

**PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION  
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"  
Department of social medicine and humanitarian disciplines**

**"APPROVED"**

Head of Department

MB Lyudmila DUDARENKO  
"31" August 2022

**WORKING PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**" Latin language and medical terminology "**

**LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION** Second (master's) level

**DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION** Master's degree

**BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE** 22 Healthcare

**SPECIALTY** 22 1 Dentistry

Reviewed and approved  
at the meeting of the department of social medicine and  
humanitarian disciplines  
Protocol No. 1 dated August 31 , 2022

**Kyiv 2022**

Working program of educational discipline **Latin language and medical terminology** for the preparation of students of higher education of the second (master's) level of higher education in specialty 221 Dentistry .

Developer : senior teacher of the department      Yarantseva O.I.

Agreed

The first vice-rector

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Oleksandra', is written over a horizontal line.

Oleksandra SOROKA

## INTRODUCTION

**Study program of the academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology"** compiled in accordance with Standard of higher education of Ukraine for diploma training of specialists of the second (master's) level, field of knowledge 22 - "Health care", specialty - 221 "Dentistry", educational qualification "Master of Medicine", professional qualification "doctor-dentist". It is based on the typical program of the normative academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" for students of higher educational institutions of III - IU accreditation levels, developed by the National Medical University named after O.O. Bogomolets, approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine in 2013.

**Description of the academic discipline (abstract).** According to the curriculum, the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is studied during 2 semesters and consists of 60 hours of classroom classes (30 hours in the 1st semester and 30 hours in the 2nd semester) and 30 hours independent work (15 hours in the first semester and 15 hours in the second semester). In the 1st semester, the following topics are studied: phonetics; emphasis; nouns of the I-II declension; adjectives of the I (I-II declensions) and II (III declension) groups; the structure of the anatomical term; verb; recipe (basic information; Latin part of the recipe); adjectives In the II semester, the following topics are studied: nouns III, IV, V declensions; dosage forms; clinical terminology (structure, term elements, Greek-Latin doublet designations); clinical, chemical, pharmaceutical terminology .

Studying the Latin language in a medical educational institution provides students with the opportunity to acquire the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge, develop logical and associative thinking, and form the language skills necessary for effective participation in the professional communication of health care workers.

### Informative description of the initial discipline

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, direction of training, educational and qualification level	Characteristics of the academic discipline	
		full-time education	
<b>The number of credits</b> is 3	<b>Branch of knowledge “HEALTH CARE”</b>	Normative	
	Training direction "Medicine"		
are 2 sections	Specialty: 221 "Dentistry"	Year of preparation:	
There are 2 content sections		1st	1st
<b>The total number of hours</b> is 90		1st semester	2nd semester
		Lectures	
Weekly load: classrooms The first year of study - 4 hours.	Education level: "Master of Medicine" professional qualifications "doctor"	0 hours	0 hours
		Practical	
		30 hours	30 hours
		Independent work	
		3 hours	3 hours
		Type of control:	
		summary test	diff. test

**The subject of study of the educational discipline** is the basics of Latin grammar, anatomical-histological, in particular dental, clinical, chemical, pharmaceutical terminology, the structure of the Latin part of the recipe.

**Interdisciplinary connections** . Academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is integrated with the following disciplines: anatomy, histology, pharmacology, clinical disciplines.

Knowledge of the Latin language by healthcare workers allows the correct use of anatomical, histological and clinical terms of Greek-Latin origin in professional communication, in particular during international forums: scientific conferences, consiliums, other professional meetings.

## **1. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**1.1. The purpose** of the academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" follows from the goals of the educational program for training graduates of a higher education institution and is determined by the content of those systemic knowledge and skills that a future employee of the health care industry should master. Knowledge of the academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" acquired by students is basic for a number of disciplines that provide humanitarian (linguistic) and professional-practical training. Students who start studying the discipline "Latin" in higher medical institutions must: master the basics of Latin grammar ; to form practical skills of the correct use of medical terms of anatomic-histological, clinical and pharmaceutical content, to learn the rules of prescribing .

**1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology"** are to teach students the basics of grammar and the principles of word formation, to instill the ability to define Latin and Greek term elements in the composition of a clinical term and to know a certain minimum of anatomic-histological, pharmaceutical and clinical vocabulary, since Greek-Latin medical terminology is a complex concept.

**1.3. Competences and learning outcomes , the formation of which contributes to the discipline.**

According to the requirements of the Standard, the discipline ensures that students acquire the following **competencies**:

– *Integral* : the ability to interpret the meaning and structure of anatomical-histological, clinical, chemical, pharmaceutical terms .

– *General*:

1. The ability to think abstractly, analysis and synthesis in the study of medical terminology of Greek-Latin origin; willingness to learn new things in the field of medicine and health care.

2. Ability to apply acquired knowledge in professional activity .

3. Ability to adapt and readiness to act in a new situation

4. Knowledge of the basic elements of Latin grammar, the application of this knowledge in mastering related fundamental disciplines and the ability to use them in the practical activities of a healthcare worker.

– *Special (professional)*:

1. Ability to apply knowledge of the Latin language during professional activities at the workplace.

2. The ability to apply knowledge of medical terms of Greek-Latin origin in the diagnosis and treatment of human diseases.

3. The ability to apply knowledge of the structure of the prescription, in particular the structure of the Latin part of the prescription, in prescribing drugs to the patient.

4. Ability to communicate productively with health care workers from other countries due to the possession of international medical terminology of Greek-Latin origin .

