

## PART I: HOMEWORK

### 1: GRAMMAR from the book.

To be prepared for the Lesson 3 you are expected:

- to read the following material from the book Unit 2: **Latin and Greek Nouns of the 1<sup>st</sup> declension, p. 6.**
- to read the Presentation 2 on the IS and Handout 2 (vocabulary including!!!!)
- to finish all exercises from Handout 2. In case of any doubts do not hesitate to ask for the further explanations.

### 2: EXERCISES

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

fracture of hip

fractures of hip

The hip fracture

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

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* -----  
*columna + vertebrae* ----- *rima + palpebrae* -----

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

from the vein	from the veins
from the gland	from the glands
with the anomaly	with the anomalies
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 gland	without the glands
for the vein	for the veins
in the vein	in the veins
in the gland	in the glands

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

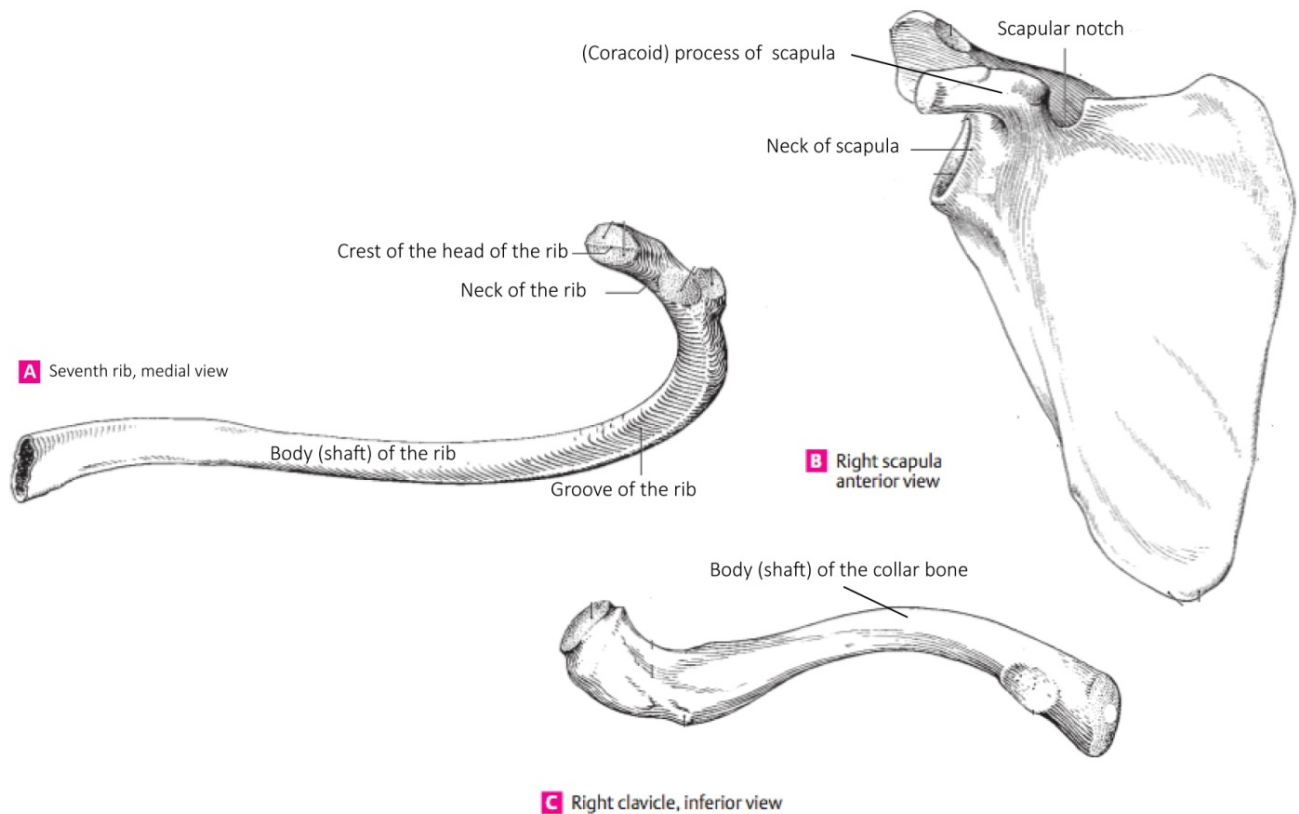
**4. Translate the prepositional phrases with several nouns into Latin/English:**

