

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

PENZA STATE UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL INSTITUTE



APPROVED

by director of the Medical Institute

A. N. Mitroshin

» марта 2016

SUBJECT SYLLABUS

C.1.1.8 LATIN LANGUAGE

Program **31.05.01 General Medicine**

Graduate's qualification (degree) – **Medical Doctor**

Study format **full-time**

Penza, 2016

1. Subject mastering goals

The main goals of mastering subject C1.1.8 Latin Language are to form the fundamentals of students' terminological competence, to use medical terms of Greek and Latin origin both in English and Latin while studying basic disciplines as well as in practical activities and research work.

2. Subject place in the bachelor MPEP structure

The discipline "The Latin Language" is included in the basic set of disciplines for the program 31.05.01 General Medicine.

To know Latin is necessary to succeed in studying such theoretical and practical courses as "Human Anatomy", "Pharmacology", "Pathologic anatomy, clinical pathologic anatomy", "Clinical pharmacology" and others.

The Latin language is the basis of physicians' terminological and conceptual language. The knowledge of Latin is important to master multidiscipline medical terminology that will be used in the process of learning such major disciplines as "Normal Physiology", "Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery", "Hospital Surgery, children surgery", "Obstetrics and Gynecology", "Pediatrics". Moreover, the knowledge of medical terms of the Latin origin and the fundamentals of Latin grammar will facilitate reading and understanding specialized literature in a number of foreign languages as well as studying those languages. Therefore, the discipline is essential both for scientific and professional activities of a graduate with a bachelor degree in "General Medicine".

3. Students' competences developed as a result of mastering the subject C1.1.8 Latin Language

Studying of the subject is intended to develop elements of the following competences according to FSES HE in the given field:

| Competence code | Title of competence | Structural elements of competence (having mastered the subject students should have knowledge, skills, working abilities) |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| GPC-2 | employ language skills in native and foreign languages in actual communication for solving professional problems | Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the basics of the Latin grammar sufficient for the usage of medical terms of Greek and Latin origin;• grammatical and lexical word-building elements of anatomical, pharmaceutical and clinical terminology;• at least 500-600 Latin words and 100 terms;• at least 50-60 Latin proverbs and sayings. |
| | | Skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pronounce Latin words and phrases properly;• understand and translate anatomical, pharmaceutical and clinical terms from Latin into English and from English into Latin without using a dictionary. |
| | | Working abilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• write the Latin part of a prescription correctly |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <p>and translate them into English;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the knowledge of modern medical terminology in professional activities; • use Latin proverbs and sayings properly to comment on professional situations. |
|--|--|---|

4. Structure and contents of the subject C1.1.8 Latin Language

4.1. Subject C1.1.8 Latin Language structure

General workload of the subject totals 3 credit units, 108 hours.

| № | Subject sections and topics | Semester | Semester's weeks | Types of learning, including students' out-of-class work and workload (in hours) | | | | | | | Current progress monitoring types (by semester's weeks) | | |
|-----|---|----------|------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Work in class | | Out-of-class work | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Laboratory work | Total | Preparing for spoken test | Preparing for reading test | Preparing for check work | Preparing for test | Spoken test | Reading test grading | Check work marking |
| 1 | Unit 1. Basics of the Latin language. | 1 | 1-3 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 2 | | | 1-3 | 3 | 17 |
| 1.1 | The Latin alphabet. Rules of reading. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 | 17 |
| 1.2 | Stress | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | 3 | 17 |
| 1.3 | Prefixation as a type of word formation. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| 2 | Unit 2. Anatomical terminology | 1 | 4-9 | 24 | 24 | 12 | 12 | | | | 4-9 | | 17 |
| 2.1 | The Noun. Grammatical categories of the Noun. The dictionary form of the noun. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | | 17 |
| 2.2 | The singular form of nouns. | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 5 | | 17 |
| 2.3 | The plural form of nouns. Agreement with numerals. | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 6 | | 17 |
| 2.4 | Morphological structure of an anatomical term. | 1 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 7 | | 17 |
| 2.5 | Grammatical categories of adjectives. Declension of adjectives. Agreement of adjectives with nouns. | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 8 | | 17 |
| 2.6 | The structure of anatomical terms consisting of adjectives and nouns. Grammar patterns | 1 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 9 | | 17 |
| 3 | Unit 3. Pharmaceutical terminology | 1 | 10-13 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 8 | | | | 10-13 | | 17 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-------|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|--------------------|----------|----|
| 3.1 | Groups of the Nomenclatural Names. The main pharmaceutical notions. | 1 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 10 | | 17 |
| 3.2 | The main rules and ways of forming pharmaceutical terms. | 1 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 11 | | 17 |
| 3.3 | Standard prescription phrases denoting orders, instructions. | 1 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 12 | | 17 |
| 3.4 | Abbreviations in prescriptions. | 1 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 13 | | 17 |
| 4 | Unit 4. Clinical terminology | 1 | 14-17 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 8 | | 2 | 2 | 14-17 | | 17 |
| 4.1 | Clinical terminology. The structure of one-word terms originated from Greek word-forming elements. Types of combining forms. Combining forms denoting pathological conditions. | 1 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 14 | | 17 |
| 4.2 | Combining forms denoting methods of medical examination, size and amount. | 1 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 15 | | 17 |
| 4.3 | Latin names of diseases. | 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 16 | | 17 |
| 4.4 | Combining forms denoting methods of treatment pathological conditions. Latin names of medical procedures. | 1 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 17 | | 17 |
| | General workload, in hours | | | 68 | 68 | 40 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Interim assessment | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Type | Semester | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Test | 1 | |

