

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR DISCIPLINE

LATIN LANGUAGE

Training program (specialty): **31.05.03 DENTISTRY**

Department: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

Mode of study **FULL-TIME**

Nizhniy Novgorod
2021

1. Bank of assessment tools for the current monitoring of academic performance, mid-term assessment of students in the discipline / practice

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline "Latin language" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Latin language". All the details of the approval submitted in the WPD for this discipline apply to this BAT.

2. List of assessment tools

The following assessment tools are used to determine the quality of mastering the academic material by students in the discipline/ practice:

No	Assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of the assessment tool in the BAT
1	Terminological dictation	A knowledge testing tool that allows you to evaluate the theoretical training of a student.	List of terms
2	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure of measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student	Bank of test tasks
3	Control work	A tool of checking the ability to apply acquired knowledge for solving problems of a certain type by topic or section	Set of control tasks in variants

3. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program and the types of evaluation tools

Code and formulation of competence*	Stage of competence formation	Controlled sections of the discipline	Assessment tools
UC-4: Able to apply modern communication technologies for academic and professional interaction	Current	Section 3. Grammar. Section 4. Term formation and word formation in clinical terminology. Section 5. Pharmaceutical terminology. Verb. General prescription.	Terminological dictation Test Control work
UC-5: Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of	Current	Section 1. Introduction. The contribution of Latin and ancient Greek languages to medical and world culture. General concept of Greek-Latin terminology. Section 2. Phonetics.	Test

intercultural interaction....			
GPC-13: Able to solve standard tasks of professional activity using biomedical terminology	Current	Section 3. Grammar. Section 4. Term formation and word formation in clinical terminology. Section 5. Pharmaceutical terminology. <i>Verb.</i> <i>General prescription.</i>	Terminological dictation Test Control work
GPC-13: Able to solve standard tasks of professional activity using biomedical terminology	Mid-term	Section 3. Grammar. Section 4. Term formation and word formation in clinical terminology. Section 5. Pharmaceutical terminology. <i>Verb.</i> <i>General prescription.</i>	Final test Credit test

* - not provided for postgraduate programs

4. The content of the assessment tools of entry, current control

Current control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: *terminological dictations, tests, control works*

Assessment tools for current control.

Assessment tool 1

Terminological dictation “III declension nouns”

Translate into Latin in dictionary form

- 1) part
- 2) bone
- 3) wall
- 4) joint
- 5) root
- 6) stomach
- 7) tooth
- 8) kidney “
- 9) cartilage
- 10) edge
- 11) sphincter
- 12) shin

Assessment tool 2

Test “Latin nouns”

1. VOCABULARY FORM OF A NOUN INCLUDES

- 1) the full form of Nom. sing.
- 2) the full form of Nom. sing., the indication of gender.
- 3) the full form of Nom. sing., the ending of Gen. sing., the indication of gender

2. LATIN NOUNS CHANGE FOR

- 1) 3 declensions
- 2) 4 declensions
- 3) 5 declensions

3. THE GEN. SING. ENDING OF THE 1ST DECLENSION

- 1) is

- 2) i
- 3) ae
4. THE GEN. SING. ENDING OF THE IVTH DECLENSION
 - 1) ei
 - 2) us
 - 3) ae
5. THE GEN. SING. ENDING OF THE VTH DECLENSION
 - 1) ei
 - 2) us
 - 3) ae
6. THE GEN. SING. ENDING OF THE IIND DECLENSION
 - I) i
 - II) us
 - III) is
7. THE GEN. SING. ENDING OF THE IIIRD DECLENSION
 - 1) i
 - 2) us
 - 3) is
8. THE DECLENSION OF A NOUN IS DEFINED BY THE ENDING OF
 - 1) Gen. sing.
 - 2) Nom. plur.
 - 3) Nom. sing
9. THE STEM OF NOUN IS DEFINED BY THE FULL FORM OF
 - 1) Gen. sing.
 - 2) Gen. plur.
 - 3) Nom. sing
10. MASCULINE GENDER ENDINGS OF THE IIND DECLENSION NOUNS
 - 1) -us, -er
 - 2) -e
 - 3) -er
 - 4) -a
 - 5) -um, on
11. NEUTER GENDER ENDING OF THE IIND DECLENSION NOUNS
 - 1) -us
 - 2) -e
 - 3) -er
 - 4) -a
 - 5) -um
12. NEUTER GENDER ENDING OF THE IVTH DECLENSION NOUNS
 - 1) -us
 - 2) -um
 - 3) -er
 - 4) -a
 - 5) -u