**Detailing of competencies in accordance with the NQF descriptors in the form  
"Matrix of competences" :**

No	Competence	Knowledge	Skill	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Integral competence</b>					
The ability to interpret the general biological laws that underlie the processes of human life					
<b>Special (professional) competences</b>					
1	The ability to use medical terminology of Greek-Latin origin in the practical activities of a specialist	Know the basic components of Latin grammar; basic lexical-semantic structures of the Latin language; the concept of a term element in a clinical term	To be able to analyze terms and term elements of Greek-Latin origin	To establish interpersonal relationships, using educational lexical-grammatical material for this purpose	Strive for independence and responsibility in acquiring knowledge
2	Ability to apply knowledge of the Latin language during professional activities at the workplace and in health care institutions	Know specialized medical vocabulary and use it appropriately	To reproduce lexical material of histological-anatomical, clinical, pharmaceutical content	Subject-object interaction: appropriate use of lexical-grammatical material	Independence and responsibility in decision-making
3	Ability to effectively use professional terminology when establishing a diagnosis, prescribing a course of treatment, and issuing a prescription	Know medical terminology; rules for filling out a medical history and writing a prescription; names of dosage forms, drug substances in Latin	Be able to reproduce both orally and in writing, professional terminology; to control oneself in difficult situations, to show empathy in communication with patients and colleagues	Establishing proper connections to achieve results; interpersonal interaction	Demanding and responsible attitude to professional activity
4	Compliance with moral and ethical rules in professional activity; conscious attitude to civil rights and duties; raising the general educational cultural level	Know the rules of behavior in the educational institution; civil rights and duties; content of the Hippocratic Oath	Be able to form requirements for yourself and others regarding the rules of behavior and etiquette; show respect and courtesy during classes or consultations	To be able to communicate politely and fruitfully with classmates, fellow students, teachers	To be responsible in learning the future profession
<b>General competences</b>					
1.	The ability to perceive, assimilate, analyze	Knowledge of the Latin language within the scope of the educational course; the ability to	Ability to systematize information, make reasoned conclusions	The ability to formulate and argue one's own	Be responsible in acquiring and using

	educational material	acquire new knowledge in case of need or desire		thoughts, arguments and proposals	professional knowledge
2.	Ability to effectively use knowledge of modern foreign languages, as well as Latin as the main source of international medical terminology	Knowledge of modern foreign languages; the ability to navigate the material of professional content, search and analysis of foreign language sources	Recognize the origin and structure of a medical term of Greek-Latin origin	Explain the meaning of a medical term of Greek-Latin origin at the morpheme and lexical-semantic level	To be responsible in mastering and applying professional knowledge and skills
3.	Self-management, self-control	Awareness of psychological, cultural, social and moral norms for self-management	The ability to control one's own behavior	Ability to avoid conflict situations, establish relationships, reach consensus for a common goal	Be responsible for your own words and actions
4.	Attitude towards others	Awareness of the concepts of dignity, sincerity; willingness to cooperate in order to achieve the proper result	Be sincere, honest, demanding of yourself and others	The ability to establish good relations and effective cooperation	In a responsible attitude towards colleagues, patients and other people

#### **Learning outcomes:**

*Integrative final program learning outcomes*, the formation of which is facilitated by the educational discipline:

- To carry out professional activity in social interaction, which is based on humanistic and ethical principles; to identify future professional activity as socially significant for human health.
- Apply knowledge of general and professional disciplines in professional activities.
- Use the results of independent search, analysis and synthesis of information from various sources to solve typical tasks in professional activities.
- Argue information for decision-making, bear responsibility for them in standard and non-standard situations; adhere to ethical principles in professional activity.
- Carry out professional communication in the modern Ukrainian literary language, if necessary, use oral communication skills in a foreign language, analyzing specialized texts and translating information from foreign language sources.
- Perform professional duties using information technologies, information databases, Internet resources, software and other information and communication technologies.
- Adhere to the norms of communication in professional interaction with colleagues, management, patients, work effectively in a team (collective).
- Analyze information obtained as a result of scientific research, generalize, systematize and use it in professional activities.

#### **Learning outcomes for the discipline:**

- Ability to apply acquired knowledge to understand connections between fundamental medical disciplines.

- Demonstrate the ability to use Latin medical terminology both orally and in writing.
- Analyze the names of medicinal products and understand the meaning of individual components of the term.
- To have Latin medical terminology at the level of professional use and communication.
- Explain the meaning of a medical term of Greek-Latin origin in the official language.
- To be able to acquire knowledge of Latin medical terminology, necessary for continuing professional development, through self-study.

## 2. INFORMATION VOLUME OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The study of the academic discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is allocated 3 ECTS credits, which is 90 hours.

