

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): **33.05.01 PHARMACY**

Department: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

Mode of study **FULL-TIME**

Nizhniy Novgorod  
202\_

## 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
<b>UC-5:</b> Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction....	Current	<b>Section 1. Introduction.</b> <i>The contribution of Latin and ancient Greek languages to medical and world culture. General concept of Greek-Latin terminology.</i> <b>Section 2. Phonetics.</b> <b>Section 3. Grammar.</b> <b>Section 4. Syntax.</b>	Terminological dictation Test Control work
<b>PC-2:</b> Able to solve the tasks of professional activity in the implementation of the release and	Current	<b>Section 3. Grammar.</b> <b>Section 5. Term formation and word formation in clinical terminology.</b> <b>Section 6. Pharmaceutical terminology.</b> <i>Verb.</i> <i>General prescription.</i>	Terminological dictation Test Control work

<p>sale of medicines and other products of the pharmacy range through pharmaceutical and medical organizations, incl. with the use of modern technical means and digital technologies</p>			
<p><b>PC-2:</b> Able to solve the tasks of professional activity in the implementation of the release and sale of medicines and other products of the pharmacy range through pharmaceutical and medical organizations, incl. with the use of modern technical means and digital technologies</p>	<p>Mid-term</p>	<p><b>Section 3. Grammar.</b>  <b>Section 5. Term formation and word formation in clinical terminology.</b>  <b>Section 6. Pharmaceutical terminology.</b>  <i>Verb.</i>  <i>General prescription.</i></p>	<p>Final test  Credit test</p>

\* - 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) liquor
- 2) tuber
- 3) part
- 4) honey
- 5) stem
- 6) powder

- 7) solution
- 8) bark
- 9) root
- 10) bee
- 11) stigma
- 12) corn

Assessment tool 2

1) III DECLENSION NOUNS ARE:

- 1) foramen, inis n
- 2) truncus, i m
- 3) aqua, ae f
- 4) solutio, onis f
- 5) facies, ei f

II) III DECLENSION CONSONANT TYPE NOUNS ARE:

- 1) calcar, aris n
- 2) magnes, etis m
- 3) radix, icis f
- 4) problema, atis n
- 5) pars, partis f

3) EQUAL SYLLABLE NOUNS ARE:

- 1) fames, is f
- 2) corpus, oris n
- 3) cutis, is f
- 4) dens, dentis m
- 5) strues, is f

4) III DECLENSION COMBINED TYPE NOUNS ARE:

- 1) mare, is n
- 2) dens, dentis m
- 3) nomen, inis n
- 4) dosis, is f
- 5) calcar, aris n

V. III DECLENSION MASCULINE GENDER NOUNS ARE:

- I.* valetudo, inis
- II.* humor, oris
- III.* caput, itis
- IV.* problema, atis
- V.* vertex, icis

6) III DECLENSION FEMININE GENDER NOUNS ARE:

1. calcar, aris
2. febris, is
3. pecus, oris
4. auris, is
5. tumor, oris

7. THE STEM OF THE NOUN «SOLUTIO, ONIS F»:

- 1) solutio-
- 2) solut-

- 3) solution-
- 4) soluti-
- 5) solutioni-

8) III DECLENSION VOWEL TYPE NOUNS ARE:

- 1) narcosis, is f
- 2) solutio, onis f
- 3) dosis, is f
- 4) acetas, atis m
- 5) mucilago, inis f

9) III DECLENSION CONSONANT TYPE NOUNS ARE:

- 1) os, oris n
- 2) os, ossis n
- 3) animal, alis n
- 4) rete, is n
- 5) calcar, aris n

10) III DECLENSION NOUNS ARE:

- 1) lux, lucis f
- 2) planta, ae f
- 3) tumor, oris m
- 4) globus, i m
- 5) cornu, us n

*Keys for the test*

- 1) 1), 4)
- 2) 2), 3)
- 3) 1), 3), 5)
- 4) 2)
- 5) 2), 5)
- 6) 2), 4)
- 7) 3)
- 8) 1), 3)
- 9) 1)
- 10) 1), 3)

