

PART I: HOMEWORK

1: GRAMMAR from the book.

To be prepared for the Lesson 4 you are expected:

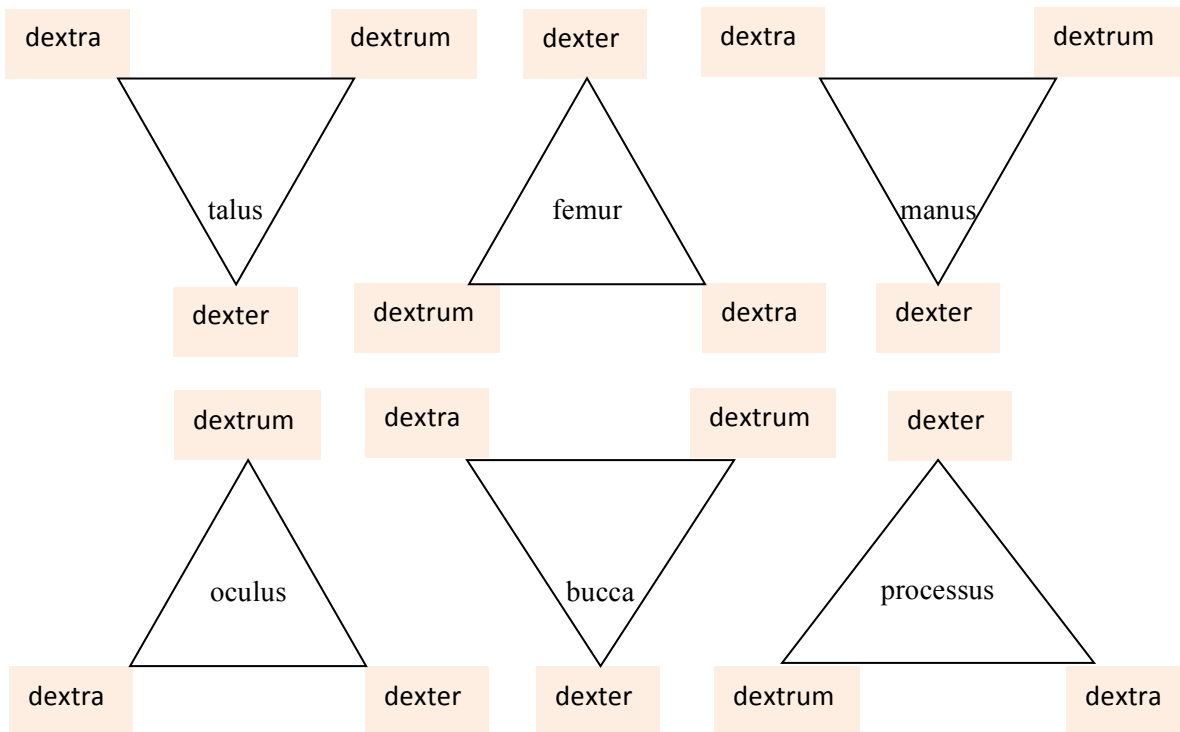
- to read the presentation 3 and Handout 3 (vocabulary including!!!)
- to finish all exercises from Handout 3. In case of any doubts do not hesitate to ask for the further explanations
- to prepare exercises 1-4 from Handout 4.

2: EXERCISES

1. Find the correct adjective for the noun inside the triangle:

The exercise consists of 12 triangles arranged in a 3x4 grid. Each triangle contains a noun in the center and three adjectives at its vertices. The adjectives are: dexter, dextra, and dextrum.

<p>dexter</p> <p>orbita</p> <p>dextrum</p>	<p>dextra</p> <p>genu</p> <p>dexter</p>	<p>dextrum</p> <p>pes</p> <p>dextra</p>	<p>dextrum</p> <p>pes</p> <p>dexter</p>
<p>dextra</p> <p>pollex</p> <p>dexter</p>	<p>dextrum</p> <p>radius</p> <p>dextra</p>	<p>dexter</p> <p>radius</p> <p>dextra</p>	<p>dextra</p> <p>crus</p> <p>dexter</p>
<p>dextrum</p> <p>auris</p> <p>dextra</p>	<p>dextra</p> <p>brachium</p> <p>dexter</p>	<p>dextrum</p> <p>brachium</p> <p>dexter</p>	<p>dexter</p> <p>phalanx</p> <p>dextra</p>



