

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE
ODESA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

Department of the foreign languages

CONFIRM

A.i. vice-rector for research and educational
work _____ Svitlana KOTYUZHINSKA

01 September 2022

**THE PROGRAM
OF THE DISCIPLINE "LATIN"**

Level of higher education: the second (master) level

Educational qualification: 22 «Health protection»

Speciality: 222 "Medicine"

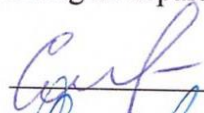
Educational and professional program: "Medicine"

The working program was compiled on the basis of an educational and professional program of the second level of higher education for the preparation of masters in specialty 222 "Medicine" of educational qualification 22 «Health protection», approved of Scientific Council of ONMedU 23.06.2022, Protocol № 9

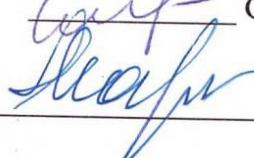
Compiler: senior teacher Tetiana PYSLAR

The work program was discussed at the meeting of department of the foreign languages 29.06.2022, Protocol № 11

The head of the department

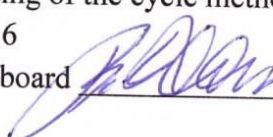
 Galyna YERIOMKINA

Agreed with the quarantor of the EPP

 Valeria MARICHEREDA

The program was approved at the meeting of the cycle methodical board's of humanitarian disciplines of ONMedU 30.06.2022, Protocol № 6

The Chairman of the cycle methodical board

 Galyna YERIOMKINA

Revised and approved at the department meeting _____

Protocol № ___ dated "___" _____ 20__ y.

Head of Department _____

(signature)

(Name, Last NAME)

Revised and approved at the department meeting _____

Protocol № ___ dated "___" _____ 20__ y.

Head of Department _____

(signature)

(Name, Last NAME)

1. SUMMARY OF THE DISCIPLINE

Name of indicators	Discipline, specialty, level of higher education	Characteristics of the academic discipline
The Total:	Discipline 22 «Health protection»	<i>Daytime education</i> <i>Obligatory discipline</i>
Credits: 3	Specialty 222 « General medicine» The level of the higher education (magiser)	<i>The year of study: 1</i>
Hours: 90		<i>Semester I</i>
Content modules: 3		<i>Lectures (0 zод.)</i>
		<i>Seminars (0 zод.)</i>
		<i>Practical (50 zод.)</i>
		<i>Laboratory (0 zод.)</i>
		<i>Individual work (40 zод.)</i>
		<i>incl. Individual tasks (0 zод.)</i>
	<i>A Form of Final Control –Dif. test</i>	

2. Aim and tasks of the academic discipline

The Aim : is mastering of normative grammar of Latin and base vocabulary that is necessary for work in specialty "Medicine". The final goal is correct using of Greek-Latin anatomical, histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms in practice.

The Task:

1. Mastering of the basic knowledge (spelling, phonetics, morphology, normative grammar, syntax elements of the Latin language, learning the Greek language vocabulary), studying of professional medical and pharmaceutical terminology, which provides professional literacy of the specialist.
2. Formation of translation skills from Latin in English and from English into Latin.
3. The ability to use consciously and competently the Latin international terminology.

Process of studying the Discipline is aimed at forming the elements of the following competencies:

- **General Competencies (GC)**

GC3 - Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

GC4 - Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

GC9 - Ability to communicate in foreign language.

GC 11 - Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.

GC 15 - Ability to preserve and to multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and the achievement of society based on the understanding of history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system about nature and society, development of technology, use various types and forms of activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle.

- **Special Competencies (SC)**

SC1 - Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.

SC3 - Ability to ascertain previous and clinical diagnosis of the disease.

SC16 - Ability to maintain methodical documentation and electronic forms.

SC21 - Ability to clearly convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health protection.

SC25 - Observance of professional and academic integrity, to bear responsibility for the reliability of obtained scientific results.

