

**1. Decide what would be correct adjective form for the given noun:**

anatomica		transversa	transversum		accessorius	
collum		diameter		nervus		
anatomicus	anatomicum		transversus	accessoria	accessorium	
palatina		palatinum		dexter	lymphaticus	lymphaticum
fissura		ovarium		nodus		
palatinus		dextrum	dextra	lymphatica		
periculosus		sinistra	sinistrum		longus	
morbus		brachium		periodus		
periculosa	periculosum		sinister	longum	longa	
durus	dura		anatomicus	pharyngeus	pharyngeum	
palatum		ostium		tuberculum		
durum		anatomicum	anatomica		pharyngea	

**2. Translate two or more nouns in state of dependency:****A**

<i>fractura</i>	+	cranium, carpus, radius, ulna, humerus, digitus, calcaneus, malleolus
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<i>cancer</i>	+	ovarium, uterus, ventriculus, cerebrum, lingua, rectum, intestinum caecum
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<i>morbus</i>	+	cerebrum, organum, ventriculus, bronchus, arteria
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<i>anomalía</i>	+	oculus, uterus, mandibula, oesophagus
-----		

**B**

<i>fundus</i>	+	uterus, ventriculus
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<i>corpus</i>	+	ventriculus, lingua, uterus, talus, fibula, radius, humerus
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<i>collum</i>	+	humerus, costa, scapula, radius
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<i>bulbus</i>	+	duodenum, aorta, oculus
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<i>dorsum</i>	+	nasus, lingua
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**3. Translate phrases:****A**

muscles

muscle of antebrachium

muscles of antebrachium

muscles of back

big muscles of back

muscle of neck

muscles of neck

long muscles of neck

muscle of tongue

muscles of tongue

deep muscles of tongue

muscles of (eye) bulb

straight and oblique muscles of the (eye) bulb

coccygeal and thoracic muscles

muscles of fingers

long muscles of fingers

ligament

ligaments

radiating ligament of the rib

transversal ligament of the wrist

proper ligament of the ovary

wide ligament of the ovary

transversal ligament of the shoulder blade

ligament of the hollow vein

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## **B**

anatomical neck of humerus

fracture of the anatomical neck of humerus

cancer of large intestine

surgical therapy of the cancer of large intestine

fundus of the urinary bladder

congenital anomaly of the internal organ

congenital anomalies of internal organs

accessory organs of the eye bulb

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antebrachium                      membrana  
  
interosseus, a, um

anomalía  
  
bulbus  
congenitus, a, um                      oculus

tunica                      vesica  
  
mucosus, a, um  
felleus, a, um

sinister, a, um  
  
thyreoideus, a, um  
lobus  
glandula

truncus                      accessorius, a, um  
  
nervus

plica (pl.)                      transversus, a, um  
  
rectum

collum                      vesica  
  
felleus, a, um

musculus (pl.)                      transversus, a, um  
  
dorsum

apertura                      ventriculus  
  quartus, a, um  
medianus, a, um

congenitus, a, um                      durus, a, um  
palatum                      fissura

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crassus, a, um	transversus, a, um
intestinum	

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vena (pl.)	thoracicus, a, um
ruptura	

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**5. Fill in endings and translate:**

fossa vestibul\_\_\_\_\_

ligamentum transvers\_\_\_\_\_ scapul\_\_\_\_\_

fractura palat\_\_\_\_\_ claus\_\_\_\_\_

nervus transvers\_\_\_\_\_ coll\_\_\_\_\_

nodi lymphatic\_\_\_\_\_ iliac\_\_\_\_\_ intern\_\_\_\_\_

fractura sept\_\_\_\_\_ nas\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Fill in missing endings and change into plural:**

apertura extern_____	costa liber_____
ruptura ven_____ cav_____	nucleus rub_____
tunica mucos_____	bronchus sinist_____
costa spuri_____	nasus extern_____

**7. Form prepositional phrases:**

PER + rectum, arteria, vena

PRO + neonatus (pl.), adultus

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AD + medulla, bulbus oculi, arteria

