**PART I: GRAMMAR**

NOUNS OF THE 3RD DECLENSION

* **all three genders** included; no connection between the Nominative ending and gender
* **no fixed Nominative** ending (therefore “**?**” in your chart)

## consonant stems: **M. + F.:** DOLOR; **N.**: CORPUS > Nominative form differs from Genitive; most frequent type of 3rd declension nouns; e.g. pulmo, onis, m.; pectus, oris, n.; cervix, icis, f.

1. i-stems: **M. + F.:** PELVIS > Nominative and Genitive forms are identical + words with the stem ending in 2 consonants; e.g. canal**is**, **is**, m.; pelv**is**, **is**, f.; dens, **nt**is, m.; pars, **rt**is, f.

 **N. :** RETE > only four terms: *rete*, *calcar*, *cochlear*, *animal*

>> male and female consonant and i-stems differ only in Gen. pl.!!: **-um / -ium**

>> neutral consonant and i-stems differ in Abl. Sg. **-e / -i;** Gen. pl.: **-um / -ium**; and

 Nom + Acc. Pl.> **-a / -ia**

1. Greek origin nouns: DOSIS > nouns ending in **-*sis*, -*xis,* -*osis*** in Nom. Sg.

+ five Latin exceptions (*febris*, *sitis*, *tussis*, *pertussis*, *tuberculosis*)

e.g. arthrosis, is/eos, f.; emesis, is/eos, f.

* + Gen. sg. -is / -eos (the original Greek ending)
	+ all **female**

EXCEPTIONS:

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

**REMEMBER!**

**-io, ionis, f**. (~ English *-ion* ending words) > *operatio*, *excisio*, *dislocatio*, *solutio*, *commotio*

**-itas**, **itatis**, **f.** (~ English -*ity* ending words) > *deformitas*

**-or,-oris, m.** (esp. with muscle functions) > *levator, flexor, rotator*

## **Endings with specific meaning:**

* -**oma**, **omatis**, **n.** (usually attached to a Greek noun) = tumor types

e.g. *adenoma*, adenomatis, n. = glandular tumor; *angioma*, angiomatis, n. = blood vessel tumor

* -**osis**, **is**, **f.** (usually attached to a Greek noun) = degenerative or non-inflammatory diseases

e.g. *arthrosis*, is, f. = joint degeneration; *hepatosis*, is, f. = liver degeneration

## -**itis**, **itidis**, **f.** (usually attached a Greek noun) = inflammations

e.g. *encephalitis*, encephalitidis, f. = brain inflammation; *nephritis*, nephritidis, f. = kidney inflammation, *rhinitis*, rhinitidis, f. = nose inflammation

**PART II: EXERCISES**

1. Write down the stems of the following words and identify their paradigms. Translate:

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

*femur : mater : flos : foramen : oedema :*

*apex : rete : melanoma : cartilago : injectio :*

1. ***Guess the Genitive form (and gender where possible) of the following nouns based on similar words you know. Create prepositional phrases:***

***pons*** *(=orig. a bridge > the part of the metencephalon between medulla oblongata and midbrain)*

### > prope

systema

###

> *cum*

***melanosis*** *(from the Greek root melan- = black > a disorder of pigment metabolism)*

###  > propter

***larynx*** *(the muscular-cartilaginous structure at the top of trachea below the root of tongue and hyoid bone, containing vocal cords and responsible for the sound heard in speech)*

###

sinusitis

###

* *ad*
* *sine*

rotator

###

* *sub*

***caecitas*** *(=blindness)*

###

* *e*

***excoriatio*** *(a scratch or abrasion of the skin)*

###  > cum + Pl.!

***tegmentum*** *(= a covering)*

###

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

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

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

*transversus, a, um*

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

***Ex:*** *dolor + magnus, a, um > dolor magnus remedia contra ..... dolorem magnum*

* 1. *latus + sinister, a, um* ***b)*** *abdomen + acutus, a, um*

vulnus in operatio propter

***c)*** *musculus adductor + magnus, a, um* ***d)*** *encephalitis + epidemicus, a, um*

ruptura therapia

***e)*** *amputatio + traumaticus, a, um* ***f)*** *luxatio + complicatus, a, um*

status post (pl.)

***g)*** *musculus extensor + longus, a, um* ***h)*** *margo + liber, a, um*

distensio polypus[[1]](#footnote-1) in ovarii

***i)*** *articulatio + planus, a, um* ***j)*** *femur + dexter, a, um*

(pl.) fractura

1. ***Read the text, fill in the gaps with Latin equivalents of the underlined words/phrases:***

*The digestive* ***organs*** *( digestoria) may be divided according to their function in the the cephalic and those* ***of the trunk****( ). The cephalic digestive organs include the* ***oral cavity***

*( with its salivary* ***glands*** *(cum salivariis), the oropharynx, and the hypopharynx. The digestive organs of the trunk include the* ***gullet*** *( ),* ***stomach*** *( ),* ***small bowel*** *( tenue) including duodenum, jejunum and ileum,* ***large bowel*** *( including* ***caecum****, vermiform appendix, ascending colon,* ***transverse colon*** *( ), descending colon,* ***sigmoid colon*** *( ) and* ***rectum****. Important are also the digestive glands –* ***liver***

