


Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation Ulyanovsk State University	Form	
F - Working program on discipline « Latin Language »		

**APPROVED**  
by the decision of the Academic Council of the Institute  
of Medicine, Ecology and Physical Culture of USU  
of 17 May 2023, Record No. 9/250  
Chairman V. I. Midlenko  
(signature, signature clarification)  
« 17 » May 2023



### WORKING PROGRAM

Discipline	Latin Language Б1.О.55
Faculty	Faculty of medicine T. Z. Biktimirova
Department	General and Clinical Morphology
Course	1

Field (speciality) 31.05.01 General medicine  
*course code (speciality), full name*

Orientation (profile / specialization) \_\_\_\_\_  
*full name*

Form of study intramural  
*intramural, extramural, intra-extramural (specify only those that are implemented)*

Date of introduction in the teaching process at USU: « 01 » september 2023

The program was updated at the department session: protocol № \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ .


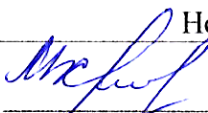
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« <u>17</u> » <u>May</u> <u>2023</u>	« <u>17</u> » <u>May</u> <u>2023</u>

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## 1. THE PURPOSE AND TASKS OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

### The purpose of mastering the discipline:

- to lay the foundations of terminological training of future professionals capable of consciously and intelligently apply the medical terms in Latin and Greek terms of Latin origin in Russian.
- to understand the terms and methods of formation and know the specifics in the various subsystems of medical terminology.
- apart from professional problems solved comprehensive tasks and general culture. Some give a notion of the general linguistic regularities characteristic of typical European languages, the other - on the organic connection of modern culture with the ancient culture and history.
- ability to set of educational objectives and hypotheses; choose the conditions of observation or experience; work instructions; use elements of probability and statistical methods of knowledge; describe the results to draw conclusions;
- ability to speak orally and in writing about the results of his research with the use of computer tools and technology (word processing, graphics, presentations).

The process of mastering the discipline " Latin language " is aimed at the formation of general professional competence GPC-10.

### Tasks of mastering the discipline:

The study of medical terminology within the sections: anatomical terminology, clinical terminology, pharmaceutical terminology.

## 2. PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE BPEP: the discipline Б1.О.55

Discipline Б.1 О.58 "Latin language " is included in the basic part of Block 1 of the Working Curriculum. Latin language - the first language of medicine, anatomy, unity of terminology. Latin is used for centuries not only in medicine, but also for the classification of, for example, animal and vegetable world. Many books in medicine were written in Latin, besides the names of all medicines production from Latin.


The discipline is taught in the 1st semester of the 1st year intramural (full-time) students.

The results of mastering the discipline will be necessary for the further learning process in the framework of the gradual formation of competencies in the study of the following special disciplines:

- Physics, mathematics
- Informatics (Medical)
- Preparation for passing and passing the state exam

## 3. THE LIST OF PLANNED RESULTS OF STUDY ON THE DISCIPLINE, CORRELATED WITH THE PLANNED RESULTS OF MASTERING THE BASIC PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Code and name of the general professional competence	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of general professional competence
GPC- 10. Able to understand the principles of work of modern information technologies and use them to solve the problems of professional activity	<b>IA-1 gpc10</b> <b>Know:</b> the lexical minimum in the amount of 4000 educational lexical units of a general and terminological nature (for a foreign language); basic medical and pharmaceutical terminology in Latin; mathematical methods for solving intellectual problems and their

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	<p>application in medicine; foundations of the theory of probability and mathematical statistics; the composition and purpose of the main elements of a personal computer, their characteristics; concepts and classification of software.</p> <p><b>IA-2 gpc10</b>  <b>Able to:</b> use at least 900 terminological units and term elements, use educational, scientific, popular science literature, the Internet for professional activities; conduct statistical processing of experimental data; investigate functions using derivatives and plot graphs of functions; tabulate experimental data, graphically represent them, interpolate, extrapolate to find the desired values; differentiate and integrate using formulas and the simplest techniques; calculate the absolute and relative errors of the result, use educational, scientific, popular science literature, the Internet for professional activities; conduct statistical processing of experimental data; calculate the main characteristics and estimates of the distribution of a discrete random variable.</p> <p><b>IA-3 gpc10</b>  <b>Have:</b> methods of statistical processing of experimental data; ways to carry out statistical processing of experimental data; -Explore functions using derivatives and graph functions.</p>
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#### 4. GENERAL COMPLEXITY OF THE DISCIPLINE