4.1. Control works for the assessment of competence "UC-5, PC-2":

***Control work "I-II declension nouns and adjectives. Rules of the prescription writing"***

- 1) Translate the terms:
  - 1) decoction of pine buds
  - 2) tablets of marsh-mallow extract
  - 3) leaves of tea plant
  - 4) emulsion of peach oil
- 2) Translate the terms with prepositions:
  - 1) mixture with the motherwort extract
  - 2) infusion from belladonna herb
  - 3) drops with almond oil
- 3) Translate the sentences:
  - 1) Mix infusion of chamomile herb with herb of violet.
  - 2) Mixtures are given in bottles.
  - 3) Ointments, tablets and syrups are forms (forma, ae f) of medicines.
  - 4) Let such doses be given in number 20 in capsules.

- 4) Write prescriptions in Latin:
- 1) Take: Infusion of marshmallow 3.0 – 100 ml  
Marshmallow juice 20 ml  
Mix. Give.  
Label. 1 teaspoonful by mouth 5 times daily.
  - 2) Take: Suppositories “Novirut” in number 10.  
Let it be given.  
Let it be labeled. 1 suppository twice a week.

***Control work «Trivial names of medicines. Chemical nomenclature»***

**1) Translate trivial names of medicines into Latin. Underline all morphological elements, give their meanings:**

- 1) cyclophosphane,
- 2) methyluracil,
- 3) urotrast,
- 4) phosphoestrol,
- 5) benzonaphthol,
- 6) podophylline,

**2) Translate terms and sentences into Latin:**

- 1) Aloe syrup with iron.
- 2) Thallium patch.
- 3) Concentrated citric acid
- 4) Alcohol tincture of iodine.
- 5) Bismuth preparations in tablets and ointments.
- 6) Liquid magnesium preparations in ampoules.
- 7) Calcium glycerophosphate granules
- 8) Bismuth subgallate ointment
- 9) Phenyl salicylate tablets
- 10) Drops with Atropine sulfate

**3) Translate prescriptions:**

- 1) Take: Suppositories “Neo-anusol” in number 10.  
Give.  
Label. in rectum once a day.
- 2) Take: Tablets “Pentovit” in number 30.  
Let it be given.  
Let it be labeled. 1 tablet 3 times a day.
- 3) Take: restored iron 1,0  
ascorbic acid 0,1  
Mix to make pills.  
Give such doses in number 30.  
Label. 1 capsule 3 times a day.
- 4) Take: Lead water  
Lanoline

- Vaseline equally to 40,0  
 Let it be mixed. Let it be given.  
 Let it be labeled. For external application.
- 5) Take: Magnesium subcarbonate 10,0  
 Precipitated Calcium carbonate 20,0  
 Sodium hydrocarbonate 40,0  
 Let it be mixed.  
 Let it be given.  
 Let it be labelled. 1 spoon 3 times a day.

**Control work «III declension nouns»**

**1) Translate the following terms and put them in Gen. sing., Nom. plur., Gen. plur.:**

English	Latin			
	Nom. sing.	Gen. sing.	Nom. plur.	Gen. plur.
rectal suppository				
simple syrup				
green herb				
medicinal leech				

**2) Translate the terms:**

- 1) fresh potato bulbs
- 2) natural stomach juice
- 3) vaginal suppositories with anesthesin
- 4) fresh flowers of barberry

**3) Write prescriptions in Latin:**

- 1) Take: Hydrogen peroxide concentrated solution 5 ml  
 Distilled water 20 ml  
 Mix. Give.  
 Label. For lubrication of gums.

- 2) Take: Anesthesin 0,01

Mix to make rectal suppository.  
 Label. 1 suppository 2 times a day.

- 3) Take: Kalii arsenite liquor 4.0  
 Mint water 20 ml  
 Mix. Give.  
 Label. По 15-20 капель 3 раза в день.

