

**ODESSA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

Department of Philosophy, Bioethics, and Foreign Languages

**TESTS IN LATIN LANGUAGE**

for higher education students specialty "Pharmacy"

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The test tasks are compiled according to the Latin language program for higher education students in the specialty "Industrial Pharmacy." Alongside grammatical material, active mastery of pharmaceutical vocabulary by students is envisaged. Adequate attention is given to prescription and botanical nomenclature. Some cultural aspects are also presented.

Each topic includes ten questions with five answer options, only one of which is correct.

**Topic 1. Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter combinations. Stress. Length and shortness of vowels. Stress features in words of Greek origin.**

Indicate:

1. Number of letters in the Latin alphabet:

- a) 32 letters
- b) 27 letters
- c) 25 letters
- d) 30 letters
- e) 35 letters

2. Sound [e] is conveyed by the diphthong:

- a) ea
- b) au
- c) oe
- d) eu
- e) ae

3. Sound [f] can be conveyed by the letter combination:

- a) th
- b) ph
- c) rh
- d) qu
- e) ch

4. The letter combination "ti" before vowels is pronounced as:

- a) ti
- b) di
- c) tsi

- d) gi
- e) si

5. The letter "x" denotes the sound:

- a) ts
- b) x
- c) ks
- d) rs
- e) ks

6. Letter combination that is a digraph:

- a) rh
- b) pr
- c) qu
- d) pt
- e) ngu

7. Suffix where the vowel is always long:

- a) -ol-
- b) -id-
- c) -ul-
- d) -ic-
- e) -in-

8. Term with a diphthong:

- a) Althaea
- b) Mentha
- c) Terebinthina
- d) Chamomilla
- e) Ephedra

9. Indicate the correct place of stress in the term:

- a) phármacopoea
- b) pharmácopoea
- c) pharmacópoea
- d) pharmacopoeá
- e) pharmacopoéa

10. The vowel of the second syllable is long if it stands before:

- a) diphthong
- b) another vowel
- c) digraph
- d) letters x and z
- e) letter h

**Topic 2. Noun. I declension nouns. Greek nouns of the I declension.  
Unmatched attributes. Model of tincture names. Prepositions and  
conjunctions used in pharmaceutical terminology.**

Indicate:

1. Grammatical categories of the noun:

- a) gender, number, case
- b) tense, number
- c) mood, voice
- d) person, tense
- e) declension, number, gender

2. Method of determining the declension of a noun:

- a) gender
- b) ending of Accusative singular

- c) ending of Nominative singular
- d) ending of Genitive singular
- e) ending of Dative singular

3. Gender of nouns belonging to the first declension:

- a) masculine
- b) masculine, feminine, and neuter
- c) feminine
- d) masculine and feminine
- e) neuter

4. Noun of the first declension:

- a) herba ae f
- b) solutio onis f
- c) systema atis n
- d) species ei f
- e) cortex icis m

5. Noun of the first declension of Greek origin:

- a) aqua ae f
- b) capsula ae f
- c) Aloë es f
- d) species ei f
- e) pilula ae f

6. Noun in the form of Accusative singular:

- a) tabulettis
- b) ampullam
- c) pilularum
- d) tincturae

e) lagena

7. Noun in the form of Ablative plural:

- a) mixturas
- b) baccarum
- c) aquam
- d) herbae
- e) officinis

8. Medicinal form:

- a) gutta
- b) materia
- c) gelatina
- d) odontalgia
- e) olla

9. Organ of medicinal plants:

- a) gemma
- b) placenta
- c) substantia
- d) gelatina
- e) gummi

10. Name of the plant that belongs to the I declension:

- a) Thymus
- b) Ononis
- c) Linum
- d) Amygdalus
- e) Aloe

**Topic 3. Uncoordinated attribute. Model of tincture names. Prepositions and conjunctions used in pharmaceutical terminology.**

Indicate:

1. What part of speech expresses the uncoordinated attribute:

- a) noun
- b) adjective
- c) verb
- d) participle
- e) gerund

2. In what case should the unmatched attribute be:

- a) nominative
- b) genitive
- c) dative
- d) accusative
- e) ablative

3. Term with an unmatched attribute:

- a) genus femininum
- b) Aloe arborescens
- c) tinctura spirituosa
- d) gemma Betulae
- e) herba sicca

4. Term with an unmatched attribute in the plural:

- a) thea Menthae
- b) herba Salviae
- c) chole medicata



- d) gummi Armeniacae
- e) massa pilularum

5. With which cases are Latin prepositions used:

- a) Nominativus et Ablativus
- b) Genetivus et Dativus
- c) Accusativus et Ablativus
- d) Ablativus et Genetivus
- e) Ablativus et Dativus

6. Preposition governing the Accusative case:

- a) contra
- b) sine
- c) cum
- d) ex
- e) pro

7. Preposition governing the Ablative case:

- a) per
- b) pro
- c) ad
- d) intra
- e) supra

8. Professional expression "in pure form":

- a) pro die
- b) per se
- c) ex tempore
- d) in vitro
- e) pro auctore

9. Pharmaceutical expression that is not a dosage form:

- a) in ampullis
- b) in oblatiis
- c) in lagenis
- d) in tabulettiis
- e) in capsulis

10. Correct translation of the term "with almond water":

- a) cum aquae Amygdalarum
- b) cum aqua Amygdalis
- c) cum aquam Amygdalae
- d) cum aqua Amygdalarum
- e) cum aqua Amygdala

**Topic 4. Verb. Grammatical categories. Verb "esse". Imperative mood.**

**Subjunctive mood of the verb. Features of using verb forms in prescription.**

**Verb "fio fieri"**

Indicate:

1. Grammatical categories of the verb:

- a) conjugation, tense, person, number, mood, voice
- b) conjugation, gender, number, mood
- c) declension, case, person
- d) mood, voice
- e) number, conjugation

2. Verb in the infinitive form:

- a) esse
- b) est
- c) sunt
- d) es
- e) sim

3. Tense in which the verb "esse" is in the form "sumus":

- a) Present tense
- b) Future tense
- c) Imperfect tense
- d) Perfect tense
- e) Pluperfect tense

4. Verb form "es!" (be!):

- a) infinitive
- b) indicative
- c) subjunctive
- d) imperative
- e) participle

5. Form "fiat" is:

- a) infinitive
- b) indicative
- c) subjunctive
- d) imperative
- e) participle

6. Verb form "fiunt" (they become):

- a) indicative
- b) infinitive

- c) subjunctive
- d) imperative
- e) participle

7. Translation of "fiat" (let it be made):

- a) be made
- b) is made
- c) let it be made
- d) let it be
- e) let it

8. Correct verb form for a prescription instruction "let it be made":

- a) fiat
- b) fit
- c) fiunt
- d) fiamus
- e) fiat!