4.1. The total complexity of the discipline is 3 credit units (108 hours)

4.2 Discipline volume by type of academic work (in hours)

Type of educational work	Number of hours (Form of study_ intramural )			
	All to plan	Hours per term		
		1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5
Contact work of students with the Lecturer in accordance with the EP	72	72	-	-
Classroom	72	72	-	-
Lectures (includind__PrP)*	-	-	-	-
Seminars and practical's (includind__PrP)*	72	72	-	-
Laboratory and work practical's (includind__PrP)*	-	-	-	-

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Individual work	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	-	-
The form of the current control of knowledge and control of independent work, testing, control work, colloquium, abstract, etc. (at least 2 types)	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper	-	-
Term paper	-	-	-	-
Types of interim attestation (exam, credit(test))	a credit	a credit	-	-
Total hours in discipline	<b>108</b> <b>(3 credit units)</b>	<b>108</b> <b>(3 credit units)</b>	-	-


\* If it is necessary to use partially/exclusively distance learning technologies in the educational process, the number of hours of teaching staff working with students for conducting classes in a distance format using e-learning is indicated in the table using a slash.

#### 4.3. Sections of the discipline (module). Distribution of hours by topics and types of academic work:


Form of study: intramural

Units / Themes of discipline	Total	Types of training sessions					Forms of the progress monitoring
		Classroom			Classes in an interactive form	Individual work	
		Lectures	Tutorials and practical's	Laboratory and work practical's			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Section 1. Anatomical terminology. The history of the Latin Language</b>							
Unit 1. The history of the Latin language and its place in the professional language of the doctor. The main stages of the development of medical terminology.	4	-	2	-	-	2	Reading exercises
The basics of Latin phonetics							
Unit 2. Latin alphabet. Rules of reading. Accent.	4	-	2	-	-	2	Reading exercises
Anatomical and histological terminology							
Unit 1. The structure of the	5	-	4	-	-	1	Reading exercises

anatomical term. Grammatical categories of the Latin name. The uncoordinated attribute.							glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 2. Adjective. The coordinated attribute.	3	-	2	-	-	1	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 3. Degrees of comparison of the adjectives.	4	-	2	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 4. Preliminary information of prefix. Compound adjectives. Substantivation of adjectives.	4	-	2	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 5. Anatomical and histological terminology in the first, second and third declension.	12	-	10	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 6. Three types of declensions of nouns, adjectives, participles in the third declension.	8	-	6	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 7. Anatomical and histological terminology of the fourth and fifth declensions.	4	-	2	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar

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							exercises, test paper
Unit 8. Nominative and genitive of plural nouns and adjectives.	6	-	4	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
<b>Section 2. Clinical terminology</b>							
Unit 1. The structure of the clinical term. The methods of word formation.	6	-	4	-	1	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 2. Suffixes and prefixes in clinical terminology.	6	-	4	-	1	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 3. Greco- Latin doublets, single terminoelements.	14	-	10	-	1	4	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
<b>Section 3. Pharmaceutical terminology</b>							
Unit 1. The general understanding of the pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of medicines.	4	-	2	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 2. The verb in the pharmaceutical terminology.	2	-	2	-	-	-	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises,

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							test paper
Unit 3. Basic rules of execution of the prescription string and the Latin part of the recipe.	2	-	2	-	-	-	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 4. Chemical nomenclature in Latin.	4	-	2	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 5. The structure of the names of medical products.	6	-	4	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 6. Frequency segments with chemical value. Major reductions prescription.	6	-	4	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 7. Numerals, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions in medical terminology.	4	-	2	-	-	2	Reading exercises glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
A credit							Test and questions
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>108</b>		<b>72</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	


## 5. COURSE CONTENTS.

### Section 1. Anatomical terminology. The history of the Latin language

**Unit 1.** The history of the Latin language and its place in the professional language of the doctor. The content of the topic:

1. Professional language of the doctor. Term and terminology. The scientific concept. The system



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of concepts and terminological system. Main language sources of medical terminology. Place of Latin and Greek languages in the professional language of the doctor.

2.A brief history of the Latin language. Its role in the formation of European science and culture. The main stages of the development of medical terminology.

### **The basics of Latin phonetics**

**Unit 2.** Latin alphabet. Rules of reading. Accent.

The content of the topic:

- 1.Phonetics. Accent.
- 2.Latin alphabet. The pronunciation of sounds.
- 3.Digraphs and letter combinations.
- 4.The rules of accent. Longitude and shortness of syllables.

