

1. Translate phrases with two or more nouns in the state of dependency:

A

fracture of the hip

fractures of the hip

fracture of the calf bones

fractures of the calf bone

fracture of the rib

fractures of the ribs

aperture of the tongue

hollow of the gland

arteries of the scapula

veins of the tongue

lamina of the sclera

fracture of the column of vertebrae

fracture of the spine of the shoulder blade

fracture of the upper and lower jaw

fracture of the radial and elbow bone

therapy of the fracture of the collar bone

therapy of the fracture of vertebrae

insufficiency of the valvule of aorta

B

ruptura venae

ruptura venarum

ruptura aortae

fossa axillae

ruptura fasciae

incisura mandibulae

incisura scapulae

fossa coxae

fossae coxarum

apertura patellae

spina vertebrae

venae medullae

rima palpebrarum

fractura spinarum vertebrarum

therapia fracturae tibiae et fibulae

glandulae linguae

2. Connect two nouns of different declensions in order to form grammatically correct anatomical terms:

sulcus + sclera ----- *corpus + maxilla*-----

corpus + lingua ----- *symphysis + mandibula*-----

arcus + aorta ----- *collum + vesica*-----

3. Translate the prepositional phrases with one noun into Latin/English:

A

from the vein	from the veins
from the gland	from the glands
with the vein	with the veins
with the gland	with the glands
into the hip	into the hips
after the fracture	after the fractures
into the gland	into the glands
into the calf bone	into the calf bones
into the aperture	into the apertures
without the vein	without the veins
without the gland	without the glands
for the vein	for the veins

for the gland	for the glands
in the vein	in the veins
in the gland	in the glands

B

in vena	ex vena
in venas	in venis
in aortam	in aorta
in aperturam	in apertura
ex glandula	ex glandulis
in glandulis	in glandula
in fissuras	in fissurā