4.2. Subject C1.1.8 Latin Language contents

1. Unit 1. Basics of the Latin language.

1.1. The Latin alphabet. Rules of reading. Aims and objectives of the discipline, organization of the learning process. The Latin alphabet. Rules of reading vowels and consonants. Pronunciation of diphthongs, pronunciation of letter combinations.

1.2. Stress.

Syllabic division of a word. Word stress.

1.3. Prefixation as a type of word formation. Latin prefixes ab-, ad-, circum-, com-, infra-, inter-, intra-, post-, pre-, retro-, sub-, supra-. Greek prefixes a-, apo-, dia-, en-, endo-, epi-, hypo-, meta-, para-, peri-, sym-.

2. Unit 2. Anatomical terminology

2.1. The Noun. Grammatical categories of the Noun. The dictionary form of the noun. The definition of declension and gender, definition of a noun stem.

2.2. The singular form of nouns.

2.3. The plural form of nouns. Agreement with numerals.

2.4. Morphological structure of an anatomical term.

2.5. Grammatical categories of adjectives. Latin adjectives of the 1, 2 declensions, endings. Latin adjectives of 3rd declension, endings. Declension of adjectives. Formation and declension of adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees. Agreement of adjectives with nouns.

2.6. The structure of anatomical terms consisting of adjectives and nouns. Grammar patterns

3. Unit 3. Pharmaceutical terminology

3.1. Groups of the Nomenclatural Names. The main pharmaceutical notions. Rules of using capital and small letters in pharmaceutical names. Names of herbs and their parts. Names of dosage forms.

3.2. The main rules and ways of forming pharmaceutical terms. Common components -cillin-, cyclin-, -cycl-, menth-, -mycin-, -myc(o)-, -pyr-. Common components -cain-, -cyt-, -form-, -ichth(y)-, -poly-, -rheo-, -zep-. Common components -anth-, -camph-, -ephedr-, -erythr-, -estr-, -oestr-, -glyc-, -gluc-, -phyll-, -phyt-, -stroph-, -theo-. Common components -aesthes- (-aesth-, asthes-, esthes-), -test-, -haem-, -thym-, -thyr-. Latin names of chemical elements. Latin names of acids. Latin names of oxides, peroxides, hydroxides, salts. Common components -benz-, -cyan-, -fur(a)-, -hydr-, -naphth-, -oxy-, -phosph-, -phtha(l)-, -phthor-, -sulf-, -thi-, -yl-, -zid-, -zin-, -zol-. Common components -aeth-, -meth-, -morph-, -phen-.

3.3. Standard prescription phrases denoting orders, instructions. The verb. Standard verbal prescription phrases. The imperative mood, its formation and use. The subjunctive mood, its formation and use. Prescriptions of dosage forms in Accusativus Singularis. Preposition cum in prescriptions. Prescriptions of dosage forms in Accusativus Pluralis. Soft dosage forms. Solid dosage forms. Other dosage forms.