SC28 - Ability to apply fundamental medical knowledge.

Program studying results (PSR)

PSR1 - To have knowledge of the structure of professional activity.

To be able to carry out professional activities which requires updating and integration of knowledge.
To respond for professional development , the ability for further professional training with a high level autonomy.

PSR2 - Understanding and knowledge of basic and clinical biomedical sciences at a level available for solving professional problems in the field of health protection.

PSR 27 - TO communicate on the national and English languages orally and in writing to discuss professional activities , research and projects.

As a result of studying the discipline the higher education seeker must:

Know:

- Rules of pronunciation of Latin vowels and consonants, features of reading letter combinations, rules of stress.
- Lexical minimum in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology.
- Regularities of the structure of anatomical and histological terms.
- Features of nouns of III declension.
- Ways of formation of medical terms.
- Common word-forming elements in medical terminology.
- Grammatical structure of recipes.

Be able:

- Translate medical terms in the singular and plural from English into Latin and vice versa.
- To form clinical terms with the set value.
- Translate diagnoses.
- Be able to distinguish in the names of drugs frequency segments, to determine their informativeness.
- Complete the Latin part of the prescription.

Master the skills:

- Proper use of medical terms in professional communication.
- Maintaining medical records.

3.Content of the discipline

Content module 1.

Anatomical terminology

Theme 1. Latin alphabet. Short history of the Latin Language. Vowels and consonants. Diphthongs and digraphs. Letter combinations. Duration and brevity of vowels. Stress. Peculiarities of the stress in the Greek words.

Names and spelling of letters of the Latin alphabet. The basic phonetic rules of pronunciation of vowels, consonants, diphthongs and digraphs. Determination of longitude and shortness of vowels, long and short suffixes of nouns and adjectives. Rules of stress in Latin. Features of stress in words of Greek origin.

Theme 2. Noun. Grammar categories. Determination of the stem and the gender. Cases of the Noun. Uncoordinated attribute.

Grammatical categories of the noun, definition of gender, declension and base. Dictionary form. Conjugation of nouns. Determining the gender of nouns by endings. Model of terms with uncoordinated attribute.

Theme 3. Adjective. Grammar categories of the adjective. Two groups of the adjectives. Declension of adjectives. Algorithm of the coordination of adjectives with nouns. Structure of compound anatomical terms.

Grammatical categories of adjectives. Two groups of adjectives in Latin. Definition of base and

declension. Coordination of adjectives I and II groups with nouns. The place of an adjective in a wordy term. Translation of terms with coordinated attribute. Features of the structure of two-word and multi-word anatomical and histological terms. Schemes of terms. Translation of terms with coordinated and uncoordinated attribute.

Theme 4. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Comparative degree. Superlative degree. Declination of the comparative and superlative degree. Coordination of adjectives with nouns.

Formation of the comparative degree of adjectives. Conjugation of adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree, coordination with nouns. Formation of degrees of comparison of adjectives from different bases. Translation of terms with adjectives in comparative and superlative degree.

Theme 5. Jusjurandum. Nouns of the 3-rd declension. Types of declension of nouns of 3-rd declension. Signs of masculine gender nouns. Exceptions in rules of gender. Names of muscles. Study of the Hippocratic Oath - Jusjurandum. Features of nouns of the third declension. Dictionary form, definition of the base. Characteristic endings of masculine nouns. Exceptions. The structure of terms that contain muscle names by function. Lexical minimum.

Theme 6. Nouns of 3-rd declension of gender. Exceptions in rules of gender. Suffixes of nouns of feminine gender.

Characteristic endings of feminine nouns. Exceptions. Coordination of adjectives with feminine nouns and declension. Lexical minimum. Translation of anatomical terms with nouns of the third declension from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 7. Nouns of 3-rd declension of neuter gender. Exceptions in rules of gender. Coordination of adjectives with nouns of neuter gender.