2. Connect the noun with different adjectives in the correct form, translate the phrases:

arteria + thoracicus, a, um; iliacus, a, um; uterinus, a, um;

apertura + internus, a, um; externus, a, um; medianus, a, um

rhaphe + medianus, a, um; palatinus, a, um

crista + iliacus, a, um; palatinus, a, um; transversus, a, um

linea + obliquus, a, um; medianus, a, um; transversus, a, um

diabetes + mellitus, a, um; secundarius, a, um

diarrhoe + albus, a, um; epidemicus, a, um

therapia + chirurgicus, a, um; complicatus, a, um

fractura + complicatus, a, um; apertus, a, um; clausus, a, um; obliquus, a, um; secundus, a, um; transversus, a, um

3. Connect the noun and the correct adjective with the preposition.

in (movement) + *arteria* + thoracicus, a, um; iliacus, a, um; uterinus, a, um

in arteri-am thoracic-am

sub (position) + *crista* + iliacus, a, um; palatinus, a, um; transversus, a, um

prope + *fascia* + latus, a, um; profundus, a, um; iliacus, a, um

propter + *diabetes* + mellitus, a, um; secundarius, a, um

cum + *diarrhoe* + albus, a, um; epidemicus, a, um

sine + *hernia* + obliquus, a, um (=externus, a, um); liber, libera, liberum; postoperativus, a, um