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
due to diabetes
after atrophy

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  
 propter dyspnoen  
 sine pneumonia

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



<sup>1</sup> 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, diabetes

-----  
**post**

-----  
**cura** + hernia, dyspnoe, scarlatina, ruptura vesicae, pneumonia, epilepsia, insufficientia valvularum,

-----  
**post**

-----  
**causa** + diphtheria, fractura, ruptura, therapia, insufficientia valvulae, ascites,

-----  
**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

**8. Try to illustrate the meaning of prepositions on the image of the gallipot:**

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



**9. Translate:**

paste in the box

gallipot with the wax

bottle of water

water inside the bottle

bottle without the water

to the paste

## PART II: NEW MATERIAL

### 1: GRAMMAR - 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), but in Latin it usually depends on the ending of the word. Latin nouns can be of masculine (m., M.), feminine (f., F) or neuter (n., N) gender.

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

Declension	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Genitive ending	-ae (-es) <sup>2</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 (AGREED ATTRIBUTE)

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 inflected as nouns of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension. Ordinal numerals in Latin have same forms as Adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension. In Latin anatomical terminology there are only ordinal numerals form 1-12. Adjectives of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension as well as ordinal numerals 1-12 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

<sup>2</sup> Endings in brackets belong to Latinised words of the Greek origin.





**PART III : VOCABULARY**

<b>acne, es, f.</b>	acne	<b>mucosus, a, um</b>	mucous
<b>acquisitus, a, um</b>	acquired	<b>niger, a, um</b>	black
<b>acutus, a, um</b>	acute	<b>nonus, a, um</b>	ninth
<b>albus, a, um</b>	white	<b>obliquus, a, um</b>	oblique, inclined
<b>ante (+acc.)</b>	before, in front of	<b>oblongatus, a, um</b>	prolonged
<b>apertus, a, um</b>	open	<b>octavus, a, um</b>	eight
<b>auditivus, a, um</b>	auditory	<b>palatinus, a, um</b>	palatal
<b>bursa, ae, f.</b>	pouch, bursa	<b>parvus, a, um</b>	small
<b>cavus, a, um</b>	hollow	<b>periculosus, a, um</b>	dangerous
<b>cellula, ae, f.</b>	cell	<b>plica, ae, f.</b>	fold
<b>chirurgicus, a, um</b>	surgical	<b>postoperativus, a, um</b>	postoperative
<b>chronicus, a, um</b>	chronic	<b>primus, a, um</b>	first
<b>clausus, a, um</b>	closed	<b>proprius, a, um</b>	proper
<b>coccygeus, a, um</b>	coccygeal	<b>profundus, a, um</b>	profound, deep
<b>complicatus, a, um</b>	complicated	<b>quartus, a, um</b>	fourth
<b>congenitus, a, um</b>	congenital, hereditary	<b>quintus, a, um</b>	fifth
<b>coronarius, a, um</b>	coronary	<b>rhaphe, es, f.</b>	suture
<b>decimus, a, um</b>	tenth	<b>secundus, a, um</b>	second
<b>dexter, a, um</b>	right (side)	<b>secundarius, a, um</b>	secondary
<b>diabetes, ae, m.</b>	diabetes	<b>septimus, a, um</b>	seventh
<b>diastole, es, f.</b>	diastole	<b>serosus, a, um</b>	serosal, serous
<b>diarrhoe, es, f.</b>	diarrhoea, dysentery	<b>sextus, a, um</b>	sixth
<b>duodecimus, a, um</b>	twelfth	<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>undecimus, a, um</b>	eleventh
<b>medius, a, um</b>	middle	<b>uterinus, a, um</b>	uterine
<b>mellitus, a, um</b>	of honey (about diabetes)	<b>urinarius, a, um</b>	urinary

**verus, a, um**            true

**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