### Content module 1

1. Brief information on the history of the Latin language. Phonetics. ABC. Vowel and consonant sounds. Diphthongs. Letter combinations. Emphasis.
2. Verb. Grammatical categories. Definition of conjugation. Imperative.
3. Verb. Present tense of the real mood. Auxiliary verb sum , fui , esse (to be).
4. Verb. The present tense of the conditional. Auxiliary verb fio, factus sum, fieri (happen, form). Conditional method in prescriptive expressions.
5. The concept of "scientific term". The structure of anatomical and histological terms. The structure of a multi-word anatomical term with different types of meanings. Grammatical categories of the noun, division into declensions, dictionary form of the noun, real base, function of the genitive case. Inconsistent definition, methods of translation.
6. Grammatical adjective categories, division into groups. The dictionary form of the adjective, the order of genitive forms in the dictionary entry. Agreed definition.
7. Nouns and declensions. And the Greek declension. Prepositions with Acc usativus and Abl ativus . Prepositions in and sub . Suffixes Prepositions with Genetivus .
8. Nouns of the 2nd declension: masculine and neuter. Exceptions to the rules about the gender of nouns of the II declension. The "golden rule" of the middle gender. Suffixes Lexical minimum.
9. Adjectives 1-2 declension (I group) Detailed consideration. Lexical minimum
10. Nouns of the III declension. General characteristics. Consonant, vowel and mixed types of declension.
11. Nouns of the III declension of masculine and feminine genders. Exceptions to the rules about gender. Winged expressions. Lexical minimum.
12. Nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender. Exceptions to the rules about gender. Peculiarities of declension of nouns vas , vasis n and nouns on - ma , - oma n. Winged expressions. Lexical minimum.
13. Adjectives of the III declension (II group).
14. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Suppletive degrees of comparison. Incomplete degrees of comparison.
15. Modular control.

### Content module 2

16. Nouns I V - V declension. Verbal origin of masculine nouns of the IV declension.
17. Participle of the past tense of the passive state ( PPP ).
18. Present active participle ( PP A).
19. Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns and declensions. Final term elements and declensions.
20. Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns of the 2nd declension. Final terminological elements of the II declension. Greek doublets of adjectives of the I group (I-II declensions).
21. Greek doublets of nouns of the III declension of masculine, feminine and neuter genders.
22. Greek doublets of nouns IV-V declension.
23. Word work. Prefix method of word formation. Numerals-prefixes.
24. Structure of diagnoses and their translation. The most used European abbreviations in clinical terminology.
25. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides.

26. Pharmaceutical terminology. General Information. Frequency segments in the names of drugs. Botanical nomenclature.
27. Recipe. The structure of the prescription form. The Latin part of the recipe. Full recipe. Short recipe. Additional prescription inscriptions. The verb in the recipe: imperative and conditional ways. Prescription abbreviations.
28. Recipe. Solid dosage forms.
29. Recipe. Liquid and soft dosage forms.
30. Modular control.

### 3. STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Topic	Practice	S.S.	Ind. work
<b>Content module 1.</b> Phonetics. The structure of anatomical and histological terms. Noun and adjective as components of an anatomical and histological term. Nouns I, II, III declension. Adjectives of the I (I-II declensions) and II (III declension) groups. Degrees of adjective comparison in medical terminology.			
1. Brief information on the history of the Latin language. Phonetics. ABC. Vowel and consonant sounds. Diphthongs. Letter combinations. Emphasis.	2	2	-
2. Verb. Grammatical categories. Definition of conjugation. Imperative.	2	2	-
3. Verb. Present tense of the real mood. Auxiliary verb sum , fui , esse (to be).	2	2	-
4. Verb. The present tense of the conditional. Auxiliary verb fio, factus sum, fieri (happen, form). Conditional method in prescriptive expressions.	2	2	-
5. The concept of "scientific term". The structure of anatomical and histological terms. The structure of a multi-word anatomical term with different types of meanings. Grammatical categories of the noun, division into declensions, dictionary form of the noun, real base, function of the genitive case. Inconsistent definition, methods of translation.	2	2	-
6. Grammatical adjective categories, division into groups. The dictionary form of the adjective, the order of genitive forms in the dictionary entry. Agreed definition.	2	2	-
7. Nouns and declensions. And the Greek declension. Prepositions with Acc usativus and Abl ativus . Prepositions in and sub . Suffixes Prepositions with Genetivus .	2		-
8. Nouns of the 2nd declension: masculine and neuter. Exceptions to the rules about the gender of nouns of the II declension. The "golden rule" of the middle gender. Suffixes Lexical minimum.	2		-
9. Adjectives 1-2 declension (I group) Detailed consideration. Lexical minimum	2		-
10. Nouns of the III declension. General characteristics. Consonant, vowel and mixed types of declension.	2	1	-
11. Nouns of the III declension of masculine and feminine genders. Exceptions to the rules about gender. Winged expressions. Lexical minimum.	2		-
12. Nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender. Exceptions to the rules about gender. Peculiarities of declension of nouns vas , vasis n and nouns on	2	1	-



- ma , - oma n. Winged expressions. Lexical minimum.			
13. Adjectives of the III declension (II group).	2	1	-
14. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Suppletive degrees of comparison. Incomplete degrees of comparison.	2		-
15. Modular control.	2		-
<b><i>In total with content module 1</i></b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	-
<b><i>Final control</i></b>			<b><i>Test</i></b>
<b>Content module 2.</b> Nouns I V - V declension. Past participle of the passive state (PPP). Present active participle (PRA). Clinical terminology. Chemical terminology. Pharmaceutical terminology. Diagnosis. Recipe. The Latin part of the recipe.			
16. Nouns I V - V declension. Verbal origin of masculine nouns of the IV declension.	2	2	-
17. Participle of the past tense of the passive state ( PPP ).	2	2	-
18. Present active participle ( PP A).	2	1	-
19. Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns and declensions. Final term elements and declensions.	2	2	-
20. Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns of the 2nd declension. Final terminological elements of the II declension. Greek doublets of adjectives of the I group (I-II declensions).	2	2	-
21. Greek doublets of nouns of the III declension of masculine, feminine and neuter genders.	2		-
22. Greek doublets of nouns I V - V declension.	2		-
23. Word work. Prefix method of word formation. Numerals-prefixes.	2		-
24. Structure of diagnoses and their translation. The most used European abbreviations in clinical terminology.	2		-
25. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides.	2		-
26. Pharmaceutical terminology. General Information. Frequency segments in the names of drugs. Botanical nomenclature.	2		-
27. Recipe. The structure of the prescription form. The Latin part of the recipe. Full recipe. Short recipe. Additional prescription inscriptions. The verb in the recipe: imperative and conditional ways. Prescription abbreviations.	2	2	-
28. Recipe. Solid dosage forms.	2	2	-
29. Recipe. Liquid and soft dosage forms.	2	2	-
30. Modular control.	2		-
<b><i>In total with the content module</i></b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b><i>Total hours 90/3 ECTS credits</i></b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b><i>Final control</i></b>			<b><i>Diff. test</i></b>

