

# Basic medical terminology 6

# Test

**EX. 1:** Give nom. sg., gen. sg., gender, declension and example of the underlines nouns/ dictionary forms of the underlines adjective. Translate the expressions.

**Read the instructions carefully!**

**EX. 2:** Fill in missing endings:

*Tunica mucos.... vesic.... urinar....*

*Post fractur.... uln... complicat...*

*Fissura palat... dur...*

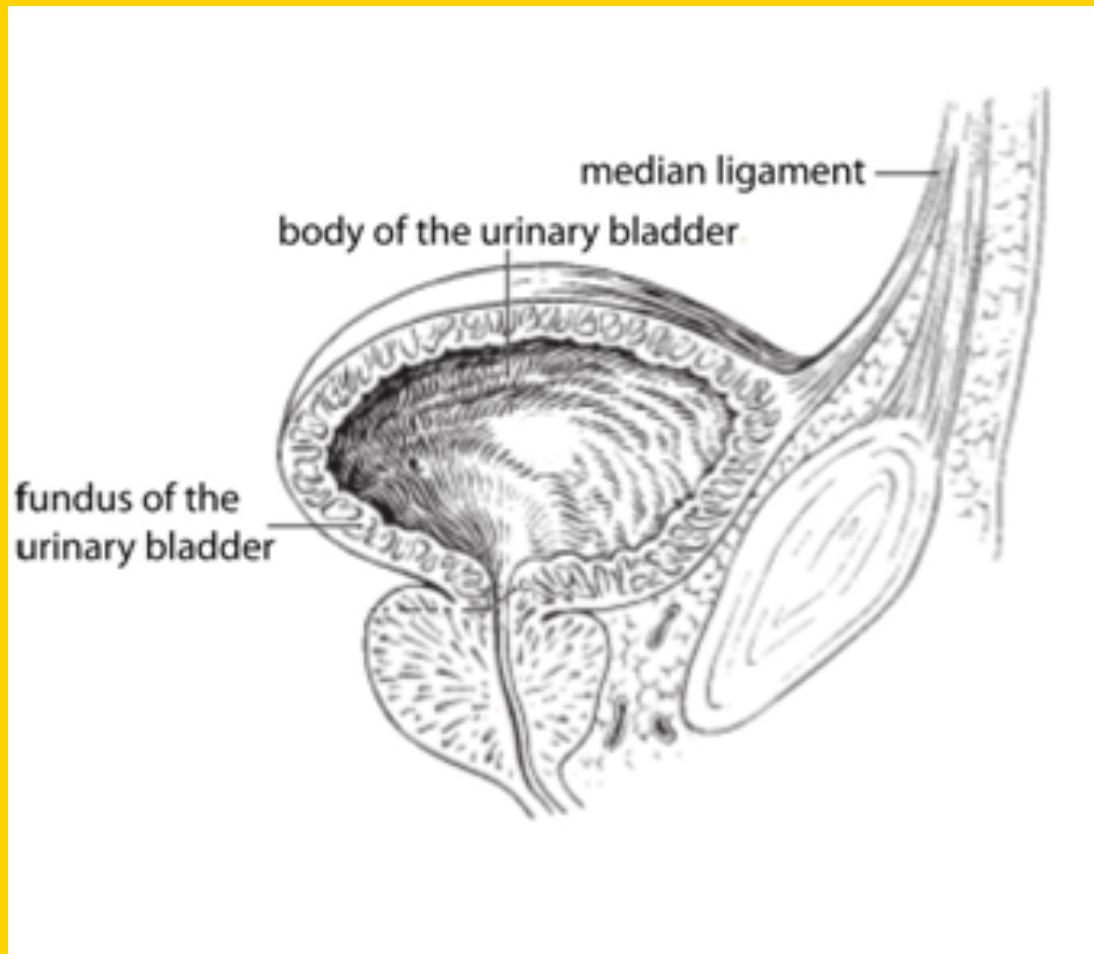
*Glandula palatin...*

# Test

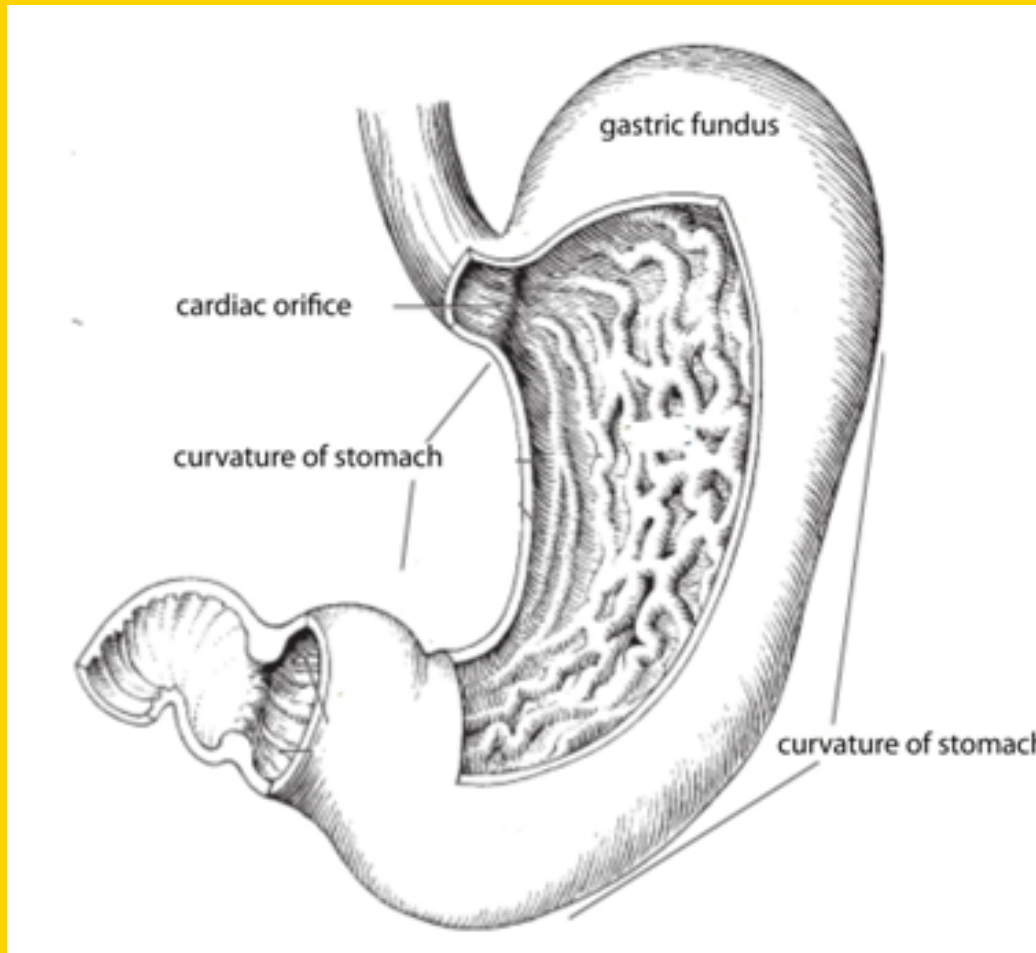
## Ex. 3:

- **Sg.~/ Pl.?**      Complicated fractures of ribs
- **Word order:**    Theraphy of the rupture of the long muscle of the neck
- **Prepositions:**   Pills under the tongue (situation)

