

**PART I : EXERCISES****1. Read aloud. Try to figure out the meaning of the terms:**

- *vertebra, ante, palpebra, medulla, vena, trachea, venenum* (2)<sup>1</sup>
- *sine, pilula, vitrum, inter, spina, rima, vinum, saliva, tibia* (3)
- *post, anodus, oleum, prostata, pro, processus, dolorosus* (4)
- *apud, gutta, glandula, uterus, urina, ruptura, natura, digitus* (5)
- *aegrotus, praematurus, lagoena, dyspnoe, diploe, proerythroblastos, coenzymum* (6)
- *felleus, balneum, areola, aorta, interosseae, pleura, pyogenes, euryopia* (9)
- *celulla, cibus, caecum, cystis, costa, cutis, fasciculus, clavicula, fractura* (11)
- *coccygeus, occipitalis, oscilococcinum, accessorius, saccus, vaccina* (12)
- *caecum, caeci, bucca, buccae, thorācica, thoracicae* (13)
- *functio, articulatio, vitium, insufficientia, sanatio, ostium, combustio* (16)
- *aqua, liquor, quadratus, lingua, sanguis, unguentum, unguis, inguinalis* (17)
- *resistentia, incisura, spongiosus, basis, crisis, nasalis, pulsus, morsus, mensis, plasma* (18)
- *comissura, scissum, accessorius, ossa, ossium, hypoglossus, tussis, pertussis* (19)

**2. Identify the declension of the following nouns based on their Genitive forms:****ex: caput, capitis - 3**

coxa, coxae___	cervix, cervicis___	dens, dentis ___	hypogastrium, hypogastrii_ _
oculus, oculi___	sulcus, sulci___	crus, cruris___	processus, processus___
arcus, arcus___	coccyx, coccygis___	bucca, buccae___	metatarsus, metatarsi___
ilia, ilium___	fibula, fibulae___	pubes, pubis___	antebrachium, antebrachii___
axilla, axillae___	hallux, hallucis___	patella, patellae___	capilli, capillorum_ _
thorax, thoracis___	nasus, nasi___	os, ossis___	phalanx, phalangis___
tarsus, tarsi___	humerus, humeri___	collum, colli___	symphysis, symphysis_ _
facies, faciei___	corpus, corporis___	femur, femoris___	clavicula, claviculae___

---

<sup>1</sup> The numbers in parentheses refer to the pronunciation tracks in the study materials in IS.

**3. Identify the stem of the following nouns based on their dictionary entries:**

<b>ex:</b> caput, <b>capit-</b> is, n.	atlas, ntis, m.	linea, ae, f.	foramen, inis, n.
axis, is, f.	sternum, i, n.	crus, ris, n.	manubrium, ii, n.
sinus, us, m.	eminentia, ae, f.	nodus, i, m.	articulatio, onis, f.
ischium, ii, n.	tibia, ae, f.	tendo, inis, m.	antebrachium, ii, n.
maxilla, ae, f.	pollex, icis, m.	larynx, gis, f.	cornu, us, n.
bronchus, i, m.	cortex, icis, m.	os, oris, n.	margo, inis, m.

**4. Use the declension table to form plural forms of the following words. Proceed in 3 steps: 1) write down full Genitive, 2) identify the stem and the declension, 3) attach the ending to the stem (based on the table). Gender matters, too!**

<b>ex: caput, itis, n.</b> gen. sg. <b>capit-is</b> nom. pl. <b>capit-a</b>	cervix	oculus	sulcus
crus	arcus	bucca	metatarsus
fibula	hallux	os ( <i>bone</i> )	antebrachium
axilla	tarsus	patella	genu

**\*Notice the common features of the words belonging to particular declensions!**

**5. Form non-agreed attributes to name parts of anatomical structures:***head of rib**neck of femur**body of clavicle**\*scapular notch**arch of aorta*

\*i.e. “notch of scapula” (some English terms do not use “of” phrase, even if there is Genitive in Latin; instead, an adjective may be used in English; however, we still name a part of scapula; therefore, scapula must stand in Genitive)

**6. Form prepositional phrases by changing the case endings of the given nouns depending on the particular preposition. Use the declension table:**