4. Count ribs and vertebrae:

the first false rib

the second thoracic vertebra _____

the third right true rib _____

the fourth coccygeal vertebra _____

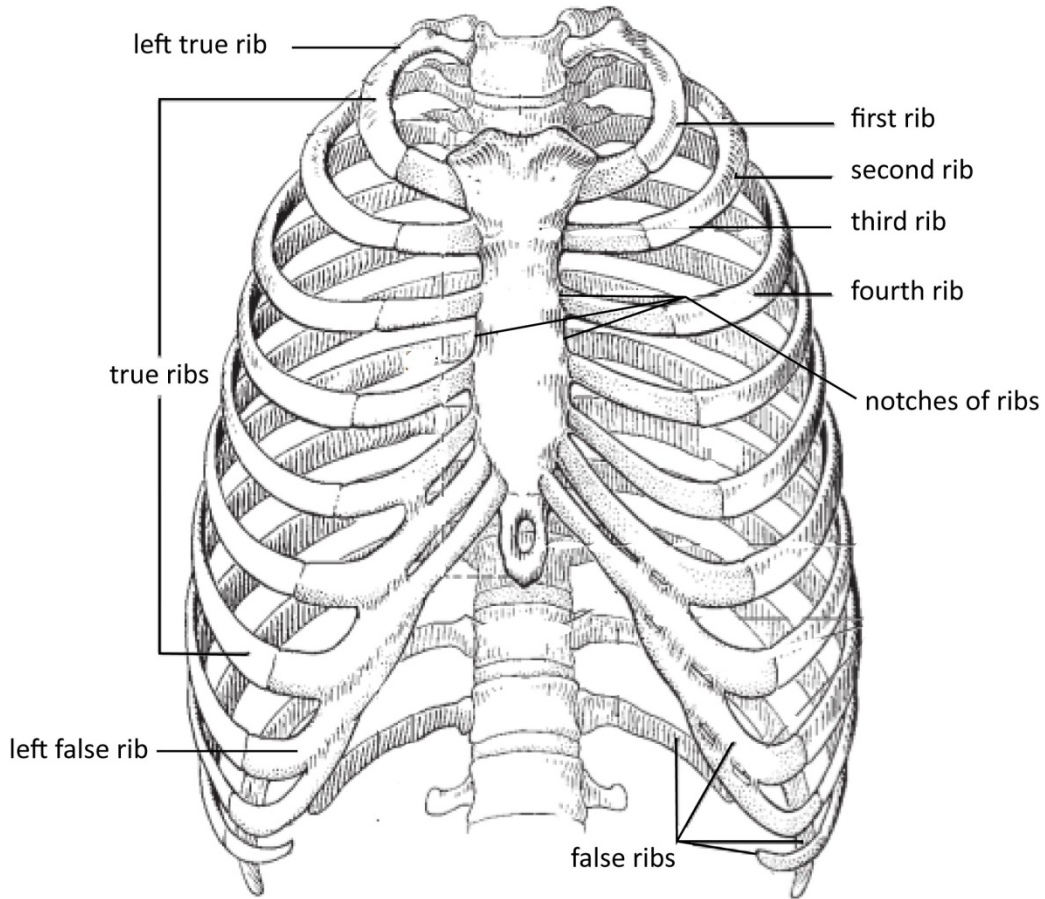
the fifth left true rib _____

the sixth thoracic vertebra _____

the seventh true rib _____

the twelfth thoracic vertebra _____

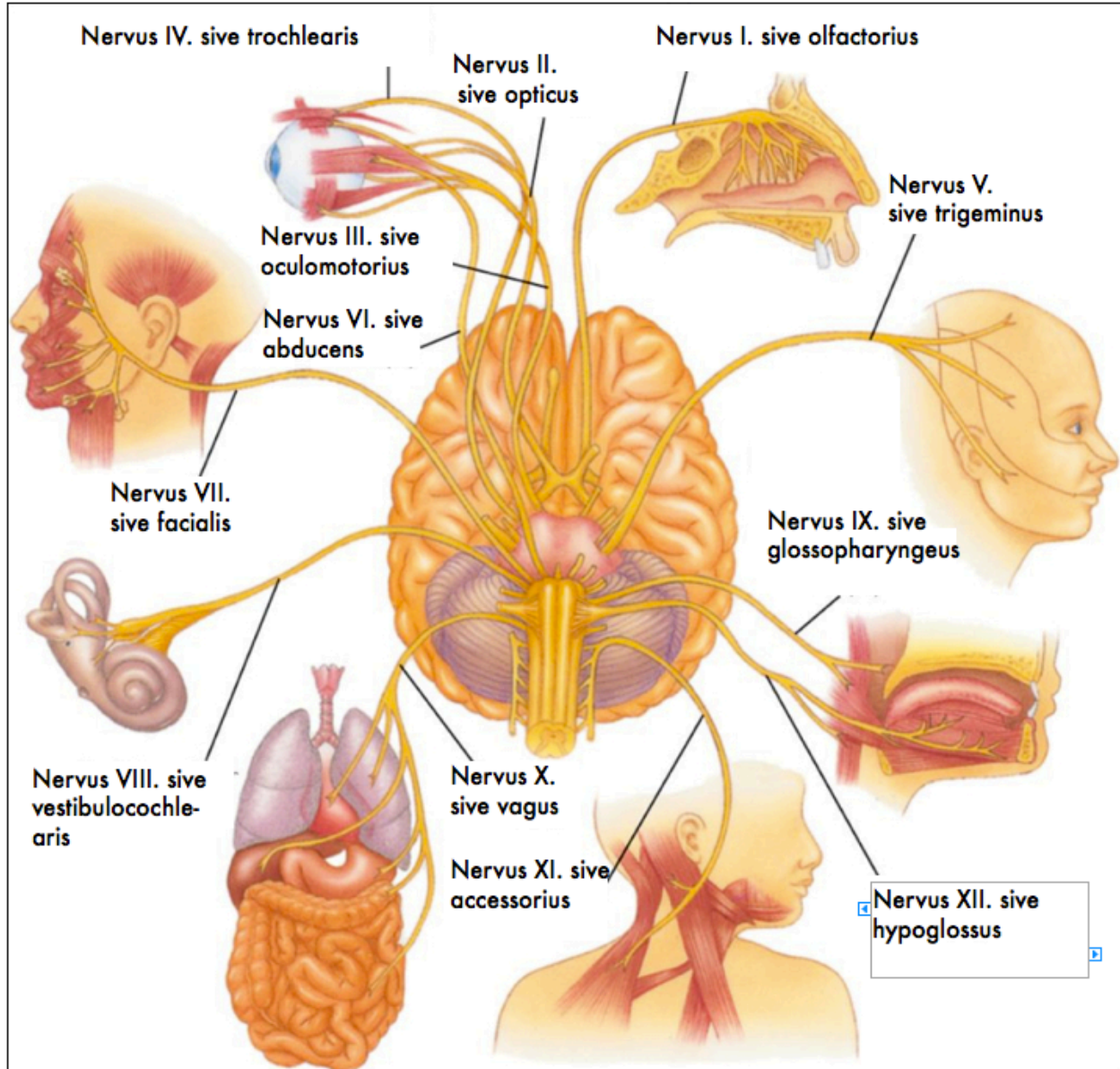
5. Translate the legends to the image¹:



¹ Image copied, rearranged and adjusted; source: Feneis, H & Dauber, W.: Pocket Atlas of Human Anatomy, Thieme 2000.