*( ) and* ***pancreas*** *( ).*

1. ***Translate:***

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

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*tear wounds in the epigastrium and the right side of abdomen*

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*foreign objects in the nasal cavity*

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

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*large perforation of esophagus due to an ulcer*

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*bite wound in the left lower leg with swelling*

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*sepsis due to surgical wounds*

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*vomiting in pregnancy*

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*benign cysts in endometrium*

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*congenital dislocation of the left hip joint*

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

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*symptoms of the vein thrombosis*

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*suspicion of the breast cancer*

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*malignant tumor in the head of pancreas*

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# PART III: VOCABULARY

|  |  |
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| **abductor, oris, m.** | a muscle drawing a limb away from the medianplane |
| **adductor, oris, m.** | a muscle drawing a limbtowards the median plane |
| **adiposus, a, um** | fatty, adipose |
| **alienus, a, um** | foreign |
| **amputatio, onis, f.** | surgical or traumatic removal of a limb or itspart, amputation |
| **anaesthesia, ae, f.** | artificially induced loss ofsensation, anesthesia |
| **anamnesis, is/eos, f.** | medical history of apatient |
| **apex, icis, m.** | extremity of conicstructure |
| **articulatio, onis, f.** | joint |
| **atrium, ii, n.** | chamber |
| **autonomicus, a, um** | autonomic, working with conscious control (ofnervous system) |
| **axis, is, m.** | a line through a center ofbody; 2nd cervical vertebra |
| **basis, is/eos, f.** | base of a structure(opposite to *apex*) |
| **benignus, a, um** | benign, favorable forrecovery (of tumors) |
| **calculosis, is/eos, f.** | formation of stones |
| **canalis, is, m.** | channel, tubular structure |
| **caninus, a, um** | cuspid, canine (of tooth) |
| **carcinoma, matis, n.** | a malignant new growth ofepithelial cells |
| **cartilago, ginis, f.** | cartilage |
| **cavitas, atis, f.** | cavity |
| **commotio, onis, f.** | an injury to a soft structureresulting from violent shaking, concussion |
| **contractio, onis, f.** | a shortening or increase intension of a muscle |
| **contusio, onis, f.** | bruise, contusion |
| **cortex, icis, m.** | an outer layer of an organ(opposite to *medulla*) |
| **cirrhosis, is/eos, f.** | scarification of liver tissue |
| **cystis, is, f.** | an abnormal sac filled with liquid or semisolidsubstance, a cyst |
| **dilatatio, onis, f.** | abnormal widening |
| **emesis, is/eos, f.** | vomiting |
| **febris, is, f.** | fever |

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| **foramen, inis, n.** | a natural opening or apassage e.g. in a bone |
| **functio, onis, f.** | function |
| **gaster, tris, f.** | stomach |
| **gravida, ae, f.** | pregnant woman |
| **graviditas, itatis, f.** | pregnancy |
| **infans, ntis** | child up to 1 year of age |
| **laesus, a, um** | damaged |
| **latus, eris, n.** | side |
| **lens, ntis, f.** | lens |
| **lentus, a, um** | slow |
| **lien, is, m.** | spleen |
| **malignus, a, um** | malignant, growinginvasively and destructively (of tumors) |
| **margo, inis, m.** | margin |
| **mors, tis, f.** | death |
| **mens, ntis, f.** | mind |
| **oedema, matis, n.** | swelling |
| **pancreas, atis n.** | pancreas |
| **paries, etis, m.** | wall |
| **pars, rtis, f.** | part |
| **perforatio, onis, f.** | abnormal perforation of astructure |
| **perforatus, a, um** | perforated |
| **prognosis, is/eos, f.** | forecast of the probableoutcome of a disease |
| **pubes, is, f.** | the pubic region |
| **pus, puris, n.** | pus |
| **radix, icis, f.** | root |
| **regio, onis, f.** | region |
| **ren, is, m.** | kidney |
| **rete, is, n.** | network |
| **sepsis, is/eos, f.** | bacterial infection inbloodstream or tissues |
| **stenosis, is/eos, f.** | abnormal narrowing |
| **suspicio, onis, f.** | suspicion |
| **symptoma, matis, n.** | symptom |
| **tendo, inis, m.** | tendon |
| **testis, is, m.** | testicle |
| **tumor, oris, m.** | tumor, a new growth |
| **tussis, is, f.** | cough |
| **ulcus, eris, n.** | ulcer, a local defect produced by necroticinflamed tissue |
| **ureter, is, m.** | ureter |
| **unguis, is, m.** | nail |
| **vas, is, n.** | vessel |
| **vulnus, eris, n.** | injury, wound |

**COLLOCATIONS**

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

1. =a general descriptive term used with reference to any mass of tissue that bulges or projects outward or upward fromthe normal surface level, thereby being macroscopically visible as a hemispheroidal, spheroidal, or irregular moundlikestructure growing from a relatively broad base or a slender stalk; polyps may be neoplasms, foci of inflammation,  degenerative lesions, or malformations. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)