<b>sub</b> (= under) (location)	<b>shoulder blade</b>	<b>skin</b>	<b>tongue</b>
	<i>sub scapula</i>		
<b>sub</b> (= under) (direction)	<b>eye</b>	<b>rib</b>	<b>kneecap</b>
		<i>sub costam</i>	
<b>in</b> (= inside)	<b>tooth</b>	<b>mouth</b>	<b>bone</b>
<b>in</b> (= into)	<b>skull</b>	<b>orbit</b>	<b>hypogastrium</b>
<b>ad</b> (= towards)	<b>collar bone</b>	<b>chest</b>	<b>belly</b>
			<i>ad abdomen</i>
<b>ex</b> (= out of)	<b>ear</b>	<b>nose</b>	<b>finger</b>

**GRAMMAR****AGREED ATTRIBUTE**

**noun + adjective**; a noun comes usually first in Latin

the adjective has to agree with the noun it refers to in **gender, number, and case**; hence *agreed* attribute

In other words, the form of an adjective is always dependent on which noun it describes; for instance, if we want to describe a female noun in Genitive singular form, the adjective also has to be in female Genitive singular form. Unlike English, this allows for loose word order, the adjective does not have to stand right after the noun but can be used later in the phrase without a change in the meaning. The case ending always expresses to which noun the adjective belongs:

e.g. **fractura complicata humeri dextri** = **fractura humeri dextri complicata**

**BUT!!!** an adjective does not have to belong to the same declension as the noun it modifies; thus, it does not always have the same case ending as the noun it describes

e.g. left fibula (*fibula sinistra*), complicated fracture (*fractura complicata*), fracture of the left fibula (*fractura fibulae sinistrae*), human body (*corpus humanum*)

**NON-AGREED ATTRIBUTE**

**noun (in Nominative form) + noun in Genitive form**; equivalent to English “of” phrases (anatomy: describing parts of structures)

e.g. *fracture of rib* (*fractura costae*), *thorn of shoulder blade* (*spina scapulae*)

**REMEMBER! Latin Genitive form is equivalent to English noun followed by ’s or standing after of**, e.g. *caput tibiae* = *head of tibia* / *tibia’s head*

**PREPOSITIONS**

express spatial, temporal, or causal relations; each preposition goes together either with nouns in Accusative or Ablative; some prepositions may be used with both cases (BUT with different meanings!)

Accusative prepositions	Ablative prepositions
<i>in</i> (= into [direction])	<i>in</i> (= inside [location])
<i>sub</i> (= under [direction])	<i>sub</i> (= under [location])
<i>ad</i> (= towards)	<i>e(x)</i> (= out of)
<i>propter</i> (= due to/because of)	<i>a(b)</i> (= away from)
<i>post</i> (= after)	<i>cum</i> (= with)
<i>ante</i> (= before)	<i>sine</i> (= without)
<i>prope</i> (= near)	<i>pro</i> (= for)
<i>contra</i> (= against)	

## Latin 1<sup>st</sup> DECLENSION

The first declension includes nouns that have Nominative ending **-A**, Genitive ending **-AE**, and mostly **FEMALE** gender.

Number	Case	model word VENA
Sg	1.	vena
	2.	vena <b>e</b>
	4.	vena <b>m</b>
	6.	vena
Pl	1.	vena <b>e</b>
	2.	vena <b>rum</b>
	4.	vena <b>s</b>
	6.	vena <b>is</b>

Typical features:

Nom. Sg. = Abl. Sg.

Gen. Sg. = Nom. Pl.

**Acc. Sg** in all declensions ends in **-m**

**Acc. Pl.** in all declensions ends in **-s**

\*A specific group of nouns are *names of specialists* that have feminine endings but are of male gender, e.g. **oculista**, oculistae m. [ophthalmologist]; **dentista**, dentistae, m. [dentist]; **pharmacista**, ae, m. [pharmacist] etc.; and *names of muscles*, e.g. **antagonista**, ae, m. [antagonistic muscle, it acts in opposition to the specific movement generated by agonistic muscle]; **agonista**, ae, m. [agonistic muscle]. *These words are used rarely in medical terminology.*

