

**PART I : EXERCISES****1. Read aloud and explain you pronunciation:**

- Pars respiratoria tunicae mucosae nasi
- Hiatus oesophageus
- Musculus latissimus dorsi
- Vena aquaeductus cochleae
- Bursa subcutanea
- Tunica mucosa uteri - myometrium
- Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae
  
- Fractura vertebrae thoracicae tertiae clausa
- Hydrorrhoea uteri gravidi amnialis
- Status post extractionem dentium permanentium

**2. Read aloud the nominative and genitive forms of the nouns. Write down the number of the declension; follow the example:**

**ex: caput, capitis - 3**    coxa, coxae\_\_ \_\_;    cervix, cervicis\_\_ \_\_;    hypogastrium, hypogastrii\_\_ \_\_;  
 oculus, oculi\_\_ \_\_;    sulcus, sulci\_\_ \_\_;    crus, cruris\_\_ \_\_;    processus, processus\_\_ \_\_;  
 arcus, arcus\_\_ \_\_;    coccyx, coccygis\_\_ \_\_;    bucca, buccae\_\_ \_\_;    metatarsus, metatarsi\_\_ \_\_;  
 ilium, ilii\_\_ \_\_;    fibula, fibulae\_\_ \_\_;    pubes, pubis\_\_ \_\_;    antebrachium, antebrachii\_\_ \_\_;  
 axilla, axillae\_\_ \_\_;    hallux, hallucis\_\_ \_\_;    patella, patellae\_\_ \_\_;    capilli, capillorum\_\_ \_\_;  
 thorax, thoracis\_\_ \_\_;    nasus, nasi\_\_ \_\_;    os, ossis\_\_ \_\_;    phalanx, phalangis\_\_ \_\_;  
 tarsus, tarsi\_\_ \_\_;    humerus, humeri\_\_ \_\_;    collum, colli\_\_ \_\_;    symphysis, symphysis\_\_ \_\_;  
 facies, faciei\_\_ \_\_;    corpus, corporis\_\_ \_\_;    femur, femoris\_\_ \_\_;    clavicula, claviculae\_\_ \_\_;

**3. Decide what the stem of the nouns is and underline it; follow the example:**

<b>ex: caput, capit-is</b>	atlas, atlantis	linea, lineae	foramen, foraminis
axis, axis	sternum, sterni	crus, cruris	manubrium, manubrii
sinus, sinus	eminentia, eminentiae	torus, tori	articulatio, articulationis
ischium, ischii	tibia, tibiae	tendo, tendinis	antebrachium, antebrachii
maxilla, maxillae	pollex, pollicis	larynx, laryngis	cornu, cornus
bronchus, bronchi	cortex, corticis	os, oris	margo, marginis

**4. Use the chart with endings to change the following words into plural; translate both forms to see the difference in the meaning:**

coxa_____	cervix_____	oculus_____	sulcus_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

crus_____	arcus_____	bucca_____	metatarsus_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

fibula_____	hallux_____	os_____	antebrachium_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

axilla_____	tarsus_____	patella_____	genu_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----

**5. Use the chart with endings to connect two nouns to name anatomical structures; translate the phrases:**

<b>caput</b>	+	<b>costa</b>	>	-----	-----
		<b>femur</b>	>	-----	-----
		<b>fibula</b>	>	-----	-----
		<b>humerus</b>	>	-----	-----
		<b>phalanx</b>	>	-----	-----
		<b>radius</b>	>	-----	-----
		<b>talus</b>	>	-----	-----
		<b>ulna</b>	>	-----	-----

*corpus* + **clavicula** > \_\_\_\_\_

**mandibula** > \_\_\_\_\_

**orbita** > \_\_\_\_\_

**penis** > \_\_\_\_\_

**sternum** > \_\_\_\_\_

**tibia** > \_\_\_\_\_

**vertebra** > \_\_\_\_\_

6. Connect nouns with prepositions in order to complete the table; use the chart with endings:

<b>sub + Abl.</b> (where?) under	<b>shoulder blade</b>	<b>skin</b>	<b>tongue</b>
	<i>sub scapula</i>		
<b>sub + Acc.</b> (where to?) under	<b>eye</b>	<b>rib</b>	<b>kneecap</b>
		<i>sub costam</i>	
<b>in + Abl.</b> (where?) in, at	<b>tooth</b>	<b>mouth</b>	<b>bone</b>
<b>in + Acc. (where to?)</b> to	<b>skull</b>	<b>orbit</b>	<b>hypogastrium</b>
<b>ad + Acc.</b> towards	<b>collar bone</b>	<b>chest</b>	<b>belly</b>
<b>ex + Abl.</b> from	<b>ear</b>	<b>nose</b>	<b>finger</b>

