

Ajectives and nouns



periculosa periculosus periculosum

Declens.		I.			II.			III.					IV.		V.	
Paradigm		<i>vena</i>	<i>systole</i>	<i>diabetes</i>	<i>nervus</i>	<i>septum</i>	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>	<i>dolor</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>pelvis</i>	<i>dosis febris</i>	<i>rete</i>	<i>ductus</i>	<i>genu</i>	<i>facies</i>
Gender		f.	f.	m.	m.	n.	m.	n.	m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.	m.	n.	f.
S i n g u l a r	1.	-a	-e	-es	-us/-er	-um	-os	-on	?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al	-us	-u	-es
	2.	-ae	-es	-ae	-i	-i	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is	-us	-us	-ei
	4.	-am	-en	-am	-um	1	-um	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e / (-i)	-i	-i	-u	-u	-e
P l u r a l	1.	-ae	-ae	-ae	-i	-a	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
	2.	-arum	-arum	-arum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
	4.	-as	-as	-as	-os	1	-os	1	-es	1	-es	-es	1	-us	1	-es
	6.	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
		+ Adj. of 1st decl. F			+ Adj. of 2nd decl. M	+ Adj. of 2nd decl. N			+Compa -rative forms of adj. M+F	+ Com -parative forms of adj. N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

When you know what gender of the adjective you should use, you decline it according to the paradigm for that adjective.

Adjectives and nouns



- The adjective always have to be of the same **GENDER**, **CASE** and **NUMBER** as the noun with which it is connected
- dangerous disease -> morbus periculosus
- cause of dangerous disease -> causa morbi periculosi
- after dangerous disease -> post morbum periculosum
- with dangerous disease -> cum morbo periculoso

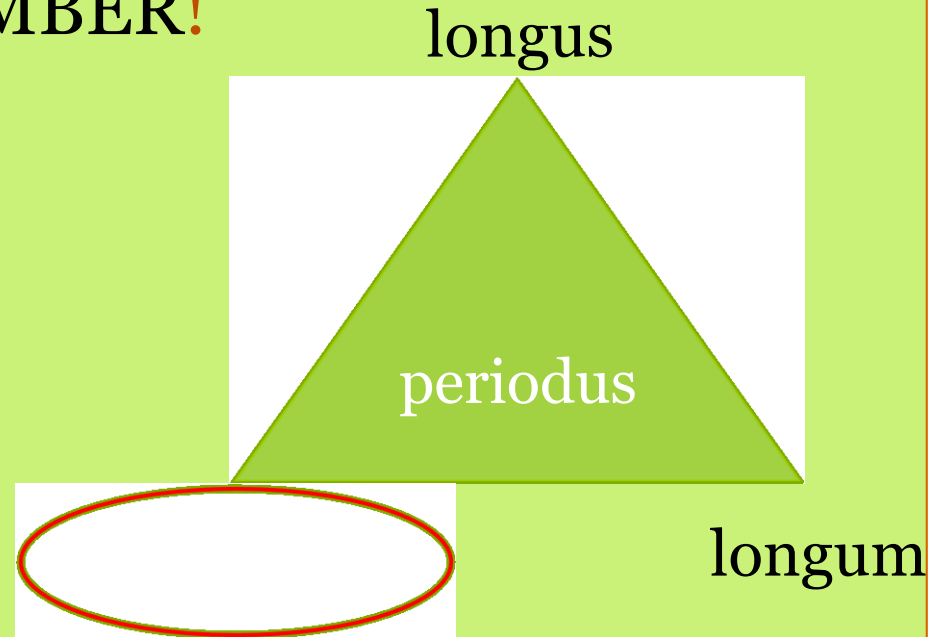
Adjectives and nouns



- !The adjective does not have to have the same endings as the noun, it has to be of the same **GENDER, CASE and NUMBER!**