4. Translate the prepositional phrases with several nouns into Latin/English:**A**

after the fracture of the hip

after the fractures of the hip

after the fracture of the rib

after the fracture of the calf bone

after the fractures of the calf bones

because of the fracture of the calf bone

because of the fracture of the rib

without the fracture of the rib

without the fractures of the ribs

without the fracture of the calf bone

B

post fracturam costae

post fracturas coxarum

in glandulas linguae

ante fracturam costarum

post therapiam fracturae fibulae

in rima palpebrarum

sine fractura fibulae

sine fractura costae

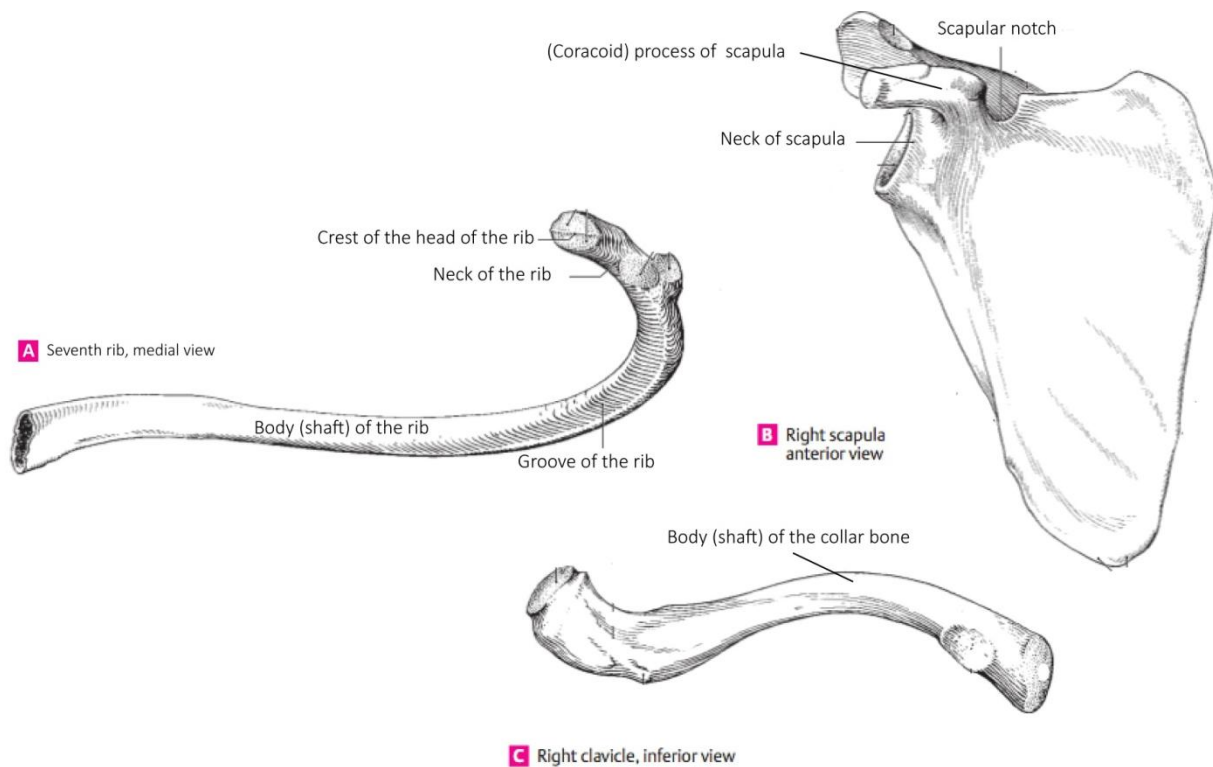
post rupturam fasciae

ante rupturam aortae

in fissuram aortae

post insufficientiam valvulae aortae

5. Translate the legends of the following images¹:



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

6. Connect two nouns from clinical terminology; then match the clinical terms with the preposition in the correct form:

therapia + allergia, anaemia, angina, colica, diphtheria, haemorrhagia

post

cura + ruptura, hernia, scarlatina, insufficientia, pneumonia, epilepsia

post

causa + diphtheria, fractura, ruptura, therapia, insufficientia

post

7. Match names of diseases and disorders from the previous exercise with the following definitions.

----- an acute or chronic disease marked by inflammation of the lungs

----- a deficiency in the number of red blood cells

----- any of various neurological disorders characterized by sudden attacks, with or without loss of consciousness or convulsive seizures

----- an acute contagious disease caused by a haemolytic streptococcus, characterized by a scarlet skin eruption and high fever

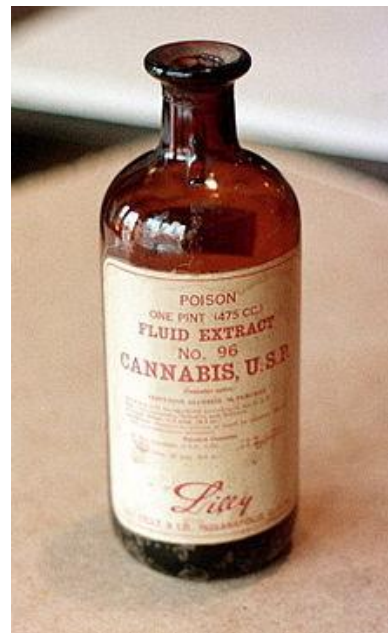
----- the projection of an organ or part through the lining of the cavity in which it is normally situated

----- spasmodic pains in the abdomen

----- substantial bleeding

- an overreaction of the immune system to a previously encountered, ordinarily harmless substance, resulting in skin rash or other abnormal conditions
- a tear in an organ or a tissue
- an failure in the functioning of an organ, tissue, etc.
- any disease of the throat or fauces marked by spasmodic attacks of intense suffocative pain
- an acute contagious infection marked by the formation of a false membrane in the throat and other air passages causing difficulty in breathing

9. On the image of the stainless steel gallipot and bottle explain meaning of prepositions; form phrases:



<i>a, ab</i>	<i>a, ab</i>
<i>ad</i>	<i>ad</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>sub</i>	<i>sub</i>
<i>sub</i>	<i>sub</i>
<i>e, ex</i>	<i>e, ex</i>
<i>cum</i>	<i>cum</i>
<i>sine</i>	<i>sine</i>

<i>prope</i>	<i>prope</i>
<i>infra</i>	<i>infra</i>

7. Translate:

paste in the box

gallipot with the wax

bottle of water

PART II : GRAMMATICAL NOTES

Greek I. DECLENSION

In the first Greek declension we decline nouns that have²:

Genitive sg. ending	-ES
Nominative sg. ending	-E
Gender	F

NOTE! These words do not present a group of the specific meaning, they can be used both in anatomy (e.g. **diploe**, es, f. diploe, layer of spongy bone) or in clinical terminology (e.g. **dyspnoe**, es, f. dyspnoea), but they are *not too frequent in medical terminology*.

In the first Greek declension we decline nouns that have³:

Genitive sg. ending	-AE
Nominative sg. ending	-ES
Gender	M

NOTE! These words are names of diseases (**diabetes**, ae, m. diabetes), but they are *not too frequent in medical terminology*.

CAUTION! In plural there is no difference in endings between words of LATIN and GREEK origin. Be aware of the masculine gender of words falling within the paradigm DIABETES.