9. Correct verb form for "let them be":

- a) fiant
- b) fiunt
- c) sint
- d) sunt
- e) fient

10. Translation of the term "fit" (is made):

- a) is made
- b) will be made
- c) was made
- d) would be made

e) let it be made

**Topic 5. Nouns of the II Declension. Peculiarities of Declension of Neuter Nouns. Exceptions to the Gender of II Declension Nouns**

Indicate:

1. Noun of the II declension:

- a) species, ei f
- b) spiritus, us m
- c) acidum, i n
- d) pulvis, eris m
- e) scatula, ae f

2. Noun of the II declension of Greek origin:

- a) Anisum, i n
- b) Capsicum, i n
- c) Ricinus, i m
- d) Thymus, i m
- e) Triticum, i n

3. Feminine noun of the II declension:

- a) succus, i
- b) granulum, i
- c) unguentum, i
- d) crystallus, i
- e) infusum, i

4. Case in which II declension nouns have the ending -orum:

- a) Gen. sing.

- b) Acc. sing.
- c) Nom. plur.
- d) Dat. plur.
- e) Gen. plur.

5. Term for "sunflower oil":

- a) oleum Persicorum
- b) oleum Ricini
- c) oleum Helianthi
- d) oleum Terebinthinae
- e) oleum Olivarum

6. Noun of the II declension meaning "potato starch":

- a) succus Oxycocci
- b) infusum Leonuri
- c) amyllum Solani tuberosi
- d) sirupus Rubi idaei
- e) decoctum Taraxaci

7. Term with a neuter noun of the II declension in plural:

- a) folia Betulae
- b) bacca Viburni
- c) herba Leonuri
- d) strobili Pini
- e) oleum Eucalypti

8. Medical form in plural:

- a) pilulae
- b) tinctura
- c) infusa

- d) gutta
- e) mixtura

9. Correct translation of the term "Suppositories with ichthyol":

- a) suppositoria cum Ichthyolo
- b) suppositorium cum Ichthyolo
- c) suppositoriorum cum Ichthyolo
- d) suppositoriis cum Ichthyolo
- e) suppositorios cum Ichthyolo

10. Term in which the non-agreeing attribute is in plural form:

- a) oleum Menthae
- b) sirupus e baccis Crataegi
- c) infusum foliorum Eucalypti
- d) extractum herbae Absinthii
- e) strobili Humuli lupuli

**Topic 6. Trivial Names of Medicines. Greek-Latin Frequent Segments in Drug Names. Nomenclature of Vitamins and Multivitamin Combinations, Hormonal and Enzyme Preparations**

Indicate:

1. Choleric (bile-expelling) agent:

- a) Novocainum
- b) Apillacum
- c) Allocholum
- d) Dorminal
- e) Sarcolysinum

2. Cardiac agent:

- a) Corazolum
- b) Dermatolum
- c) Haemodesum
- d) Undevitum
- e) Aspyrinum

3. Preparation for the treatment of skin diseases:

- a) Phenaminum
- b) Cyclodolum
- c) Oxacillinum
- d) Oxytocinum
- e) Dermatolum

4. Term element related to the chemical composition of the preparation:

- a) hydr(o)-
- b) -chol-
- c) dys-
- d) -hepar-
- e) haem(at)-

5. Hypotensive (blood pressure lowering) drug:

- a) Dibazolum
- b) Angiovirinum
- c) Streptocidum
- d) Pancreatinum
- e) Depressanum

6. Term element related to an anatomical organ:

- a) -sept-



- b) -thyr(eo)-
- c) -gnost-
- d) myc-
- e) cycl-

7. Name of a vitamin preparation:

- a) Cholosasum
- b) Pantocidum
- c) Aëvitum
- d) Testoenatum
- e) Urodanum

8. Estrogenic preparation:

- a) Ronidasum
- b) Helminainum
- c) Tocopherolum
- d) Sedalginum
- e) Methylostradiolum

9. Antibiotic agent:

- a) Morphocyclinum
- b) Cystenalum
- c) Novocainum
- d) Phenaminum
- e) Allergolum

10. Antipyretic (fever-reducing) agent:

- a) Anaesthesinum
- b) Trombosanum
- c) Amidopyrinum

- d) Dibazolum
- e) Bencainum

**Topic 7. Prescription. Parts of the Prescription. Grammatical Structure of the Prescription Line. Simple and Complex Prescriptions. Additional Notes in the Prescription**

Indicate:

1. The part of the prescription that specifies the medicines and their quantity:

- a) Nomen medici
- b) Aetas aegroti
- c) Praescriptio
- d) Subscriptio
- e) Signatura

2. The part of the prescription that provides instructions to the patient on how and when to take the medicine:

- a) Inscriptio
- b) Signatura
- c) Praescriptio
- d) Aetas aegroti
- e) Datum

3. The part of the prescription written in Latin:

- a) Nomen aegroti
- b) Praescriptio
- c) Datum
- d) Signatura
- e) Nomen medici

4. The case in which the names of tablets are written in the prescription:

- a) Nominativus
- b) Genetivus
- c) Dativus
- d) Accusativus
- e) Ablativus

5. Correct translation of the phrase "Bis repetatur":

- a) repeat
- b) repeat it
- c) repeat twice
- d) let it be repeated twice
- e) repeat twice

6. The word that indicates that the amount of medicine is prescribed in equal quantities:

- a) ad
- b) per
- c) cum
- d) sine
- e) ana

7. A noun that can complement the prescription formulation "Misce, fiant...":

- a) sirupus
- b) unguentum
- c) pilulae
- d) tabuleta
- e) pasta

8. Correct form of writing tablets in the prescription line:

- a) tabuletta
- b) tabulettarum
- c) tabulettis
- d) tabulettae
- e) tabulettas

9. Correct form of writing suppositories in the prescription line:

- a) suppositoria
- b) suppositorii
- c) suppositoriorum
- d) suppositories
- e) suppositorio

10. Correct writing of eye films in the prescription:

- a) membranula ophtalmica
- b) membranulae ophtalmicae
- c) membranularum ophtalmicarum
- d) membranulas ophtalmicas
- e) membranulis ophtalmicis

## **Topic 8. Systematization and Consolidation of Grammatical Models of Terms from Section 1**

Indicate:

1. Verb in the infinitive form:

- a) servate
- b) adhibe
- c) valete

- d) dare
- e) finio

2. Verb in the imperative singular form:

- a) recipe
- b) recipio
- c) recipiere
- d) recipite
- e) recipit

3. Ending of the genitive singular of the first declension nouns:

- a) -ae
- b) -arum
- c) -is
- d) -a
- e) -am

4. First declension noun of Greek origin:

- a) aqua, ae f
- b) capsula, ae f
- c) Aloë, ës f
- d) species, ëi f
- e) pilula, ae f

5. Term in the accusative case:

- a) intra arteriam
- b) sine aqua
- c) cum Bromcamphora
- d) e baccis
- e) in scatulis

6. Term in the instrumental case:

- a) per vaginam
- b) pro officinis
- c) contra anginam
- d) in vitrum
- e) supra chartam

7. Phrase "in pure form":

- a) per horam
- b) sub linguam
- c) per se
- d) ad memoriam
- e) in vitro

8. Part of the prescription written in Latin:

- a) Nomen aegroti
- b) Praescriptio
- c) Datum
- d) Signatura
- e) Nomen medici

9. Noun of the II declension:

- a) species, ei f
- b) spiritus, us m
- c) acidum, i n
- d) tinctura, ae f
- e) scatula, ae f

10. Correct prescription line entry:

- a) suppositoriorum cum Novocaino
- b) suppositorii cum Novocaino
- c) suppositorium cum Novocaini
- d) suppositoriis cum Novocainum
- e) suppositoria cum Novocaino

**Topic 9. Adjective. Grammatical Categories. Two Groups of Adjectives.  
Adjectives of the I Group. Algorithm for Agreement of Adjectives with Nouns**

Indicate:

1. Adjective of the I group:

- a) saluber, bris, bre
- b) ruber, bra, brum
- c) sterilis, e
- d) silvester, tris, tre
- e) simplex, icis

2. Adjective meaning "yellow":

- a) niger, gra, grum
- b) sinister, tra, trum
- c) medicatus, a, um
- d) paluster, tris, tre
- e) luteus, a, um

3. Adjective meaning "gastric":

- a) aquosus, a, um
- b) hydricus, a, um
- c) oleosus, a, um

d) stomachicus, a, um

e) siccus, a, um

4. Term in which the adjective is correctly agreed with the noun:

a) crystallus alba

b) tabulettae cholagoga

c) remedium antipyreticus

d) mixtura sedativae

e) Lanolinum anhydricus

5. Term "in a dark glass":

a) in vitro fusco

b) in capsulis amyliceis

c) in ollis nigris

d) in loco obscuro

e) in lagenis flavis

6. Term with an agreed attribute:

a) membranula ophtalmica

b) decoctum amyli

c) formae remediorum

d) oleum Camphorae

e) oculoguttae

7. Correct answer "white suppositories":

a) suppositorium album

b) suppositoriorum albar

c) suppositorii albae

d) suppositoriis albas

e) suppositoria alba



8. Correct translation "solid dosage forms":
- a) formae remedium durae
  - b) formae remediorum durae
  - c) forma remedia dura
  - d) formas remedii duras
  - e) formis remediis duris
9. Accusative plural form of the term "eye films with florenal":
- a) membranula ophtalmica cum Florenalo
  - b) membranulae ophtalmicae cum Florenalo
  - c) membranulam ophtalmicam cum Florenalo
  - d) membranulas ophtalmicas cum Florenalo
  - e) membranulis ophtalmicis cum Florenalo
10. Choose correct translation of the phrase "bitter almond water":
- a) Aqua Amygdalarum amara
  - b) Aqua Amygdalae amara
  - c) Aqua Amygdalarum amarus
  - d) Aqua Amygdalorum amara
  - e) Aquae Amygdalarum amara

**Topic 10. Formation of Drug Names by Pharmacological Action. Main Suffixes of Adjectives of the I-II Declensions**

Indicate:

1. Drug names by pharmacological action are adjectives:
- a) masculine singular

- b) neuter plural
- c) neuter singular
- d) feminine plural
- e) masculine plural

2. Suffixes meaning "substance from which something is made":

- a) -al-, -ar-, -id-
- b) -ăt-, -ur-, -ic-
- c) -ě-, -āce-, -ōs-
- d) -ŭl-, -ōl-, -cul-
- e) -īn-, -īc-, -īll-

3. Sedative drugs (remedia):

- a) antiseptica
- b) sedativa
- c) cardiaca
- d) analgetica
- e) antibiotica

4. Drug that is an antibacterial agent:

- a) Novocainum
- b) Analginum
- c) Streptocidum
- d) Apilacum
- e) Dermatolum

5. Analgesic (pain-relieving) drug:

- a) Analginum
- b) Haemodesum
- c) Cyclodolum

- d) Dermatolum
- e) Barbamylum

6. Treatment for heart diseases:

- a) Retinolum
- б) Cardiaminum
- в) Pyridoxinum
- г) Analginum
- д) Bencainum

7. Term "antifungal agent":

- a) remedium fungicidum
- б) remedium antiemeticum
- в) remedium analepticum
- г) remedium oestrogenum
- д) remedium diureticum

8. Antiemetic agent:

- a) remedium haemostaticum
- б) remedium purgativum
- в) remedium antisepticum
- г) remedium androgenum
- д) remedium antiemeticum

9. Hemostatic agent:

- a) remedium antiphlogisticum
- б) remedium hypnoticum
- в) remedium spasmolyticum
- г) remedium haemostaticum
- д) remedium heroicum

10. Potent medicinal agents:

- a) heroica
- б) analeptica
- в) laxativa
- г) narcotica
- д) oestrogena

### **Topic 11: Past Passive Participles. Names of Serums, Vaccines, and Toxoids**

Identify:

1. The stem from which past passive participles are formed:

- a) supine stem
- b) infinitive verb stem
- c) adverb stem
- d) adjective stem
- e) past tense verb stem

2. The past passive participle:

- a) albus, a, um
- b) adsorptus, a, um
- c) latus, a, um
- d) anhydricus, a, um
- e) medicatus, a, um

