

BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Credit test winter semester – mock version

Name:

Date:

Group:

1. a) Classify all nouns in the table into five groups according to their declensions. Give their nominative singular form, genitive singular form, gender and paradigm. There are two words which you will not use.

abscessum ~ ascites ~ caecus ~ palatum ~ lien ~ palatinum ~ rabies

declension	nominative singular form	full genitive singular form	gender	paradigm
1 st declension				
2 nd declension				
3 rd declension				
4 th declension				
5 th declension				

1. b) Fill in the terms from task 1a.

- _____ is an organ located near the stomach that destroys worn-out red blood cells and produces white blood cells.
- _____ is an enclosed collection of liquefied tissue, known as pus, somewhere in the body. It is the result of the body's defensive reaction to foreign material.
- _____ the roof of the mouth in vertebrates having a complete or partial separation of the oral and nasal cavities.
- _____ is abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the spaces between tissues and organs in the cavity of the abdomen.
- _____ is an acute virus disease of the nervous system of mammals that is caused by a rhabdovirus usually transmitted through the bite of an animal and that is characterized typically by increased salivation, abnormal behaviour, and eventual paralysis and death when untreated.

2. Fill in the adjectives/comparatives of adjectives from the box in the correct form.

musculi flexores digitorum _____
pars _____ tubae auditivae
fractura pelvis cum vulneribus

ruptura musculi _____ brachii
medicamenta ad usum _____
lobus medius pulmonis _____
ulcus _____ parietis ventriculi
in spina iliaca _____

anterior, ius
biceps, cipitis
brevis, e
contusus, a, um
dexter, a, um
externus, a, um
osseus, a, um
perforatus, a, um

3. Put the words in the correct order to make anatomical/clinical terms; translate them.

1)

dx.	fractura
scapulae	corporis

Term: _____
Translation: _____

2)

intestini	corpus
crassi	alienum

Term: _____
Translation: _____

3)

caesaream	status
sectionem	post

Term: _____
Translation: _____

4)

ulnae	fracturam
propter	osteosynthesis

Term: _____
Translation: _____

4. Select the correct phrase to complete the meaningful diagnosis:

- *Status post* _____
 - a) excisionem mammae lateris dextri propter carcinoma
 - b) excisio mammarum lateris dextri propter carcinomatem
 - c) excisione mammae lateris dextri pro carcinoma
 - d) excisiones mammae latus dextrum propter carcinoma

- *Melanoma cutis in* _____
 - a) regionem femoris dextri
 - b) regione femoris dextrae
 - c) regionem femoris dextrum
 - d) regione femoris dextri

- *Infarctus myocardii recens parietis anterioris* _____
 - a) ventriculum cordis sinistro
 - b) ventriculus cordis sinister
 - c) ventriculo sinistri cordis
 - d) ventriculi cordis sinistri

- *Luxatio humeri* _____
 - a) cum laesionem tuberculum majus lateris sinistri
 - b) cum laesione tuberculi majoris lateris sinistri
 - c) cum laesiones tuberculo majore lateris sinistri
 - d) cum laesio tuberculi majus lateris sinistri

5. Fill in missing endings.

vulner_____ (pl.) lacer_____ front_____

trauma muscul_____ extensor_____ halluc_____ long_____

causa stenosis_____ ureter_____ later_____ sinistr_____

margin_____ (pl.) liber_____ ungu_____ (pl.)

6. Derive the adjectives of the 3rd declension, use from nouns using endings -alis, e or -aris, e:

vertebra _____

rectum _____

pectus _____

malleolus _____

cortex _____

7. Analyze terms in order to show the word building parts (prefix, root, suffix, connecting vowel). Explain the meaning of the term by the description:

ex: posthaemorrhagicus:

analysis: post – haem – o – rrhag – icus

description: one, that develops/happens after the bleeding

secundigravida

analysis _____

description _____

dystrophia

analysis _____

description _____

supraorbitalis

analysis _____

description _____

polyneuritis

analysis _____

description _____

spondylomalacia

analysis _____

description _____

diastasis

analysis _____

description _____

8. Decide whether the part of the Greek term given in the first column corresponds to its Latin equivalent in the second column.