**Unit 3.** The structure of the anatomical term. Grammatical categories of the Latin name. The uncoordinated attribute.

The content of the topic:

- 1.Grammar. Noun. Adjective. Declension system.
- 2.Noun. Grammatical categories: genus, number and case.
- 3.Five declensions of nouns. Signs of decline each.
- 4.Dictionary noun form. The uncoordinated attribute.

**Unit 4.** Adjective. The coordinated attribute.

The content of the topic:

- 1.Adjective. Grammatical categories: genus, number and case. Dictionary form.
- 2.Two groups of adjectives. Principles for matching of adjectives with nouns of five declines in the nominative and genitive singular.
- 3.Coordinated attributes.

**Unit 5.** Degrees of comparison of the adjectives.

The content of the topic:

- 1.The comparative degree of adjectives.
- 2.Alignment with five nouns decline in the nominative and genitive singular.
- 3.The use in anatomical terminology.
- 4.Superlative degree of adjectives.

**Unit 6.** Preliminary information of prefix. Compound adjectives. Substantivation of adjectives.

The structure of the anatomical term.

The content of the topic:

- 1.Brief information about some prefixed, complex and substantivized adjectives in the anatomical terminology.
- 2.The structure of the anatomical term: derivational, morphological and syntactic.

**Unit 7.** Anatomical and histological terminology in the first, second and third declension.

The content of the topic:


- 1.First declension of nouns and adjectives.
- 2.Second declension of nouns and adjectives.
- 3.Third declension of nouns.

**Unit 8.** Three types of declensions of nouns, adjectives, participles in the third declension.

The content of the topic:

- 1.Features of the 3rd declension. Three types: consonants, vowels, mixed. The definition of each



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type. The difference between types of cases.

2. Masculine nouns of the 3rd declension. Exclusions from the rules of genus.
3. Feminine nouns of the 3rd declension. Exclusions from the rules of genus.
4. Adjectives of 3rd declension. Divide into 3 groups according to the number of generic endings. Dictionary adjective form of each subgroup. Present participle. Dictionary form.
5. Declination of vowel type. Declination of adjectives in the comparative degree of according to the type. Insufficient degrees of comparison of adjectives.
6. Adjectives that form degrees of comparison of the different bases. The specifics of their use in medical terminology.

**Unit 9.** Anatomical and histological terminology of the fourth and fifth declensions.

The content of the topic:

1. The fourth and fifth declension of nouns. General characteristics.
2. Dictionary Form.

**Unit 10.** Nominative and genitive of plural nouns and adjectives of five declensions.

The content of the topic:

1. Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives.
2. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives.
3. Case endings of singular and plural forms of declination. General rules.
4. Generalization of declination.
5. Repetition of the material under "Anatomical terminology".

## **Section 2. Clinical terminology**

**Unit 11.** The structure of the clinical term. The methods of word formation

The content of the topic:

1. Introduction into clinical terminology. Some general concepts of terminology of word formation. General understanding of the structure of clinical terminology.
2. Greco-Latin doublets and single terminoelements.
3. The concept of the final term element.

**Unit 12.** Suffixes and prefixes in clinical terminology. (Practical lesson)

The content of the topic:


1. Suffixes. The suffixes of nouns, which are attached to the base of nouns, adjectives and verbs.
2. Greek noun suffixes in clinical terminology. The suffixes of adjectives, which are attached to the base of nouns and verbs.
3. Prefixes. Antonymous pair of prefixes and their values Single prefixes and their values.
4. Polysemy, synonyms and homonyms in prefixes.

**Unit 13.** Greco-Latin doublets, single terminoelements.

The content of the topic:

1. Greco-Latin doublets, indicating fluid secrets; sex, age.
2. Single terminoelements indicating nat. properties, qualities, attitudes and other features. Single terminoelements is a functional and pathological processes and conditions.
3. End terminoelements indicating disease symptoms of the disease, methods of diagnosis and treatment. End terminoelements indicating pathological changes of organs and tissues, surgical treatment.
4. Olympiad of clinical terminology.

## **Section 3. Pharmaceutical terminology**

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**Unit 14.** The general understanding of the pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of medicines.

The content of the topic:

- 1.The pharmaceutical terminology and recipe.
- 2.Nomenclature of medicines.
- 3.Typical structure of names of medicines and drugs.
- 4.The methods of word formation.

**Unit 15.** The verb in the pharmaceutical terminology.

The content of the topic:

- 1.The verb. Grammatical categories. The division into four conjugations.
- 2.The definition of the verb stem and conjugation.
- 3.Writing in the training dictionary. Infinitive.
- 4.The imperative mood.
- 5.Formation and consumption in the recipe.
- 6.Indicative and subjunctive mood.
- 7.Currently and passive voice. Verb fieri in prescription formulations. Verb -esse - be.