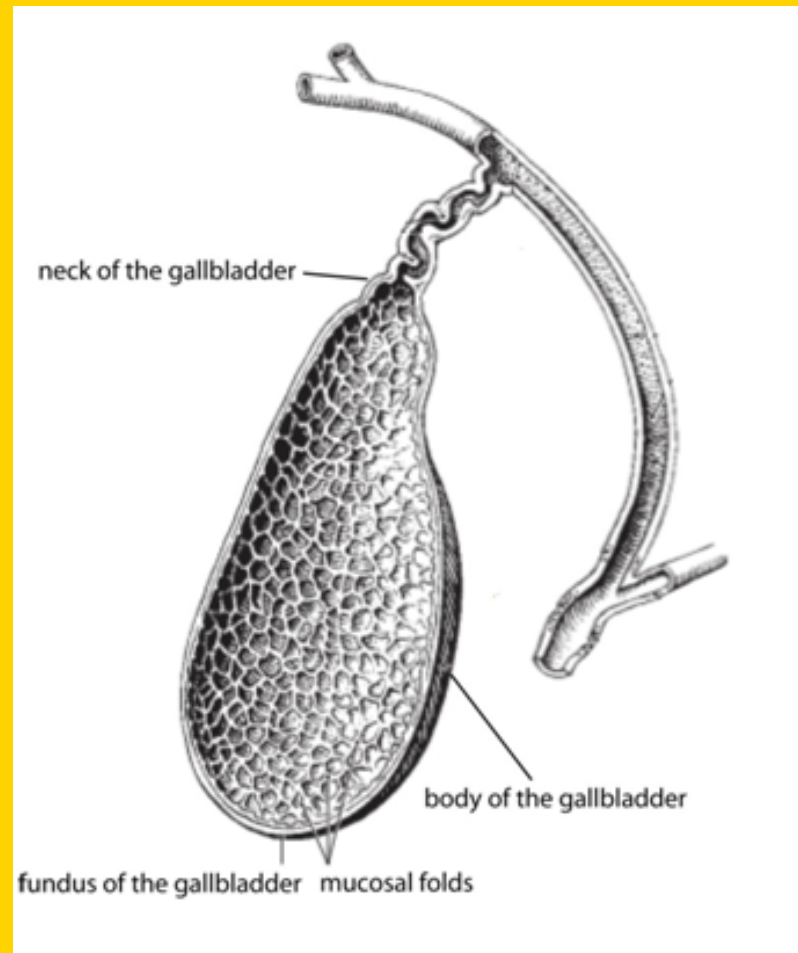
# Translate the legends:



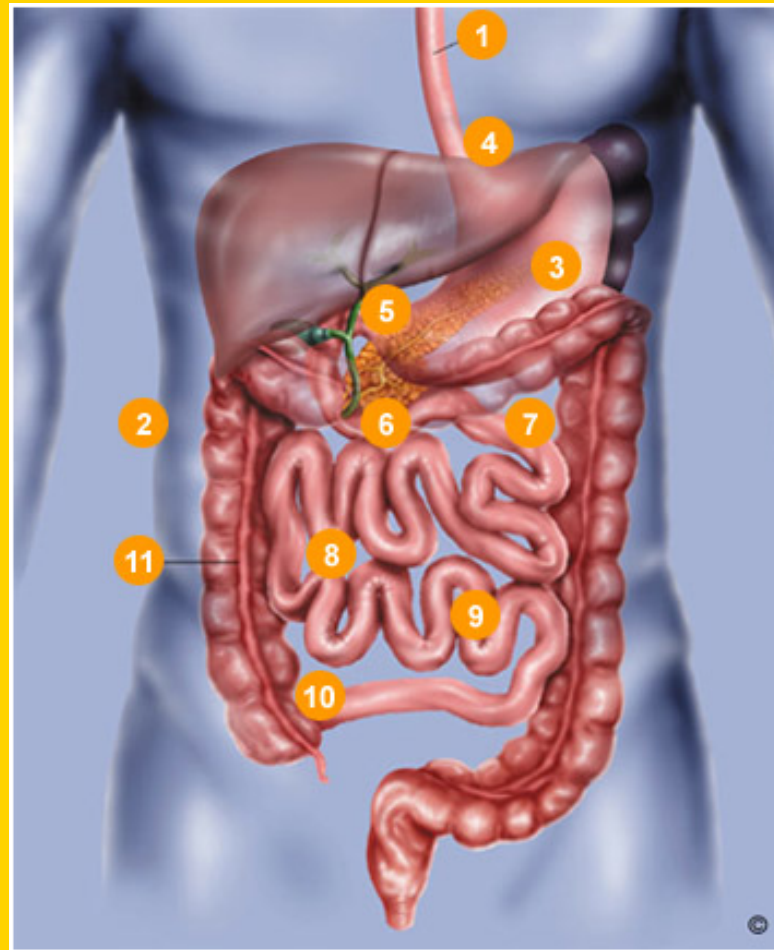
# Translate the legends:



# Translate the legend:



Name the parts of the abdomen and the gastrointestinal tract:



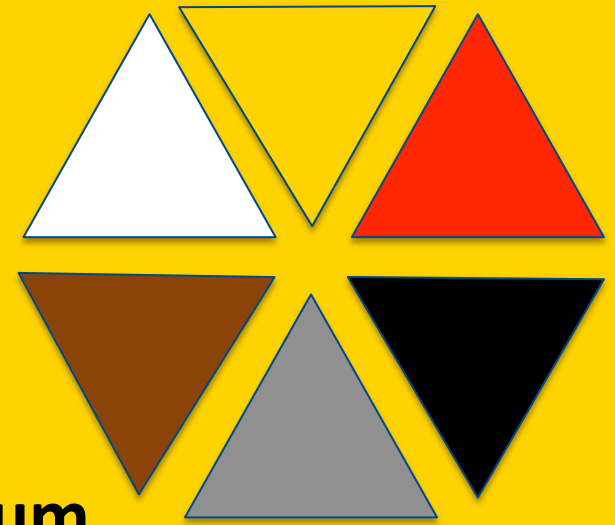
# Name the fingers of the hand:

- digitus \_\_\_\_\_ (pollex)
- digitus \_\_\_\_\_ (index)
- digitus \_\_\_\_\_ (mediālis)
- digitus \_\_\_\_\_ (ānulāris)
- digitus \_\_\_\_\_ (minimus)





# Learn basic colours:



- **substantia**
- **vitrum**
- **linea**
- **nucleus**
- **paraffinum**
- **lagoena**

- **vaselinum**
- **cera**
- **lamina**
- **ligamenta**
- **medulla**
- **ramus**

Do you recognize these plants?



# Do you recognize these plants?



# Do you recognize these plants?



# 3 rd Latin declension

Consonant stems

# Specific features of the 3rd declension

- All 3 genders are included (cortex **m.**, radix **f.**, femur **n.**)
- **Nom. Sg.** – various endings (sanguisis, excisioio, abductoror, retee, latusus, femurur, abdomen, cavitas)
  - Nominative form is not interconnected with the gender. **Words must be carefully memorized!**
- **Two main groups:**
  - nominative and genitive stem differs (genitive is longer than nominative) **Consonant stems**
  - nominative and genitive stem remains unchanged (genitive has same number of syllables as nominative) **I- stems + exceptions**

## Specific features of the 3rd consonant declension

- **Stem** in gen. sg. and nom sg. usually **differs** (**pulm-o//pulmon-is**, **fem-ur//femor-is**, **rad-ix//radic-is**)
- For the proper inflection the **genitive stem is necessary to know**
  1. *pulm-o*
  2. **pulmon-is**
  4. **pulmon-em**
  6. **pulmon-e**

# Declension paradigms

Consonant		I-stems		EXCEPTIONS
<b>DOLOR</b>	<b>CORPUS</b>	<b>PELVIS</b>	<b>RETE</b>	<b>DOSIS</b>



# DOLOR

	<b>Sg.</b>	<b>Pl.</b>
nom.	<b>dolor</b>	<b>dolor-es</b>
gen.	<b>dolor-is</b>	<b>dolor-um</b>
ak.	<b>dolor-em</b>	<b>dolor-es</b>
abl.	<b>dolor-e</b>	<b>dolor-ibus</b>

# CORPUS

	<b>Sg.</b>	<b>Pl.</b>
nom.	<b>corpus</b>	<b>corpor-a</b>
gen.	<b>corpor-is</b>	<b>corpor-um</b>
ak.	<b>corpus</b>	<b>corpor-a</b>
abl.	<b>corpor-e</b>	<b>corpor-ibus</b>



# EXCEPTIONS

1. **os, ossis n. bone** → gen. pl. na *-ium*
2. **vas, vasis, n. vessel**
  1. In sg. follows paradigm **CORPUS**  
*vas-vasis-vas-vase*
  2. In pl. follows paradigm **CEREBRUM**  
*vasa-vasorum-vasa-vasis*
3. **GREEK NOUNS typical endings**
  1. **-itis// -itidis** → *inflammation*
  2. **-(o)ma//-(o)matis** → *tumour diseases/swellings*

# Connection with the adjective

F	M	N
SG.		
1. cavitas magna	dolor magnus	foramen magnum
2. cavitatis magna	doloris magni	foraminis magni
4. (in) cavitatem magnam	dolorem magnum	foramen magnum
6. (in) cavitare magna	dolore magno	foramine magno
PL.		
1. cavitates magna	dolores magni	foramina magna
2. cavitatum magnarum	dolorum magnorum	foraminum magnorum
4. (in) cavitates magnas	dolores magnos	foramina magna
6. (in) cavitatibus magnis	doloribus magnis	foraminibus magnis