Assessment and Measurement Tools
Program Questions for Midterm Control

Discipline title: Latin Language
Discipline code: Ll2214
Educational program: 6B10115 “Medicine”
Total study hours/credits: 1/ 30
Year and semester of study: 1st year, 2nd semester

Shymkent, 2025

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Protocol No 11 « 13 » 05 2025y.

Midterm Control №1

1. How many vowels are there in the Latin language?
2. What is a digraph?
3. Letter “y” is written in element …
4. When the letter “c” pronounced as [ts]?
5. Letter “c” pronounced at the end of a word as …
6. Word “*charta”* pronounced as …
7. How many letters are there in the modern Latin alphabet?
8. Letter “s” pronounced between vowels as …
9. In which case is the combination “ngu” pronounced as [ngv]?
10. Which syllable is never stressed in a Latin word?
11. What are the characteristics of the suffixes -ul, -ol?
12. Which letters represent the sound [f] in Latin?
13. When the penultimate syllable is stressed?
14. How is the syllable “ti” pronounced before vowels at the end of a word?
15. How is the combination “ss” pronounced?
16. How is the consonant letter “h” pronounced?
17. When are the combinations “ae” and “oe” pronounced separately?
18. To which group of sounds do the letters b, d, f, g, m, n, r, t, v, p belong?
19. How is the letter “z” pronounced?
20. Which letter combination represents the sound [x]?
21. How is the letter “c” pronounced before e, i, y and the diphthongs ae, oe?
22. Before which letters is “c” pronounced as [ts]?
23. How is the letter “x” pronounced?
24. How many declensions do nouns have in Latin?
25. How many cases do nouns have in Latin?
26. How many components does the dictionary form of a noun consist of?
27. By the ending of which case is the declension of a noun determined?
28. What ending do nouns of the second declension have in the Genitive Singular?
29. What are the gender and declension of the noun *gutta, ae f*?
30. Determine declension of the noun *os, ossis n*?
31. What is the name of the accusative case in Latin?
32. What are the gender and declension of the noun *spiritus, us*?
33. What is the gender of the third-declension noun *semen, inis*?
34. What is the Genitive Singular ending of the fifth declension?
35. What function does the genitive case perform in Latin?
36. Determine the declension and case of the form *fructuum*.
37. Which adjective has the Genitive Plural ending -ium?
38. How is the phrase “lily of the valley herb” translated into Latin?

39. What ending do neuter nouns of the second declension have in the Nominative Singular?
40. What is the Nominative Singular ending of neuter adjectives of the first group?
41. How is the word “blue” translated into Latin?
42. Why does the stress fall on “u” in the word *ampulla*?
43. On which syllable does stress fall in disyllabic words?
44. How many groups adjectives do have in Latin?
45. How many endings do first-group adjectives have?
46. How is the word “pure” translated into Latin?
47. Determine declension ofthe noun *semen, inis n* belong to?
48. How is the phrase “white mucus” correctly formed in Latin?
49. 3rd declension includes nouns of … gender.
50. How is the stem of the noun *cortex* determined?
51. How is the letter “c” pronounced before the vowels a, o, u?
52. What is the quantity of the vowel in the penultimate syllable before the letters x and z?
53. What is the quantity of the suffixes -ur-, -at- in nouns and adjectives?
54. How is the combination “qu” pronounced?
55. How many syllables are there in the word *aqua*?
56. On which syllable from the end does the stress fall in the word *Amylum*?
57. What happens to a syllable if two or more consonants follow the vowel of the penultimate syllable?
58. How is the combination “xti” pronounced before vowels?
59. How is the word *unguentum* pronounced?
60. How is the word *cito* pronounced?
61. How is the word *Crataegus* pronounced?
62. How many syllables are there in the word *solutio*?
63. How is the letter “s” pronounced between a vowel and the consonants m or n?
64. Which Latin letters represent the sound [i]?
65. Which letters and letter combinations represent the sound [e]?
66. Which Latin word corresponds to the transcription [kvinkve]?
67. What is the transcription of the word *jecur*?
68. Which Greek digraphs are frequently used in nomenclature terms?
69. Under what condition does stress fall on the penultimate syllable?
70. What is the quantity of a syllable containing a diphthong?
71. How is stress placed in disyllabic words?
72. How is the combination “oe” pronounced if two dots are placed above “e”?
73. How is the combination “su” pronounced before the vowels a and e?
74. Which word corresponds to the transcription [hyosciamus]?

