

What are the examples of 1st declension? What about their genders and genitive endings?

How many paradigms do we have in 2nd declension? What are the differences between them?

Can you see any regularities in the paradigms of neuters? Are there any endings which are the same for all words of 1st and 2nd declension?

What is the difference between adjectives *liber* and *ruber*? Are there any masculines of 2nd declension not ending with –us? If yes, according to which example are they declined?

What is typical for terms of Greek origin? How do their paradigms differ from the Latin ones?

How do we decline Latin adjectives?

Do the opposites:

scapula dextra, costa vera, morbus acutus, systole, fissura magna, adultus sanus, nasus externus, ophthalmos sinister,

Join with the prepositions:

cum + diabetes melitus, ophthalmos dexter

propter + fractura complicata ulnae, anomalia congenita

sine + fissura transversa cerebri, extractum chamomillae

prope + medulla oblongata, ligamentum latum uteri

sub + arteria iliaca (direction), signum veneni (situation)

post + morbus chronicus, therapia operativa, periodus longa

in + vena cava (position), arteriae coronariae (direction)

pro + adultus, aegrotus

Join the adjectives with their respective nouns:

periodus + longus, a, um

tonsillae + palatinus, a, um

intestinum + crassus, a, um

rhaphe + medianus, a, um

nephros + dexter, tra, trum

ascites + acutus, a, um

vena + profundus, a, um

vesica + felleus, a, um

diameter + obliquus, a, um

Join the nouns with their loose attributes:

ostium + aorta

spina + scapula dextra

rima + palpebrae

fractura + antebrachium

signum + venenum

extractum + chamomilla

ligamentum latum + uterus

ramus + nervi

anomaliam + intestinum caecum

ruptura + ligamentum interosseum

morbis + nephros

septum + nasus

cancer + duodenum

haemorrhagia + encephalon

tunica mucosa + vesica urinaria

tuberculum + costa

dorsum + lingua

icterus + neonati

fossa + olecranon

anguli + costae