## PART II : GRAMMATICAL NOTES

### INTRODUCTION TO SYNTAX

#### NOUN IN APPOSITION I.

If a noun follows another to describe it, the noun which follows is said to be in *apposition* to the noun which comes before it. In Latin, if the second noun is in the relation of dependency it is expressed by genitive singular or genitive plural.

<b>ex:</b>	<b>fractura costae</b>	fracture of the rib
	<b>fractura costarum</b>	fracture of ribs
	<b>spina scapulae</b>	thorn of the shoulder blade
	<b>spinae scapularum</b>	thorn of shoulder blades
	<b>camera<sup>1</sup> bulbi<sup>2</sup></b>	chamber of the eye
	<b>camerae bulbi</b>	chambers of the eye
	<b>camerae bulborum</b>	chambers of eyes

#### PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Prepositions are parts of speech denoting spatial or temporal relations; in Latin they are combined with nouns to form so called prepositional phrases. Prepositions combine with accusative, ablative or both accusative and ablative cases, e.g.:

Place	{ in which from which out of which under/at the foot of	<b>in</b> in, on, upon	}	ABLATIVE CASE
		<b>a, ab</b> from		
		<b>e, ex</b> out of		
		<b>sub</b> under		
	{ into which to which through which under/close up to which	<b>in</b> into	}	ACCUSATIVE CASE
		<b>ad</b> to, towards		
		<b>per</b> through		
		<b>sub</b> under		