3. The participle meaning "peeled":

- a) purificatus, a, um
- b) depuratus, a, um
- c) decorticatus, a, um

d) rectificatus, a, um

e) concisus, a, um

4. The function performed by past passive participles in a sentence:

a) circumstance

b) agreed attribute

c) disagreed attribute

d) indirect object

e) direct object

5. The vaccine against rabies:

a) vaccinum pestosum

b) vaccinum gripposum

c) vaccinum antirabicum

d) vaccinum tetanicum

e) vaccinum tuberculosicum

6. The attribute that most often characterizes a vaccine (vaccinum):

a) oleosum

b) flavum

c) vivum

d) durum

e) album

7. The attribute that most often characterizes a serum (serum):

a) amarum

b) liquidum

c) paraffinatum

d) aethereum

e) concentratum

8. The attribute that most often characterizes a toxoid:
- a) purificatum
  - b) vivum
  - c) siccum
  - d) glycerinatum
  - e) expressum
9. The name of the vaccine formed with a disagreed attribute:
- a) vaccinum antirabicum
  - b) vaccinum pestosum
  - c) vaccinum antirabicum
  - d) vaccinum gripposum
  - e) vaccinum Salmonellae typhi
10. The drug – tetanus antitoxin:
- a) serum antidiphthericum
  - b) serum antigangraenosum
  - c) serum antitetanicum
  - d) serum purificatum
  - e) serum concentratum

**Topic 12: Third Declension Nouns. Determination of Gender, Stem, and Declension Type. Masculine Nouns of the Third Declension. Exceptions to Gender Rules**

Identify:

1. Nouns belonging to the third declension:
- a) feminine gender

- b) masculine and neuter gender
- c) masculine, feminine, and neuter gender
- d) feminine and masculine gender
- e) masculine gender

2. The row with the Nom. sing. endings of masculine nouns of the third declension:

- a) -do, -us, -as, -es, -os
- b) -o, -os, -or, -es, -er
- c) -ex, -er, -ax, -ux, -ix
- d) -io, -go, -ex, -al, -ma
- e) -en, -ar, -or, -os, -ix

3. The Gen. sing. endings of third declension nouns:

- a) -is
- b) -i
- c) -us
- d) -ae
- e) -ei

4. The medicinal form that is a third declension noun:

- a) decoctum, i n
- b) pulvis, eris m
- c) sirupus, i m
- d) aerosolum, i n
- e) species, ei f

5. The medicinal plant organ that is a third declension masculine noun:

- a) folium, i
- b) cortex, ĩcis

- c) bacca, ae
- d) strobilus, i
- e) rhizoma, ātis

6. The term "Ammonia solution":

- a) Liquor arsenicalis Fowleri
- b) Liquor Burovi
- c) Liquor Novicovi
- d) Liquor Ammonii anisatus
- e) Liquor Ammmonii caustici

7. The term "Ammonium anisate drops":

- a) Liquor Ammonii anisatus
- b) Liquor Ammmonii caustici
- c) Liquor Novicovi
- d) Liquor Burovi
- e) Liquor arsenicalis Fowleri

8. The term "orally":

- a) per rectum
- b) per buccam
- c) per se
- d) per os
- e) per horam

9. The correct translation of "White flowers" in Nom. sing.:

- a) flores albi
- b) flos albus
- c) florum alborum
- d) floris albi



e) floribus albis

10. The medicinal plant "vomiting nut":

- a) Papaver somniferum
- b) Strychnos nux-vomica
- c) Polygonum hydropiper
- d) Bursa pastoris
- e) Menyanthes trifoliata

**Topic 13: Third Declension Nouns. Feminine Nouns of the Third Declension.  
Exceptions to Gender Rules**

Identify:

1. The third declension noun:

- a) tinctura, ae f
- b) infusum, i n
- c) spiritus, us m
- d) injectio, ōnis f
- e) species, ēi f

2. The third declension feminine noun term:

- a) exemplar, āris
- b) solutio, ōnis
- c) flos, floris
- d) liquor, ōris
- e) pulvis, eris

3. The name of the plant "adonis":

- a) Filix, icis f

- b) Bidens, ntis f
- c) Digitalis, is f
- d) Thermopsis, ĩdis f
- e) Adonis, idis f

4. The medicinal form – a third declension feminine noun:

- a) solutio
- b) pulvis
- c) drage
- d) species
- e) emulsum

5. The medicinal plant organ – a third declension feminine noun:

- a) flos
- b) radix
- c) cortex
- d) folium
- e) gemma

6. The isosyllabic third declension feminine noun:

- a) adeps
- b) pix
- c) hirudo
- d) cutis
- e) infans

7. The third declension noun in the Nom. Pl. form:

- a) hirudines
- b) hirudinum
- c) hirudini

d) hirudinibus

e) hirudo

8. The term "currant leaves":

a) folia Plantaginis

b) folia Ribis

c) folia Digitalis

d) folia Echinopanăcis

e) folia Filicis

9. The term "for compress":

a) pro cataplasmate

b) pro fricione

c) pro inhalatione

d) pro aspersione

e) pro gargarismate

10. The term "foxglove root" in Gen. pl. form:

a) radix Digitalis

b) radices Digitalis

c) radicum Digitalis

d) radicibus Digitalis

e) radicis Digitalis

## **Topic 14. Nouns of neuter gender III declension**

1. III declension noun:

a) semen, ĩnis n

- б) species, ēi f
- в) fructus, us m
- г) tinctura, ae f
- д) emplastrum, i n

2. Neuter III declension noun:

- а) exemplar, āris
- б) solutio, ōnis
- в) salus, ūtis
- г) aether, ěris
- д) pulvis, ěris

3. Neuter III declension noun in plural:

- а) bacca
- б) folia
- в) semina
- г) remedia
- д) suppositoria

4. Line indicating the endings of neuter III declension nouns:

- а) -us, -es, -er, -or, -ar
- б) -al, -ar, -ur, -ma, -en
- в) -io, -go, -ex, -al, -ma
- г) -ns, -rs, -as, -us, -is
- д) -o, -os, -or, -es, -er

5. Term "on demand":

- а) pro me
- б) pro centum
- в) ex tempore

г) sub cutem

д) pro dosi

6. Define where names of plants are nouns of neuter gender III declension :

a) lac, lactis n; corpus, ōris n; mel, mellis n

б) stigma, ātis n; Sulfur, ūris n; Secale, is n

в) Secale, is n; Nuphar, āris n; Secale cornutum

г) alumen, ĩnis; elixir, īris n; exemplar, āris n

д) Alumen ustum; corpus vitreum; Secale cornutum

7. Neuter III declension noun in the nominative plural form:

a) hirudines

б) hirudinum

в) hirudini

г) hirudinibus

д) hirudo

8. Term "rye seeds":

a) folia Digitalis

б) baccae Ribis

в) semina Secalis

г) flores Nupharis

д) radix Echinopanăcis

## **Topic 15. Features of declension of Greek noun equivalents in -sis**

1. Greek-origin noun of the III declension meaning "fever":

a) febris, is n

б) rhizoma, ātis n

в) dosis, is f

- г) cutis, is f
- д) homo, ĩnis m

2. Term "against cough":

- a) contra tussim
- б) contra rabiem
- в) contra odontalgiam
- г) contra pertussim
- д) contra febrim