3.4. Abbreviations in prescriptions.

4. Unit 4. Clinical terminology

4.1. Clinical terminology. The structure of one-word terms originated from Greek word-forming elements. Types of combining forms. Combining forms denoting pathological conditions. Final combining forms: -aemia, -algia, -emēsis, -odynia, -pathia, -rrhagia, -rrhoea, -uria. Initial combining forms: acr(o)-, angi(o)-, arthr(o)-, cephal(o)-, enter(o)-, haem(at)-, hydr(o)-, leuc(o)-, lip(o)-, mast(o)-, nephro(o)-, nyct(o)-, odont(o)-, oste(o)-, proct(o)-, py(o)-, rhin(o)-, spondyl(o)-, sial(o)-, ur(o)-.

4.2. Combining forms denoting methods of medical examination, size and amount. Final combining forms: -gramma, -graphia, (-megalia), -metria, -ōsis, -penia, -scopia. Initial combining forms: aden(o)-, audi(o)-, cardi(o)-, chol(e)-, cholecyst(o)-, cyst(o)-, lapar(o)-, macr(o)-, megal(o)-, metr(o)-, -metra, hyster(o)-, micr(o)-, mogi-, olig(o)-, ophthalm(o)-, phleb(o)-, poly-, pyel(o)-, salping(o)-, sphrygm(o)-, tomo-, thyr(o)-.

4.3. Latin names of diseases. Latin names of respiratory system diseases. Combining forms denoting surgical treatment. Final combining forms: -centesis, -clasia, -dēsis, -ectomia, -lŷsis, -pexia, -plastīca, -rrhaphia, -rrhēxis, -stōma, -stomia, -tomia, -tripsia. Initial combining forms: amnio(n)-, blephar(o)-, colp(o)-, fibr(o)-kerat(o)-, myo-, oment(o)-, onych(o)-, patell(o)-, phren(o)-,

pneum(on)-, pneum(at)-, splen(o)-, stom(at)-, ten(o)-, trich(o)-, xer(o)-. Latin names of digestive system diseases. Combining forms denoting mental disorders. Final combining forms: -aesthesia, -bulia, -gnosia, -mania, -noia, -philia, -phobia, -phrenia, -thymia. Initial combining forms: baro- (bary-), batho- (bathy-), brady-, claustro-, clepto-, dipso- (-dipsia), ger(onto)-, hypno-, mono-, neo-, platy-prosop-, pyro-, schiz-, tachy-, therm-, xeno-. Latin names of mental disorders. Combining forms denoting inflammations, tumors, diseases. Final combining forms: -iāsis, -ītis, -līth (us), -ōma, -tensio, -tonia. Initial combining forms: carcin(o)-, chondr(o)-, gingiv(o)-, gloss(o)-, hidr(o)-, myel(o)-, my(o)- (myos-), ot(o)-, rhabd(o)-, sarc(o)-, typhl(o)-. Latin names of nervous system diseases. Combining forms denoting ear and speech organs disorders, pathological conditions. Final combining forms: -necrōsis, -opia (-opsia), -osmia, -phagia, -phasia, -phonia, -sclerōsis, -spasmus, -stāsis, -stenōsis. Initial combining forms: cheil(o)-, chrom(at)-, dactyl(o)-, derm(at)(o)-, dipl(o)-, erythr(o)-, galact(o)-, kak(o)-, phac(o)-, xanth(o)-. Latin names of injuries. Combining forms denoting methods of treatment, pathological conditions. Final combining forms: -cēle, -iatria, -kapnia, -paedia, -plasia, -pnōē, -ptōsis, -therapia, -trophia. Initial combining forms: api-, eu-, irid(o)-, mis(o)-, orth(o)-, oxy-, paed-, phon(o)-, phthisi(o)-, pseud(o)-, psych(o)-, splanchn(o)-, thalass(o)-. Latin names of neoplasms. Combining forms, denoting medical sciences, pathological conditions. Final combining forms: -asthenia, -genēsis, -genia, -gēnus, -logia, -malacia, -plegia, -poēsis. Initial combining forms: chyl(o)-, dacry(o)-, herni(o)-, hist(o)-, narc(o)-, terat(o)-, thanat(o)-, trachel(o)-.

4.4. Combining forms denoting methods of treatment pathological conditions. Latin names of medical procedures.

5. Educational technologies

The class is primarily taught by demonstration method and supported by various materials to address various learning styles. There are question and answer sessions over material covered in textbooks, with written materials available, and active student participation. The following educational methods are also used:

- explanation (Units 1-4),
- reading and analyzing texts (Units 1-4),
- using lexicographical and analytical tools (Units 1-4),
- doing exercises (Units 1-4),
- knowledge control (Units 1-4),
- doing practical tasks (Units 1-4);
- doing creative tasks(Units 1-4);
- searching information on the Internet and other sources (Units 1-4),
- discussing terminology (Units 1-4).

The following educational technologies are implemented to organize students' individual study: research work, the technology of critical thinking realized through reading.

In order to implement an individual approach to teaching, students who study according to an individual plan are provided with the appropriate software, distance learning technologies, Internet resources, individual consultations, etc. via the "E-educational environment" while doing their out-of-class work.

6. Educational and methodological support of students' out-of-class work.

Assessment means for current progress monitoring, interim attestation of subject mastering results

The following forms of assessment are used to control students' current progress: spoken and reading tests, check work. Upon completion of the course, students take a test.

The following types of individual work are used to put these educational technologies into practice:

- working with the text (Units 1-4);
- using a dictionary (Units 1-4);
- learning new words (terminology) by heart (Units 1-4);
- doing exercises (Units 1-4);
- doing creative tasks of analytical nature/character (Units 1-4);
- searching information on the Internet, educational and reference books (Units 1-4);
- revising for Spoken test (Units 1-4);
- revising for Reading test (Unit 1);
- revising for Check work (Units 1-4);
- revising for a test (Units 1-4).

6.1. Students' out-of-class work contents

| Week № | Topic | Out-of-classwork type | Task | Recommended literature | Number of hours |
|--------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1-3 | Unit 1. Basics of the Latin language. The Latin alphabet. Rules of reading. Rules of putting stress. Latin and Greek prefixes in anatomical terminology | Preparing for spoken and reading tests | Learn the Latin alphabet and rules of reading and putting stress. Read the words aloud and do exercises. | a) 1, p.5-22 b) 1, p. 10-68 c)1, 3, 4,5, 9 | 12 |
| 4-9 | Unit 2. Anatomical terminology. The Noun. Morphological structure of an anatomical term. The adjective. | Preparing for spoken test | Name the grammatical categories of a noun and an adjective. Explain how to agree a noun with an adjective step by step. | a) 1, p.23-83 c) 2, 6, 7,8 | 24 |
| 10-13 | Unit 3. Pharmaceutical terminology. The main rules and ways of forming pharmaceutical terms. Prescriptions | Preparing for spoken test | Learn the main pharmaceutical notions. Study standard prescription phrases denoting orders, instructions. | a) 1, p.28-59 b) 2, p. 7-49 c)1, 3, 4,5, 9 | 16 |
| 14-17 | Unit 4. Clinical terminology. Combining forms. | Preparing for spoken test, check work, test | Study the structure of one-word terms originated from Greek word-forming elements. Learn the types of combining forms and combining forms denoting pathological conditions and methods of | a) 1, p.60-86 b) 2, p. 51-98 c)1, 3, 4,5, 9 | 16 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------|--|--|
| | | | treatment. | | |
|--|--|--|------------|--|--|

6.2. Instructional guidelines on students' out-of-class work organization

Methodical instructions on how to prepare for the check work:

1. Revise the grammar material you have learned.
2. To revise and systematize the material, review the notes made while preparing for laboratory work.
3. When preparing for check work, discuss the material with your groupmates.
4. If necessary, seek the advice of the teacher. Think over the issues that require clarification.

Methodical instructions on how to prepare for the spoken test

1. Carefully read the theoretical material of the unit.
2. Read the recommended literature.
3. It is very important to look up the words you do not know in the dictionary. You must know the meanings of the words.
4. When doing the given tasks, make brief notes. They will allow you to check your knowledge of anatomical terms.
5. Be sure to write down the questions you cannot answer to ask the teacher in the classroom.
6. Structuring your answer accurately is of great importance. Pay attention to the argumentation, it will prove you understand what you are talking about.
7. Participate in the discussion, ask questions if you have any, and express your consent or disagreement.

Methodical instructions on how to prepare for the reading test

1. Learn and revise the rules of reading and putting stress.
2. Revise the letters producing vowel sounds.
3. Revise the letters producing consonant sounds.
4. Revise the consonant letters that have double pronunciation.
5. Revise the digraphs producing vowel sounds.
6. Revise the consonant digraphs of Greek origin.
7. Revise the consonant digraphs where the letter H is mute.
8. Name digraphs producing consonant sounds.
9. Compare the pronunciation of Latin letters with the rules of the English language (they may be similar).

Methodical instructions on how to prepare for the test

Preparation for the test is carried out throughout the semester.