<sup>1</sup> **camera**, ae, f. chamber

<sup>2</sup> **bulbus**, i, m. bulb

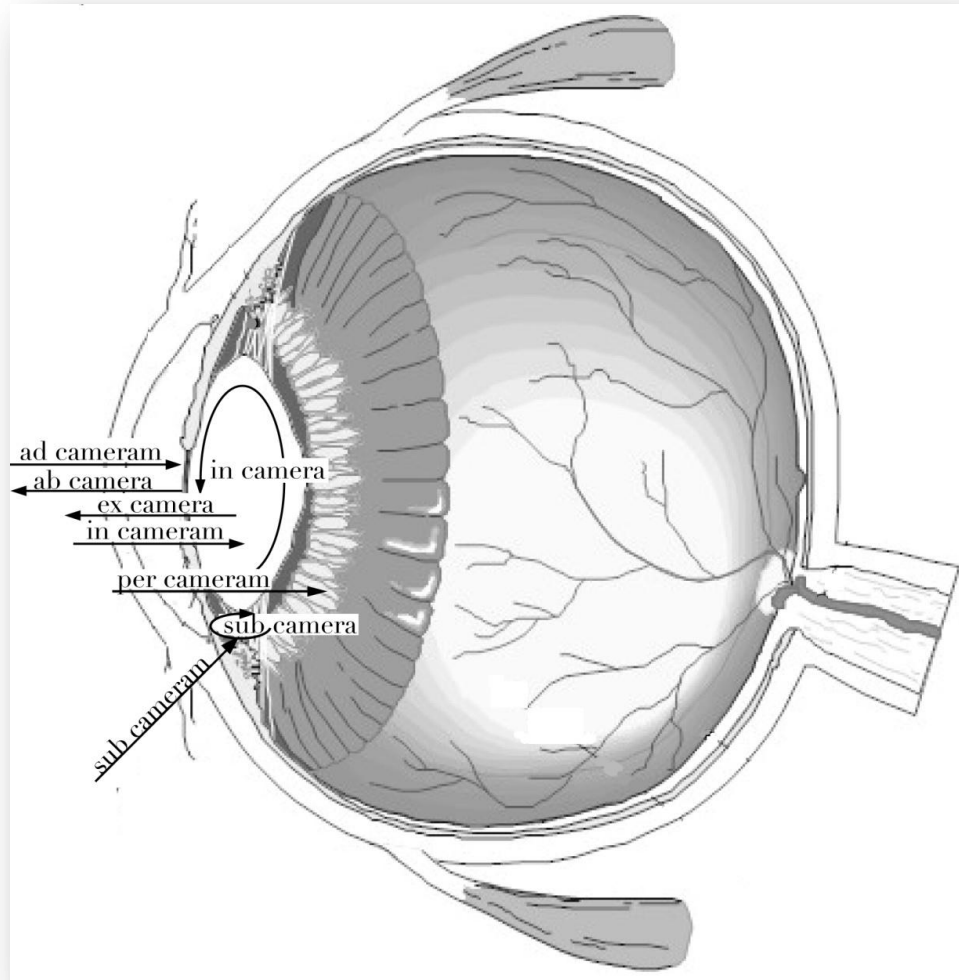


Fig. Posterior chamber of the eye bulb (*Camera bulbi posterior*), lateral view

## DECLENSION

In English, prepositions or change in the word order is used to express the meaning of the noun. In Latin, the suffix is attached to the end of the word instead. **Declensions are noun groups that use the same suffix for each case.**

### Latin Ist DECLENSION

In the first declension we decline nouns that have<sup>3</sup>:

<b>Genitive sg. ending</b>	-AE
<b>Nominative sg. ending</b>	-A
<b>Gender</b>	mostly F

<sup>3</sup> For the whole paradigm check the book p.6; or the chart with Latin and Greek declensions paradigm VENA.

NOTE! A specific group of nouns are *names of specialists* that have feminine endings but are of male gender, e.g. **oculista**, oculistae m. [ophthalmologist]; **dentista**, dentistae, m. [dentist]; **pharmacista**, ae, m. [pharmacist] etc.; *names of muscles*, e.g. **antagonista**, ae, m. [antagonistic muscle, it acts in opposition to the specific movement generated by agonistic muscle]; **agonista**, ae, m. [agonistic muscle]. *These words are used rarely in medical terminology.*

**PART III : VOCABULARY**

<b>allergia, ae, f.</b>	allergy	<b>insufficiencia, ae, f.</b>	insufficiency
<b>anaemia, ae, f.</b>	an(a)emia	<b>lagoena, ae, f.</b>	bottle
<b>angina, ae, f.</b>	angina	<b>lamina, ae, f.</b>	membrane, lamina
<b>aorta, ae, f.</b>	aorta	<b>lingua, ae, f.</b>	tongue
<b>apertura, ae, f.</b>	opening, aperture	<b>maxilla, ae, f.</b>	upper jaw, maxilla
<b>arteria, ae, f.</b>	artery	<b>medulla, ae, f.</b>	marrow
<b>causa, ae, f.</b>	cause, reason	<b>olla, ae, f.</b>	gallipot, cup
<b>cera, ae, f.</b>	wax	<b>palpebra, ae, f.</b>	eyelid
<b>colica, ae, f.</b>	colic	<b>pasta, ae, f.</b>	paste
<b>columna, ae, f.</b>	column	<b>pneumonia, ae, f.</b>	pneumonia
<b>crista, ae, f.</b>	crest	<b>rima, ae, f.</b>	fissure, free space
<b>cura, ae, f.</b>	care	<b>ruptura, ae, f.</b>	rupture
<b>diphtheria, ae, f.</b>	diphtheria	<b>scarlatina, ae, f.</b>	scarlet fever
<b>epilepsia, ae, f.</b>	epilepsy	<b>scatula, ae, f.</b>	box
<b>et</b>	and	<b>sclera, ae, f.</b>	sclera (outer coat of the eyeball)
<b>fascia, ae, f.</b>	fascia	<b>spina, ae, f.</b>	1. vertebral column, spine 2. ridge, spine
<b>fossa, ae, f.</b>	hollow, fossa	<b>therapia, ae, f.</b>	treatment, therapy
<b>fractura, ae, f.</b>	fracture	<b>valvula, ae, f.</b>	valve (lit. small valve, valvule)
<b>glandula, ae, f.</b>	gland	<b>vena, ae, f.</b>	vein
<b>haemorrhagia, ae, f.</b>	bleeding, haemorrhage	<b>vesica, ae, f.</b>	bladder
<b>hernia, ae, f.</b>	hernia		
<b>incisura, ae, f.</b>	notch		