**Unit 16.** Basic rules of execution of the prescription string and the Latin part of the recipe.

The content of the topic:

- 1.General understanding of the pharmaceutical terminology.
- 2.Total recipe. Concepts drug substance, drug formulation. Designation of amount of drug.
- 3.Structure of a recipe. Making the Latin part of the recipe.
- 4.Prescription wording in Latin, and the ways of their translation into Russian. Union ut in prescription formulations.

**Unit 17.** Chemical nomenclature in Latin.

The content of the topic:

- 1.Latin names of chemical elements and their compounds (acids, oxides and salts).

**Unit 18.** The structure of the names of medical products. (Practical lesson)

The content of the topic:

- 1.The structure of the single-word names of medicines.
- 2.The methods of word formation: suffixation, prefixation, stem-, addition of arbitrary lengths.
- 3.The frequency segments in the names of drugs that carry specific information.
- 4.The structure of the multiword names of medicines.

**Unit 19.** Frequency segments with chemical value. Major reductions prescription.

The content of the topic:


- 1.Prescription reducing dosage forms, the names of parts of plants, and standard prescription formulations.
- 2.Spelling and the value of the frequency segments with chemical value.

**Unit 20.** Numerals, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions in medical terminology.

The content of the topic:

- 1.Numerals, adverbs and pronouns that are used in medical terminology.
- 2.Communion resent and past active and passive voices.
- 3.Numerals prefix of Latin and Greek origin.

**Unit 21.** Overview of the course material (Latin language and the basics of medical terminology). Exam preparation.

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- 1.Repetition of material for: "The pharmaceutical terminology."
- 2.Repetition of the material of the course "Latin language and the basics of medical terminology." Credit preparation.

## 6. TOPICS OF PRACTICAL CLASSES AND SEMINAR CLASSIS

### Section 1. Anatomical terminology. The history of the Latin language

**Unit 1.** The history of the Latin language and its place in the professional language of the doctor.

Discussion questions:

1. What is the term and terminology?
2. What are the main sources of medical terminology?
3. What is the role of the Latin language in the professional language of the doctor?
4. What is the role of the Latin language in the formation of European literature and the arts?
5. What are the main stages in the development medical terminology?

**Unit 2.** Latin alphabet. Rules of reading. Accent.

Discussion questions:

1. What is the digraph? Call. How they are spoken?
2. How to pronounce the letter y? Give examples.
3. How to pronounce combination with the letter h? What are these combinations. Give examples.
4. What is the length and brevity of syllable?
5. What are the rules for setting accents in the Latin words?

**Unit 3.** The structure of the anatomical term. Grammatical categories of the Latin name. The uncoordinated attribute.

Discussion questions:

1. What is the Latin noun declensions?
2. How many cases in Latin language?
3. Why is it important to know the end Genetivus singularis?
4. How is a sign of decline?
5. What is the "dictionary form"?
6. What has been the inconsistent definition? Give examples.

**Unit 4.** Adjective. The coordinated attribute.

Discussion questions:

1. What is the Latin declensions adjective?
2. What is the dictionary form of adjectives?
3. What are the principles of coordination of adjectives with nouns?
4. Why is the definition called "consistent"?
5. Call the end of adjectives 1st and 2nd groups Nominativus et Genetivus singularis.


**Unit 5.** Degrees of comparison of the adjectives.

Discussion questions:

1. How form a comparative forms of adjectives?
2. Which are the declination of comparative adjectives?
3. What are the comparative degree of adjectives most frequently found in anatomical terminology?
4. What is their place in anatomical terms?
5. What are the principles of harmonization in the comparative degree of adjectives with nouns?
6. What is the suffix indicates the superlative?
7. Which declines are superlatives?
8. What are the examples of the degrees of comparison of adjectives formed from different bases?

**Unit 6.** Preliminary information of prefix. Compound adjectives. Substantivation of adjectives.

The structure of the anatomical term.

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Discussion questions:

1. What are the prefix used to specify the topography of anatomical education?
2. What are the names of adjectives formed from two or three bases?
3. To identify any anatomical structures they are used?
4. What is the derivational structure anatomical term?
5. What is called as substantivation?

**Unit 7.** Anatomical and histological terminology in the first, second and third declension.

Discussion questions:

1. How do agree adjectives with the nouns?
2. What is the sign of the 1st declension of nouns and adjectives?
3. What is the sign of the 2nd declension of nouns and adjectives?
4. How to determine the basis for the nouns of the 3rd declension?