² Borrowed and adopted according to Prucklová, R.; Severová, M.: Introduction to Latin and Greek terminology in

6. Read the traditional names of the cranial nerves and give the full form of the numerals:



7. Translate the phrases:

- subcutaneous bursa
- subcutaneous bursa of the shinbone
- the second false rib
- the fracture of the second false rib
- gastric gland

gastric glands
 mucous membrane of the urinary bladder
 mucous membrane of the gall bladder
 suture of the tongue
 palatal transverse suture
 coccygeal vertebra
 fracture of coccygeal vertebrae
 fracture of the left shinbone and calf bone
 open fracture of the left shinbone
 therapy of the open fracture of the left shinbone
 fracture of the backbone
 complicated fracture of the backbone
 internal iliac artery
 into the internal iliac artery
 deep vein of the tongue
 into the deep vein of the tongue
 therapy of diabetes
 complicated therapy of secondary diabetes
 rupture of the left sclera
 after systole and before diastole
 because of the complicated therapy of epidemic scarlatina
 therapy of epidemical acne
 insufficiency of coronary arteries
 inside the bottle of distilled water

8. Give opposites to the highlighted words:

anaemia **congenita**

fractura **clausa**

diarrhoe **acuta**

fascia **interna**

cellula **parva**

costa **spuria**

costa **dextra**

linea **nigra**

lagoena **fusca**

9. Form meaningful phrases. Do not change the word order²:

insufficiencia + valvula + aorta

tunica + serosus, a, um + vesica + felleus, a, um

plica + vena + cavus, a, um + sinister, a, um

causa + anaemia + periculosus, a, um

fractura + complicatus, a, um + maxilla

therapia + chirurgicus, a, um + fractura + complicatus, a, um + coxa + sinister, a, um

insufficiencia + glandula + thyroideus, a, um + acquisitus, a, um

lamina + proprius, a, um + tunica + mucosus, a, um

venae + medulla + oblongatus, a, um

fractura + columna + vertebrae + complicatus, a, um

post + pneumonia + tuberculosus, a, um

insufficiencia + tuba + auditivus, a, um + congenitus, a, um

² Borrowed and adopted according to Prucklová, R.; Severová, M.: Introduction to Latin and Greek terminology in Medicine, KLP 2012. page 7, task 3.

PART II: NEW MATERIAL**1: GRAMMAR – 2nd DECLENSION****LATIN AND GREEK 2nd DECLENSION**

In the second declension we decline nouns that have:

Genitive sg. ending	-I
Nominative sg. ending	-US/-ER GR: -OS
Gender	mostly M

ENDINGS

	Endings	Paradigm word	Example words			
singular						
1.	-us/-er	nerv-us	muscul-us	canc-er	diamet-er	<i>nephr-os</i>
2.	-i	nerv-i	muscul-i	cancr-i	diametr-i	<i>nephr-i</i>
4.	-um	nerv-um	muscul-um	cancr-um	diametr-um	<i>nephr-on</i>
6.	-o	nerv-o	muscul-o	cancr-o	diametr-o	<i>nephr-o</i>
plural						
1.	-i	nerv-i	muscul-i	cancr-i	diametr-i	<i>nephr-i</i>
2.	-orum	nerv-orum	muscul-orum	cancr-orum	diametr-orum	<i>nephr-orum</i>
4.	-os	nerv-os	muscul-os	cancr-os	diametr-os	<i>nephr-os</i>
6.	-is	nerv-is	muscul-is	cancr-is	diametr-is	<i>nephr-is</i>

NOTE! Nouns ending in **-er** in nom. sg. are quite rare in medical terminology, however, there are many extremely frequent adjectives having this ending (e. g. dexter, sinister, liber...).

Nouns and adjectives ending in **-er usually lose** the vowel **-e-** in all other cases (c.f. cancer → cancr-i, dexter → dextri), but some keep it (liber → liberi); this change of the stem is always indicated by the genitive ending. This is why the noun cancer is written in the dictionary as follows: cancer, **cri**, m.

A few words with the same ending are of the feminine gender, remember especially: **methodus**, i, f. method; **periodus**, i, f. period and **diameter**, tri, f. diameter.

CAUTION! In the book a special paradigm **NEPHROS** is given for masculine words of the Greek origin. The only difference is the ending in nom. and acc. sg. The noun *nephrōs* is the only Greek noun preserving the original Greek endings in the anatomical nomenclature, nevertheless there are some other words used in the clinical terminology.