1. Read the theoretical material thoroughly.
2. Answer the questions for self-control after each unit.
3. Take notes of the most important points.
4. Don't leave it to the last minute. Whether you need to create study cards or you like writing out the information time and time again, you need to do it early on. Cramming is good for short term memory but much of the information needs to remain in your long term memory – you'll need it for the next year and the year after that. Leaving it to the last minute puts you under more stress and you're more likely to do badly in the test.

6.3. Materials to carry out current monitoring and interim attestation of students' knowledge

Competence mastering assessment

| № | Assessment type | Monitored units | Competences that include components under assessment |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | Spoken Test | Units 1-4 | GPC-2 |
| 2 | Reading Test | Unit 1 | GPC-2 |
| 3 | Check work | Units 1-4 | GPC-2 |

Students with disabilities may be offered electronic educational resources in forms adapted to their health limitations.

Spoken Test Questions

1. State the number of letters in Latin and its historical changes.
2. Name the letters producing vowel sounds.
3. Name the letters producing consonant sounds.
4. Name the consonant letters that have double pronunciation.
5. Compare the pronunciation of these letters with the rules of the English language.
6. Give the definition of the diphthong.
7. Enumerate digraphs producing vowel sounds.
8. Name consonant digraphs of Greek origin.
9. Single out consonant digraphs where the letter H is mute.
10. Name digraphs producing consonant sounds.
11. Name the basic unit of any syllable.
12. Name the syllable that is always stressed in disyllabic words.
13. Name types of syllables that are always stressed in polysyllabic words.
14. Name the suffixes that make a syllable stressed.
15. Enumerate suffixes that are never stressed.
16. Speak on the rules of putting stress in Greek words ending in -ia.
17. Name the grammatical categories of a noun.
18. State how the gender of a noun is determined.
19. Name the Latin cases and their meanings.
20. Name the components of the dictionary form of a noun.
21. Speak on the correlation between noun gender and declension.
22. State what gender is common for nouns of both first and fifth declensions.
23. Name nouns of Greek origin ending not in -a that belong to the first declension.
24. Find regularities of the case forms.
25. Name nouns that belong to the third declension.
26. Comment on how to determine the stem of a noun of the 3rd declension.
27. Name the elements the Latin muscle names are composed of.
28. State the genders of nouns belonging to the first and fifth declensions.

29. Explain how to form the Nominative plural form of any noun step by step.
30. State the genders of nouns belonging to the second and fourth declensions.
31. Explain how to form Genitive plural form of any noun step by step.
32. State the genders of nouns belonging to the third declension.
33. Name the grammatical categories of an adjective.
34. Name the forms the first group adjectives have.
35. Name the genders the adjective endings -us, -a, -um in Nominative singular indicate.
36. Explain how to agree a noun with an adjective step by step.
37. Name the degrees of comparison Latin adjectives have.
38. Name the masculine, feminine and neuter endings of adjectives in the comparative degree.
39. Explain how to decline adjectives in the comparative degree.
40. State the meaning of the superlative degree.
41. Name the masculine, feminine and neuter endings of adjectives in the superlative degree.
42. State the declension of adjectives in the superlative degree.
43. State the number of words an anatomical term may consist of.
44. Name the parts of speech two-word terms consist of.
45. Explain how to translate a term from Latin into English step by step.
46. Name the components of a three-word anatomical term.
47. State the number of words multi-word anatomical terms contain.
48. State the components of a multi-word term.
49. Comment on the word-order in many-word anatomic terms.

Demonstrative reading test

Read the following words and comment on the rules of their pronunciation:

labyrinthus, myologia, gingiva, cartilagineus, spatia, triquetrum, accessorius, thoracicus, obliquum, occipitalis, inguinalis, periodontium, eminentia, distantia, chole, pharynx, rhizoma, thorax.

Demonstrative check work

I. Translate into Latin in the dictionary form:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. wing | 6. articular |
| 2. cord | 7. gum |
| 3. upper arm | 8. lower |
| 4. nervous node | 9. palate |
| 5. middle | 10. widest |

...