**Unit 8.** Three types of declensions of nouns, adjectives, participles in the third declension.

Discussion questions:

1. What is the difference between the vowels, consonants and mixed types of third declension?

Why does it need to know?

2. How to identify the nouns of the 3rd declension?
3. How to distinguish between adjectives one end of the 3rd declension of nouns of the 3rd declension?
4. What is the specific use of adjectives formed from various foundations, medical terminology?

Give examples.

5. How are formed by their names muscle function?
6. In what nominative put nouns dependent muscle names of their functions?

**Unit 9.** Anatomical and histological terminology of the fourth and fifth declensions.

Discussion questions:

1. Why is it important to be able to distinguish nouns 4th declination?
2. Name the 10 nouns 4th declension masculine.
3. What kind of a sign of nouns 5th declination?
4. adjectives agree with nouns 4 and 5th declination?

**Unit 10.** Nominative and genitive of plural nouns and adjectives. (Lesson-competition, Olympiad)

Discussion questions:


1. What are the characteristic features of masculine nouns of the 3rd declension?
2. What are the characteristics of feminine nouns of the 3rd declension.
3. What are the characteristics of neuter nouns of the 3rd declension?
4. What are the exceptions to the rules on the way.
5. What are the features of the declension of nouns and adjectives 3rd declination?
6. What is the ruling neuter? What are the two cases are the same in shape?
7. Name the end of the plural nominative case.
8. What are the end of the genitive plural?

## Section 2. Clinical terminology

**Unit 11.** The structure of the clinical term. The methods of word formation.

Discussion questions:

1. What is the morphemic composition and its derivational structure words?
2. What kinds of morphemes.
3. What is called terminoelements?
4. What is the derivation derivative word?
5. What is called the root element of the frequency?
6. How do you understand "the terminology used in the derivation of clinical terminology"?
7. The complex of Sciences and some specialty areas served by clinical terminology?

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### **Unit 12.** Suffixes and prefixes in clinical terminology.

Discussion questions:

1. What is deminutiv? Give an example. Call the suffixes.
2. What is the suffix has a total value of word-formation "action process"?
3. Give examples of terms from word-formation values "action process", "result of the action." "Tool (tool body, the subject), which produces action"?
4. What is the suffix points to a value of "generating, calling" and "generated, called"?
5. What are the suffixes -ide (us, a, um) and form (is, e)?
6. Give examples of Greco-Latin synonyms in the adjective suffix.
7. What is a stem-?

### **Unit 13.** Greco-Latin doublets, single terminoelements.

Discussion questions:

1. What is the Greek-Latin doublets?
2. What are some features of stem-.
3. What is the role and importance of motivating a basis in the structure of motivated words?
4. What are the structural types of clinical terms.
5. What are the Greco-Latin doublets you know what their use of terminology?
6. As the term denoting the name of inflammation?
7. How form the names of tumors?
8. What is the meaning of terms with the suffix -osis?
9. What is the concept of "clinical terminology"?
10. What special clinical expression you know?

## **Section 3. Pharmaceutical terminology**

**Unit 14.** The general understanding of the pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of medicines.


Discussion questions:

1. What is the concept of "pharmaceutical terminology"?
2. What can you say about the general terms of the pharmaceutical?
3. What are the methods of derivation of trivial names of drugs?
4. What are the suffixes attached to producing basis in the names of drugs?
5. What are the frequency segments in the generic name?
6. What are the frequency segments reflect the information of the anatomical, physiological and therapeutic nature?
7. What are the frequency segments pharmacological information.
8. What is the suffix indicating the generic name of enzyme preparations?
9. What dosage forms you know?
10. What can you say about pharmaceuticals, including in its membership designation dosage form?

**Unit 15.** The verb in the pharmaceutical terminology.

Discussion questions:

1. How many conjugations has the Latin verb?
2. How is the type of conjugation?
3. How to determine the basis of the verb?
4. What is the dictionary form of the Latin verb?
5. What is the infinitive?
6. formed imperative?
7. As used in the formulation of the imperative?
8. Give examples of the use of the verb in the subjunctive?
9. What are the standard prescription formulation with the verb.

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**Unit 16.** Basic rules of execution of the prescription string and the Latin part of the recipe.

Discussion questions:

1. What are the grammatical dependencies in line prescription?
2. What is the structure of the recipe?
3. Call are the rules of registration of the recipes in Latin.
4. What are the grammatical variants of prescribing pills?
5. What are the grammatical variants of prescribing suppositories?
6. What kind of cases used prepositions in Latin?
7. Call the prescription formulation with prepositions.

