

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

**A**

fracture of the hip

fractures of the hip

fracture of calf bones

fractures of the calf bone

fracture of the rib

fractures of 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 fracture of vertebrae

insufficiency of the valvule of the 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

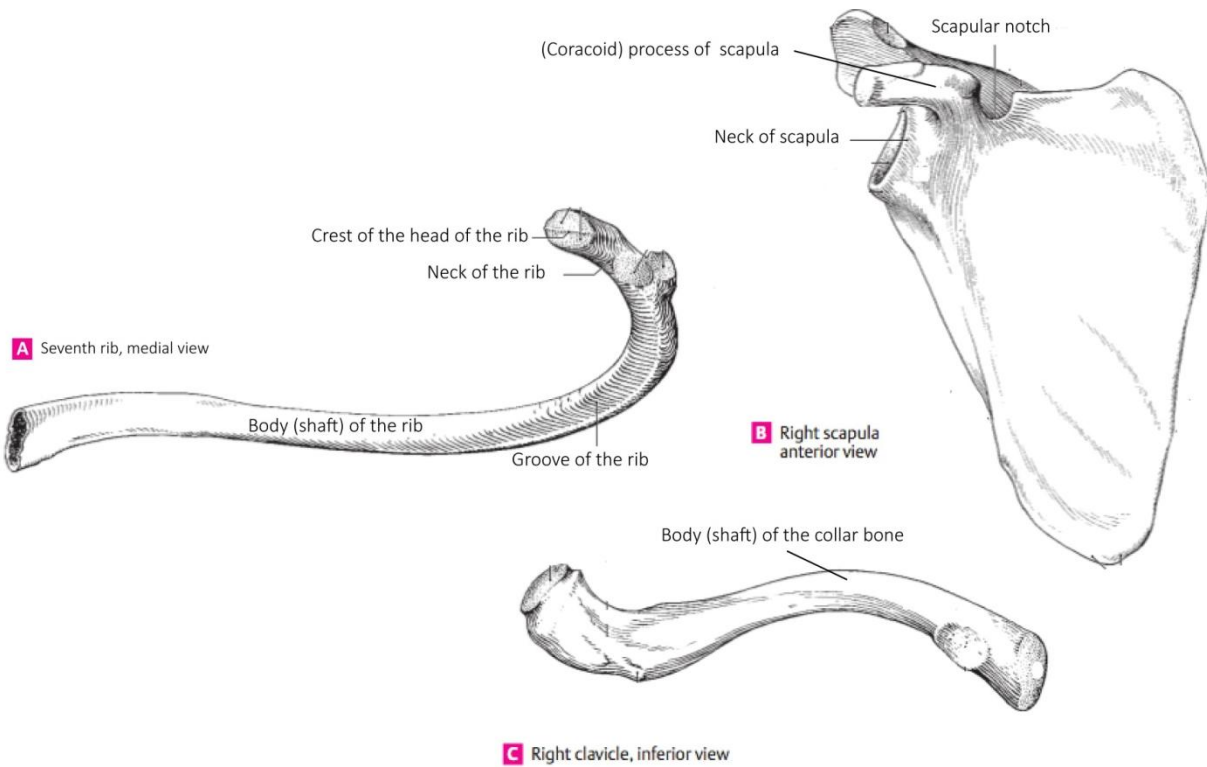
post rupturam fasciae

ante rupturam aortae

in fissuram aortae

post insufficientiam valvulae aortae

5. Translate the legends of the following images<sup>1</sup>:



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

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**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

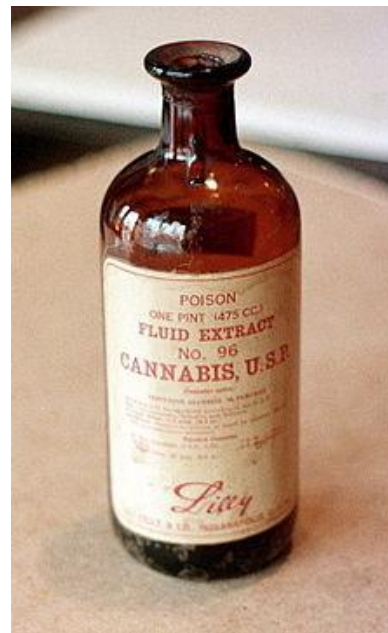
----- the projection of an organ or part through the lining of the cavity in which it is normally situated

----- 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 have<sup>2</sup>:

<b>Genitive sg. ending</b>	-ES
<b>Nominative sg. ending</b>	-E
<b>Gender</b>	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 have<sup>3</sup>:

<b>Genitive sg. ending</b>	-AE
<b>Nominative sg. ending</b>	-ES
<b>Gender</b>	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.

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

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



**OVERVIEW OF DECLENSIONS BASED ON ENDINGS AND GENDER**

Declension	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Genitive ending	-ae (-es) <sup>4</sup>	-i	-(?)-is	-us	-ei
Nominative ending	-a (-e/-es)	-us,-er (-os)/ -um (-on)	various	-us/-u	-es
Gender	F(M)	M+N (F)	M+F+N	M+N(F)	F(M)

**CONSEQUENCES OF GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENT**

As nouns are of three genders in Latin, adjectives have also three different forms to comply with the gender of the noun. A feminine noun can never be connected with the adjective of masculine or neuter gender; a masculine noun can never be connected with the adjective of feminine or neuter gender etc.

**Adjectives of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension** are declined as noun of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension and can have the following endings:

masculines	feminines	neuters
-us/-er	-a	-um

**e.g.**

magnus, magna, magnum	dexter, dextra, dextrum
M      F      N	M      F      N
parvus, parva, parvum	sinister, sinistra, sinistrum

**in vocabulary:**

magnus, a, um <i>big</i>	dexter, a, um <i>right</i>
parvus, a, um <i>small</i>	sinister, a, um <i>left</i>

**agreement:**

<b>coxa</b> (F) magna parva dextra sinistra	<b>cervix</b> (F) magna parva dextra sinistra	<b>oculus</b> (M) magnus parvus dexter sinister	<b>sulcus</b> (M) magnus parvus dexter sinister
<b>crus</b> (N) magnum parvum dextrum sinistrum	<b>arcus</b> (M) magnus parvus dexter sinister	<b>bucca</b> (F) magna parva dextra sinistra	<b>metatarsus</b> (M) magnus parvus dexter sinister

<sup>4</sup> Endings in brackets belong to Latinised words of the Greek origin.

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

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