IV. Explain the meanings of the following terms:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. pyuria | 3. adenocytus |
| 2. hydrophobia | 4. microgastria |

V. Form the Latin clinical terms according to the following meanings:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. disease of the vessel; | 3. presence of glucose (sugar) in the urine; |
| 2. fixation of the uterus; | 4. loss of the voice; |

VI. Translate the following prescriptions from English into Latin:

- 1) Take: Liquid hawthorn extract 25 ml
Let it be given. Let it be labeled:

Test questions

1. The Latin alphabet: its origin, pronunciation of letters and letter combinations.
2. Grammatical categories of a Latin noun (gender, number, case).
3. The adjective and its grammatical categories.
4. The comparative degree of adjectives.
5. Declensions of nouns and adjectives (I–V declensions).
6. Word building: types of morphemes, morphemic analysis.
7. Derivative and compound words.
8. Latin and Latinized suffixes of nouns and adjectives.
9. Abbreviated words.
10. The structure of an anatomical term.
11. Degrees of comparison of a Latin adjective.
12. The dictionary form of a noun and its declensions.
13. Prefixes and suffixes of adjectives. Compound adjectives.
14. The main abbreviations used in anatomical nomenclature.
15. Numerals. Classes of numerals and their use in prescription
16. Pharmaceutical terminology.
17. Names of vitamins and polyvitaminic drug combinations, enzymatic agents.
18. Chemical nomenclature in Latin. Names of chemical elements, acids and oxides.
19. Standard prescription phrases.
20. The layout of a prescription.

Test tasks

1. Read the words . Explain the pronunciation of the letter c : acútus, caécus, cáncer, cérebrum, coélia, córnü coccygéum, coróna, cráanium, crísta seu pécten, cylíndricus, dúctus.
2. Make analysis of the terms: define the part of speech and case of every word. Translate the terms into English: 1. os occipitale 2. pars lateralis ossis occipitalis 3. caput fibulae 4. facies articularis capitis fibulae.

7. Educational, methodological and informational means provided for the subject C1.1.8 Latin Language

a) basic literature:

1. The Latin Language and the Bases of Pharmaceutical terminology [Electronic resource] / Chernyavsky N.M. – M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. – <http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970429266.html>

b) additional literature:

1. The Latin Language [Electronic resource]: textbook / Yu.F. Panasenko. – M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. – <http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970435021.html>
2. The Latin Language and Pharmaceutical terminology [Electronic resource]: tutorial / Zueva N.I., Zueva I.V., Semenchenko V.F. – M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2012. – <http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970423899.html>

c) Online resources:

1. An Introduction to Medical Terminology:
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC194697/>
2. Latin: <http://latinsk.ru/>
3. Lingua Latina Aeterna: <http://linguaeterna.com/>
4. Machaon – medical reference book: <http://www.makhaon.com>
5. Medical dictionary: <http://www.wmed.ru/dic.htm>
6. Medical Terms Dictionary: <http://www.medterms.com/script/main/hp.asp>
7. Medical terms: <http://www.nedug.ru/library/Default.aspx?ID=7222>
8. The WHO Family of International Classifications:
<http://www.who.int/classifications/en/>
9. WORDSLatin-to-English&English-to-LatinDictionary:
<http://ablemedia.com/ctcweb/showcase/wordsonline.html>

8. Material and technical means provided for the subject

C1.1.8 Latin Language

Classrooms for giving lectures, conducting practical classes, group and individual tutorials, current and interim assessment of students 13-68, 15-477, 11-479, 12-423, 12-109, 76-206.

The study program for the discipline **C1.1.8 Latin Language** is drawn in accordance with the federal state educational standard of higher education and academic plan for the course 31.05.01 General Medicine.

The program developers:

Assistant professor of the Department "Translation Theory and Practice"  L.G. Ratushnaia


Assistant professor of the Department "Translation Theory and Practice"  Kh. Zh. Khairova

The present study program is protected by copyright and cannot be reproduced in any form without written consent of the department-developers of the program.

The program was discussed and agreed at the department meeting

Records № 6 on «04» 03 2016

Head of the Department "Translation Theory and Practice"

 L. I. Kriukova

The program is agreed with the Dean of the Medical Faculty of PSU

Dean of the Medical Faculty  V. Ya. Moiseeva

The program was approved by methodological commission of the Medical Institute

Records № 7 on «5» 03 2016

Chair of the methodological commission  O. V. Kalmin

**Data on re-approval of the program for consecutive academic
years and record of alterations**

| Academic year | Sub-departments' decision (Report №, date, signature of sub- department's head) | Introduced alterations | Page numbers | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|-----|----------|
| | | | changed | new | annulled |
| 2017- 2018 | №1 of 30.08.17 <i>Alpiceef</i> | None | — | — | — |
| 2018- 2019 | №13 of 13.06.18 <i>Alpiceef</i> | None | — | — | — |
| | | | | | |