**Unit 17.** Chemical nomenclature in Latin.

Discussion questions:

1. What are the principles of the formation of the Latin names of acids?
2. What are the principles of formation of oxides of Latin names?
3. What are the principles of the formation of the Latin names of salts?
4. What can you say about the Latin names of the chemical elements?
5. Call the frequency segments in the names of hydrocarbon radicals.

**Unit 18.** The structure of the names of medical products.

Discussion questions:

1. What is the structure of the single-word names of medicines?
2. What are the suffixes and prefixes are used in the names of medicines?
3. What is the structure of multiword names of medicines?

**Unit 19.** Frequency segments with chemical value. Major reductions prescription.

Discussion questions:

1. What are the main principles of the reduction in the recipe.
2. Why can not cut the name of medicines?
3. Why should remember the spelling of the frequency segments with chemical value?

**Unit 20.** Numerals, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions in medical terminology.

Discussion questions:

1. What are the cardinal-top Latin and Greek origin you know?
2. Which adverbs are used in the recipe?
3. Call are some aphorisms with pronouns.

**Unit 21.** Overview of the course material (Latin language and the basics of medical terminology).

Preparing to a credit

## 7. LABORATORY AND WORK PRACTICAL'S

This type of work is not provided


## 8. SUBJECTS OF COURSE, TEST PAPERS AND ABSTRACTS

This type of work is not provided

## 9. LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR CREDIT

№	Question
1.	1.What is the term and terminology?



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2.	What are the main sources of medical terminology?
3.	What is the role of Latin in the professional language of the doctor?
4.	What is the role of the Latin language in the formation of European literature and art?
5.	What are the main stages of development of medical terminology?
6.	What is the length and brevity of a syllable?
7.	What are the rules of production of the stress in Latin words?
8.	What is the "dictionary form"?
9.	What has been the inconsistent definition?
10.	What is the dictionary form of adjectives?
11.	How the comparative degree of adjectives is formed. What declination from-worn adjectives of the comparative degree?
12.	What are adjectives in the comparative degree are most common in anatomical terminology?
13.	What is called substantiation?
14.	What is the difference between vowel, consonant and mixed types of 3rd declension?
15.	What is the specificity of the use of adjectives formed from different bases in medical terminology?
16.	What is called a term element?
17.	What is the derivational element of a derived word?
18.	What is called the frequency root element?
19.	As you understand "terminological word formation in clinical terminology".
20.	The complex of Sciences and spheres of professional activity is served by clinical terminology.
21.	What are Greek-Latin doublets?
22.	What is the content of the concept of "pharmaceutical terminology"?
23.	What can you say about General pharmaceutical terms?
24.	What are the ways of word formation of trivial names of medicines?
24.	What are the grammatical dependencies in the recipe line?
26.	What is the structure of the recipe?
27.	What are the rules of registration of parts of the recipe in Latin?
28.	What are the grammatical options for prescribing pills?
29.	What are grammatical variants of prescription suppositories?
30.	What are the principles of formation of Latin names of acids?

## 10. INDIVIDUAL WORK OF STUDENTS


### Form of education: intramural

Units / Themes of discipline	Type of individual work (study of educational material, problem solving, essay, report, examination, preparation for the exam, etc.)	Hours	Form of control (checking the solution of problems, abstract, etc.)
Unit 1. The history of the Latin language and its place in the professional language of the doctor. The main stages of the	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. Professional language of the doctor. Term and terminology. The scientific concept. The system of concepts and terminological system. Main language sources of medical terminology. Place of Latin and Greek languages in the professional language of the doctor. 2. A brief history of the Latin language. Its role in	1	Reading exercises




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development of medical terminology.	the formation of European science and culture. The main stages of the development of medical terminology.		
Unit 2. Latin alphabet. Rules of reading. Accent.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. Phonetics. Accent. 2. Latin alphabet. The pronunciation of sounds. 3. Digraphs and letter combinations. 4. The rules of accent. Longitude and shortness of syllables.	1	Reading exercises
Unit 3. The structure of the anatomical term.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. Grammar. Noun. Adjective. Declension system. 2. Noun. Grammatical categories: genus, number and case. 3. Five declensions of nouns. Signs of decline each. 4. Dictionary noun form. The uncoordinated attribute.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 4. Adjective.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. Adjective. Grammatical categories: genus, number and case. Dictionary form. 2. Two groups of adjectives. Principles for matching of adjectives with nouns of five declines in the nominative and genitive singular. 3. Coordinated attributes.	1	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 5. Degrees of comparison of the adjectives.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. The comparative degree of adjectives. 2. Alignment with five nouns decline in the nominative and genitive singular. 3. The use in anatomical terminology. 4. Superlative degree of adjectives.	1	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 6. Preliminary information of prefix. Compound adjectives. Substantivation of adjectives.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. Brief information about some prefixed, complex and substantivized adjectives in the anatomical terminology. 2. The structure of the anatomical term: derivational, morphological and syntactic.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 7. Anatomical and histological terminology in the first, second and third declension.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. First declension of nouns and adjectives. 2. Second declension of nouns and adjectives. 3. Third declension of nouns.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 8. Three types of declensions of	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. Features of the 3rd declension. Three types: consonants, vowels, mixed.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer,

