

PART I: GRAMMAR

NOUNS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION

- **all three genders** included; no connection between the Nominative ending and gender
 - **no fixed Nominative** ending (therefore “?” in your chart)
- A) consonant stems: **DOLOR** and **CORPUS** > Nominative form different from Genitive; most frequent
e.g. pulmo, onis, m.; pectus, oris, n.; cervix, icis, f.
- B) i-stems: **m+f: PELVIS** > Nominative and Genitive forms identical / stem ending in two consonants); and e.g. canalis, **is**, m.; pelvis, **is**, f.; dens, **ntis**, m.; pars, **rtis**, f.
- n: RETE** > only four terms: *rete, calcar, cochlear, animal*
- >> male and female consonant and i-stems differ only in Gen. pl.!!: **-um / -ium**
- >> neutral consonant and i-stems differ also in Nom + Acc. Pl.> **-a / -ia**, and Abl. Sg. **-e / -i**
- C) Greek origin nouns: **DOSIS** > basic form ending in **-sis, -osis, -xis**
+ five Latin exceptions (*febris, sitis, tussis, pertussis, tuberculosis*)
e.g. arthrosis, is/eos, f.; emesis, is/eos, f.
- > Gen. sg. -is / -eos (the original Greek ending)
- > all **female**

EXCEPTIONS:

- os, ossis, n. > Gen. pl. **ossium**
- **vas, vasis, n.** (= vessel) > plural forms declined like septum (2nd declension)

ENDINGS WITH SPECIFIC MEANING:

- -**oma, omatis, n.** (usually attached to the Greek term) = tumor type
e.g. *adenoma*, adenomatis, n. = glandular tumor; *angioma*, angiomatis, n. = blood vessel tumor
- -**osis, is, f.** (usually attached to the Greek term) = degenerative or non-inflammatory diseases
e.g. *arthrosis*, is, f. = joint degeneration; *hepatosis*, is, f. = liver degeneration
- -**itis, itidis, f.** (usually attached to the Greek term) = inflammations
e.g. *encephalitis*, encephalitidis, f. = brain inflammation; *nephritis*, nephritidis, f. = kidney inflammation, *rhinitis*, rhinitidis, f. = nose inflammation

*Remember also the patterns **-io, ionis, f.** (~ English -ion ending words) > *operatio, excisio, dislocatio, solutio, commotio* etc. ; and **itas, itatis, f.** (~ English -ity ending words) > *deformitas*; **-or,-oris, m.** (esp. with muscle functions) > *levator, flexor, rotator*, etc.

PART II: EXERCISES

Write down the stems of the following words and decide the paradigm. Translate:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| • excisio, onis, f. | • dolor, oris, m. | • latus, eris, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • abductor, oris, m. | • colitis, itidis, f. | • lien, lienis, m. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • apex, icis, m. | • extensor, oris, m. | • cutis, is, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • articulatio, onis, f. | • femur, oris, n. | • mater, tris, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • caput, itis, n. | • ureter, is, m. | • melanoma, matis, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • carcinoma, matis, n. | • foramen, inis, n. | • occiput, itis, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • cartilago, inis, f. | • hallux, ucis, m. | • oedema, matis, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • cavitas, atis, f. | • hepar, atis, n. | • operatio, onis, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • febris, is/eos, f. | • iecur, oris, n. | • iris, dis, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • cortex, icis, m. | • lac, lactis, n. | • pharynx, gis, m. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • solutio, onis, f. | • larynx, ngis, m. | • pollex, cis, m. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • radix, icis, f. | • trauma, atis, n. | • arthrosis, is/eos, f. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • regio, onis, f. | • sphincter, eris, m. | • ulcus, eris, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • ren, renis, m. | • cystis, is, f. | • ureter, eris, m. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • rotator, oris, m. | • tendo, inis, m. | • vas, is, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |
| • sanatio, onis, f. | • thorax, acis, m. | • vulnus, eris, n. |
| • _____ | • _____ | • _____ |

1. Change into plural form:

<i>femur</i> : _____	<i>apex</i> : _____
<i>mater</i> : _____	<i>rete</i> : _____
<i>flos</i> : _____	<i>melanoma</i> : _____
<i>foramen</i> : _____	<i>cartilago</i> : _____
<i>oedema</i> : _____	<i>injectio</i> : _____

2. Guess the Genitive form (and gender where possible) of the following nouns based on similar words you know. Adjust their forms after the prepositions:*pons* (=orig. a bridge > the part of the metencephalon between medulla oblongata and midbrain)_____ > *prope* _____*systema*_____ > *cum* _____*melanosis* (from Greek root melan- = black > a disorder of pigment metabolism)_____ > *propter* _____*larynx* (the muscular-cartilaginous structure at the top of trachea below the root of tongue and hyoid bone, containing vocal cords and responsible for the sound heard in speech)_____ > *ad* _____*sinusitis*_____ > *sine* _____*rotator*_____ > *sub* _____*caecitas* (=blindness)_____ > *e* _____*excoriatio* (a scratch or abrasion of skin)_____ > *cum + Pl.!* _____*tegmentum* (= a covering)_____ > *in* _____

3. **Make meaningful phrases by describing the given nouns with appropriate adjectives from the box. Translate:**

Ex: tumor + malignus, a, um > tumor malignus

malignant tumor, i.e. a tumor with tendency to metastasize

Tumor	punctus, a, um	longus, a, um	nutricius, a, um
Corpus	benignus, a, um	scissus, a, um	
Prognosis	humanus, a, um	sacer, a, um	
Pes	contusus, a, um	sclopetarius, a, um	
Os	malignus, a, um	obliquus, a, um	medius, a, um
Foramen	adiposus, a, um	sectus, a, um	
Diameter	dexter, a, um	alienus, a, um	malus, a, um
Vulnus	bonus, a, um	sinister, a, um	

4. **Connect nouns with correct adjective forms, then adjust the whole phrase after the words in bold:**

Ex: dolor + magnus, a, um > dolor magnus

remedia contra dolorem magnum

a) *latus* + *sinister, a, um*

vulnus in _____

b) *abdomen* + *acutus, a, um*

operatio propter _____

c) *musculus abductor* + *longus, a, um*

ruptura _____

d) *encephalitis* + *epidemicus, a, um*

therapia _____

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e) *amputatio + traumaticus, a, um*
status post _____

f) *luxatio + complicatus, a, um*
(pl.) _____

g) *musculus extensor + radiatus, a, um*
distensio _____

h) *margo + liber, a, um*
polypus¹ in _____ *ovarum*

i) *articulatio + planus, a, um*
(pl.) _____

j) *femur + dexter, a, um*
fractura _____

5. Read the text, provide the underlined words/phrases with Latin equivalents:

The digestive organs (_____ digestoria) may be divided according to their function in the cephalic and those of the trunk(_____). The cephalic digestive organs include the oral cavity (_____) with its salivary glands (cum _____ salivariis), the oropharynx, and the hypopharynx. The digestive organs of the trunk include the gullet (_____), stomach (_____), small bowel (_____ tenue) including duodenum, jejunum and ileum, large bowel (_____) including caecum, vermiform appendix, ascending colon, transverse colon (_____), descending colon, sigmoid colon (_____) and rectum. Important are also the digestive glands – liver (_____) and pancreas (_____).

6. Translate the phrases:

damaged function of the digestive* organs (digestorius, a, um)

tear wounds in the epigastrium and the right side of abdomen

foreign objects in the nasal cavity

congenital dysfunction of the salivary* glands (salivarius, a, um)

¹=a general descriptive term used with reference to any mass of tissue that bulges or projects outward or upward from the normal surface level, thereby being macroscopically visible as a hemispheroidal, spheroidal, or irregular moundlike structure growing from a relatively broad base or a slender stalk; polyps may be neoplasms, foci of inflammation, degenerative lesions, or malformations.

large perforation of esophagus due to an ulcer

bite wound in the left lower leg with swelling

sepsis due to surgical wounds

vomiting in pregnancy

benign cysts in endometrium

congenital dislocation of the left hip joint

traumatic amputation of the fourth and fifth finger on the right hand

symptoms of the vein thrombosis

suspicion of the breast cancer

malignant tumor in the head of pancreas

PART III: VOCABULARY

abductor, oris, m.	a muscle drawing a limb away from the median plane	foramen, inis, n.	a natural opening or a passage e.g. in a bone
adductor, oris, m.	a muscle drawing a limb towards the median plane	functio, onis, f.	function
adiposus, a, um	fatty, adipose	gaster, teris/tri, f.	stomach
alienus, a, um	foreign	gravida, ae, f.	pregnant woman
amputatio, onis, f.	surgical or traumatic removal of a limb or its part, amputation	graviditas, itatis, f.	pregnancy
anaesthesia, ae, f.	artificially induced loss of sensation, anesthesia	infans, ntis	child up to 1 year of age
anamnesis, is/eos, f.	medical history of a patient	laesus, a, um	damaged
apex, icis, m.	extremity of conic structure	latus, eris, n.	side
articulatio, onis, f.	joint	lens, ntis, f.	lens
atrium, ii, n.	chamber	lentus, a, um	slow
autonomicus, a, um	autonomic, working with conscious control (of nervous system)	lien, is, m.	spleen
axis, is, m.	a line through a center of body; 2 nd cervical vertebra	malignus, a, um	malignant, growing invasively and destructively (of tumors)
basis, is/eos, f.	base of a structure (opposite to <i>apex</i>)	margo, inis, m.	margin
benignus, a, um	benign, favorable for recovery (of tumors)	mors, tis, f.	death
calculosis, is/eos, f.	formation of stones	mens, ntis, f.	mind
canalis, is, m.	channel, tubular structure	oedema, matis, n.	swelling
caninus, a, um	cuspid, canine (of tooth)	pancreas, atis n.	pancreas
carcinoma, matis, n.	a malignant new growth of epithelial cells	paries, etis, m.	wall
cartilago, ginis, f.	cartilage	pars, rtis, f.	part
cavitas, atis, f.	cavity	perforatio, onis, f.	abnormal perforation of a structure
commotio, onis, f.	an injury to a soft structure resulting from violent shaking, concussion	perforatus, a, um	perforated
contractio, onis, f.	a shortening or increase in tension of a muscle	prognosis, is/eos, f.	forecast of the probable outcome of a disease
contusio, onis, f.	bruise, contusion	pubes, is, f.	the pubic region
cortex, icis, m.	an outer layer of an organ (opposite to <i>medulla</i>)	pus, puris, n.	pus
cirrhosis, is/eos, f.	scarification of liver tissue	radix, icis, f.	root
cystis, is, f.	an abnormal sac filled with liquid or semisolid substance, a cyst	regio, onis, f.	region
dilatatio, onis, f.	abnormal widening	ren, is, m.	kidney
emesis, is/eos, f.	vomiting	rete, is, n.	network
febris, is, f.	fever	sepsis, is/eos, f.	bacterial infection in bloodstream or tissues
		stenosis, is/eos, f.	abnormal narrowing
		suspicio, onis, f.	suspicion
		sympptoma, matis, n.	symptom
		tendo, inis, m.	tendon
		testis, is, m.	testicle
		tumor, oris, m.	tumor, a new growth
		tussis, is, f.	cough
		ulcus, eris, n.	ulcer, a local defect produced by necrotic inflamed tissue
		ureter, is, m.	ureter
		unguis, is, m.	nail
		vas, is, n.	vessel
		vulnus, eris, n.	injury, wound

COLLOCATIONS

<i>abdomen acutum</i>	any serious acute intraabdominal condition marked by pain, muscular rigidity, tenderness, and requiring surgical intervention, e.g. appendicitis
<i>calcar avis</i>	calcarine spur, a spur-shaped structure on the medial wall of occipital horn of the lateral brain ventricle
<i>dentes decidui/lactei</i>	deciduous or primary teeth
<i>dura mater</i>	the outermost, toughest, and most fibrous of the three brain membranes *(<i>mater</i> = orig. a mother)
<i>lateris dextri / sinistri</i> (<i>l. dx. / l. sin.</i>)	on the right / left side, with pair structures translated as the right / left ..., e.g. <i>fractura tibiae lateris sinistri</i> = fracture of the left tibia
(<i>mater</i>) <i>arachnoidea</i>	a delicate (<i>arachno-</i> = spider > like spider web) fibrous membrane between the innermost and outermost brain membranes
<i>pia mater</i>	the innermost of the three brain membranes
<i>mors biologica</i>	death by natural causes; or permanent cellular damage, which is irreversible
<i>mors clinica</i>	cessation of blood circulation and breathing, partially reversible
<i>sanatio per primam (intentionem)</i>	healing without complications
<i>per secundam (intentionem)</i>	healing with complications, e.g. infection
<i>vulnus sectum</i>	cut wound (by falling of a sharp object)
<i>scissum</i>	incised wound (by pulling of a sharp object)
<i>morsum</i>	bite wound
<i>contusum</i>	bruised wound
<i>lacerum</i>	tear wound
<i>sclopetarium</i>	gunshot wound
<i>punctum</i>	stab wound