## Greek 1<sup>st</sup> DECLENSION

In both anatomical nomenclature and clinical terminology, there are some words of Greek origin which have been included into the Latin declension system. In some cases, they keep their original Greek endings, in others, they take over the Latin ones. The Greek nouns ending in **-E** in Nominative singular are all **females**, they have a special set of endings in singular (i.e. endings different from *vena*-like Latin words). E.g. **diploe**, es, f.; **dyspnoe**, es, f. The Greek nouns ending in **-ES** in Nominative singular are **masculines** and their case endings are identical with those of the Latin *vena*-like words (apart from Nominative sg.). There are only two clinical terms falling into this category: **diabetes**, ae, f.; and **ascites**, ae, f. Considering their meaning, the Greek 1<sup>st</sup> declension do not appear in plural forms.

Number	Case	model word DIABETES	model word SYSTOLE
Sg	1.	diabetes	systole
	2.	diabet <b>ae</b>	systol <b>es</b>
	4.	diabet <b>am</b>	systol <b>en</b>
	6.	diabet <b>a</b>	systol <b>e</b>

**VOCABULARY***ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE*

<b>aorta, ae, f.</b>	aorta
<b>apertura, ae, f.</b>	opening, aperture
<b>arteria, ae, f.</b>	artery
<b>columna, ae, f.</b>	column
<b>crista, ae, f.</b>	crest, ridge
<b>diploe, es, f.</b>	the spongy layer in flat bones
<b>fascia, ae, f.</b>	fascia
<b>fissura, ae, f.</b>	fissure, elongated cleft
<b>fossa, ae, f.</b>	hole, depression
<b>glandula, ae, f.</b>	gland
<b>incisura, ae, f.</b>	notch
<b>lamina, ae, f.</b>	membrane, lamina
<b>linea, ae, f.</b>	line
<b>lingua, ae, f.</b>	tongue
<b>mamma, ae, f.</b>	breast
<b>mandibula, ae, f.</b>	lower jaw
<b>maxilla, ae, f.</b>	upper jaw
<b>medulla, ae, f.</b>	bone marrow
<b>palpebra, ae, f.</b>	eyelid
<b>raphe, es, f.</b>	suture (with soft tissues)
<b>rima, ae, f.</b>	fissure, free space between
<b>sclera, ae, f.</b>	sclera, outer coat of the eyeball
<b>spina, ae, f.</b>	spine, thorn
<b>sutura, ae, f.</b>	suture (with bones)
<b>tonsilla, ae, f.</b>	tonsil
<b>tunica, ae, f.</b>	membrane
<b>valvula, ae, f.</b>	valve
<b>vena, ae, f.</b>	vein
<b>vesica, ae, f.</b>	bladder

*CLINICAL and PHARMACOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY*

<b>acne, es, f.</b>	acne
<b>allergia, ae, f.</b>	allergy
<b>anaemia, ae, f.</b>	an(a)emia
<b>angina, ae, f.</b>	angina
<b>ascites, ae, m.</b>	abnormal accumulation of fluid in abdomen
<b>causa, ae, f.</b>	cause, reason
<b>cera, ae, f.</b>	wax
<b>colica, ae, f.</b>	colic
<b>cura, ae, f.</b>	care
<b>diabetes, ae, m.</b>	diabetes
<b>diastole, es, f.</b>	diastole
<b>diarrhoe, es, f.</b>	diarrhoea
<b>diphtheria, ae, f.</b>	diphtheria
<b>dyspnoe, es, f.</b>	shortness of breath, difficult breathing
<b>epilepsia, ae, f.</b>	epilepsy
<b>fractura, ae, f.</b>	fracture
<b>haemorrhagia, ae, f.</b>	bleeding
<b>hernia, ae, f.</b>	hernia, protrusion of an organ out of its place
<b>insufficiencia, ae, f.</b>	insufficiency
<b>lagoena, ae, f.</b>	bottle
<b>olla, ae, f.</b>	gallipot, cup
<b>pasta, ae, f.</b>	paste
<b>pneumonia, ae, f.</b>	pneumonia, lung infection
<b>ruptura, ae, f.</b>	rupture
<b>scarlatina, ae, f.</b>	scarlet fever
<b>scatula, ae, f.</b>	box
<b>tabuletta, ae, f.</b>	pill
<b>therapia, ae, f.</b>	treatment