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nouns, adjectives, participles in the third declension.	2.Masculine nouns of the 3rd declension. 3.Feminine nouns of the 3rd declension. 4.Adjectives of 3rd declension. Dictionary form. 5.Declination of vowel type. 6.Adjectives that form degrees of comparison of the different bases.		lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 9. Anatomical and histological terminology of the fourth and fifth declensions.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1.The fourth and fifth declension of nouns. General characteristics. 2. Dictionary Form.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 10. Nominative and genitive of plural nouns and adjectives of five declensions.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1.Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives. 2.Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives. 3.Case endings of singular and plural forms of declination. General rules. 4.Generalization of declination.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 11. The structure of the clinical term. The methods of word formation	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1.Introduction into clinical terminology. Some general concepts of terminology of word formation. General understanding of the structure of clinical terminology. 2.Greco-Latin doublets and single terminoelements.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 12. Suffixes and prefixes in clinical terminology.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1.Suffixes. 2.Greek noun suffixes in clinical terminology. 3.Prefixes. 4.Polysemy, synonyms and homonyms in prefixes.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 13. Greco-Latin doublets, single terminoelements.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1.Greco-Latin doublets, indicating fluid secrets; sex, age.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 14. The general understanding of the pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of medicines.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1.The pharmaceutical terminology and recipe. 2.Nomenclature of medicines. 3.Typical structure of names of medicines and drugs. 4.The methods of word formation.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 15. The verb in the pharmaceutical terminology.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1.The verb. Grammatical categories. T 2.Writing in the training dictionary. Infinitive. 4.The imperative mood. 5.Formation and consumption in the recipe.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises,

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	6. Indicative and subjunctive mood. 7. Currently and passive voice. Verb fieri in prescription formulations. Verb -esse - be.		test paper
Unit 16. Basic rules of execution of the prescription string and the Latin part of the recipe.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. General understanding of the pharmaceutical terminology. 2. Total recipe. Concepts drug substance, drug formulation. Designation of amount of drug. 3. Structure of a recipe.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 17. Chemical nomenclature in Latin.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. Latin names of chemical elements and their compounds (acids, oxides and salts).	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 18. The structure of the names of medical products.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. The structure of the single-word names of medicines. 2. The methods of word formation: suffixation, prefixation, stem-, addition of arbitrary lengths. 3. The frequency segments in the names of drugs that carry specific information. 4. The structure of the multiword names of medicines.	2	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 19. Frequency segments with chemical value. Major reductions prescription.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. Prescription reducing dosage forms, the names of parts of plants, and standard prescription formulations. 2. Spelling and the value of the frequency segments with chemical value.	1	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
Unit 20. Numerals, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions in medical terminology.	Study of educational material, performing exercises 1. Numerals, adverbs and pronouns that are used in medical terminology. 2. Communion present and past active and passive voices. 3. Numerals prefix of Latin and Greek origin.	1	Reading exercises, glossary answer, lexical - grammar exercises, test paper
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>36</b>	

## 11. EDUCATIONAL-METHODICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

### List of recommended literature:

#### Core reading

- Носачёва, М.И. Латинский язык и основы медицинской терминологии = The Latin Language and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology : учебное пособие для иностранных студентов 1-го курса билингвального отделения (english media) медицинских вузов / М. И. Носачёва, Н. И. Данилиной; М. И. Носачёва; под редакцией Н. И. Данилиной. - Латинский язык и основы медицинской терминологии = The Latin Language and Fundamentals of Medical Terminology ; 2031-04-02. - Москва : Ай Пи Ар Медиа, 2021. - 124 с. - Книга находится в премиум-версии ЭБС IPR BOOKS. -