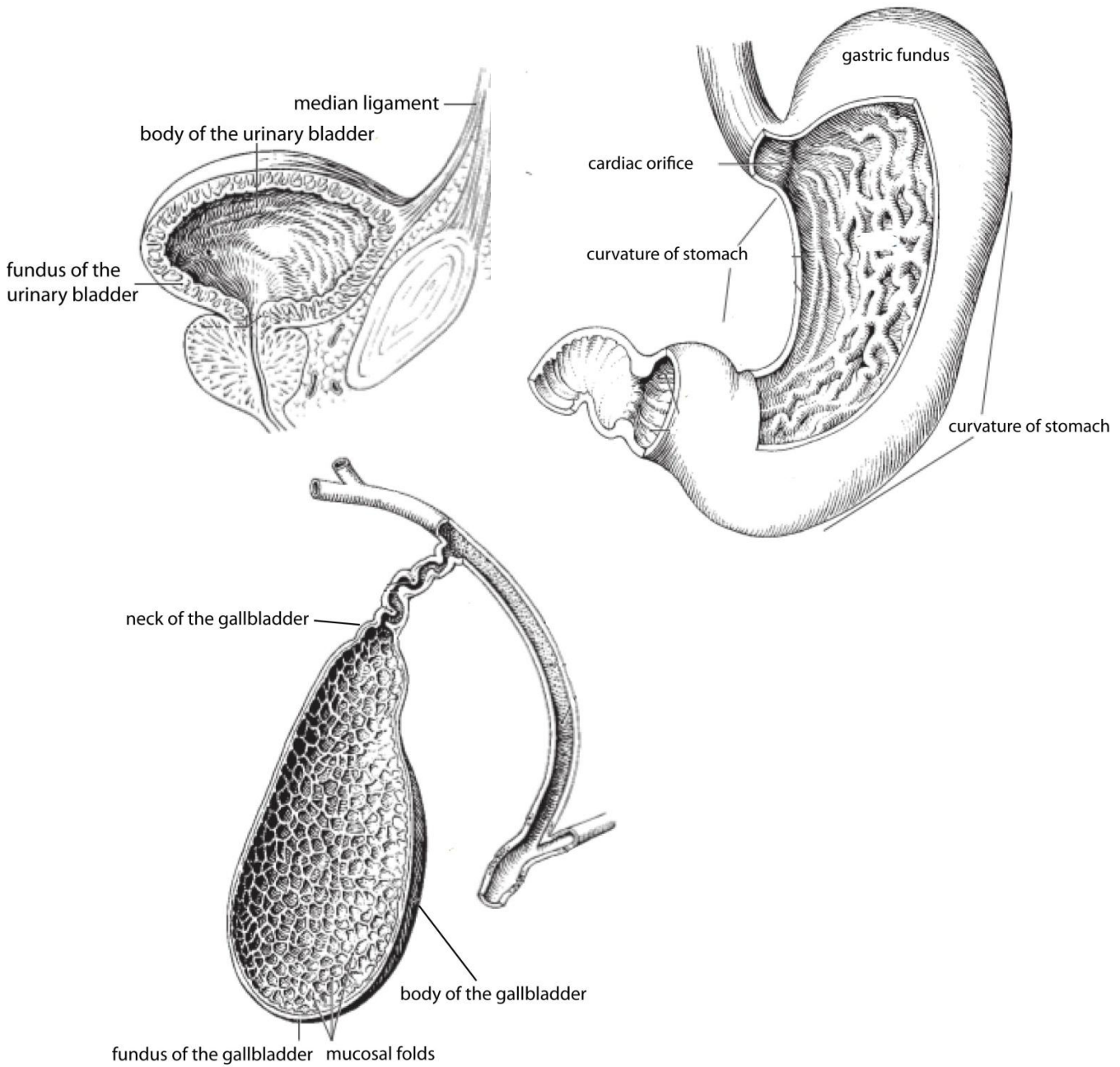
INTER + vertebrae, bulbi, musculi

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SUB + lingua, ligamentum

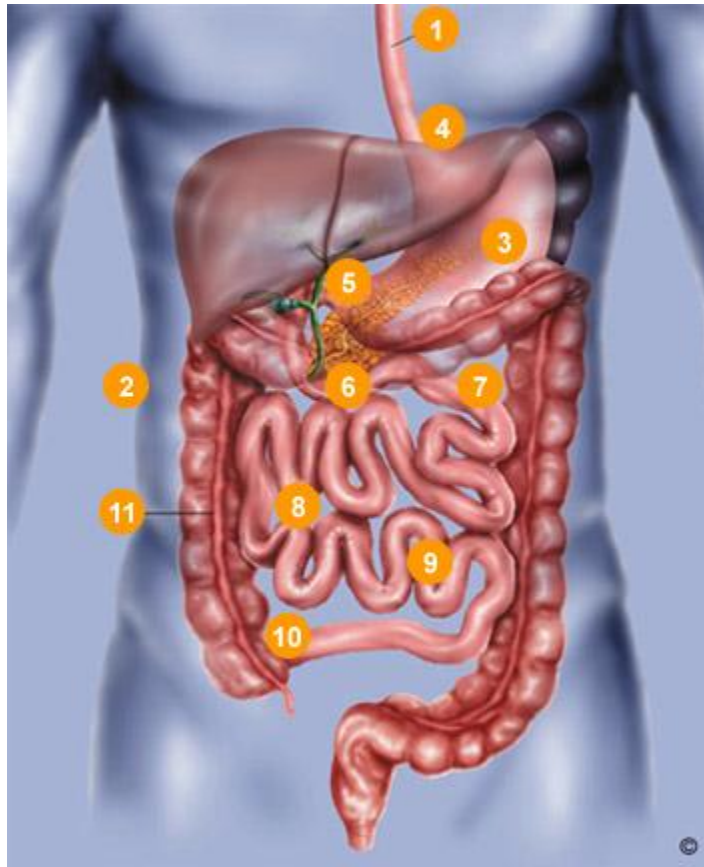
IN + musculus, cerebrum, aorta, ostium uteri

8. Translate the legend to the images<sup>2</sup>:



<sup>2</sup> Images copied, rearranged and adjusted; source: Feneis, H & Dauber, W.: Pocket Atlas of Human Anatomy, Thieme 2000

9. Name parts of the gastrointestinal tract (you should know six out of eleven parts on the image):



6. Fill in missing ordinal numerals used to name fingers of the hand:

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





**PART II : GRAMMATICAL NOTES****GREEK II. DECLENSION**

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

<b>Genitive sg. ending</b>	-ON
<b>Nominative sg. ending</b>	-I
<b>Gender</b>	N

Into this group of nouns fall different terms with general meaning (**skeleton**, i, n. skeletal frame, skeleton), terms from anatomy (**olecranon**, i, n. olecranon, proximal end of ulna) as well as from embryology and histology (**amnion**, ii, n. amnion; **chorion**, ii, n. chorion, **embryo**, ii, n. embryo). These words preserve their original Greek ending **-on** in nom. sg. (and, as they are of neuter gender, also in acc. sg.); all other endings are identical with Latin paradigm SEPTUM.

**NOTE!**

In some older anatomical publications you can still find group of nouns that have<sup>4</sup>:

<b>Genitive sg. ending</b>	-OS
<b>Nominative sg. ending</b>	-I
<b>Gender</b>	M

These words are no more in use in the Anatomical terminology (TA), but they are important for the clinical terminology. Beside the nom. and acc. sg., all other endings of this paradigm are identical with Latin paradigm NERVUS. *We will return to these words later.*

<sup>3</sup> For the whole paradigm check the book p.10; chart with Latin and Greek declensions paradigm COLON.

<sup>4</sup> For the whole paradigm check the book p.10; chart with Latin and Greek declensions paradigm NEPHROS.

**PART III : VOCABULARY**

<b>acromion, ii, n.</b>	acromion	<b>lavandula, ae, f.</b>	lavender
<b>angulus, i, m.</b>	angle	<b>laxativus, a, um</b>	laxative
<b>amarus, a, um</b>	bitter	<b>liquidus, a, um</b>	liquid
<b>amygdala, ae, f.</b>	almond	<b>locus, i, m.</b>	place
<b>aqua, ae, f.</b>	water	<b>medicus, i, m.</b>	physician
<b>aromaticus, a, um</b>	aromatic	<b>mentha, ae, f.</b>	mint
<b>belladonna, ae, f.</b>	Deadly nightshade (plant)	<b>methodus, i, f.</b>	method
<b>calendula, ae, f.</b>	marigold	<b>novus, a, um</b>	new
<b>chamomilla, ae, f.</b>	Chamomile (plant)	<b>numerus, i, m.</b>	number
<b>conoideus, a, um</b>	cone-shaped, conical	<b>olecranon, i, n.</b>	olecranon
<b>colon, i, n.</b>	large intestine, colon	<b>oleum, i, n.</b>	oil
<b>compositus, a, um</b>	composite	<b>oliva, ae, f.</b>	olive
<b>destillatus, a, um</b>	distilled	<b>paraffinum, i, n.</b>	paraffin
<b>deltoideus, a, um</b>	shaped like Greek letter delta, triangular, deltoid	<b>pericardium, ii, n.</b>	pericard
<b>diureticus, a, um</b>	diuretic	<b>periculum, i, n.</b>	danger
<b>echinacena, ae, f.</b>	echinacea	<b>pilula, ae, f.</b>	pill
<b>encephalon, i, n.</b>	brain	<b>ramus, i, n.</b>	branch
<b>extractum, i, n.</b>	extract	<b>remedium, ii, n.</b>	remedy, drug, medicament
<b>flavus, a, um</b>	yellow	<b>siccus, a, um</b>	dry
<b>fluidus, a, um</b>	fluid	<b>sigmoideus, a, um</b>	shaped like Greek letter sigma, sigmoid
<b>ganglion, ii, n.</b>	ganglion, neural structure	<b>sirupus, i, m.</b>	sirup
<b>glycerinum, i, n.</b>	glycerine	<b>solidus, a, um</b>	solid
<b>griseus, a, um</b>	grey	<b>substantia, ae, f.</b>	matter, substance
<b>heliantus, i, m.</b>	sunflower	<b>suppositorium, ii, n.</b>	suppository
<b>icterus, i, m.</b>	jaundice	<b>tinctura, ae, f.</b>	tincture
<b>labium, ii, n.</b>	lip, skin fold	<b>unguentum, i, n.</b>	ointment, cream
<b>lambdoideus, a, um</b>	shaped like Greek letter lambda, lambdoid	<b>venenum, i, n.</b>	poison
		<b>vaselinum, i, n.</b>	vaseline
		<b>vitrum, i, n.</b>	bottle, test tube, glass