Characteristic endings of nouns of the neuter gender. Exceptions. Coordination of adjectives with nouns of the neuter gender and declension. Lexical minimum. Translation of anatomical terms with nouns of the third declension from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 8. Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives.

The end of the nominative case in plural of nouns and adjectives I, II, IV, V declensions. Formation of forms of the nominative case in plural of nouns and adjectives. Translation of terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 9. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives (I, II, IV, V declension).

The end of the genitive case in plural of nouns and adjectives I, II, IV, V declensions. Formation of forms of the genitive case in plural of nouns and adjectives. Translation of terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 10. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives of 3-rd declension.

The end of the nominative and genitive case in plural of nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Formation of forms of the nominative and genitive case in plural of nouns and adjectives. Translation of terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Content module 2.

Clinical terminology.

Theme 11. Latin phrases. Building of terms. Suffixes. Latin and Greek suffixes of nouns and adjectives.

Study of Latin aphorisms. Introduction to clinical terminology. The main ways of word formation in clinical terminology: affix, composites, etc. Suffixation. Frequency Latin and Greek suffixes of nouns and adjectives. Formation of nouns and adjectives with suffixes. Explanation of the meaning of words. Lexical minimum of simple clinical terms. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 12. Structure of clinical terms. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs and parts of body.

The structure of clinical terms - complex words. Interfixes. Lexical minimum: Greek-Latin duplicates designations of organs, body parts. Explanation of the meaning of clinical terms. Formation of clinical terms on the corresponding value.

Theme 13. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs and tissues term elements denoting functional and pathologic conditions, process. Suffixes and clinical terminology.

Suffixes in clinical terminology: -osis, -iasis, -ismus, -itis, -oma. Lexical minimum: Greek-Latin duplicates designations of organs, tissues; term elements that mean pathological abnormalities of the organs, types of surgical interventions. Explanation of the meaning of clinical terms. Formation of clinical terms by means of suffixes, on the given value.

Theme 14. Prefixes. Latin and Greek prefixes.

Formation of clinical terms with prefixes. Frequency Greek-Latin prefixes and their direct and indirect meanings. Introduction to examples of the use of prefixes in clinical terms. Analysis of terms.

Theme 15. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs tissues, parts of body, secretions, sex and age.

Lexical minimum: Greek-Latin duplicates of organs, body parts, tissues, secretions, sex, age. Features of the use of some terminological elements. Explanation of the meaning of clinical terms. Formation of clinical terms on the corresponding value.

Theme 16. Terminological elements denoting different physical properties, qualities. Relations and other things.

Lexical minimum: term elements that mean different physical qualities, attitudes and other characteristics. Features of the use of some terminological elements. Explanation of the meaning of clinical terms. Formation of clinical terms on the corresponding value.

Theme 17. Translation of diagnoses from main branches of medicine: therapy, surgery, nerve diseases and others.

Morphological and syntactic structure of compound clinical terms. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into English and vice versa. Development of skills of translation of diagnoses of the basic sections of medicine.

Content module 3.

Pharmaceutical terminology

Theme 18. Gaudeamus. Nomenclature of medicines. Medicine forms. Structure of pharmaceutical terms.

Discussion, reading and study of the Gaudeamus. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. The value of frequency segments in the names of drugs. Basic dosage forms and names of plant parts. Morphological and syntactic structure of the pharmaceutical term. Translation of pharmaceutical terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 19. Verb. Grammar categories. Imperative and Conjunctive modes. Verb "fio, fieri".

Grammatical categories of verbs. Conjugation and base. Dictionary form of the verb. Formation of Imperative singular and plural forms. Formation of Conjunctive forms of singular and plural. Features of the use of the verbs *fio*, *fieri* in the prescription. Basic prescription formulations with verbs. Translation of pharmaceutical terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 20. Accusativus and Ablativus in prescription. Preposition. Preposition in pharmaceutical terminology.