**4. THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES.** There are no lectures.

## **5. THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL LESSONS**

Topic	Number of hours
<b>Content module 1</b>	
1. Brief information on the history of the Latin language. Phonetics. ABC. Vowel and consonant sounds. Diphthongs. Letter combinations. Emphasis.	2
2. Verb. Grammatical categories. Definition of conjugation. Imperative.	2
3. Verb. Present tense of the real mood. Auxiliary verb <i>sum</i> , <i>fui</i> , <i>esse</i> (to be).	2
4. Verb. The present tense of the conditional. Auxiliary verb <i>fio</i> , <i>factus sum</i> , <i>fieri</i> (happen, form). Conditional method in prescriptive expressions.	2
5. The concept of "scientific term". The structure of anatomical and histological terms. The structure of a multi-word anatomical term with different types of meanings. Grammatical categories of the noun, division into declensions, dictionary form of the noun, real base, function of the genitive case. Inconsistent definition, methods of translation.	2
6. Grammatical adjective categories, division into groups. The dictionary form of the adjective, the order of genitive forms in the dictionary entry. Agreed definition.	2
7. Nouns and declensions. And the Greek declension. Prepositions with Accusativus and Ablativus . Prepositions in and sub . Suffixes Prepositions with Genetivus .	2
8. Nouns of the 2nd declension: masculine and neuter. Exceptions to the rules about the gender of nouns of the II declension. The "golden rule" of the middle gender. Suffixes Lexical minimum.	2
9. Adjectives 1-2 declension (I group) Detailed consideration. Lexical minimum	2
10. Nouns of the III declension. General characteristics. Consonant, vowel and mixed types of declension.	2
11. Nouns of the III declension of masculine and feminine genders. Exceptions to the rules about gender. Winged expressions. Lexical minimum.	2
12. Nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender. Exceptions to the rules about gender. Peculiarities of declension of nouns <i>vas</i> , <i>vasis</i> n and nouns on - <i>ma</i> , - <i>oma</i> n. Winged expressions. Lexical minimum.	2
13. Adjectives of the III declension (II group).	2
14. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Suppletive degrees of comparison. Incomplete degrees of comparison.	2
15. Modular control.	2
<b><i>In total</i></b>	<b>30</b>
16. Nouns I V - V declension. Verbal origin of masculine nouns of the IV declension.	2
17. Participle of the past tense of the passive state ( PPP ).	2
18. Present active participle ( PP A).	2
19. Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns and declensions. Final term elements and declensions.	2
20. Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns of the 2nd declension. Final terminological elements of the II declension. Greek doublets of adjectives of the I group (I-II declensions).	2
21. Greek doublets of nouns of the III declension of masculine, feminine and neuter genders.	2
22. Greek doublets of nouns I V - V declension.	2
23. Word work. Prefix method of word formation. Numerals-prefixes.	2

24. Structure of diagnoses and their translation. The most used European abbreviations in clinical terminology.	2
25. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides.	2
26. Pharmaceutical terminology. General Information. Frequency segments in the names of drugs. Botanical nomenclature.	2
27. Recipe. The structure of the prescription form. The Latin part of the recipe. Full recipe. Short recipe. Additional prescription inscriptions. The verb in the recipe: imperative and conditional ways. Prescription abbreviations.	2
28. Recipe. Solid dosage forms.	2
29. Recipe. Liquid and soft dosage forms.	2
30. Modular control.	2
<b><i>In total</i></b>	<b>30</b>
<b><i>The number of hours of practical classes in the discipline "Latin"</i></b>	<b>60</b>

## 6. THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

<b><i>TOPIC</i></b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Type of control</b>
<b>Module 1.</b> Phonetics. The structure of anatomical and histological terms. Noun and adjective as components of an anatomical and histological term. Nouns I, II, III declension. Adjectives of the I (I-II declensions) and II (III declension) groups. Degrees of adjective comparison in medical terminology.		current control
1. Brief information on the history of the Latin language. Phonetics. ABC. Vowel and consonant sounds. Diphthongs. Letter combinations. Emphasis.	2	
2. Verb. Grammatical categories. Definition of conjugation. Imperative.	2	
3. Verb. Present tense of the real mood. Auxiliary verb sum , fui , esse (to be).	2	
4. Verb. The present tense of the conditional. Auxiliary verb fio, factus sum, fieri (happen, form). Conditional method in prescriptive expressions.	2	
5. The concept of "scientific term". The structure of anatomical and histological terms. The structure of a multi-word anatomical term with different types of meanings. Grammatical categories of the noun, division into declensions, dictionary form of the noun, real base, function of the genitive case. Inconsistent definition, methods of translation.	2	
6. Adjectives 1-2 declension (I group) Detailed consideration. Lexical minimum .	2	
7. Nouns III cancel General characteristics. Consonant, vowel and mixed types of declension.	1	
8. Adjectives of the III declension (II group). Detailed review. Lexical minimum.	2	
<b><i>In total:</i></b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>Module 2.</b> Nouns I V - V declension. Past participle of the passive state (PRR). Present active participle (PRA). Clinical terminology. Chemical terminology. Pharmaceutical terminology. Diagnosis. Recipe. The Latin part of the recipe.		
9. Nouns I V - V declension. Verbal origin of masculine nouns of the IV declension.	2	current control in practical classes
10. Participle of the past tense of the passive state ( PPP ).	2	
11. Present participle of the active state ( PP A).	1	
12. Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns and declensions. Final term elements and declensions.	2	
13. Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns of the 2nd declension. Final terminological elements of the II declension. Greek doublets of adjectives of the I group (I-II declensions).	2	
14. Recipe. The structure of the prescription form. The Latin part of the recipe. Full recipe. Short recipe. Additional prescription inscriptions. The verb in the recipe:	2	