75. What is the name of the letter “J” in Latin?
76. How is the combination “sch” pronounced?
77. In which words is the letter “k” used?
78. What does the sign “–” indicate in the topic of stress?
79. Which letter is inserted in the word *Xero…ormium*?
80. How is the word *baccae* pronounced?
81. Which letter is inserted in the word *Platy…yllinum*?
82. What is the Genitive Singular ending of fifth-declension nouns?
83. How many cases are used in medical terminology?
84. Which nouns belong to the first declension?
85. How many genders does a noun have in Latin?
86. What is the name of the vocative case in Latin?
87. What is indicated in the dictionary form of a noun?
88. Which nouns belong to the vowel type of the third declension?
89. How is the stem of a noun determined?
90. What is the gender of nouns with the endings -um or -on in the Nominative Singular?
91. What is the Latin term for the plural number?
92. According to which declension do feminine nouns with the endings -a, -ae decline?
93. What endings do neuter nouns of the fourth declension have?
94. Which case is an uncoordinated attribute used in?
95. Which declensions are feminine nouns found in?
96. What is the Latin term for the feminine gender?
97. What is the Latin term for a noun?
98. Adjectives of the superlative degree declines on the pattern of … declensions.
99. Adjective *ruber, bra, brum* belong … group of adjective.
100. To which degree and group does the adjective *minor, us* belong?

Midterm Control №2

Ticket №1

The study of red bone marrow is of great importance in diagnosing a number of blood diseases (hematopoietic disorders). Bone marrow puncture is one of the methods used to study the functional capacity of the bone marrow. Name the mechanical and biological functions of the skeleton.

Questions:

red bone marrow, bone marrow puncture, skeleton, ilium, bone cavity.

Ticket №2

The patient presented to the emergency department with complaints of pain in the right half of the chest, sharply increasing during movement, coughing, and breathing. He moves slowly, holding the painful area with his hand. An hour earlier, he slipped, fell, and struck his chest against the edge of the sidewalk.
On examination: the condition is of moderate severity; the affected half of the chest lags behind during respiration; breathing is shallow, with a rate of 22 per minute. Pulse is 80 beats per minute. On palpation, there is sharp localized pain in the projection of the 3rd and 4th ribs along the posterior axillary line, as well as swelling and bruising in the same area. Determine the methods of examination.

Questions:

thoracic cavity, ribs, intercostal muscles, pectoral muscles, right lung, pleura, costovertebral joint.

Ticket №3

As a result of a road traffic accident, the patient sustained a wound in the lateral region of the face. An X-ray revealed a comminuted fracture of the neck of the condylar process of the mandible.

Questions:

mandible, condylar process, neck of the mandible, temporomandibular joint, temporal bone.

Ticket №4

A young man presented to a traumatologist with complaints of pain in the shoulder joint. On examination, the patient holds his arm pressed against the body, and deformation is noted in the shoulder joint area. From the history, it was found that the patient received a direct blow to the shoulder joint with a ball during training. After an X-ray examination, a diagnosis of shoulder dislocation was made. Explain, from an anatomical point of view, why the shoulder joint is **more prone to dislocation than other joints of the upper limb.**

Questions:

shoulder joint, head of the humerus, glenoid cavity of the scapula, shoulder ligaments, scapula.

Ticket №5

A 23-year-old male wrestler complains of severe pain and abnormal hyperextension in the right elbow joint. From the history: 20 minutes before admission, he sustained an injury during training; according to witnesses, the elbow joint was forcibly hyperextended.
On examination, the area of the right elbow joint is sharply painful on palpation; passive extension reaches 200–220 degrees (normally 180 degrees), and crepitus (crunching) of bone fragments is noted. The doctor suspected an elbow joint fracture.