Study of endings of accusative and ablative cases in the singular and plural. Features of declension of Greek and Latin nouns on -sis. Introduction to the most common prepositions in pharmaceutical terminology and their use with the appropriate cases. Study of standard prescription expressions with prepositions.

Theme 21. Structure of prescription. Rules of Latin part of prescription. Accusativus. Pills prescription.

Study of the prescription structure. Basic grammar rules and requirements for the design of the Latin part of the prescription. The use of Accusativus when prescribing tablets, suppositories, drops, eye films. Standard prescription expressions in a simple and complex recipe. List of additional inscriptions in the prescription.

Theme 22. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides.

Familiarity with the Latin names of chemical elements. Grammatical structure of construction of names of chemical compounds: acids and oxides. The main suffixes of adjectives in the names of organic and

inorganic acids. Translation of pharmaceutical terms and prescriptions from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 23. Names of salts.

Familiarity with the Latin names of salts and ethers. The main suffixes in the names of salt anions. Features of grammatical structure. Use of salt names in wordy pharmaceutical terms. Translation of prescriptions from Latin into English and vice versa.

Theme 24. Most important prescription abbreviations. Prescription of prescription.

Basic rules of abbreviations in prescriptions. List of the most common prescription abbreviations. Translation of the Latin part of the prescription in abbreviated form.

Theme 25. Differentiated test.

4. The structure of the discipline

Theme	Number of hours					
	Total	including				
		Lecture	Seminar	Practical classes	Laboratory classes	Independ. work
Content module 1. Anatomical terminology						
Theme 1. Latin alphabet. Vowels and consonants. Diphthongs and digraphs. Letter combinations. Duration and brevity of vowels. Stress. Peculiarities of the stress in the Greek words.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 2. Noun. Grammar categories. Determination of the stem and the gender. Cases of the Noun. Uncoordinated attribute.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 3. Adjective. Grammar categories of the adjective. Two groups of the adjectives. Declension of adjectives. Algorithms of the coordination of adjectives with nouns. Structure of compound anatomical terms.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 4. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Comparative degree. Superlative degree. Declination of the comparative and superlative degree. Coordination of adjectives with nouns.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 5. Jusjurandum. Nouns of the 3-rd declension. Types of declension of nouns of 3-rd declension. Signs of masculine gender nouns. Exceptions in rules of gender. Names of muscles.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 6. Nouns of 3-rd	3	0	0	2	0	1

declension of feminine gender. Exceptions in rules of gender. Suffixes of nouns of feminine gender.						
Theme 7. Nouns of 3-rd declension of neuter gender. Exceptions in rules of gender. Coordination of adjectives with nouns of neuter gender.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 8. Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 9. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives (I, II, IV, V declension).	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 10. Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives of 3-rd declension.	3	0	0	2	0	1
<i>Total to content module 1</i>	34	0	0	20	0	14
Content module 2. Clinical terminology.						
Theme 11. Latin phrases. Building of terms. Suffixes. Latin and Greek suffixes of nouns and adjectives.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 12. Structure of clinical terms. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs and parts of body.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 13. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs and tissues term elements denoting functional and pathologic conditions, process. Suffixes and clinical terminology.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 14. Prefixes. Latin and Greek prefixes.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 15. Greek-Latin duplicates of organs tissues, parts of body, secretions, sex and age.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 16. Terminological elements denoting different physical properties, qualities. Relations and other things.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 17. Translation of diagnoses from main branches of medicine: therapy, surgery, nerve diseases etc.	4	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Total for content module 2</i>	26	0	0	14	0	12
Content module 3. Pharmaceutical terminology						
Theme 18. Gaudeamus.	4	0	0	2	0	2