imperative and conditional ways. Prescription abbreviations.		
15. Recipe. Solid dosage forms.	2	
16. Recipe. Liquid and soft dosage forms.	2	
<b><i>In total:</i></b>	<b>15</b>	
<b><i>In total S.S. on discipline</i></b>	<b>30</b>	

## 7. INDIVIDUAL TASKS. Not provided

## 8. TEACHING METHODS

The course "Latin language and medical terminology" is a necessary component of medical education. The study of this discipline allows students to master important elements of Latin grammar and phonetics, namely: learn the rules of stress, declension of nouns and adjectives, agreement of adjectives I (I-II declensions) and II (III declension) groups with nouns, the use of participles in the past tense of the passive state and the present tense of the active state, the division of the clinical term into term elements, the design of the Latin part of the prescription, etc.

When teaching Latin students, it is worth using different methods: explanation of new material (speech, conversation), thematic survey, joint analysis of answers, demonstration (multimedia presentation), construction of associative chains based on similarities (e.g., Latin – English – Ukrainian), classroom and independent work (performance of practical exercises in the audit class and at home with further discussion in the practical class), work with a dictionary, etc.

## 9. CONTROL METHODS

Carrying out control, the teacher receives information about the level of students' assimilation of the educational material, which also allows checking the effectiveness of his own work in the classroom. Knowledge control can be both oral and written. Control can be carried out in the form of testing, checking grammar exercises, dictations, etc. In the last lesson of the content module, students write a final test.

## 10. EVALUATION SYSTEM

**Current control** is carried out on the basis of control of theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities in practical classes. The student's independent work is evaluated in practical classes and is a component of the student's final grade. Current control is carried out during training sessions and is aimed at checking students' assimilation of educational material. Forms of current control are:

- test tasks with the choice of one correct answer, with the definition of the correct sequence of actions, with the definition of correspondence;
- individual oral survey, interview;
- performance of practical exercises in Latin grammar;
- control of practical skills;
- mastering of winged Latin expressions, in particular those related to the activities of a health care worker and medicine in general.

Grades on the national scale ("excellent" - 5, "good" - 4, "satisfactory" - 3, "unsatisfactory" - 2) received by students are displayed in the academic group's attendance and success records.

**The final control of study success** is carried out in the form of a differentiated assessment (in writing).

*For disciplines, the form of final control of which is credit:*

*Evaluation of current educational activity* . During the assessment of mastery of each topic for the current educational activity, the student is given grades on a four-point (traditional) grading scale. At the same time, all types of work provided for by the discipline program are taken into account. The student must receive a grade for each topic (at each practical training session). Estimates given on a traditional scale are converted into points. The final grade for the current educational activity is recognized as an arithmetic average (the sum of grades for each class is divided by the number of classes in the semester) and is converted into points according to

**Table 1.**

**Table 1. Recalculation of the average grade for the current activity into a multi-point scale (for disciplines that end with credit)**

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	200	4.47	179	3.94	158	3.42	137
4.97	199	4.45	178	3.92	157	3.4	136
4.95	198	4.42	177	3.89	156	3.37	135
4.92	197	4.4	176	3.87	155	3.35	134
4.9	196	4.37	175	3.84	154	3.32	133
4.87	195	4.35	174	3.82	153	3.3	132
4.85	194	4.32	173	3.79	152	3.27	131
4.82	193	4.3	172	3.77	151	3.25	130
4.8	192	4.27	171	3.74	150	3.22	129
4.77	191	4.24	170	3.72	149	3.2	128
4.75	190	4.22	169	3.7	148	3.17	127
4.72	189	4.19	168	3.67	147	3.15	126
4.7	188	4.17	167	3.65	146	3.12	125
4.67	187	4.14	166	3.62	145	3.1	124
4.65	186	4.12	165	3.6	144	3.07	123
4.62	185	4.09	164	3.57	143	3.05	122
4.6	184	4.07	163	3.55	142	3.02	121
4.57	183	4.04	162	3.52	141	3	120
4.55	182	4.02	161	3.5	140	Less than 3	Not enough
4.52	181	3.99	160	3.47	139		
4.5	180	3.97	159	3.45	138		

*The maximum number of points* that a student can score for the current educational activity for admission to PC is 120 points.

*The minimum number of points* that a student must score for the current educational activity for admission to the exam is 72 points. The calculation of the number of points is carried out on the basis of the grades received by the student according to the traditional ( national ) scale during the study of the discipline during the semester , by calculating the arithmetic average (SA), rounded to two decimal places .

*Assessment of students' independent work* . Students' independent work, which is provided for by the topic of the lesson along with classroom work, is evaluated during the current control of the topic in the corresponding lesson. The mastery of topics that are presented only for independent work is checked during the final module control.

