Assessment and Measurement Tools
Program Questions for Midterm Control

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Midterm Control №1

1. In the Latin language there are ... vowels.
2. A digraph is ...
3. The letter “y” is written in the element ...
4. The letter “c” is pronounced as [ts] ...
5. The letter “c” at the end of a word is pronounced as ...
6. The word *charta* is pronounced as ...
7. In the alphabet of the modern Latin language there are ... letters.
8. The letter “s” between vowels is pronounced like the Russian ...
9. The combination “ngu” is pronounced as [ngv] ...
10. In a Latin word the stress is never placed on ...
11. The suffixes -ul, -ol are always ...
12. The sound [f] is represented by the letters ...
13. The stress is placed on the second syllable from the end if it is ...
14. The syllable “ti” before vowels at the end of a word is pronounced as ...
15. The combination “ss” is pronounced as ...
16. The consonant letter “h” is pronounced as ...
17. The combinations “ae”, “oe” are read separately when ...
18. The letters b, d, f, g, m, n, r, t, v, p belong to ...
19. The pronunciation of the letter “z”.
20. The combination of letters that represents the sound [kh].
21. Before the vowels e, i, y and before the diphthongs ae, oe the letter “c” is pronounced like the Russian ...
22. The letter “c” is pronounced as [ts] before ...
23. The pronunciation of the letter “x”.
24. Nouns in the Latin language have ... declensions.
25. In the Latin language nouns have ... cases.
26. The dictionary form of a noun consists of ... components.
27. The declension of a noun is determined by the ending of ...
28. Nouns of the second declension have the ending ... in the Genitive Singular.
29. The gender and declension of the noun *gutta, ae f.*
30. The declension of the noun *os, ossis n.*
31. The accusative case in Latin is called *casus* ...
32. The gender and declension of the noun *spiritus, us.*
33. The gender of the third-declension noun *semen, inis.*
34. The ending in the Genitive Singular of the fifth declension.
35. In Latin the genitive case is the case of ...
36. The declension and case of the word *fructuum.*
37. An adjective with the ending in the Genitive Plural -ium.
38. “Lily-of-the-valley herb” in Latin.

39. In the second declension, nouns of the neuter gender have the ending ... in the Nominative Singular.
40. The neuter ending of adjectives of the first group in the Nominative Singular.
41. "Blue" in Latin.
42. In the word *ampulla* the stress falls on the vowel "u" because it ...
43. In two-syllable words the stress falls on ...
44. Adjectives are divided into ... groups.
45. Adjectives of the first group have ... endings.
46. "Pure" in Latin.
47. The type of declension of the noun *semen, inis n.*
48. "White mucus" – *mucilago alb…*
49. Nouns belonging to the third declension.
50. The stem of the noun *cortex.*
51. Before the vowels a, o, u the letter "c" is pronounced as ...
52. If the vowel in the penultimate syllable stands before the letters "x" and "z", then it is ...
53. The suffixes -ur-, -at-, y of nouns and adjectives are always ...
54. The combination "qu" is pronounced as ...
55. The number of syllables in the word *aqua*.
56. In the word *Amylum* the stress is placed on the ... syllable from the end.
57. If after the vowel of the penultimate syllable two or more consonants follow, then the syllable is ...
58. The combination "xti" before vowels is pronounced as ...
59. The pronunciation of the word *unguentum*.
60. The pronunciation of the word *cito*.
61. The pronunciation of the word *Crataegus*.
62. In the word *solutio* there are ... syllables.
63. The letter "s" between a vowel and the consonants "m" or "n" is pronounced as ...
64. The sound [i] is represented by the Latin letters ...
65. The sound [e] is represented by the letters and letter combinations ...
66. The word corresponding to the Russian transcription [kvinkve].
67. The transcription of the word *jecur*.
68. Greek digraphs often used in nomenclature names.
69. In Latin the stress on the penultimate syllable ...
70. If the second syllable from the end contains a diphthong, then it is ...
71. In two-syllable words the stress ...
72. The combination "oe", when there are two dots above "e", ...
73. Before the vowels "a", "e" the combination "su" is pronounced as ...
74. The word corresponding to the transcription [hyoscyamus].

75. The name of the letter “J-j”.
76. The combination “sch” is pronounced as ...
77. The letter “K-k” is used in ...
78. In the topic “Stress” the sign “–” indicates ...
79. In the word *Xero...ormium, i n* the letter written instead of the dots is ...
80. The word *baccae* is pronounced as ...
81. In the word *Platy...yllinum* the following is written instead of the dots ...
82. The ending of nouns of the fifth declension in the Genitive Singular.
83. In medical terminology ... cases are used in declension.
84. Nouns belonging to the first declension.
85. A noun has ...
86. The vocative case in Latin.
87. In the dictionary form of a noun the following are written ...
88. Nouns belonging to the vowel type of the third declension.
89. The stem of nouns is determined by dropping the ending ...
90. The gender of nouns with the endings in the Nominative Singular -um or -on.
91. Plural number.
92. Feminine nouns with the endings Nom. Sing. -a, Gen. Sing. -ae decline according to the ...
93. Neuter nouns of the fourth declension have the ending in ...
94. The case of a non-agreeing attribute.
95. Feminine nouns occur in ... declensions.
96. Feminine gender.
97. Noun.
98. Adjectives in the superlative degree decline according to ... declensions.
99. The adjective *ruber, bra, brum* belongs to ...
100. The adjective *minor, us* belongs to ...

Midterm Control №1

1. Translate the words into Latin, write them in dictionary form, and analyze them.

Hydrogen, sulfur, acetate, hydroxide, hydrobromic acid, ethylmorphine hydrochloride, amyl nitrite, nitrous oxide, magnesium sulfate, sulfacyl sodium, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfate, peroxide, boric acid, sodium nitrite, ferrous oxide (iron monoxide), phosphorous acid, potassium bromide, methyl salicylate, alcoholic solution of iodine, tannin, glycerin, salicylic acid, lactic acid, vaseline, platyphylline hydrotartrate, sodium bromide, sodium caffeine benzoate, vaseline oil, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, magnesium oxide, infusion of valerian root, sodium bromide, codeine phosphate.

3. Write the clinical terms in Latin and explain their meanings according to term elements (components).

Azotemia, urologist, dyspnea, oliguria, duodenology, pediatrics, spasmophilia, rectoscopy, laryngitis, cystology, osteopathy, erythropenia, tonsillitis, arthralgia, uremia, neuropathy, fibroma, ophthalmology, laryngitis, rhinoscopy.