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- Текст. - Гарантированный срок размещения в ЭБС до 02.04.2031 (автопродлонгация). - электронный. - Электрон. дан. (1 файл). - URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/106014.html>
2. Nikitina N. A. The Latin Language : Guide in the Latin Language for Foreign Students of the Medical Department / N. A. Nikitina; Ulyanovsk State University, Institute of Medicine, Ecology and Physical Culture. - Ulyanovsk : UISU, 2020. - Загл. с экрана; На англ. яз.; Неопубликованный ресурс. - Электрон. текстовые дан. (1 файл : 1,18 Мб). - Текст : электронный. - URL : <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/4568>

### Supplementary reading

1. Англо-латинско-русский словарь медицинских терминов = Dictionary of medical terminology in free languages english-latin-russian / И. Л. Соловьева, Л. М. Ильина, Н. А. Котманова, Е. Н. Галич; УлГУ, ИМЭиФК, Мед. фак. им. Т.З. Биктимирова, Каф. педиатрии. - Ульяновск : УлГУ, 2019. - Загл. с экрана. - Электрон. текстовые дан. (1 файл : 1,65 МБ). - Текст : электронный. <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/2884>
2. Дьякова О. Н. Latin-Russian-English dictionary of clinical terms = Латинско-русско-английский словарь клинических терминов : Учебное пособие для русских и англоговорящих студентов медицинских вузов : Manuel for Russian and English-speaking students of medical universities / О. Н. Дьякова, Е. М. Дьякова. - Астрахань : Астраханский ГМУ, 2021. - 199 с. - ISBN 9785442405965. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Букап" : [сайт]. - URL : <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/latin-russian-english-dictionary-of-clinical-terms-14475225/>
3. Vavilova E. N. INDIVIDUAL WORK TEACHING AIDS : Subject: Latin language / E. N. Vavilova. - 2-е испр. и доп.. - т : Издательство СибГМУ, 2019. - 149 с. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Букап" : [сайт]. - URL : <https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/individual-work-teaching-aids-10236512/>

### Educational-methodical reading

1. Guidelines for Individual work of students for the discipline "Latin language" : Specialty - 31.05.01 "General medicine". Form of study: intramural / N. A. Nikitina; Ulyanovsk State University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Human Anatomy. - Ulyanovsk : UISU, 2021. - 17р.- Неопубликованный ресурс.-URL: <http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/10624>

### AGREED:


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The position of the worker scientific library      Full name      signature      data

### b) Computer software

The information infrastructure of the Department includes web-pages on the official website of the University, its own computer class for testing students at 8 workplaces, personal computers of modern generation (equipped with each workplace of teachers, staff and graduate students), multimedia lecture complexes (2 stationary and portable), all computers without exception are in the local network of the University and have access to the Internet, printers and copiers, computer equipment. 100% of lectures on specialties of the medical faculty are provided with multimedia presentations, including animations and video clips. The educational process uses more than 30 electronic textbooks and manuals, open Internet resources, including the use in on-line mode during practical classes and lectures, DVD-videos on individual sections of the disciplines taught, the Department has organized a database of electronic textbooks and atlases with network access in the local network of the educational building of the medical faculty.





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## 12. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Classrooms are equipped with specialized furniture and technical means of training, serving for the presentation of educational information (set of multimedia equipment: PC, multimedia projector, screen, speakers). Premises for independent work are equipped with computer equipment with the ability to connect to the Internet and provide access to electronic information and educational environment, electronic library system.




## 13. SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Teaching Students with Physical Disabilities is carried out taking into account the peculiarities of psychophysical development, individual capabilities and health status of such students. Education of students with disabilities can be organized both jointly with other students and separately. If necessary, students from among persons with disabilities (at the request of the student) may be offered one of the following options for the perception of information, taking into account their individual psychophysical features:

- for visually impaired persons: in print in an enlarged font; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file (translation of educational materials into audio format); in printed form in Braille; individual consultations with the involvement of tactile interpreter; individual tasks and consultations.
- for persons with hearing impairments: in hard-copy form; in electronic form; video with subtitles; individual consultations with the involvement of a sign language interpreter; individual assignments and consultations.
- for persons with disorders of the musculoskeletal system: in hard-copy form; in electronic form; in the form of an audio file; individual assignments and advice."

If it is necessary to use partially / exclusively distance educational technologies in the educational process, the organization of teaching staff work with students with disabilities and disabled people is provided in the electronic information and educational environment, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics.

### Developers:

Assistant Professor position	/	 signature	/	Zerkalova J.F. full name
Assistant Professor position	/	 signature	/	Vorotnikova M.V. full name
Senior Lecturer position	/	 signature	/	Nikitina N.A. full name

### Agreed:

Head of Department position	/	 signature	/	Slesareva E.V. full name
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