**Table 2. Recalculation of the average grade for the current activity into a multi-point scale (for disciplines ending with an exam or differentiated assessment)**

4-point scale	120-point scale	4-point scale	120-point scale	4-point scale	120-point scale	4-point scale	120-point scale
5	120	4.45	107	3.91	94	3.37	81
4.95	119	4.41	106	3.87	93	3.33	80
4.91	118	4.37	105	3.83	92	3.29	79
4.87	117	4.33	104	3.79	91	3.25	78
4.83	116	4.29	103	3.74	90	3.2	77
4.79	115	4.25	102	3.7	89	3.16	76
4.75	114	4.2	101	3.66	88	3.12	75
4.7	113	4.16	100	3.62	87	3.08	74
4.66	112	4.12	99	3.58	86	3.04	73
4.62	111	4.08	98	3.54	85	3	72

4.58	110	4.04	97	3.49	84	Less than 3	Not enough
4.54	109	3.99	96	3.45	83		
4.5	108	3.95	95	3.41	82		

**The maximum number of points** that a student can score during the final control of the student's assimilation of knowledge is **80 points** .

**Table 3. Evaluation scale of differentiated (exam) credit:**

National scale	Score scale
<b>"5"</b>	<b>70-80</b>
<b>"4"</b>	<b>60-69</b>
<b>"3"</b>	<b>50-59</b>

*The evaluation of the final control is considered passed if the student scored at least 60% of the maximum number of points (for a 200-point scale – at least **50 points** ).*

**The final number of points scored by the student in the discipline** is determined as the sum of points for the current educational activity (Table 2) and for the final control (differentiated assessment) (Table 3).

Final work is performed in the form of testing. Testing includes 40 closed-form test tasks with the choice of one correct answer. The weight of each correct answer is 2 points. For each multiple-choice test, there are 3-4 answer options, of which only one is correct.

#### Module 1

Brief information on the history of the Latin language. Phonetics. ABC. Vowel and consonant sounds. Diphthongs. Letter combinations.

Length and shortness of the 2nd syllable from the end of the word. Accent rules.

Verb. Grammatical categories. Definition of conjugation. Imperative.

Verb. Present tense of the real mood. Auxiliary verb sum, fui, esse (to be).

Verb. The present tense of the conditional. Auxiliary verb fio, factus sum, fieri (happen, form). Conditional method in prescriptive expressions.

The concept of "scientific term". The structure of anatomical and histological terms. The structure of a multi-word anatomical term with different types of meanings. Grammatical categories of the noun, division into declensions, dictionary form of the noun, real base, function of the genitive case. Inconsistent definition, methods of translation.

Grammatical categories of adjectives, division into groups. The dictionary form of the adjective, the order of genitive forms in the dictionary entry. Agreed definition.

Nouns and declensions. And the Greek declension. Prepositions with Acc usativus and Abl ativus . Prepositions in and sub . Suffixes Prepositions with Genetivus .

Nouns of the 2nd declension: masculine. Exceptions to the rules about the gender of nouns of the II declension. Suffixes Lexical minimum.

Nouns of the 2nd declension: neuter. The "golden rule" of the middle gender. Lexical minimum.

Adjectives 1-2 declension (I group) Detailed consideration. Lexical minimum.

Nouns of the III declension. General characteristics. Consonant, vowel and mixed types of declension.

Masculine nouns of the III declension. Exceptions to the rules about gender. Winged expressions. Lexical minimum.

Feminine 3rd declension nouns. Exceptions to the rules about gender. Peculiarities of declension of nouns in -sis. Winged expressions. Lexical minimum.

Nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender. Exceptions to the rules about gender. Peculiarities of declension of nouns vas , vasis n and nouns on - ma , - oma n. Winged expressions. Lexical minimum.

Adjectives of the III declension (II group).

Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Suppletive degrees of comparison. Incomplete degrees of comparison.

Modular control 1.

#### Module 2

Nouns of the IV declension. Verbal origin of masculine nouns of the IV declension.			
Nouns of the V declension. Exceptions to the rules about gender.			
Participle of the past tense of the passive state ( PPP ).			
Present participle of the active state ( PPA).			
Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns and declensions. Final term elements and declensions.			
Clinical terminology. Greek doublets of nouns of the 2nd declension. Final terminological elements of the II declension. Greek doublets of adjectives of the I group (I-II declensions).			
Greek doublets of masculine and feminine nouns of the III declension.			
Greek doublets of nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender. Final terminological elements of the III declension. Nouns in -oma; - ema.			
Greek doublets of nouns IV-V declension.			
Word work Prefix method of word formation. Numerals-prefixes.			
The structure of diagnoses and their translation. The most used European abbreviations in clinical terminology.			
Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides.			
Pharmaceutical terminology. General Information. Frequency segments in the names of drugs. Botanical nomenclature.			
Recipe. The structure of the prescription form. The Latin part of the recipe. Full recipe. Short recipe. Additional prescription inscriptions. The verb in the recipe: imperative and conditional ways. Prescription abbreviations.			
Recipe. Solid dosage forms.			
Recipe. Liquid and soft dosage forms.			
Modular control 2.			
Auditory work			
Content module 1		Content module 2	
	sum		
Control work	2-5	Control work	2-5
Test	2-5	Test	2-5
Work in pairs	2-5	Work in pairs	2-5
	72-120		72-120
Conditions of admission to the final control	Students who have fully completed the program of the discipline are admitted <b>to the differentiated assessment</b> : they have attended all the classroom training classes provided for in the curriculum of the discipline, they have no academic debt; worked out all grammar questions of the theoretical course, completed practical tasks and received at least 72 points for the current educational activity (have a grade in each session of practical training and an average score for the current educational activity of at least 3.0).		