3. Term "therapeutic dose":

- a) dosis minima
- б) dosis maxima
- в) dosis pro die
- г) dosis toxica
- д) dosis medicata

4. Term "pumpkin seeds":

- a) semina Lini
- б) semina Helianthi
- в) semina Secalis
- г) semina Sinapis
- д) semina Cucurbitae

5. Term "single dose":

- a) pro die
- б) pro dosi
- в) pro usu
- г) pro me
- д) pro balneo

6. Name of a medicinal product meaning "mustard plaster":

- a) charta cerata
- б) charta paraffinata
- в) charta sinapismata
- г) charta oleosa
- д) charta alba

7. Term meaning "therapeutic dose for children":

- a) dosis maxima pro infantibus
- б) dosis therapeutica pro infantibus
- в) dosis letalis pro infantibus
- г) dosis minima pro infantibus
- д) dosis toxica pro infantibus

8. Special pharmaceutical term meaning "daily dose":

- a) pro dosi
- б) dosis media
- в) pro die
- г) per diem
- д) pro mille

9. Special pharmaceutical term meaning "against rabies":

- a) contra odontalgiam
- б) contra tussim
- в) contra scabiem
- г) contra pertussim
- д) contra rabiem

10. Equivalent noun in -sis, meaning "main medicinal product":

- a) lysis, is f
- б) basis, is f
- в) dosis, is f
- г) narcosis, is f
- д) tussis, is f

**Theme 16. Systematization and consolidation of grammatical models of terms.**

Indicate:

1. Adjective of the 1st group in the dictionary form:

- a) niger, a, um
- b) hydricus, a
- c) flavum, i
- d) medicatum, a
- e) spirituosa, um

2. Correct translation of the prescription line "Give such doses by number 20 in gelatin capsules":

- a) Da tales doses numero 20 in capsulas gelatinosas
- b) Da tales doses numero 20 in capsula gelatinosa
- c) Da tales doses numero 20 in capsularum gelatinosarum
- d) Da tales doses numero 20 in capsulis gelatinosis
- e) Da tales doses numero 20 in capsulam gelatinosam

3. Correct translation of the term "alcoholic solution of nitroglycerin":

- a) solutio Nitroglycerini spirituosus
- b) solutio Nitroglycerini spirituosum
- c) solutio Nitroglycerini spirituosa
- d) solutio Nitroglycerini spirituosi



e) solutio Nitroglycerini spirituosam

4. Term with an agreed definition:

- a) herba Equiseti
- b) sirupus Sacchari
- c) saponina et glicosida
- d) tabulettae obductae
- e) globuli "Contraceptinum"

5. Nouns belonging to the 3rd declension:

- a) only feminine gender
- b) only masculine gender
- c) only neuter gender
- d) masculine and neuter genders
- e) masculine, feminine, and neuter genders

6. Term "water for injection":

- a) aquae pro injectionibus
- b) aqua pro injectionibus
- c) aquam pro injectione
- d) aqua pro injectionem
- e) aquarum pro injectionibus

7. Endings of nouns of the 3rd declension in the genitive singular:

- a) -is
- b) -i
- c) -ae
- d) -us
- e) -ei

8. Noun of the 3rd declension:

- a) infusum, i n
- b) gutta, ae f
- c) succus, i m
- d) suppositorium, i n
- e) liquor, oris m

9. Noun with a balanced gender of the 5th declension:

- a) pars, partis f
- b) auctor, oris m
- c) sapo, onis m
- d) apis, apis f
- e) animal, is n

10. Term meaning "for rubbing":

- a) pro infantibus
- b) pro inhalationibus
- c) pro frictione
- d) pro suspensione
- e) pro aspersione

### **Topic 17: Third Declension Adjectives. Declension, Agreement with Nouns.**

#### **Main Suffixes of Third Declension Nouns**

Specify:

1. The ending of third declension adjectives in the genitive singular:

- a) – a
- b) - is

- c) – um
- d) - e
- e) - us

2. The declension according to which second group adjectives are declined:

- a) First declension
- b) Second declension
- c) Third declension
- d) Fourth declension
- e) Fifth declension

3. A second group adjective in the neuter form:

- a) purificatum
- b) rectalis
- c) amara
- d) palustre
- e) niger

4. An adjective with one common ending for all three genders:

- a) sedativus
- b) fortis
- c) diureticum
- d) pura
- e) recens

5. The correct translation of the term "vaginal suppositories":

- a) suppositoria vaginalia
- b) suppositorium vaginale
- c) suppositorii vaginalis
- d) suppositoriorum vaginalium

e) suppositoriis vaginalibus

6. The correct translation of the term "pectoral elixir":

a) elixir pectoralis

b) elixir pectorale

c) elixiris pectoralis

d) elixirum pectoralium

e) elixiribus pectoralibus

7. A phrase meaning "vegetable oil":

a) oleum naturale

b) oleum vegetabile

c) oleum aethereum

d) oleum recens

e) oleum sterile

8. A term where the adjective does not agree with the noun correctly:

a) emplastrum simplex

b) solutio volatilis

c) pulvis subtilis

d) succus recens

e) dosis letale

9. A term in the plural:

a) remedia simplicia

b) elixir pectorale

c) forma medicata

d) bacca silvestris

e) succus gastricus

10. A proverb containing a third declension adjective:

- a) Barba crescit caput nescit
- b) Circulus vitiosus
- c) Et fumus patriae dulcis
- d) Alma mater
- e) Terra incognita

### **Topic 18: Third Declension Adjectives in Botanical Names and in Names of Medicinal Products. Idiomatic Expressions**

Specify:

1. An adjective - a species designation in botanical names:

- a) vulgaris
- b) letalis
- c) recens
- d) subtilis
- e) intramuscularis

2. The botanical name for "common oregano":

- a) Juniperus communis
- b) Thymus vulgaris
- c) Origanum vulgare
- d) Ricinus communis
- e) Foeniculum vulgare

3. A term containing the botanical name of a plant:

- a) Sirupus Althaeae contra tussim
- b) Sapo medicinalis viridis
- c) Decoctum corticis Berberidis

d) *Semina Ricini communis*

e) *Pix liquida Pini*

4. The botanical name for "medicinal sage":

a) *Convallaria majalis*

b) *Salvia officinalis*

c) *Taraxacum officinale*

d) *Malva silvestris*

e) *Ononis arvensis*

5. The botanical name for "common juniper":

a) *Juniperus communis*

b) *Taraxacum officinale*

c) *Viola arvensis*

d) *Ononis arvensis*

e) *Ledum palustre*

6. The adjective "potent in effect":

a) *mollis, e*

b) *dulcis, e*

c) *viridis, e*

d) *mitis, e*

e) *fortis, e*

7. The adjective "mild in effect":

a) *chinensis, e*

b) *mitis, e*

c) *dulcis, e*

d) *vulgaris, e*

e) *fortis, e*

8. A term indicating the organ of a medicinal plant:

- a) succus Pini silvestris
- b) infusum seminum Foeniculi
- c) extractum Equiseti arvensis
- d) tinctura Convallariae majalis
- e) sirupus Rubi idaei

9. A term indicating the organ of a medicinal plant in singular:

- a) cortex Frangulae
- b) folia Farfarae
- c) flores Chamomillae
- d) baccae Berberidis
- e) semina Sinapis

10. A term indicating the organ of a medicinal plant in plural:

- a) radix Taraxaci
- b) rhizomata Valerianae
- c) flos Violae
- d) bacca Schizandrae
- e) gemma Betulae

### **Topic 19: Present Active Participles. Declension. Names of Ingredients in a Complex Prescription**

Specify:

1. The suffix used to form present active participles:

- a) - ic
- b) - al

- c) - ns
- d) - ul
- e) - os

2. The declension according to which present active participles are declined:

- a) First declension
- b) Second declension
- c) Third declension
- d) Fourth declension
- e) Fifth declension

3. The main medicinal agent:

- a) *remedium corrigens*
- b) *basis*
- c) *remedium adjuvans*
- d) *remedium constituens*
- e) *remedium adstringens*

4. An auxiliary medicinal agent:

- a) *remedium adstringens*
- b) *remedium defendens*
- c) *remedium adjuvans*
- d) *remedium constituens*
- e) *remedium corrigens*

5. A form-shaping medicinal agent:

- a) *remedium purgans*
- b) *remedium expectorans*
- c) *remedium adjuvans*
- d) *remedium constituens*



e) remedium corrigens

6. A term containing a present active participle:

- a) emplastrum simplex
- b) unguentum sulfuratum
- c) succi recentes
- d) acidum nitricum
- e) sirupus nutriens

7. A term in which the present active participle is in the plural form:

- a) solutio Viridis nitentis
- b) antidotum bivalens
- c) remedium adstringens
- d) Erysimum canescens
- e) mixturae expectorantes

8. The term "juice of the tree aloe":

- a) flores Violae arvensis
- b) folia Salviae officinalis
- c) radix Taraxaci officinalis
- d) semina Malvae silvestris
- e) succus Aloes arborescentis

9. A term in the plural form:

- a) capsula gelatinosa
- b) tinctura hypoglykaemica
- c) mixtura sedativa
- d) remedia anticoncipientia
- e) tabuletta anaesthetica

10. Laxative remedy:

- a) remedium anticoagulans
- b) remedium expectorans
- c) remedium adjuvans
- d) remedium constituens
- e) remedium laxans

**Theme 20. Names of chemical elements. Names of acids and oxides.**

Indicate:

1. Chemical element that is not a noun of the neuter gender:

- a) Ferrum
- b) Cuprum
- c) Barium
- d) Phosphorus
- e) Sulfur

2. Chemical element "fluorine":

- a) Argentum
- b) Calcium
- c) Sulfur
- d) Phosphorus
- e) Fluorum

3. Organic acid:

- a) acidum formicicum
- b) acidum sulfuricum
- c) acidum salicylicum
- d) acidum folicum

e) acidum hydrofluoricum

4. Oxygen-free acid:

a) acidum nicotinicum

b) acidum hydrochloricum

c) acidum acetylsalicylicum

d) acidum arsenicosum

e) acidum perchloricum

5. Term "carbolic acid":

a) acidum boricum

b) acidum carbonicum

c) acidum carbolicum

d) acidum caproicum

e) acidum aceticum

6. Correct translation of the term "compound lead plaster":

a) emplastrum Plumbi compositus

b) emplastra Plumbi compositum

c) emplastrum Plumbi compositum

d) emplastri Plumbi composita

e) emplastris Plumbi compositum

7. Correct translation of the term "coated tablets of glutamic acid":

a) tabuletta acidi glutaminici obducta

b) tabulettarum acidi glutaminici obductarum

c) tabulettis acidi glutaminici obductis

d) tabulettas acidi glutaminici obductas

e) tabulettae acidi glutaminici obductae

8. Term "nitrous oxide":

- a) Plumbi oxydum
- b) Aluminii hydroxydum
- c) Nitrogenium oxydulatum
- d) Nitrogenii dioxydum
- e) Ferri oxydum

9. Case in which the name of a chemical element in an oxide should be:

- a) Nominativus
- b) Genetivus
- c) Dativus
- d) Accusativus
- e) Ablativus

10. Term with an error:

- a) Calcium hydroxydum
- b) Hydrogenii peroxydum
- c) Nitrogrnium oxydulatum
- d) Natrii oxydum
- e) Sulfur depuratum

**Topic 21: Names of Salts. Names of Acidic and Hydrocarbon Radicals. Names of Ethers**

Specify:

1. Suffix used to form the name of the anion of salts with a higher oxidation state:

- a) -as
- b) -id
- c) -is

d) -os

e) -ic

2. Suffix used to form the name of the anion of salts with a lower oxidation state:

a) -ic

b) -is

c) -as

d) -id

e) -os

3. Suffix used to form the name of the anion of oxygen-free acids:

a) -os

b) -ic

c) -id

d) -is

e) -as

4. Term containing a numeral prefix:

a) Natrii fluoridum

b) Kalii telluris

c) Chloralum hydratum

d) Phentanyli citras

e) Hydrargyri monochloridum

5. Name of an organic sodium salt:

a) Natrii nitris

b) Natrii bromidum

c) Natrii carbonas

d) Barbitalum-natrium

e) Natrii sulfas

6. Suffix used to form the name of hydrocarbon and acid radicals:

- a) -yl
- b) -as
- c) -is
- d) -os
- e) -ic

7. Name of a hydrocarbon radical:

- a) Magnesium
- b) Methylum
- c) Streptomycinum
- d) Nitrogenium
- e) Nerpinum

8. Name of an ester:

- a) Ephedrini hydrochloridum
- b) Bismuthi subnitras
- c) Methylii salicylas
- d) Kalii iodidum
- e) Codeini phosphas