13. GENDER ENDING OF THE VTH DECLENSION NOUNS

- 1) -us
- 2) -e
- 3) -es
- 4) -a
- 5) -um

14. MASCULINE GENDER ENDING OF THE IVTH DECLENSION NOUNS

- 1) -us
- 2) -e
- 3) -es
- 4) -a
- 5) -um

15. THE NUMBER OF THE DECLENSION OF THE NOUN "MANUS, US F"

- 1) I
- 2) II
- 3) III
- 4) IV
- 5) V

4.1. Control works for the assessment of competence "UC-5, UC-4, GPC-13":

Control work 1. **Anatomical terminology.**

I. Identify the Structural Models of the Terms

- 1) Musculus tensor fasciae latae
- 2) Crista lacrimalis posterior
- 3) Nervus cutaneus brachii lateralis inferior
- 4) Arteria transversa superior
- 5) Facies medialis dentium incisivorum

II. Make the Terms According to the Models

- 1) N1 - N2 - A2(musculus, membrum, superior)
plur. sing.
- 2) N1 - N2/N2 (crista, musculus, supinator)
sing. sing.
- 3) N1 - A1(tuberositas, sacralis)
plur.
- 4) N1 – A1 – N2 – A2 (cornu, minor, os, hyoideus)
sing. sing.
- 5) N1 – N2 - A2 (articulatio, digitus, minimus)
plur. plur.

Control work 2. **Pharmaceutical terminology**

I. Translate trivial names of medicines into Latin, underline morphological elements, give their meanings:

phthorocort, acetophenidine, methandriol, antipyrine, euphylline, erythromycine, platyphylline

II. Translate terms into Latin:

1. powdery sodium arsenite
2. solution of hydrogen peroxide
3. infusion of nettle leaves
4. bitter tincture of wormwood
5. yellow mercury ointment
6. nicotinic acid tablets
7. dry chamomile flowers
8. Pentalgin coated tablets
9. spirituous solution of menthol
10. magnesium sulfate solution

Control work 3. Clinical terminology.

Task 1. Write the definitions to the terms, define the meaning of the combining forms and suffixes

1. aphagia
2. leucocytosis
3. oliguria
4. hyperglycaemia
5. srlenomegalia

Task 2. Translate the terms into Latin, indicate the meaning of the combining forms and suffixes

1. endophthalmitis
2. laparometry
3. cardiograph
4. bradypnoea
5. osteogenesis

Task 3. Write the term according to the definition

1. benign tumor made up of muscles
2. branch of medicine which studies bones
3. surgical removal of part of the stomach

Task 4. Translate into Latin

1. pathological diagnosis
2. acute pancreatitis
3. anterior pharyngotomy

4.4. Tasks (assessment tools) for the credit
Lexical and grammatical test. (UC-4):

A.

1. THE DECLENSION OF A NOUN IS DEFINED BY THE ENDING IN
1) Gen. sing.

- 2) Nom. plur.
 - 3) Nom. sing
2. THE STEM OF NOUN IS DEFINED BY THE FULL FORM
 - 1) Gen. sing.
 - 2) Gen. plur.
 - 3) Nom. sing
 3. LATIN ADJECTIVES CHANGE FOR
 - 1) 3 declensions
 - 2) 5 declensions
 - 3) 2 declensions
 4. LATIN ADJECTIVES ARE DIVIDED INTO
 - 1) 2 groups
 - 2) 3 groups
 - 3) 5 groups
 - 4) 4 groups
 5. THE ADJECTIVES OF THE 1ST GROUP ENDING -US, -ER BELONG TO
 - 1) the 1st declension
 - 2) the 3rd declension
 - 3) the 4th declension
 - 4) the 2nd declension
 - 5) the 5th declension
 6. ADJECTIVES OF THE 1ST GROUP ENDING –A BELONG TO
 - 1) the 1st declension
 - 2) the 3rd declension
 - 3) the 4th declension
 - 4) the 2nd declension
 - 5) the 5th declension
 7. ADJECTIVES OF THE 2ND GROUP ARE DECLINED
 - 1) the 3rd declension, combined type
 - 2) the 3rd declension, vowel type
 - 3) the 3rd declension, consonant type
 - 4) the 2nd declension
 - 5) the 5th declension
 8. THE STEM OF 3 ENDING ADJECTIVE IS DETERMINED BY
 - 1) the full form of Gen. sing.
 - 2) the feminine gender form
 - 3) the masculine gender form
 - 4) the full form of Gen. plur
 9. THE STEM OF ONE ENDING ADJECTIVE IS DETERMINED BY
 - 1) the full form of Gen. sing.
 - 2) the feminine gender form
 - 3) the masculine gender form

4) the full form of Gen. plur

10. THE SUFFIXES FORMING THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE

- 1) issimus, a, um
- 2) er, is, e
- 3) al
- 4) ior, ius
- 5) in

11. THE ADJECTIVES IN THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE BELONG TO

- 1) vowel type of the 3rd declension
- 2) 1st – 2nd declension
- 3) consonant type of the 3rd declension
- 4) combined type of the 3rd declension

12. THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE OF THE ADJECTIVE “MAGNUS, A, UM”

- 1) major, us
- 2) maximus, a, um
- 3) melior, ius
- 4) pejor, jus

13. THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE OF THE ADJECTIVE “PARVUS, A, UM”

- 1) major, us
- 2) maximus, a, um
- 3) melior, ius
- 4) pejor, jus

14. MASCULINE GENDER ENDINGS OF THE IInd DECLENSION NOUNS

- 1) –us, –er
- 2) –e
- 3) –er
- 4) –um, on

15. NEUTER GENDER ENDING OF THE IInd DECLENSION NOUNS

- 1) –us, –er
- 2) –e
- 3) –er
- 4) –a
- 5) –um

16. NEUTER GENDER ENDING OF THE IVth DECLENSION NOUNS

- 1) –us, –er
- 2) –e
- 3) –er
- 4) –a
- 5) –um

1. THE VOCABULARY FORM OF A NOUN

- 1) 1 component
- 2) 2 components
- 3) 3 components
- 4) 4 components
- 5) 5 components

2. THE ADJECTIVE “ALBUS, A, UM” DECLINES

- 1) the I and II declension
- 2) the VI and V declension
- 3) the III declension, vowel type
- 4) the II and III declension

3. LATIN VERBS CHANGE

- 1) 1 conjugation
- 2) 2 conjugations
- 3) 3 conjugations
- 4) 4 conjugations
- 5) 5 conjugations

4. THE DECLENSION OF A NOUN IS DETERMINED BY THE ENDING

- 1) Genitive
- 2) Accusative
- 3) Nominative
- 4) Dative
- 5) Ablative

5. THE STEM OF A NOUN IS DETERMINED BY

- 1) Genitive
- 2) Accusative
- 3) Nominative
- 4) Dative
- 5) Ablative

6. THE ENDING OF GEN. PLURAL FOR THE IV DECLENSION

- 1) -arum
- 2) -uum
- 3) -ium
- 4) -orum
- 5) -erum

7. THE NUMBER OF THE DECLENSION OF THE NOUN “ADEPS, IPIS M”

- 1) I
- 2) II
- 3) III
- 4) IV
- 5) V

8. A CAPITAL LETTER IN LATIN TERM

- 1) names of plants
- 2) adjectives
- 3) nouns
- 4) verbs

5) medicinal forms

9. LATIN PREPOSITION “EX” IS USED WITH

- 1) Genitive
- 2) Accusative
- 3) Nominative
- 4) Dative
- 5) Ablative

10. LATIN PREPOSITION “CUM” IS USED WITH

- 1) Genitive
- 2) Accusative
- 3) Nominative
- 4) Dative
- 5) Ablative

11. LATIN PREPOSITION “PRO” IS USED WITH

- 1) Genitive
- 2) Accusative
- 3) Nominative
- 4) Dative
- 5) Ablative

12. LATIN PREPOSITION “CONTRA” IS USED WITH

- 1) Genitive
- 2) Accusative
- 3) Dative
- 4) Ablative
- 5) Nominative

13. LATIN PREPOSITION “IN” IS USED WITH

- 1) Genitive
- 2) Accusative
- 3) Dative
- 4) Ablative
- 5) Nominative

14. MASCULINE GENDER ENDINGS OF THE IIND DECLENSION

- 1) –us, –er
- 2) –e
- 3) –er
- 4) –a
- 5) –um

15. NEUTER GENDER ENDING OF THE IIND DECLENSION NOUNS

- 1) –us, –er
- 2) –e
- 3) –er
- 4) –a
- 5) –um

C.

1. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-ALGIA, AE F” MEANING

- 1) development
- 2) fixation
- 3) science
- 4) pain
- 5) heart

2. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “PYO-” MEANING

- 1) pus
- 2) urine
- 3) ell
- 4) gall
- 5) mucouse

3. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-RRHOEA, AE F” MEANING

- 1) referring to the nose
- 2) heavy bleeding
- 3) discharge of fluid
- 4) surgical sewing
- 5) reaction, reactivity

4. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “PHYTO-” MEANING

- 1) psyche
- 2) disease
- 3) vein
- 4) medicine
- 5) plants

5. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-PEPSIA, AE F” MEANING

- 1) digestion
- 2) surgical fixation
- 3) a pathological condition
- 4) paralysis
- 5) prolapse

6. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “CYSTO-” MEANING

- 1) cartilage
- 2) gall bladder
- 3) lacrimal sac
- 4) urinary bladder
- 5) urine

7. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “HEPATO-” MEANING

- 1) water
- 2) blood
- 3) white
- 4) liver
- 5) uterus

8. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “NEPHRO-” MEANING

- 1) heart
- 2) nerve
- 3) kidney
- 4) liver
- 5) uterus

9. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-AEMIA, AE F” MEANING

- 1) nourishment of tissues
- 2) blood condition
- 3) sensitivity
- 4) pain
- 5) development

10. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-TONIA, AE F ” MEANING

- 1) surgery
- 2) sensitivity
- 3) pathological condition
- 4) development
- 5) tonicity

11. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-PNOË, ES F” MEANING

- 1) referring to the lungs
- 2) bleeding
- 3) stoppage
- 4) reactivity
- 5) breathing

12. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-TOMIA, AE F” MEANING

- 1) surgery
- 2) sensitivity
- 3) pathological condition
- 4) development
- 5) tonicity

13. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-ECTOMIA, AE F” HAS THE MEANING

- 1) surgical operation to repair
- 2) surgical operation to make a new connection
- 3) surgical operation to make an incision
- 4) surgical operation to remove an organ
- 5) surgical sewing

14. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-TOMIA, AE F” MEANING

- 1) surgical operation to fix an organ
- 2) surgical operation to make a new connection
- 3) surgical operation to make an incision
- 4) surgical operation to remove an organ
- 5) surgical sewing

15. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-STOMIA, AE F” MEANING

- 1) surgical operation to fix an organ
- 2) surgical operation to make a new connection
- 3) surgical operation to make an incision
- 4) surgical operation to remove an organ
- 5) surgical sewing

16. THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-RRHAPHIA, AE F” MEANING

- 1) surgical operation to fix an organ
- 2) surgical operation to make a new connection
- 3) surgical operation to make an incision
- 4) surgical operation to remove an organ
- 5) surgical sewing

5. The content of the assessment tools of mid-term assessment

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of a credit.

The bank of mid-term grammar test questions is presented on the Educational Portal of the PRMU: <https://sdo.pimunn.net/mod/quiz/view.php?id=123488>

5.1 The list of control tasks and other materials necessary for the assessment of knowledge, skills and work experience

5.1.1. Questions for the discipline exam _____ (not provided)

5.1.2. Questions for the credit in the discipline

Question	Competence code (according to the WPD)
<p style="text-align: center;">Part 1. ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY.</p> <p>I. <i>Identify the Structural Models of the Terms</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) fascia dorsalis manus 2) ligamenta alaria 3) facies lingualis dentium incisivorum <p>II. <i>Make the Terms According to the Models</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) N1 – A1 – N2 (musculus, rectus, femur) sing. sing. 2) N1 – N2 – A1 (vagina, tendo, dorsalis) plur. plur. 3) N1 – N2 – N3 (apex, radix, dens) sing. sing. sing. 	<p>UC-5, UC-4, GPC-13</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Part 2. PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY.</p> <p><i>I. Translate trivial names of medicines into Latin, underline morphological elements, give their meanings:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) octoestrol 2) acetophenidine 3) antipyrine <p><i>II. Translate terms into Latin:</i></p>	<p>UC-5, UC-4, GPC-13</p>

1) spirituous solution of menthol 1) dry chamomile flowers 2) grey mercury ointment	
<p style="text-align: center;">Part 3. CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY.</p> <p>I) <i>Translate the Terms into Latin, Indicate the Meaning of the Combining Forms and Suffices. Write the meaning of the whole term</i></p> <p>1) angiologist 2) chondrotomy 3) phytotherapy</p> <p>II) <i>Write the Term according to the Definition</i></p> <p>1) surgical sewing of nerves 2) a morbid condition of the gallbladder 3) abnormally high blood pressure</p> <p>III) <i>Write the Latin Equivalents</i></p> <p>1) sclerotic osteomyelitis 2) humid necrosis 3) cystic angioma</p>	UC-5, UC-4, GPC-13

5.1.3. The subject of term papers (*not provided*)

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For the credit (example)

Learning outcomes	Evaluation criteria	
	Not passed	Passed
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes.	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. Minor mistakes may be made
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical tasks have been solved, all tasks have been completed. Minor mistakes may be made.
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills in solving standard tasks are demonstrated. Minor mistakes may be made.
Motivation (personal attitude)	Educational activity and motivation are poorly expressed, there is no willingness to solve the tasks qualitatively	Educational activity and motivation are manifested, readiness to perform assigned tasks is demonstrated.
Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve practical (professional) tasks. Repeated training is required	The competence developed meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve practical (professional) tasks.
The level of competence formation*	Low	Medium/High

** - not provided for postgraduate programs*

For testing:

Mark "5" (Excellent) - points (100-90%)

Mark "4" (Good) - points (89-80%)

Mark "3" (Satisfactory) - points (79-70%)

Less than 70% – Unsatisfactory – Mark "2"

Developer(s):

Malygina Galina Evgenievna, PhD, associate professor of the Department of foreign languages.