

PART 1: EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct form of the adjective *DEXTER, A UM* to describe the following nouns:

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| orbita | pes |
| genu | radius |
| pollex | crus |
| auris | phalanx |
| talus | brachium |
| femur | manus |
| carpus | coxa |

2. Name the following anatomical structures using the given adjectives. Try to figure out their locations:

arteria + thoracicus, a, um; iliacus, a, um; uterinus, a, um

apertura + internus, a, um; externus, a, um; medianus, a, um

raphe + medianus, a, um; palatinus, a, um

crista + iliacus, a, um; palatinus, a, um; transversus, a, um

linea + obliquus, a, um; medianus, a, um; transversus, a, um

Choose one term from each line and modify it to say "parts of...":

partes -----

partes -----

partes -----

partes -----

partes -----

3. *Specify the following pathologies using the given adjectives:*

diabetes + mellitus, a, um; secundarius, a, um

fractura + apertus, a, um; obliquus, a, um

therapia + chirurgicus, a, um; complicatus, a, um

diarrhoe + epidemicus, a, um; acutus, a, um

Choose one term from each line and modify it so that it can complete the given phrases:

patiens cum _____

status post _____

propter _____

therapia _____

4. *Translate the following anatomical terms. Pay attention to the word order and the case endings:*

the first false rib

the second thoracic vertebra

the third right true rib

the fourth coccygeal vertebra

the fifth left true rib

the sixth thoracic vertebra

Choose two of the abovementioned structures and modify them to say “fracture of”:

fractura _____

fractura _____

5. Give opposites:

anaemia congenita

fractura clausa

diarrhoe acuta

fascia interna

foramen magnum

costa spuria

costa dextra

linea nigra

6. Form meaningful phrases from the following words by modifying their case endings. Do not change the word order:

insufficiencia + valva + aorta

tunica + serosus, a, um + vesica + felleus, a, um

plica + vena + cavus, a, um + sinister, a, um

causa + anaemia + secundarius, a, um

fractura + maxilla + complicatus, a, um

therapia + chirurgicus, a, um + fractura + coxa + sinister, a, um + complicatus, a, um

insufficiencia + glandula + thyroideus, a, um + acquisitus, a, um

patiens + cum + dyspnoe, es, f. + acutus, a, um

status + post + therapia, ae, f. + scarlatina, ae, f. + epidemicus, a, um

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lamina + proprius, a, um + tunica + mucosus, a, um

venae + medulla + oblongatus, a, um

fractura + columna + vertebrae + complicatus, a, um

post + pneumonia + tuberculosus, a, um

insufficiencia + tuba + auditivus, a, um + congenitus, a, um

7. Translate the following phrases into Latin:

subcutaneous pouch of the shinbone

fracture of the second false rib

gastric glands

mucous membrane of the urinary bladder

mucous membrane of the gall bladder

the back of the tongue

transverse palatine suture

fracture of coccygeal vertebrae

fracture of the left shinbone and calf bone

open fracture of the left shinbone

complicated fracture of the backbone

into the internal iliac artery

in the deep vein of the tongue

complicated treatment of secondary diabetes

PART II : GRAMMAR

LATIN 2ND DECLENSION

Latin 2nd declension includes mostly **MASCULINES** ending in **-US/-ER** and **NEUTERS** ending in **-UM** in Nom. sg. Some of the words ending in -us are of female gender, but these are exceptions:

Number	Case	model words NERVUS (M) / SEPTUM(N)	
Sg	1.	nervus	<i>septum</i>
	2.	nervi	septi
	4.	nervum	<i>septum</i>
	6.	nervo	septo
Pl	1.	nervi	<i>septa</i>
	2.	nervorum	septorum
	4.	nervos	<i>septa</i>
	6.	nervis	septis

NOTE the similarities between the 1st and the 2nd declension!

Gen. Sg = Nom. Pl. (1: *-ae*; 2: *-i*)

Acc. Sg. ends in -m (1: **-am**; 2: **-um**)

Gen. Pl. ends in -rum (1: **-arum**; 2: **-orum**)

Acc. Pl. ends in -s (1: **-as**; 2: **-os**)

Abl. Pl. ends in **-is**

Neuters of the 2nd declension differ from masculines only in Nominative and Accusative (both singular and plural); Genitive and Ablative endings are identical.

REMEMBER! All neuters: Nominative (sg./pl.) = Accusative (sg./pl.)

All neuters in all declensions end in **-a** in Nom. and Acc. Pl.

Nouns ending in **-er** in Nom. sg. are quite rare in medical terminology; however, there are several frequently used adjectives with this ending (e. g. dexter, sinister, liber...). Nouns and adjectives ending in **-er** either lose the vowel **-e** or keep it; this change of the stem is always indicated by the female and neutral forms in adjectives (dexter, **tra**, **trum**; liber, **era**, **erum**) or by the genitive ending in nouns (cancer, **cri**, m.).

Gender exceptions:

methodus, i, f.= method; **periodus**, i, f. = period; **diameter**, tri, f. = diameter

PART III : VOCABULARY*ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE*

accessorius, a, um	accessory, supplementary	pharyngeus, a, um	related to pharynx
anatomicus, a, um	anatomical	pylorus, i, m.	pylorus (the part connecting stomach to duodenum)
bulbus, i, m.	(eye)bulb	radiatus, a, um	radiate, ray-shaped
calcaneus, i, m.	heel bone	rectum, i, n.	rectum (final part of large intestine)
cardiacus, a, um.	related to heart, cardiac	rectus, a, um	straight
cerebrum, i, n.	brain	ruber, bra, brum	red
curvatura, ae, f.	rounded part of a structure, curvature	septum, i, n.	septum, a wall dividing cavity or structure
diameter, tri, f.	diameter	sympathicus, a, um	sympathetic (nervous system)
dorsum, i, n.	back (of a structure)	truncus, i, m.	trunk; (brain) stem
durus, a, um	hard	tuberculum, i, n.	tubercle, small bump
duodenum, i, n.	duodenum (the 1 st part of small intestine)	uterus, i, m.	uterus
flavus, a, um	yellow	vagus, a, um	wandering (nerve)
fundus, i, m.	base, bottom	ventriculus, i, m.	ventricle; stomach (<i>obsolete</i>)
interosseus, a, um	between bones, interosseous		
jejunum, i, n.	jejunum (the 2 nd part of small intestine)	<i>CLINICAL and PHARMACOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY</i>	
ligamentum, i, n.	ligament	adultus, a, um	adult
lobus, i, m.	lobe	aegrotus, i, m.	sick person, patient
longus, a, um	long	anomalia, ae, f.	anomaly, deviation from usual
lymphaticus, a, um	lymphatic	caecus, a, um	blind
malleolus, i, m.	bony prominence of ankle	cancer, cri, m.	cancer
musculus, i, m.	muscle	medicamentum, i, n.	medicament
nervus, i, m.	nerve	morbis, i, m.	disease
nodus, i, m.	node	neonatus, i, m.	newborn
nucleus, i, m.	cell nucleus; mass of grey matter	periodus, i, f.	period
oesophagus, i, m.	gullet, esophagus	signum, i, n.	sign, indication
organum, i, n.	organ		
ostium, ii, n.	orifice		
ovarium, ii, n.	ovary		
palatum, i, n.	palate		

COLLOCATIONS:

<i>(intestinum) caecum</i>	caecum (the first part of the large intestine)
<i>intestinum crassum</i>	large intestine
<i>(intestinum) rectum</i>	rectum (distal portion of the large intestine)
<i>medulla rubra</i>	red bone marrow
<i>medulla flava</i>	yellow bone marrow
<i>nervus vagus</i>	vagus nerve (the tenth cranial nerve)
<i>palatum durum</i>	hard palate