**Control work “Clinical terminology”**

1. Underlined morphological elements, write their meanings, give the meaning of the whole term:

- 1) odontorrhage
- 2) angiopathy
- 3) leukemia
- 4) cystotomy
- 5) haemogram
- 6) dacryocystography
- 7) hidroadenitis
- 8) homogenic
- 9) dysphagia
- 10) degeneration

4.4. Tasks (assessment tools) for the credit

Lexical and grammatical test. (UC-5):

**1) CHOOSE THE CORRECT GENDER ENDING OF THE I<sup>ST</sup> DECLENSION NOUNS:**

- a) -us
- b) -e
- c) -er
- d) -a
- e) -um

**2) THE VOCABULARY FORM OF A NOUN CONSISTS OF:**

- a) 1 component
- b) 2 components
- c) 3 components
- d) 4 components
- e) 5 components

**3) THE ADJECTIVE “ALBUS, A, UM” DECLINES FOR:**

- a) the I and II declension
- b) the VI and V declension
- c) the III declension, consonant type
- d) the III declension, vowel type
- e) the II and III declension

**4) LATIN VERBS CHANGE FOR:**

- a) 1 conjugation
- b) 2 conjugations
- c) 3 conjugations
- d) 4 conjugations
- e) 5 conjugations

**5) THE DECLENSION OF A NOUN IS DETERMINED BY THE ENDING OF:**

- a) Genitive
- b) Accusative
- c) Nominative
- d) Dative
- e) Ablative

**6) CHOOSE THE ENDING OF GEN. PLURAL FOR THE IV DECLENSION:**

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



5)-erum

**7) IDENTIFY THE NUMBER OF THE DECLENSION OF THE NOUN  
“ADEPS, IPIS M”:**

- a) I
- b) II
- c) III
- d) IV
- e) V

**8) THE PREPOSITION ‘EX’ IN THE LATIN LANGUAGE IS USED WITH:**

- a. Genitive
- b. Nominative
- c. Accusative
- d. Dative
- a. Ablative

**9) IN THE LATIN TERM WITH A CAPITAL LETTER ARE ALWAYS  
WRITTEN:**

- a) names of plants
- b) adjectives
- c) nouns
- d) verbs
- e) medicinal forms

**10) THE MORPHOLOGICAL ELEMENT “-ALGIA” HAS THE MEANING:**

- a) development
- b) fixation
- c) science
- d) pain
- e) heart

**11) CORRECT ORDER OF THE WORDS IN TERMS:**

- 1)
  - a)solutio Iodi spirituosa
  - b)solutio spirituosa Iodi
  - c)Iodi solutio spirituosa
- 2)
  - a)infusum Absinthii herbae
  - b)infusum herbae Absinthii
  - c)Absinthii herbae infusum
- 3)
  - a)folia cinereae Eucalypti
  - b)Eucalypti folia cinereae
  - c)folia Eucalypti cinereae
- 4)
  - a)tinctura Valerianae simplex
  - b)tinctura simplex Valerianae
  - c)simplex tinctura Valerianae
- 5)
  - a.decoctum fructuum Rosae
  - b.fructuum Rosae decoctum

c. Rosae decoctum fructuum

6)

1) solutio caustici Ammonii

2) solutio Ammonii caustici

3) Ammonii caustici solutio

**12) CORRECT LATIN TERMS ARE**

1) marshmallow syrup

a) sirupus Althaeae

b) sirupus althaeicus

c) sirupus Althaei

2) vaseline oil

a) oleum vaselinici

b) oleum Vaselinea

c) oleum Vaselini

3) oxoline ointment

a) unguentum Oxolini

b) Oxolini unguentum

c) unguentum oxolinicum

4) bark of oak

- a) Quercus cortex
- b) cortex quercicus
- c) cortex Quercus

**13) CORRECT LATIN TERMS WITH PREPOSITIONS ARE**

1) на день

- a) pro diebus
- b) pro dies
- c) pro die

2) в чистом виде

- a) per os
- b) per se
- c) per rectum

3) с железом

- a) cum Ferrum
- b) cum Ferro
- c) cum Ferri

4) для наружного применения

- a) pro usu externo
- b) pro usus externus
- c) pro usum externum

5) в таблетках

- a) in tabulettis
- b) in tabulettae
- c) in tabulettas

6) для рентгена

- a) ad roentgenum
- b) pro roentgenum
- c) pro roentgeno

7) в сухом месте

- a) in locis siccis
- b) in loco sicco
- c) in locus siccus

8) с листьями

- a) ex foliis
- b) cum foliis
- c) cum folio

**14) CORRECT STANDARD PRESCRIPTION WORDINGS ARE**

- a) Repete bis.
- b) Dividantur in partes aequales.
- c) Miscete, fiat pilulae.
- d) Dare tales doses numero 10.
- e) Misce, fiat suppositorium.
- f) Signatur.
- g) Detur.

