

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

<i>cancer</i>	+	ovarium, uterus, ventriculus, cerebrum, lingua, rectum, intestinum caecum

<i>morbus</i>	+	cerebrum, organum, ventriculus, bronchus, arteria

<i>anomalía</i>	+	oculus, uterus, mandibula, oesophagus

B

<i>fundus</i>	+	uterus, ventriculus

<i>corpus</i>	+	ventriculus, lingua, uterus, talus, fibula, radius, humerus

<i>collum</i>	+	humerus, costa, scapula, radius

<i>bulbus</i>	+	duodenum, aorta, oculus

<i>dorsum</i>	+	nasus, lingua

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

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

accessory and wandering nerve

sympathetic nerves

middle (third) finger

tubercle of rib

thyroid tubercle

C

contagious disease

contagious diseases

danger of rupture

sign of disease

signs of diseases

signs of epidemic disease

disease of the new born child

diseases of the new born children

diseases of adult

diseases of adults

diseases of bronchi

diseases of oesophagus, stomach and jejunum

new diseases and new methods of therapy

4. Form correct phrases¹, pay special attention to the word order:

uterus ligamentum
latus, a, um

cerebrum transversus, a, um
fissura

¹ Borrowed and adopted according to the Prucklová, R.; Severová, M.: Introduction to Latin and Greek terminology in Medicine, KLP 2012; page 13, task 5

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

crassus, a, um transversus, a, um
 intestinum

vena (pl.) thoracicus, a, um
 ruptura

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

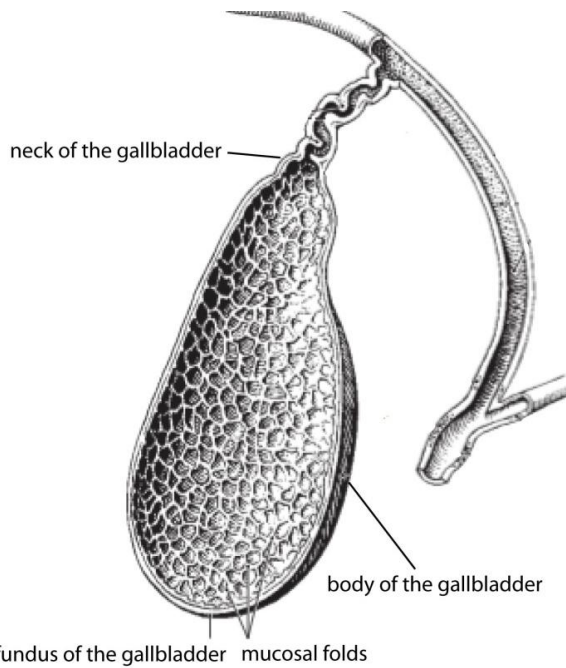
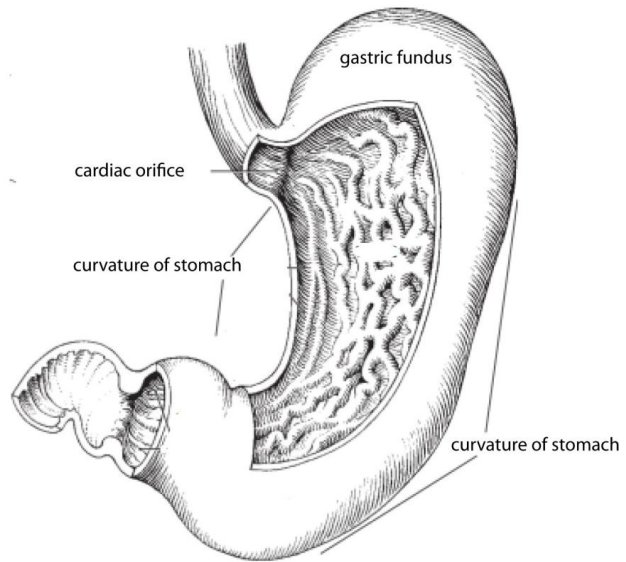
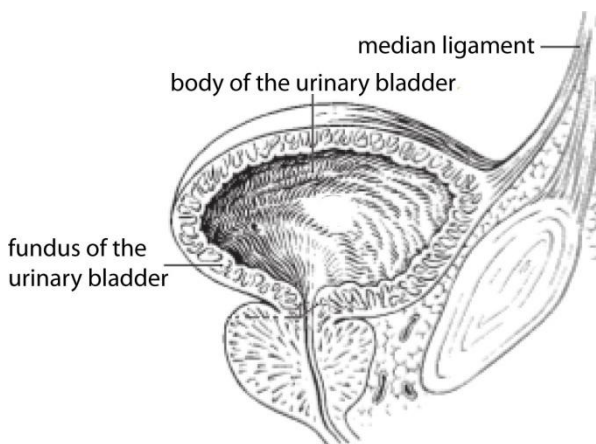
AD + medulla, bulbus oculi, arteria

INTER + vertebrae, bulbi, musculi

SUB + lingua, ligamentum

IN + musculus, cerebrum, aorta, ostium uteri

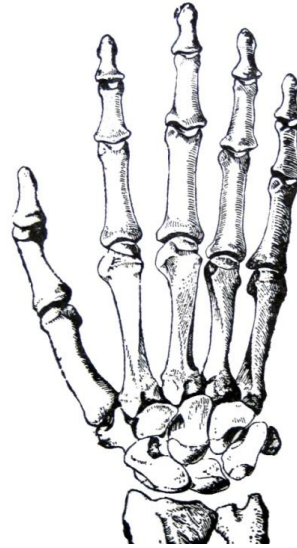
8. Translate the legend to the images²:



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

9. 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 have³:

Genitive sg. ending	-ON
Nominative sg. ending	-I
Gender	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 have⁴:

Genitive sg. ending	-OS
Nominative sg. ending	-I
Gender	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.*

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

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

PART III : VOCABULARY

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