Questions:

elbow joint, humerus, ulna, radius, articular surfaces.

Ticket №6

A woman with a 2.5-year-old child consulted a pediatrician with complaints of developmental delay. The child does not stand or walk.
On examination, the child is active, holds the head up, and sits independently. When supported by the hands, the child attempts to take steps and makes rapid movements with the feet. The child can stand while holding onto support but cannot stand independently and does not walk. The pediatrician diagnosed a delay in physical and motor development. Name the curvatures of the vertebral column.

Questions:

vertebral column, spinal curvatures, intervertebral disc, intervertebral joint, spinal cord, vertebral canal.

Ticket №7

After hypothermia, the patient developed paralysis of the facial expression muscles on one side of the face with the following symptoms on the affected side: smoothing of the forehead folds, widening of the palpebral fissure, flaccidity of the cheek, drooping of the corner of the mouth, and inability to tightly close the lips.

Questions:

facial expression muscles, facial muscles, orbicularis oris muscle, facial nerve, lip, cheek.

Ticket №8

After a knee joint injury, the patient developed “forward-backward” mobility of the lower leg relative to the femoral condyles. This may indicate damage to which anatomical structures?

Questions:

knee joint, femur, tibia, cruciate ligaments, medial meniscus, lateral meniscus, patella.

Ticket №9

A 38-year-old patient has a tumor-like formation in the right inguinal region above the inguinal ligament, oval in shape, measuring 8×5×5 cm, soft-elastic, and slightly painful on palpation. The spermatic cord is thickened and palpated medially to the protrusion. The superficial inguinal ring is enlarged up to 3 cm in diameter. The formation is reducible into the abdominal cavity in the horizontal position. The cough impulse is positive.

Questions:

inguinal canal, inguinal ligament, superficial inguinal ring, deep inguinal ring, abdominal wall.

Ticket №10

A patient with a forearm wound had a tourniquet applied to the middle third of the shoulder to temporarily stop bleeding. After a few minutes, pain appeared at the

site of the tourniquet and increased. Later, when the patient was brought to the trauma department, the hand was hanging flaccidly. Compression of the radial nerve was diagnosed, leading to loss of muscle function. Which muscles of the upper limb lost function (paralysis) in this case?

Questions:

radial nerve, humerus, radial nerve canal, extensor muscles, forearm, triceps brachii muscle.

Ticket №11

A 72-year-old patient developed severe pain in the left inguinal region 10 hours ago during a coughing attack. Previously, for several months, she had experienced aching pain in this area but did not consult a doctor.

On examination, the condition is of moderate severity; the abdomen is moderately distended and painful in the lower regions, especially on the left. There are no signs of peritoneal irritation. Below the inguinal ligament, a painful formation with a diameter of 4 cm is palpated; it is not reducible into the abdominal cavity, and the cough impulse is absent. Determine additional diagnostic methods to be used.

Questions:

femoral ring, femoral canal, femoral vein, femoral artery, lacunar ligament, abdominal wall.

Ticket №12

In forensic science, dactyloscopy is used to identify a person by fingerprints. Analyze the structure of the skin of the finger and explain which structural elements form the individual papillary pattern and at what stage of human ontogenesis this occurs.

Questions:

skin, epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous fat, papillary layer, finger, dermal papillae.

Ticket №13

A patient presented to the clinic with complaints of hair loss and the formation of bald patches on the scalp.

Questions:

skin, hair, hair follicle, sebaceous gland, sweat gland, nail, arrector pili muscle.

Ticket №14

A 45-year-old patient consulted a doctor with complaints of frequent heartburn episodes, heaviness and pressure in the chest after eating, chest pain, and difficulty breathing after meals. On palpation, the doctor noted abdominal distension.

After gastroesophagoscopy, it was found that the lower part of the esophagus and part of the stomach protrude into the thoracic cavity through the diaphragm. Histological examination of the biopsy material showed the presence of epithelial cells.

Questions:

diaphragm, esophagus, stomach, thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity, esophageal opening, cardiac part of the stomach.