## 11. METHODOLOGICAL SECURITY

The study of the Latin language in medical educational institutions is aimed at training specialists who are able to correctly use anatomical-histological, clinical and pharmaceutical terms of Greek-Latin origin in their professional activities. The final goals, which follow from the main goal, are formulated through target tasks. On the basis of the final goals, specific goals are formulated for each content module in the form of certain skills, target tasks, which ensure the achievement of the final goal of studying the discipline.

Classroom classes are provided with such materials as:

1. Educational textbooks and manuals on the discipline.
2. Working curriculum of the discipline .
3. Plans of practical lessons .
4. Methodological developments .
5. Methodical materials that ensure independent work of students .

- 6 . Test tasks for practical classes .
7. Control questions based on the results of the topic.
- 8 . Provision for current and intermediate control of knowledge in the discipline .
9. List of questions for assessment .

## **12. FINAL GOALS OF THE DISCIPLINE**

1. Know the basic elements of grammar: the declension of nouns and adjectives, the rules for matching adjectives with nouns, the main forms and bases of verbs, the definition of conjugation, the formation and use of forms of the highest and highest degrees of comparison of adjectives, the ability to distinguish and interpret term elements in clinical terms and in the names of medicinal products drugs, etc.
2. Know the program minimum of anatomical and histological terminology.
3. To be able to translate anatomical and histological terms with agreed and non-agreed meanings.
4. Know the program minimum of clinical terminology; be able to divide a compound term into term elements and explain the meaning of both each component and the term as a whole.
5. Know the types of diagnoses and be able to translate their names.
6. Know the basic rules of formation of pharmaceutical, botanical, chemical terms used in medical nomenclature.
7. To be able to analyze the names of medicines and explain the meaning of the components of the term.
8. To be able to translate from Ukrainian Latin and from Latin to Ukrainian Latin part of the recipe in full and abbreviated form.
9. Know by heart the program minimum of lexical units, which are anatomical-histological, pharmaceutical, clinical terms, and basic word-forming elements.
10. Know about 50 winged Latin expressions and idioms of medical content.

## **13. LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE FINAL CONTROL**

1. Introduction. Phonetics. ABC. Vowel and consonant sounds . \_ Diphthongs.
2. Phonetics. Longness and shortness of syllables. Rules for advertising in .
3. And the money changer. Grammatical categories. The real foundation.
4. Noun in the function of uncoordinated meaning .
- 5 . Prescriptive \_ Grammatical categories. Division into groups.
6. Adjective in the function of an agreed meaning.
7. The concept of "scientific term". The structure of anatomical and histological terms.
8. Nouns and declensions. Masculine nouns of the I declension. And the Greek declension.
9. Prepositions with Accusativus and Ablativus . Use of prepositions in, sub.
10. Verb. Grammatical categories. Basic forms. Foundations.
11. Verb. Division into conjugations. Formation of imperative mood.
12. Verb. Now is the correct tense of the active and passive tenses. Replacing the active design with a passive one.
- 13 . Verb. The present tense of the conditional tense of the active and passive states.
14. Masculine nouns of the II declension.
15. Feminine nouns of the II declension.
- 16 . Neuter nouns of the 2nd declension. Word creation . The "golden rule" of the middle gender. Exceptions to the rule about the gender of nouns of the II declension.
17. Adjectives of the 1st group (I-II declensions). Substantiation. Adjective suffixes of the I-II declension.
- 18 . Participles of the past passive tense ( PPP ) .
19. Nouns of the III declension. Consonant, vowel, mixed types of declension.
20. Nouns of the 3rd declension of the masculine gender. Suffixes of masculine nouns.
21. Nouns of the 3rd feminine declension. Suffixes of feminine nouns.
22. Nouns of the third declension of the neuter gender. Suffixes of neuter nouns.
23. Peculiarities of declension of nouns of the III declension. Feminine nouns in -sis ; nouns on - oma , - ema neuter.
24. Adjectives of the II group (III declensions). Adjective suffixes of the III declension.
25. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Higher and highest degrees of comparison . Features of the formation of degrees of comparison.



26. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Incomplete degrees of comparison.
27. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Suppletive degrees of comparison.
28. Present active participle ( PPA ) .
29. Nouns of the IV declension. Verbal origin of nouns of the 4th declension of the masculine gender. Exceptions to the rules about the gender of nouns of the IV declension .
30. Nouns of the V declension. Noun suffixes of the V declension. Exceptions to the rules about the gender of nouns V cancel \_
31. Pronouns, adverbs, numerals. General characteristics.
32. The adverb i in medical terminology.
33. Numeral i in medical terminology.
34. Clinical terminology. Term elements. Duplicate designations.
35. Clinical terms and cancellations. Accent features: Greek and Latin accent.
36. Clinical terms of II withdrawal.
37. Clinical terms of III withdrawal.
38. Clinical terms I V - V declension.
39. Adjective in clinical terminology.
40. Word work. Latin and Greek prefixes in medical terminology.
41. Chemical terminology. Word-forming elements.
42. Pharmaceutical terminology. Names of medicinal plants. Names of medicinal preparations .
43. Recipe. Basic information. The structure of the prescription form.
44. The Latin part of the recipe.
45. Medicinal forms. General characteristics. Solid dosage forms.
46. Medicinal forms. Liquid dosage forms.
47. Medicinal forms. Soft dosage forms.
48. Prescriptive abbreviations. Rules for writing a prescription in full and abbreviated ways.