9. Correct translation of the prescription line "Take: Silver nitrate 1.5":

- a) Rp.: Argenti nitras 1.5
- b) Rp.: Argenti nitris 1.5
- c) Rp.: Argenti - natrii 1.5
- d) Rp.: Argenti nitrici 1.5
- e) Rp.: Argenti nitratis 1.5

10. Prefix used to form the name of anions of basic salts:

- a) sub –

- b) hydro –
- c) mono –
- d) per –
- e) di –

**Topic 22: Wordbuilding. Nouns of the IV-V Declensions. Declension. Specific Use of the Noun "Species"**

Specify:

1. Nouns that belong to the IV declension:

- a) Feminine gender
- b) Masculine gender
- c) Neuter gender
- d) Masculine and neuter genders
- e) Masculine and feminine genders

2. Genitive singular ending of IV declension nouns:

- a) -ae
- b) -i
- c) -is
- d) -ei
- e) -us

3. Nouns that belong to the V declension:

- a) Feminine gender
- b) Masculine gender
- c) Neuter gender
- d) Masculine and neuter genders

e) Masculine and feminine genders

4. Ending of V declension nouns in the genitive singular:

- a) -ei
- b) -es
- c) -i
- d) -us
- e) -ae

5. Noun used only in the plural form:

- a) dies
- b) species
- c) dosis
- d) semen
- e) facies

6. Term containing a IV declension noun:

- a) oleum Anisi
- b) aqua purificata
- c) sirupus Rhei
- d) spiritus aethylicus
- e) cortex Frangulae

7. Term containing a V declension noun:

- a) dosis maxima
- b) folia Menthae
- c) pro die
- d) pro dosi
- e) exitus letalis



8. Term "diaphoretic collection":

- a) species aromaticae
- b) species diureticae
- c) species pectorals
- d) species sedativae
- e) species diaphoreticae

9. Prescription form of the noun "species" (medicinal collection):

- a) speciebus
- b) specierum
- c) species
- d) specie
- e) speciem

10. Term "stomach collection":

- a) species stomachicae
- b) species diureticae
- c) species cholagogae
- d) species sedativae
- e) species laxantes

### **Topic 23: Systematization and Consolidation of Grammatical Models of Terms**

Specify:

1. Ending of III declension adjectives in the genitive singular:

- a) -a
- b) -is
- c) -um

d) -e

e) -us

2. Adjective with one common ending for three genders:

a) sedativus

b) fortis

c) diureticum

d) pura

e) recens

3. Aphorism containing a III declension adjective:

a) Barba crescit caput nescit

b) Circulus vitiosus

c) Et fumus patriae dulcis

d) Alma mater

e) Terra incognita

4. Declension of present active participles:

a) I declension

b) II declension

c) III declension

d) IV declension

e) V declension

5. Form-forming medicinal substance:

a) remedium purgans

b) remedium expectorans

c) remedium adjuvans

d) remedium constituens

e) remedium irritans

6. Chemical element that is not a neuter noun:

- a) Ferrum
- b) Cuprum
- c) Barium
- d) Phosphorus
- e) Sulfur

7. Organic acid:

- a) acidum nitrosum
- b) acidum sulfurosum
- c) acidum lacticum
- d) acidum arsenicum
- e) acidum carbonicum

8. Specify an oxygen-free acid:

- a) acidum lacticum
- b) acidum folicum
- c) acidum carbolicum
- d) acidum hydrochloricum
- e) acidum aceticum

9. Prefix used to form the names of basic salts:

- a) sub –
- b) hydro –
- c) mono –
- d) per –
- e) di –

10. Prescription form of the noun "species" (medicinal collection):

- a) speciebus

- b) specierum
- c) species
- d) specie
- e) speciem

**Topic 24: Binomial Botanical Nomenclature. Grammatical Models of Botanical Names. Names of Alkaloids and Glycosides**

Specify:

1. Grammatical model of the term "noun + adjective":

- a) Uva ursi
- b) Atropa belladonna
- c) Oryza sativa
- d) Primula veris
- e) Capsella bursa-pastoris

2. Term indicating the name of medicinal plant raw materials:

- a) Semina Sinapis
- b) Amygdalus communis
- c) Cassia acutifolia
- d) Secale cornutum
- e) Viola arvensis

3. Term "chocolate tree":

- a) Zea mays
- b) Betula verrucosa
- c) Oryza sativa
- d) Theobroma cacao
- e) Sambucus nigra

4. Term "greater plantain":

- a) *Acorus calamus*
- b) *Tussilago farfara*
- c) *Plantago major*
- d) *Primula veris*
- e) *Zea mays*

5. Term indicating the name of medicinal plant raw materials in the plural:

- a) *radix Althaeae*
- b) *folium Mentae*
- c) *flos Convallariae*
- d) *herba Uvae ursi*
- e) *rhizomata Valerianae*

6. Term indicating the name of medicinal plant raw materials in the singular:

- a) *radices Taraxaci*
- b) *folia Mentae*
- c) *flores Convallariae*
- d) *cortex Quercus*
- e) *semina Lini*

7. Term "sunflower oil":

- a) *oleum Eucalypti*
- b) *oleum Olivarum*
- c) *oleum Terebinthinae*
- d) *oleum Sinapis*
- e) *oleum Helianthi*

8. Term "birch tar":

- a) *decoctum corticis Quercus*

- b) pix liquida Betulae
- c) oleum Terebinthinae
- d) infusum foliorum Farfarae
- e) pix liquida Pini

9. Term "turpentine":

- a) extractum Sennae siccum
- b) oleum Ricini
- c) oleum Terebinthinae
- d) infusum foliorum Urticae
- e) oleum Persicorum

10. Name of the botanical family "violets":

- a) Rosaceae
- b) Linaceae
- c) Violaceae
- d) Tiliaceae
- e) Urticaceae

**Topic 25. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison.**

1. Suffixes used to form the comparative degree of adjectives:

- a) -ior-, -ius-
- b) -al-, -ul -
- c) -ic-, -in-
- d) -ace-, -os-
- e) -ns-, -ens-

2. Suffixes used to form the superlative degree of adjectives:

- a) -ns-, -ens-
- b) -al-, -ul -
- c) -ic-, -in-
- d) -issim-, -rim-
- e) -ior-, -ius-