Greek term	Latin equivalent	True	False
osteogenesis	ostium	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
mastodynia	dolor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
cheiloschisis	manus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
nephrolithiasis	ren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
myelopathia	musculus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
podalgia	Pes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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1. a) Classify all nouns in the table into five groups according to their declensions. Give their nominative singular form, genitive singular form, gender and paradigm. There are two words which you will not use.

declension	nominative singular form	full genitive singular form	gender	paradigm
1 st declension	<i>ascites</i>	<i>ascitae</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>diabetes</i>
2 nd declension	<i>enamelum</i>	<i>enameli</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>septum</i>
3 rd declension	<i>lien</i>	<i>lienis</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>dolor</i>
4 th declension	<i>abscessus</i>	<i>abscessus</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>ductus</i>
5 th declension	<i>rabies</i>	<i>rabiei</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>facies</i>

1. b) Fill in the terms from task 1a.

- ___ *lien* ___ is an organ located near the stomach that destroys worn-out red blood cells and produces white blood cells.
- ___ *abscessus* ___ is an enclosed collection of liquefied tissue, known as pus, somewhere in the body. It is the result of the body's defensive reaction to foreign material.
- ___ *palatum* ___ the roof of the mouth in vertebrates having a complete or partial separation of the oral and nasal cavities.
- ___ *ascites* ___ is abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the spaces between tissues and organs in the cavity of the abdomen.
- ___ *rabies* ___ is an acute virus disease of the nervous system of mammals that is caused by a rhabdovirus usually transmitted through the bite of an animal and that is characterized typically by increased salivation, abnormal behaviour, and eventual paralysis and death when untreated.

2. Fill in the adjectives/comparatives of adjectives from the box in the correct form.

musculi flexores digitorum ___ *breves* ___

pars ___ *ossea* ___ tubae auditivae

fractura pelvis cum vulneribus ___ *contusis* ___

ruptura musculi ___ *bicipitis* ___ brachii

medicamenta ad usum ___ *externum* ___

lobus medius pulmonis ___ *dextri* ___

ulcus _____ *perforatum* _____ parietis ventriculi
in spina iliaca _____ *anterior* _____

3. Put the words in the correct order to make anatomical/clinical terms; translate them.

1) Term: _____ *fractura corporis scapulae dx.* _____

Translation: _____ *fracture of the body of right scapula* _____

2) Term: _____ *corpus alienum intestini crassi* _____

Translation: _____ *foreign body of the large intestine = inside the large intestine* _____

3) Term: _____ *status post sectionem caesaream* _____

Translation: _____ *state after the caesarean section* _____

4) Term: _____ *osteosynthesis propter fracturam ulnae* _____

Translation: _____ *osteosynthesis (operative way of reconnecting of bones) due to fracture of elbow bone*

4. Select the correct phrase to complete the meaningful diagnosis:

- Status post a) *excisionem mammae lateris dextri propter carcinoma*
- Melanoma cutis in d) *regione femoris dextri*
- Infarctus myocardii recens parietis anterioris d) *ventriculi cordis sinistri*
- Luxatio humeri b) *cum laesione tuberculi majoris lateris sinistri*

5. Fill in missing endings.

vulner a (pl.) lacer a front is

trauma muscul i extensor is halluc is long i

causa stenosis is ureter is later is sinistr i

margin es (pl.) liber i (pl.) ungu ium (pl.)

6. Derive the adjectives of the 3rd declension, use from nouns using endings -alis, e or -aris, e:

vertebra _____ *vertebralis, e* _____

rectum _____ *rectalis, e* _____

pectus _____ *pectoralis, e* _____

malleolus _____ *malleolaris, e* _____

cortex _____ *corticalis, e* _____

7. Analyze terms in order to show the word building parts (prefix, root, suffix, connecting vowel). Explain the meaning of the term by the description:

secundigravida

analysis ___ *secund - i - gravida* _____

description_ *woman pregnant for the second time* _____

dystrophia

analysis _____ *dys - throph - ia* _____

description___ *the disease caused by the defective or inadequate nutrition*

supraorbitalis

analysis _____ *supra - orbit - alis* _____

description___ *one that is found or belongs to the region above the orbit*

polyneuritis

analysis _____ *poly - neur - itis* _____

description___ *inflammation of several nerves* _____

spondylomalacia

analysis _____ *spondyl - o - malac - ia* _____

description___ *disease causing the softening of vertebrae*

diastasis

analysis _____ *dia - stasis* _____

description___ *separation of two normally connected bones* _____

8. Decide whether the part of the Greek term given in the first column corresponds to its Latin equivalent in the second column.

Greek term	Latin equivalent	True	False
osteogenesis	ostium		X
mastodynia	dolor	X	
cheiloschisis	manus		X
nephrolithiasis	ren	X	
myelopathia	musculus		X
podalgia	pes	X	