In the second declension we also decline nouns that have:

Genitive sg. ending	-I
Nominative sg. ending	-UM GR: -ON
Gender	N

ENDINGS

	Endings	Paradigm words		Example words	
singular					
1.	-um/-on	sept-um	col-on	brachi- um	acromi- on
2.	-i	sept-i	col-i	brachi-i	acromi-i
4.	= 1.	sept-um	col-on	brachi- um	acromi- on
6.	-o	sept-o	col-o	brachi-o	acromi-o
plural					
1.	-a	sept-a	col-a	brachi-a	acromi-a
2.	-orum	sept-orum	col-i	brachi-orum	acromi-orum
4.	= 1.	sept-a	col-a	brachi-a	acromi-a
6.	-is	sept-is	col-o	brachi-is	acromi-is

NOTE! All neuter gender nouns have identical endings in nom. and acc. sg. and pl. All Latin nouns of the neuter gender end in **-um** in nom. sg., and all Greek nouns that preserved the original Greek endings end in **-on** in nom. sg. It is the only difference between paradigms SEPTUM : COLON.

LIST OF NEUTER GENDER NOUNS PRESERVING GREEK ENDINGS:

<i>acromion</i>	<i>amnion</i>	<i>caryon</i>
<i>chorion</i>	<i>colon</i>	<i>embryon</i>
<i>encephalon</i>	<i>ganglion</i>	<i>neuron</i>
<i>mesocolon</i>	<i>metencephalon</i>	<i>olecranon</i>
<i>ophoron</i>	<i>paroophoron</i>	<i>skeleton</i>

Eight terms with the ending -on are used in the craniometry: *basion, gnathion, gonion, inion, nasion, opisthion, pterion* and *zygion*.

PART III : VOCABULARY

accessorius, a, um	accessory	ligamentum, i, n.	ligament
acromion, ii, n.	acromion, process of the shoulder blade for the articulation with collar bone	lobus, i, m.	lobe
adultus, a, um	adult	locus, i, m.	place
anatomicus, a, um	anatomical	longus, a, um	long
angulus, i, m.	angle	lymphaticus, a, um	lymphatic
anomalia, ae, f.	anomaly	malleolus, i, m.	malleolus
bronchus, i, m.	bronchus	medius, a, um	middle
bulbus, i, m.	bulb	medicamentum, i, n.	remedy, medicament
caecus, a, um	blind	membrana, ae, f.	membrane
calcaneus, i, m.	heel bone, calcaneus	methodus, i, f.	method
cancer, cri, m.	cancer	morbis, i, m.	disease
cardiacus, a, um	cardiac	musculus, i, m.	muscle
cerebrum, i, n.	brain	neonatus, i, m.	new born child
colon, i, n.	colon, section of the large intestine from caecum to rectum	nephros, i, m.	kidney (Greek name)
contagiosus, a, um	contagious	nervus, i, m.	nerve
crassus, a, um	thick, large (of intestine)	nodus, i, m.	node
curvatura, ae, f.	curvature, curve	nucleus, i, m.	nucleus
diameter, tri, f.	diameter	oesophagus, i, m.	gullet, oesophagus
dorsum, i, n.	back	olecranon, i, n.	olecranon, process of the ulna
duodenum, i, n.	duodenum	organum, i, n.	organ
durus, a, um	hard, stiff	ostium, ii, n.	orifice, ostium
encephalon, i, n.	brain	ovarium, ii, n.	ovary
fissura, ae, f.	cleft, fissure	palatum, i, n.	palate
ganglion, ii, n.	ganglion, a group of nerve cells	pericardium, ii, n.	pericardium, membrane surrounding the heart
fundus, i, m.	base, bottom, fundus	periculum, i, n.	danger
icterus, i, m.	jaundice	periodus, i, f.	period
interosseus, a, um	interosseous	pharyngeus, a, um	pharyngeal
intestinum, i, n.	intestine	pylorus, i, m.	pylorus
jejunum, i, n.	jejunum	radiatus, a, um	radiate, radiating
labium, ii, n.	lip, skin fold	ramus, i, m.	branch
		rectum, i, n.	rectum
		rectus, a, um	direct, straight
		ruber, a, um	red
		septum, i, n.	septum

sigmoideus, a, um	sigmoid, curved like letter C
signum, i, n.	sign
sympathicus, a, um	sympathetic
truncus, i, m.	1. trunk, torso; 2. stem (of the brain)

tuberculum, i, n.	tubercle
uterus, i, m.	uterus
vagus, a, um	wandering, vagus
ventriculus, i, m.	1. stomach; 2. ventricle

COLLOCATIONS:

<i>(intestinum) caecum</i>	c(a)ecum
<i>intestinum crassum</i>	large intestine
<i>(intestinum) rectum</i>	rectum