#### **14. LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS**

1. Reading the Latin text.
2. Work with the dictionary.
3. Correct spelling of Latin words that contain diphthongs, Greek letters, Latin and Greek letter combinations.
4. Understanding the structure of a medical term; the ability to distinguish and explain the components of a clinical term (term elements).
5. Fluency in lexical material and the ability to determine the difference between a noun, an adjective, and a verb in order to correctly construct a multi-word anatomic-histological or pharmaceutical term.
6. Formation of anatomic-histological and pharmaceutical terms from a defining word (noun) and agreed (adjective, adverb) and/or inconsistent (noun in the genitive case) meanings.
- 7 Automatism in the perception and written reproduction of compound terms (composites) of Greek-Latin origin.
8. Translation of the main clinical diagnoses of the main medical fields: therapy, surgery, nervous diseases, dentistry, cardiology, gastroenterology, gynecology, etc.
9. Written reproduction of names of medicinal products containing pharmacological, therapeutic, chemical and other information.
10. Practical application of the rules for filling out the Latin part of the prescription form.

#### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

##### **The main one**

1. Latin language and basics of medical terminology: textbook / L.Yu. Smolska, P.A. Sodomora, D.G. Shega, etc.; under the editorship L.Yu. Smolsk. - 4th ed., revised. and added - K.: VSV "Medicine", 2019. - 472 p.
2. Shevchenko E.M. Latin language and basics of medical terminology . - K.: "Higher School" , 2016 . - 240 p.
3. Svitlichna E.I., Tolok I.O. Latin language . K.: Center of Educational Literature, 2018. - 440 p.

##### **Auxiliary**

4. Kozovyyk I.Ya., Shipailo L.D. "Latin language" . - 2nd edition. - K.: "Higher School", 1993. - 243 p.
5. "Latin language for students of dental faculties": textbook / O.M. Belyaeva, V.G. Sinytsia, L.Yu. Smolska and others; under the editorship OHM. Belyaeva - K.: VSV "Medicine", 2015. - 496 p.

6. "International anatomical nomenclature. Ukrainian Standard" - K. "Health" 2001 - 225 p.
7. Arnaudov G. D. "Medical terminology in five languages": Latinum. Russian English. Français. Deutsch/ Georgy D. Arnaudov. – [4th Russian. ed., ed.]. - Sofia: State Publishing House "Medicine and Physical Education", 1979. - 943p.
8. Dvoretzky I.Kh. Latin-Russian dictionary. - 3rd ed., ed. - M., 1986. - 840 with.
- 9 . Trofymchuk M., Trofymchuk O. Latin-Ukrainian dictionary. – Lviv, 2001. – VIII + 694 c.
10. "Illustrated medical dictionary of Dorland": in 2 vols./Hol. ed. P. Jul, B. Zimenkovskyi. - [Ukrainian Trans. 29th Amer. kind.]. - Lviv: Ed. house "NAUTILUS", 2003. - Volume 1. - 2003. - p. 1 – 1354; T. 2. - 2003. - p. 1355 - 2688.
11. Mashkovsky M.D. "Medicinal agents". - in 2 volumes. - M.: "Medicine", 1986.
12. Tsymbalyuk Yu.V. "Latin proverbs and sayings". - K.: "Higher School", 1990. - 436 p.
13. V. D. Litvinov Latin language.: elementary course. - K.: KM Academy, 1996. - 80 p.
14. V. D. Litvinov Latin-Ukrainian dictionary. - K.: Propylaea, 1998. - 702 p.
15. M.M. Zakalyuzhnyi, G.B. Palasyuk "Latin language and basics of medical terminology" Ternopil: "Ukrmedknyga" 2004 - 224 p.
16. "Latin language and basis of medical terminology" Textbook for medical students. inst. under the editorship M.N. Chernyavskogo Minsk, 1999 – 360 p.
17. "Rules for writing prescriptions." Excerpt from the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 360 dated 19.07.2005. – with. 2-32.
18. Luchkanin S.M. "Latin maxims (winged Latin sayings) with a historical and literary commentary." - K.: "Scientific world", 2009. - 136 p.
19. Stavnyuk V.V. Latin. Practicum: Practical classes. Classical and Christian texts. - K.: "Aquilon-Plus", 2000, - 239 p.

### **Information resources**

20. <https://linguapedia.info/uk/movi/latyn.html>. – Latin language, alphabet and history.
21. <https://www.m-translate.com.ua/slovník/latin/la-uk>. – Updated Latin-Ukrainian dictionary online.
22. <https://studfiles.net/preview/5259900/>. – Dyakiv O.Yu., Petryshyn M.Y. Latin. Texts and tasks.
23. [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC35dRmjXbYHulDrm\\_c0Vx5w](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC35dRmjXbYHulDrm_c0Vx5w). – P.Ya. Makhlin. Playlists: Latin and Ancient Greek.
24. <http://www.yaskazal.ru/detail.php?ID=1310>. – Latin in medicine. Winged expressions.
25. Lviv National Medical University [Electronic resource] – Access mode: <http://new.meduniv.lviv.ua/>
26. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://mon.gov.ua/activity/education/vishha/baza.html>
27. TUNING Educational Structures in Europe [Access mode]: <http://www.unideusto.org/tuningeu/ideusto.org/tuningeu/subject-areas.html>
28. <http://studway.com.ua/vivchennya-latini/>. – TOP-5 resources for learning the Latin language ( Eng ).