- periodus, i, f.
 - ->periodus longa

- after a long period
 - post periodum longam



The noun and the adjective are BOTH of feminine GENDER, accusative CASE and singular NUMBER, although they do not have the same endings

Connect nouns



fractura + **cranium, carpus, radius, ulna, humerus, digitus, calcaneus, malleolus**
cranii carpi radii ulnae humeri digiti calcanei malleoli

cancer + **ovarium, uterus, ventriculus, cerebrum, lingua, rectum, intestinum caecum**
ovariorum uteri ventriculi cerebri linguae recti intestini caeci

morbus + **cerebrum, organum, ventriculus, bronchus, arteria**
cerebri organi ventriculi bronchi arteriae

anomalia + **oculus, uterus, mandibula, oesophagus**
oculi uteri mandibulae oesophagi

Decide on declension and paradigm



- Chole
- Medulla
- Nephros
- Ascites
- Methodus
- Tarsus
- Diabetes
- Collum
- Colon
- Palatum
- Oculus
- Therapia
- Diameter
- Cancer
- Puer
- Tibia

Connect the nouns with adjectives



- oculus + niger, gra, grum → oculus niger
- chole + purus, a, um → chole pura
- palatum + durus, a, um → palatum durum
- tibia + dexter, tra, trum → tibia dextra
- methodus + novus, a, um → methodus nova
- diabetes + mellitus, a, um → diabetes mellitus
- therapia + chirurgicus, a, um → therapia chirurgica
- nephros + sinister, tra, trum → nephros sinister

Connect given terms with the prepositions (or nouns)



- sine + nephros sinister
 - sine nephro sinistro
- ad + chole pura
 - ad cholen puram
- in + palatum durum (position)
 - in palato duro
- fractura + tibia dextra
 - fractura tibiae dextrae -> fracture of left shinbone
- cum + methodus nova
 - cum methodo nova
- propter + diabetes mellitus
 - propter diabetam mellitum

What is the gender, number and case of the following nouns?



- palata palatum, i, n., nominative pl. *or* accusative pl.
- angulis angulus, i, m./ ablativus pl.
- oculos oculus, i, m./ accusativus pl.
- ovariorum ovarium, ii, n./ genitivus pl.
- nephron nephros, i, m./ accusativus sg.
- alvo alvus, i, f./ ablativus sg.
- icterum icterus, i, m./ accusativus sg.
- olecranon olecranon, i, n./ nominativus *or* accusativus sg.
- methodi methodus, i, f./ genitivus sg. *or* nominativus pl.

Translate into Latin



- big muscle
 - musculus magnus
- muscle of back
 - musculus dorsi – state of dependency -> genitive case
- big muscle of back
 - musculus magnus dorsi – state of dependency -> genitive case
- big muscles of back
 - musculi magni dorsi – state of dependency -> genitive case
-> noun and adjective in plural
- muscle of finger
 - musculus digiti – state of dependency -> genitive case
- muscles of fingers
 - musculi digitorum – state of dependency -> plural genitive case

Decide what is correct



The cause of deadly anaemia

A causa anaemia pernicioosa
perniciosae

B causa anaemiae

Insufficiency of the valve of the aorta

A insufficientia valvulae aortae
valvulae

B insufficientia aortae

Because of acute dyspnoea

A propter dyspnoen acutam

B propter dyspnoen acuten

Fracture of the right collar bone

A fractura dextra clavicula
dextrae

B fractura claviculae

Fill in missing endings:



fossa vestibul *i*

ligamentum transvers *um* scapul *ae*

fractura palat *i* claus *a*

nervus transvers *us* coll *i*

nodi lymphatic *i* iliac *i* intern *i*

fractura sept *i* nas *i*

Form phrases from words in boxes and translate them into English

uterus

ligamentum

latus, a, um

ligamentum latum uteri
wide ligament of uterus

cerebrum

transversus, a, um

fissura

fissura transversa cerebri
transverse fissure of brain

antebrachium membrana

interosseus, a, um

membrana interossea antebrachii
interosseous membrane of forearm

anomalía bulbus

congenitus, a, um

oculus

anomalía bulbi oculi congenita
hereditary anomaly of the eye bulb

Form phrases from words in boxes



tunica vesica
mucosus, a, um
felleus, a, um

tunica mucosa vesicae felleae
mucous membrane of gall bladder

plica (pl.)
transversus, a, um
rectum

plicae transversae recti
transverse folds of rectum

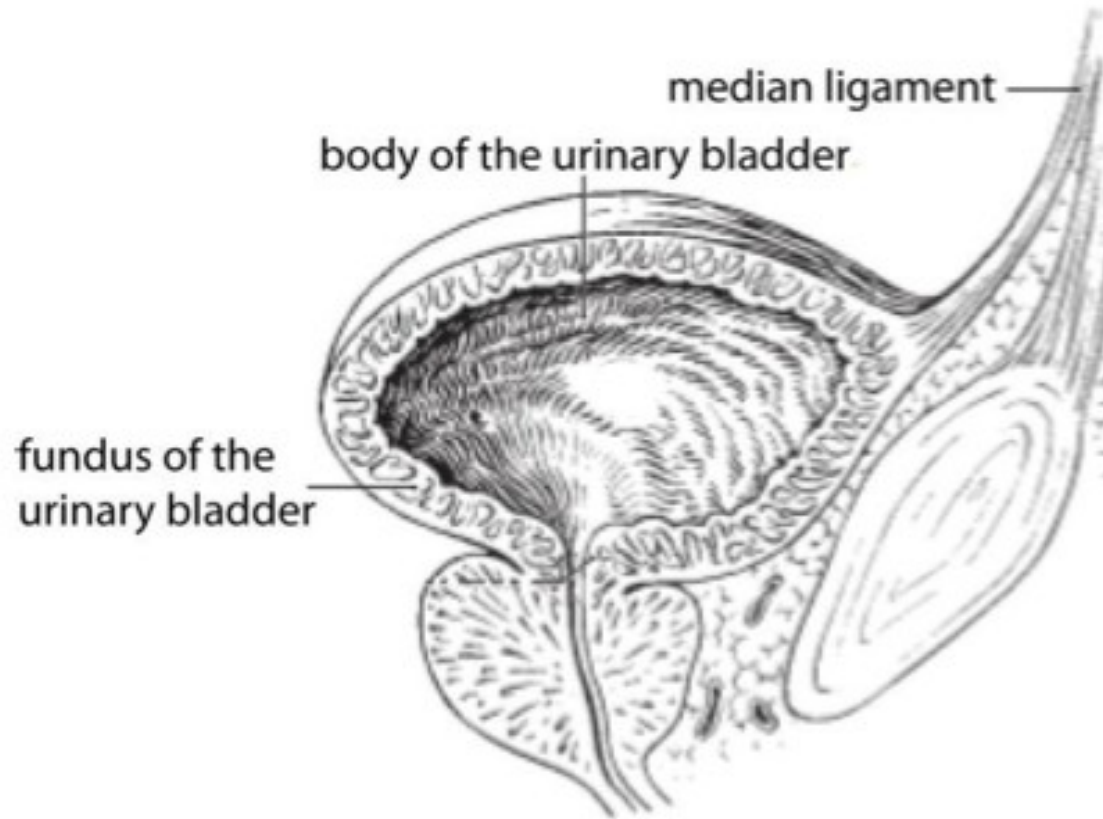
apertura ventriculus
quartus, a, um
medianus, a, um

apertura ventriculi quarti mediana
median opening of the fourth ventricle

sinister, a, um
thyroideus, a, um
lobus glandula

lobus glandulae thyroideae sinister
left lobe of thyroid gland

Translate the legend to the image:



Translate the legend to the image:

