the nominative case inherent in nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender?
50. List the nouns-exceptions to the rule of the neuter gender.
51. What features of the declension of nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender do you know?

52. What groups are divided into adjectives of the third declension depending on their generic endings?
53. What type of declension are distinguished adjectives of the third declension?
54. How is the basis of adjectives of two endings and one ending determined?
55. How is the basis of adjectives of the highest degree of comparison determined?
56. How are the present tense adjectives differentiated?
57. How is the form of the highest degree of comparison formed?
58. What nouns belong to the IV declension?
59. Name the features of masculine and neuter nouns of the IV declension.
60. Which feminine noun belongs to the IV declension?
61. What nouns belong to the V declension?
62. What adjectives to denote "auditory" are used in the terms "auditory canal" and "auditory tube"?
63. What does clinical terminology study?
64. Define the term "term element"?
65. What structural models of clinical terms do you know?
66. When between the terminological elements of a complex clinical term is used the connecting vowel "-o-"?
67. What is the difference between translation and explanation of a clinical term?
68. What is the suffix way of formation of clinical terms?
69. List the most common noun suffixes.
70. What is the meaning of the suffix -osis?
71. Name the value of the suffix -ismus.
72. List the suffixes of adjectives I-II declension. What are their meanings?
73. Name the suffixes of adjectives of the third declension. What values are inherent in them.
74. What are the meanings of the suffix -genus, a, um?
75. What is the prefix method of creation? Give an example.
76. What is the prefix-suffix method of creation? Give an example.
77. Is there a pattern in the use of prefixes of Greek or Latin origin?
78. Give examples of Greek prefixes that characterize the degree / degree of manifestation of the function.
79. Give an example of Greek prefixes that characterize the position in space.
80. According to which model are formed clinical terms that indicate disease / inflammation of one of the membranes of the body?
81. What is the scheme of formation of complex clinical terms?
82. What is the difference between -algia and -odynia?
83. What is the significance of TE -philia?
84. What TE indicate a low / high content of formed elements of the blood?
85. What is the difference between TE -therapy and -iatria?
86. What is the significance of TE -tonia?
87. Name the value of TE -cele?

88. What is a hernia?
89. What is the significance of TE -stomia?
90. What is the difference between TE -tomia and -ectomy?
91. List the known types of plastic surgery and transplants. Explain their meaning.
92. Is there a difference between xenotransplantation and heterotransplantation?
93. What is the significance of the initial TE leuc-?
94. Name the initial TE, which denote the color.
95. What is the significance of the initial TE polio-?
96. Name the initial TE with the value of physical characteristics.
97. Define the following concepts: "medicinal raw material", "medicinal substance", "drug", "dosage form", "drug".
98. What are "international non-proprietary names of medicines" and "trade names of medicines"?
99. What is the difference between the names of most drugs in Latin?
100. Define the concept of "frequency segment".
101. What is a prescription?
102. What are the basic requirements for the prescription?
103. Name the main models of prescription.
104. How is Latin part of the prescription formed?
105. Name the ways to indicate the dosage in the prescription.
106. How are Latin names of chemical elements formed?
107. How are the names of inorganic acids formed?
108. What variants of English names of acids do you know?
109. How are the names of organic acids formed?
110. How are the names of oxides and oxides?
111. How are Latin names of salts formed?
112. What is the peculiarity of the translation of the names of potassium and sodium organic salts?
113. How are Latin names of aethers formed?
114. How are the names "brilliant green" and "liquid ammonia" translated into Latin?
115. What adjectives with the meaning "strong in action" and "soft in action" are used in trivial names of medicines?
116. What are the features of the prescription species?
117. What are the features of the names of oils prepared from the seeds?

3.4. Individual tasks

Points	Type of work
10	Participation in all-Ukrainian scientific conference, prize places at all-Ukrainian :Latin language competition (2 nd round)
9	Publication of the scientific article.
8	Prize places at international university conference

7-5	Participation at department conferences, membership in Students scientific society
6-4	Prize places at the department Latin language competition (1 st round)
3	Materials for presentation (tables, charts, posters)
2-1	Report.

3.5. Rules for appealing of evaluation. A student has a right to appeal the estimation, appealing to the teacher or head of department.

4. DISCIPLINE'S POLICY

Course requirements

It is expected that students will attend all practical classes. If they missed classes, it is necessary to work it off (according to the schedule the department).

Written tasks and homework tasks must be completed completely and on time, if students have questions, they can contact to teacher in person or by e-mail provided by teacher on the first practical lesson.

Asking teacher questions is perfectly normal.

Practical classes

Active participation during the discussion in the classrooms is encouraged. Students must be ready to understand the material in detail, to ask questions, to express their opinions, to discuss.

Requirements to the discussion:

- respect for colleagues,
- tolerance for others and their experience,
- receptivity and impartiality,
- the ability to disagree with the opinion, but to respect the identity of the opponent (s),
- careful argumentation of own opinion and the courage to change their position under the influence of evidence,
- self-statement, when a person uniquely unnecessary generalizations, describes own feelings and formulates own wishes based on their own thoughts and emotions,
- obligatory acquaintance with primary sources.

A creative approach in its various manifestations is welcomed. Students are expected to be interested in participating in city, national and international conferences, competitions and other events from the subject profile.

Behavior in the classroom

It is important for students to follow the rules of good behavior at the University. These rules are common for all, they also apply to all faculty and staff, and are not fundamentally different from the generally accepted norms.

During classes it is allowed:

- leave the classroom for a short time if it is necessary and with the teacher's permission;

- drink soft drinks;

- take photos of presentation slides;

- take an active part at the lesson (see Academic expectations from students).

It's forbidden:

- to eat (except for persons whose special medical condition requires another - in this case, medical confirmation is required);

- to smoke, drinking alcohol and even low-alcohol beverages or drugs;

- to use obscene language or use words that offend the honor and dignity of colleagues and faculty;

- to gamble;

- to damage the material and technical base of the university (damage inventory, equipment; furniture, walls, floors, litter the premises and territories);

- shouting or listening to loud music in classrooms and even in corridors during classes.

Usage of gadgets for academic purpose is allowed and encouraged.

Recommendations for successful passing of the discipline.

For the successful passing of discipline «Latin language and medical terminology» it is recommended to execute necessary minimum of educational work (to know the vocabulary of the studied topics, execute written class and home tasks, show activity during practical classes).

Encouragement (additional points are for conferences, scientific researches, corrections, advices, participating in questioning).

Policy for people with special educational needs

In accordance with Articles 19, 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On Education" and the Order of KhNMU from 22.06.2018 №203 "On approval of the Procedure for support (assistance) of persons with disabilities, the elderly, other low-mobility groups during their stay in the territory (premises) KhNMU " favorable conditions for inclusive education are created in KhNMU (see http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7108%3A2021-03-10-14-08-02&catid=12%3A2011-05-10-07-16-32&Itemid=33&lang=uk))

A person with special educational needs or a group monitor at the request of a higher education applicant, may warn the teacher before the start of classes and together develop an optimal strategy for the learning process. If you have any questions, please contact the teacher.

The technic of safety

Basic principles of occupational safety will be explained on the first class of a course. It's expected, that each must know where the nearest to the class evacuation exit is, where a fire-extinguisher is, how they must be used etc.

Order of informing of changes in syllabus: necessary changes in syllabus become established on the meeting of Profile methodical commission of KhNMU of problems of general and pre-professional training and made public on a web-site KhNMU, web-site of department of Latin language and medical terminology of KhNMU.

5. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

In compliance with academic integrity, the Department is guided by the Regulations on Academic Integrity and Ethics of Academic Relations at Kharkiv National Medical University.

The Department of Latin and Medical Terminology maintains zero tolerance for plagiarism. Students are expected to constantly raise their awareness of academic writing. The first lessons will provide information on what to consider plagiarism and how to properly conduct research and scientific research.

6. RECOMENDED LITERATURE

Basic

1. Medical Terminology for Health Professions / Ann Ehrlich, Carol L. Schroeder, Laura Ehrlich, Katrina Schroeder Smith. Cengage Learning; 8th ed., 2016. 688 p.
2. Olędzka B. Latin in Medicine. Course for medical students / B. Olędzka. Warszawa : Oficyna Wydawnicza WUM, 2013. 234 s.
3. Stedman's Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing. Stedman's; 7th edition. 2011. 2439 p.
4. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics / L.Yu. Smolska, O.H. Pylypiv, P.A. Sodomora et al.; edited by L.Yu. Smolska. 4rd ed. K.: VSV «Medycyna», 2018. 400 p.

Auxiliary

1. Kondratiev D. K. Latin and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology. For Medical Students / D. K. Kondratiev, O. E. Vylegzhanina, Y. V. Knyazeva. Grodno: GrHMU, 2005 – 250 p.
2. Latin language and medical terminology. Part II. Clinical and pharmaceutical terminology : methodic materials / Derevyanchenko N. V., Lozenko V. V., Lytovska O. V. Kharkiv, 2018. 86 p.
3. Latin Language and Medical Terminology. Part 1. Anatomical Terminology : Students' book / Derevyanchenko N. V., Zana L. Yu., Lytovska O. V. Kharkiv, 2019. 60 p.
4. Medical terminology. Language for Health Care. 3rd ed. / Nina Thierer, Deborah Nelson, Judy K. Ward, LaTanya Young. McGraw. Higher education, 2011. 786 p.

7. INFORMATION RESOURCES

1. Regulations on Academic Integrity and Ethics of Academic Relations at Kharkiv National Medical University
http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_ad_etyka_text.pdf
2. Federative International Programme of Anatomical Terminology
<http://www.unifr.ch/ifaa/Public/EntryPage/HomePublic.html>
3. Department account in Quizlet <https://quizlet.com/latinamed>
4. International Classification of diseases. 11th revision. <https://icd.who.int/en>