INTRODUCTION TO SYNTAX II

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are “describing” words; their main syntactic role is to qualify a single noun or noun phrase made of several nouns and give the information about the object. In Latin, adjectives alter their form to reflect the **gender**, **case** and **number** of the noun they describe. This is called **agreement**. The **gender** of the noun is always given with the noun in the vocabulary and it must be memorised when a new word is learned. Case and number of the adjective will be identical with the case and the number of the noun.

Gender is a grammatical category. The division into genders correlates to some degree with the biological sex (male / female / child : masculine / feminine / neuter). However, in Latin it usually depends on the ending of the word. In Latin there are words of masculine (m., M.), feminine (f., F) or neuter (n., N) gender.

² For the whole paradigm check the book p. 6; the chart with Latin and Greek declensions paradigm SYSTOLE.

³ For the whole paradigm check the book p. 6; the chart with Latin and Greek declensions paradigm DIABETES.

fibula (F) magna parva dextra sinistra	hallux (M) magnus parvus dexter sinister	os (N) magnum parvum dextrum sinistrum	antebrachium (N) magnum parvum dextrum sinistrum
facies (F) magna parva dextra sinistra	femur (N) magnum parvum dextrum sinistrum	auris (F) magna parva dextra sinistra	genu (N) magnum parvum dextrum sinistrum

INFLECTION of**THE NOUN IN APPOSITION****sg.**

1. fractura **vertebrae**/vertebrarum
2. fracturae **vertebrae**/vertebrarum
4. (post) fracturam **vertebrae**/vertebrarum
6. (cum) fracturā **vertebrae**/vertebrarum

pl.

1. fracturae **vertebrae**/vertebrarum
2. fracturarum **vertebrae**/vertebrarum
4. (post) fracturas **vertebrae**/vertebrarum
6. (cum) fracturis **vertebrae**/vertebrarum

THE NOUN WITH THE ADJECTIVE

1. fractura complicata
2. fracturae complicatae
3. (post) fracturam complicatam
4. (cum) fracturā complicatā

1. fracturae complicatae
2. fracturarum complicatarum
4. (post) fracturas complicatas
6. (cum) fracturis complicatis

PART III : VOCABULARY

acne, es, f.	acne	niger, a, um	black
acquisitus, a, um	acquired	obliquus, a, um	oblique, inclined
acutus, a, um	acute	oblongatus, a, um	prolonged
albus, a, um	white	palatinus, a, um	palatal
apertus, a, um	open	parvus, a, um	small
auditivus, a, um	auditory	periculosus, a, um	dangerous
bursa, ae, f.	pouch, bursa	plica, ae, f.	fold
cavus, a, um	hollow	postoperativus, a, um	postoperative
cellula, ae, f.	cell	primus, a, um	first
chirurgicus, a, um	surgical	proprius, a, um	proper
chronicus, a, um	chronic	profundus, a, um	profound, deep
clausus, a, um	closed	quartus, a, um	fourth
coccygeus, a, um	coccygeal	quintus, a, um	fifth
complicatus, a, um	complicated	rhaphe, es, f.	suture
congenitus, a, um	congenital, hereditary	secundus, a, um	second
coronarius, a, um	coronary	secundarius, a, um	secondary
dexter, a, um	right (side)	septimus, a, um	seventh
diabetes, ae, m.	diabetes	serosus, a, um	serosal, serous
diastole, es, f.	diastole	sextus, a, um	sixth
diarrhoe, es, f.	diarrhoea, dysentery	sinister, a, um	left (side)
epidemicus, a, um	epidemic	spurius, a, um	false
externus, a, um	external	subcutaneus, a, um	subcutaneous, under the skin
felleus, a, um	of bile, bilious	sutura, ae, f.	1. suture 2. stitch
fuscus, a, um	dark brown	systole, es, f.	systole
gastricus, a, um	gastric	tertius, a, um	third
iliacus, a, um	iliac	thoracicus, a, um	thoracic
internus, a, um	internal	thyroideus, a, um	thyroid
latus, a, um	wide	transversus, a, um	transversal
liber, libera, liberum	free	tuba, ae, f.	tube
linea, ae, f.	line	tuberculosus, a, um	tuberculous
magnus, a, um	big, large	tunica, ae, f.	membrane
medianus, a, um	median	uterinus, a, um	uterine
medius, a, um	middle	urinarius, a, um	urinary
mellitus, a, um	of honey (about diabetes)	verus, a, um	true
mucosus, a, um	mucous		

COLLOCATIONS:

<i>diabetes mellitus</i>	diabetes
<i>medulla oblongata</i>	medulla oblongata (prolongation of the spinal cord)
<i>tuba auditiva</i>	auditory tube, Eustachian tube
<i>tuba uterina</i>	oviduct, uterine tube, Fallopian tube
<i>vesica fellea</i>	gall bladder