**15) CLINICAL TERMS WHICH MEAN «SCIENCE, FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE»**

- a) orthodontia
- b) osteonecrosis
- c) propaedeutica
- d) leucocytosis
- e) rhinitis
- f) geriatria
- g) laparorrhagia
- h) cephalomegalia
- i) therapia
- j) angiologia

**16) CLINICAL TERMS WHICH MEAN «SURGICAL OPERATIONS»**

- a)gastroileoplastica
- b)gastrotomia
- c)gastritis
- d)gastrorrhaphia
- e)gastroptosis
- f)gastrorrhagia
- g)gastrectomia
- h)gastrocele
- i)gastrostomia
- j)gastroectasia

**17) CLINICAL TERMS WHICH MEAN «METHODS OF DIAGNOSTIC»**

- a) odontoma
- b) haemogramma
- c) pylorostenosis
- d) leucocytopenia
- e) phthisiatria
- f) craniometria
- g) rhinoscopia
- h) cardiographia
- i) osteoma
- j) laryngitis

**18) CLINICAL TERMS WHICH MEAN «INFLAMMATIONS OF ORGANS»**

- a)pericarditis
- b)implantatio
- c)gingivitis
- d)uropoësis
- e)chondroplasia
- f)pneumonia
- g)dermatitis
- h)neurosis
- i)tonometria
- j)otitis

**19) CLINICAL TERMS WHICH MEAN «DISEASES, PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS»**

- a)prophylaxis
- b)osteomalacia
- c)anthropologia
- d)cholelithiasis
- e)neurorrhaphia
- f)blepharitis
- g)dermatosis

h)hepatographia

i)gigantismus

j)gastrostomia

## 20) CLINICAL TERMS WITH PREFIXES-ANTONYMS

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) enophthalmus | a) hypertonia   |
| 2) praemortalis | b) sympathia    |
| 3) dyspnoë      | c) epicarditis  |
| 4) antipathia   | d) postmortalis |
| 5) endocarditis | e) exophthalmus |
| 6) oligodontia  | f) polyuria     |
| 7) hypotonia    | j) eupnoë       |

## 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=89100>

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><b>1) Translate trivial names of medicines into Latin. Underline all morphological elements, give their meanings:</b> Hydrocortison, Strophanthin,</p> <p><b>2) Translate clinical terms into Latin. Identify and define morphological elements. Give the meaning of the term</b> cardiopathy, gastroptosis</p> <p><b>3) Translate the terms into Latin</b> 1) coated tablets of tetracycline 2) ethereal tincture of lily of the valley 3) magnesium peroxide ointment</p> <p><b>4) Translate the sentence</b> Mix to make emulsion, add tincture of meant leaves.</p> <p><b>5) Write the prescriptions in Latin with and without the abbreviations:</b> 1) Take: Lidocaine solution 1% 2 ml Give such doses in number 5 in ampoules. Lable. For anesthesia at treatment of pulpitis. 2) Take: Depurated sulphur 0,01 Sugar 0,2</p>	UC-5, PC-2

<p>Mix to make powder. Give such doses in number 30. Lable. 1 powder 3 times a day.</p> <p>3) Take: Camomile flowers 40,0 Mint leaves 20,0 Mix to make herbal mixture. Give. Lable: make tea.</p>	
---	--

## 6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

*For the credit (example)*

Learning outcomes	Evaluation criteria	
	Not passed	Passed
<b>Completeness of knowledge</b>	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
<b>Availability of skills</b>	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.
<b>Availability of skills (possession of experience)</b>	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.
<b>Motivation (personal attitude)</b>	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.
<b>Characteristics of competence formation*</b>	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.
<b>The level of competence formation*</b>	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):

Savenkova Svetlana Rudolfovna, PhD, associate professor of the Department of foreign languages.

Date " \_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ 202\_\_