Nomenclature of medicines. Medicine forms. Structure of pharmaceutical terms.						
Theme 19. Verb. Grammar categories. Imperative and Conjunctive modes. Verb "fio, fieri".	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 20. Accusativus and Ablativus in prescription. Preposition. Structure of prescription. Preposition in pharmaceutical terminology.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Theme 21. Rules of Latin part of prescription. Accusativus. Pills prescription.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 22. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 23. Chemical nomenclature. Names of salts.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Theme 24. Most important prescription abbreviations.	6	0	0	2	0	4
Theme 25. Differentiated test	2	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Total for content module 3</i>	30	0	0	16	0	14
Individual tasks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	90	0	0	50	0	40

5. Theme of lectures / seminar / practical / laboratory classes

5.1. Theme of lectures

Lectures are not provided.

5.2. Theme of seminar

Seminar are not provided.

5.3. Theme of practical classes:

№	Theme	Volume in hours
1.	Latin alphabet. Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels and consonants. Pronunciation of diphthongs and digraphs. The stress. Duration and brevity of the syllable.	2
2.	Noun. Grammar categories of noun. General rules of defining gender. Declension. Uncoordinated attribute.	2
3.	Adjective. Grammar categories of adjective. Two groups of adjectives. Declination of adjectives. Coordination of adjectives with nouns. Structure of compound anatomical terms.	2
4.	Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Comparative degree. Superlative degree. Declination of the comparative and superlative degree. Coordination of adjectives with nouns.	2
5.	The nouns of the masculine gender of III declension. The characteristic gender signs and bases of the nouns of the masculine gender. The Latin names of the muscles. Exceptions in the masculine gender. Jusjurandum	2

6.	The nouns of the feminine gender of III declension. The signs of the gender and characteristic bases of the nouns of the feminine gender. Exceptions in the feminine gender. Coordination of adjectives with the nouns of the feminine gender.	2
7.	The nouns of the neuter gender of III declension. The signs of the gender and characteristic bases of the nouns of the neuter gender. Coordination of adjectives with the nouns of the neuter gender.	2
8.	Nominative plural of nouns and adjectives.	2
9.	Genitive Plural of nouns and adjectives (I, II, IV, V declension).	2
10.	Genitive plural of nouns and adjectives of III declension	2
11.	Latin phrases. Word-building. Greek and combined terminological elements. Common Latin and Greek suffixes	2
12.	Structure of clinical terms. Greek-Latin duplicate designations of organs and tissues.	2
13.	Greek TE naming pathologic changes of the organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical methods. Suffixation in clinical terminology.	2
14.	Prefixes. Latin and Greek prefixes.	2
15.	Word-building in the clinical terminology. Greek-Latin pairs naming tissues, organs, secretions, sex, age.	2
16.	Single TE denoting different physical properties, qualities, relations and other signs.	2
17.	Translation of diagnoses from main branches of medicine: therapy, surgery, nerve diseases and others.	2
18.	General notion about pharmaceutical terminology. Nomenclature of the medical preparations. Trivial names of the medical substances. Gaudeamus.	2
19.	Verb. Grammatical categories. Praesens indicativi activi et Passivi. Imperativus et Conjunctivus.	2
20.	Acc. et Abl. in the prescription. The structure of the prescription.	2
21.	Design of the Latin part of the prescription.	2
22.	The names of the chemical elements, acids, oxide.	2
23.	Chemical nomenclature. Names of salts.	2
24.	The most important prescription abbreviations.	2
25.	Differentiated test.	2
Total:		50

5.4. Laboratory topics

Laboratory classes are not provided.

6. Independent work:

№	Title of the topic / types of tasks	Number of hours
1.	Theme 1. Preparation for practical classes 1	2
2.	Theme 2. Preparation for practical classes 2	2
3.	Theme 3. Preparation for practical classes 3	2
4.	Theme 4. Preparation for practical classes 4	2
5.	Theme 5. Preparation for practical classes 5	1
6.	Theme 6. Preparation for practical classes 6	1
7.	Theme 7. Preparation for practical classes 7	1
8.	Theme 8. Preparation for practical classes 8	1
9.	Theme 9. Preparation for practical classes 10	1

10.	Theme 10. Preparation for practical classes 11	1
11.	Theme 11. Preparation for practical classes 12	1
12.	Theme 12. Preparation for practical classes 13	2
13.	Theme 13. Preparation for practical classes 14	2
14.	Theme 14. Preparation for practical classes 15	1
15.	Theme 15. Preparation for practical classes 16	2
16.	Theme 16. Preparation for practical classes 17	2
17.	Theme 17. Preparation for practical classes 18	2
18.	Theme 18. Preparation for practical classes 19	2
19.	Theme 19. Preparation for practical classes 20	1
20.	Theme 20. Preparation for practical classes 21	1
21.	Theme 21. Preparation for practical classes 22	2
22.	Theme 22. Preparation for practical classes 23	2
23.	Theme 23. Preparation for practical classes 24	2
24.	Theme 24. Preparation for differentiated test	4
	Total	40

7. Teaching methods:

Practical classes:

Verbal: a source of knowledge is spoken or written word (story, discussion, instruction, self-study with the textbook).

Practical methods: Higher education seekers acquire knowledge and skills by performing practical steps (exercises, tests).

Visual methods: working out of visual techniques provided by the use of visual learning tools (textbook, board, table).

Independent work: independent work with a textbook, tests, methodical recommendations.

8. Control methods and evaluation criteria.

The current control: oral examination, testing, performing practical skills, assessment of active work in the classroom.

The final control: differentiated test.

The structure of the current assessment in the classroom:

1. The assessment of theoretical knowledge on the topic of the lesson:
 - methods: survey of grammatical rules of formation of pharmaceutical terms;
2. Assessment of practical skills:
 - methods: assessment of the success of practical skills of studying each topic of the discipline is performed on the traditional 4-point scale. : maximal score -5, minimal score-3, the lowest score-2.

Criteria for assessing the higher education seeker's current educational activities in practical classes.

«5»	The higher education seeker is fluent in the material, takes an active part in the discussion of the topic of the lesson, confidently demonstrates practical skills while performing tasks, demonstrates creative thinking; level of competence high; ability to self-replenish knowledge.
«4»	The higher education seeker is well versed in the subject takes part in the discussion of the lesson demonstrates practical skills while performing tasks with some errors expresses his opinion on the topic of the lesson sufficient; level of competence is sufficient.

«3»	The higher education seeker does not have enough material, insecurely participates in the discussion on the topic of ingestion. The level of competence is average, reproductive. The higher education seeker has the knowledge to overcome mistakes.
«2»	The higher education seeker does not own the material, does not participate in the discussion of the lesson. The level of competence is low.

At the end of the study of the discipline, current academic performance is calculated as the average current score and considered as the ratio of the arithmetic average of all current grades on the traditional scale and is shortened to two points after coma.

The final attestation is differentiated test. Higher education seekers who have performed all types of work provided by the curriculum, evaluated on average not less than 3.00 and who do not have academic debt are allowed to compile a differential test.

Differential test is performed by oral examination.

Evaluation of learning results during the final control

The content of the evaluated activity	Scores
Task 1. Translation of anatomical terms (4 terms).	2
Task 2. Formation of clinical terms with the set value (4 terms).	1
Task 3. Translation of pharmaceutical terms (4 terms).	2

Criteria for evaluating the learning outcomes of recipient of higher education in the differential test:

«5»	Higher education seekers systematically worked throughout the semester, showed deep knowledge of the program material, successfully completed the tasks provided for in the curriculum. Showed creativity in understanding and using scientific and program material in the Latin language, showed the ability to independently improve knowledge. The level of competence is high.
«4»	Higher education seekers has showed full knowledge of educational grammar material, Successfully performs the tasks provided by the program, mastered the basic literature recommended by the program, showed the sufficient level of knowledge of discipline and is able to update them independently, and renewal in the course of educational and professional activities; the level of competence is sufficiently constructive and variable.
«3»	Higher education seekers showed knowledge of the basic program material in the amount necessary for further study and subsequent working the profession. The higher education seeker showed knowledge of the basic copes with performance of tasks made same mistakes in answers on final test, but has the necessary knowledge for further study under the guidance of a research and teaching staff: the level of competence is average.
«2»	Higher education seekers didn't show sufficient knowledge of the basic program and educational material, made mistakes in performing the tasks provided by the program, can't use knowledge in further training failed to master skills of independent work ; the level of competence is low.

9. Distribution of points received by higher education seekers

The grade for the discipline consists of 50.0% of the grade for the current performance and 50.0% of the grade for the test. The average score for the discipline is translated into a national grade and converted into scores on a multi-point scale. Conversion of the traditional grade for the discipline in the 200-point is carried out by the information and computer center of the university program "Contingent".

Evaluation criteria:

<i>Score on a 4-point scale</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
«5»	185 - 200
«4»	151 - 184
«3»	120 - 150

Points from the discipline are independently converted into both the ECTS scale and the four-point scale. ECTS scale scores are not converted to a four-point scale and vice versa. Further accounts are carried out by the information and computer center of the university.

Conversion of traditional assessment in the discipline and the amount of points on the ECTS scale:

<i>ECTS mark</i>	<i>Statistic index</i>
“A”	Best 10% of higher education seekers
“B”	Next 25% of higher education seekers
“C”	Next 30% of higher education seekers
“D”	Next 25% of higher education seekers
“E”	Next 10% of higher education seekers

The ECTS rating scale evaluates the achievements of higher education seekers in the discipline who study in one course of one specialty, in accordance with the scores obtained by them. Ranking of higher education seekers of foreign countries is recommended by the decision of the Academic Council to be counted in one array.

10. Methodological providing:

- Program of the discipline.
- The syllabus of the discipline.
- Methodical guidance of practical classes.
- Methodical recommendations for independent work of higher education seekers.
- Multimedia presentations.
- Electronic resource of test tasks by subdivisions of the discipline.

Educational and methodical literature:

- Textbooks: Ntребchuk L.M., Morar L.A., Tsiba A.A. Latin and medical terminology : Textbook. – Odesa : Publishing house “VMV”, 2019. – 192 p.

11. The questions for the differential test

1. Writing letters of the alphabet, diphthongs, digraphs, letter combinations and pronunciation.
2. Dictionary form of the noun.
3. Determining of the declension of nouns.
4. Determining of the base of nouns.
5. Generic endings of the adjective and agreement with the noun.
6. Translation into Latin of anatomical and histological terms with vocabulary of different distinctions.
7. Structure of terms with uncoordinated and coordinated attribute, multiword terms.
8. The comparative and superlative degrees of comparison of adjectives.
9. Definition of nouns of the third declension.
10. Types of declension of nouns of III declension, exceptions.
11. The end of the nominative and genitive case of nouns and adjectives.
12. Translation of anatomical and histological terms in the singular and plural.

13. Ways of formation of clinical terms.
14. Common word-building elements in clinical terminology.
15. The meaning and use of Latin and Greek suffixes and prefixes.
16. Analysis of complex clinical terms.
17. Formation of clinical terms with a given value.
18. Translation of diagnoses.
19. Frequency segments in the names of drugs, their meaning.
20. The structure of pharmaceutical terms.
21. Prescription, its structure, detailed and abbreviated recipes, Latin nomenclature of dosage forms, additional inscriptions in prescriptions.
22. The most common verb forms in the prescription.
23. Expressions with prepositions.
24. Chemical nomenclature, names of chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides, ethers.
25. Abbreviations in prescriptions and reading prescription abbreviations.
26. Translation of pharmaceutical terms from Latin into English and vice versa.

12. Literature:

Main:

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