3. Declension used for the inflection of adjectives in the comparative degree:

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

4. Declension used for the inflection of adjectives in the superlative degree:

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

5. Adjective in the comparative degree of masculine gender:

- a) silvester
- b) magnus
- c) simplicior
- d) teres
- e) albus

6. Adjective in the comparative degree of neuter gender:

- a) latius

- b) longior
- c) longus
- d) rubrum
- e) simplex

7. Correct dictionary form of the adjective in the comparative degree:

- a) magnus, a, um
- b) brevis, e
- c) simplex, icis
- d) major, jus
- e) liber, a, um

8. Botanical name of a plant containing the adjective in the superlative degree:

- a) Cucurbita maxima
- b) Ammi majus
- c) Arctium major
- d) Nymphaea minoriflora
- e) Vinca minor

9. Term containing the adjective in the comparative degree in plural:

- a) ollae purae
- b) tinctura amara
- c) decocta recentiora
- d) unguentum spissum
- e) flores albi

10. Term containing the adjective in the superlative degree in plural:

- a) mel recentius
- b) tinctura amara
- c) decocta recentiora



- d) unguenta spissa
- e) baccae ruberrimae

**Topic 26. Wordbuilding. Adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Naming of powders by degree of grinding. Numerals. Pronouns**

1. With which suffix are adverbs formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions:

- a) -ior-
- b) -al-
- c) -ic-
- d) -e-
- e) -ens-

2. With which suffixes are adverbs formed from adjectives of the third declension:

- a) -iter-, -er-
- b) -al-, -ul-
- c) -ic-, -in-
- d) -ace-, -os-
- e) -ns-, -ens-

3. Adverb in the comparative degree:

- a) cito
- b) citius
- c) citissime
- d) citissimus
- e) citissima

4. Adverb in the superlative degree:

- a) latus

- b) latissimus
- c) latius
- d) latissime
- e) latum

5. Adverb meaning "immediately":

- a) ana
- b) cito
- c) statim
- d) caute
- e) optime

6. Adverb meaning "free of charge":

- a) exacte
- b) citissime
- c) statim
- d) asepticce
- e) gratis

7. Adverb meaning "as well as possible":

- a) lente
- b) ana
- c) satis
- d) optime
- e) exacte

8. Term "medium coarse powder":

- a) pulvis subtilis
- b) pulvis grossissimus
- c) pulvis modice grossus

- d) pulvis grossus
- e) pulvis longe grossissimus

9. Name where a numeral prefix is used:

- a) Menyanthes trifoliata
- b) Cucurbita pepo
- c) Digitalis lanata
- d) Cassia acutifolia
- e) Frangula alnus

10. Expression with the pronoun "for the author":

- a) per se
- b) tales doses
- c) pro me
- d) e aqua
- e) cui adde

### **Topic 27. Abbreviations in prescriptions. The most important prescription abbreviations**

1. What cannot be abbreviated in prescriptions:

- a) names of medicinal products
- b) prescription expressions
- c) dosage forms
- d) names of plant organs
- e) adjectives

2. Prescription abbreviation "as much as necessary":

- a) p.aeq.

b) in ch.cer.

c) q.s.

d) m. pil.

e) D.t.d.

3. "Solution" in abbreviated form:

a) inf.

b) tab.

c) sol.

d) ol.

e) mucil.

4. "Decoction" in abbreviated form:

a) extr.

b) ungu.

c) sol.

d) ol.

e) dec.

5. "Tincture" in abbreviated form:

a) inf.

b) tct.

c) sol.

d) ol.

e) dec.

6. "In waxed paper" in abbreviated form:

a) in caps.gel.

b) in sacc. chart.

c) in ch.cer.

d) in tab obd.

e) in vitr.nigr.

7. "Wormwood herb" in abbreviated form:

a) flor. Helichrysi arenarii

b) rad. Senegae

c) fol. Eucalypti

d) hb. Absinthii

e) stigm. Maydis

8. "Eucalyptus leaves" in abbreviated form:

a) flor. Helichrysi arenarii

b) rad. Senegae

c) fol. Eucalypti

d) hb. Absinthii

e) stigm. Maydis

9. "Give such doses" in abbreviated form:

a) M.f.pulv.

b) D.t.d.

c) M. D. S.

d) D.in tab.obd.

e) Div.in part.aeq.

10. "Mix. Give. Label" in abbreviated form:

a) in vitr.fusc.

b) D. in caps.gelat.

c) M. D. S.

d) D.in tab.obd.

e) Div.in part.

## **Topic 28. Latin nomenclature of domestic dosage forms. Solid, soft, and liquid dosage forms**

1. Solid dosage forms:

- a) formae medicamentorum durae
- b) formae medicamentorum molles
- c) formae medicamentorum fluidae
- d) formae medicamentorum pro oculis
- e) formae medicamentorum pro infantibus

2. Dosage form that belongs to solid forms:

- a) pastae
- b) granula
- c) solutiones
- d) mixturae
- e) unguenta

3. Powders by usage method:

- a) pulveres simplices
- b) pulveres per rectum
- c) pulveres ad usum externum
- d) pulveres compositi
- e) puveres pro dosi

4. Powders administered "by insufflation":

- a) per gargarisma
- b) per aspersionem
- c) per rectum
- d) per insufflationem

e) per injectionem

5. Tablets taken orally:

a) resoriblettae

b) injectabulettae

c) solublettae

d) implantabulettae

e) oriblettae

6. Liquid dosage forms:

a) formae medicamentorum durae

b) formae medicamentorum molles

c) formae medicamentorum fluidae

d) formae medicamentorum pro oculis

e) formae medicamentorum pro infantibus

7. Dosage form that belongs to liquid forms:

a) tabulettae

b) suppositoria

c) solutiones

d) gragee

e) unguenta

8. Aqueous solutions:

a) solutiones glycerinatae

b) solutiones aquosae

c) solutiones oleosae

d) solutiones spirituosae

e) solutiones pro injectionibus

9. Soft dosage forms:

- a) formae medicamentorum durae
- b) formae medicamentorum molles
- c) formae medicamentorum fluidae
- d) formae medicamentorum pro oculis
- e) formae medicamentorum pro infantibus

10. Dosage form that belongs to soft forms:

- a) tabuletta
- b) emulsum
- c) solutio
- d) gragee
- e) unguentum

## **Topic 29. Systematization of knowledge about prepositions**

1. Phrase meaning "under the skin":

- a) per os
- b) sub linguam
- c) sub cutem
- d) per rectum
- e) per frictionem

2. Phrase meaning "by rubbing":

- a) retro buccam
- b) sub linguam
- c) sub cutem
- d) per rectum
- e) per frictionem

3. Phrase meaning "behind the cheek":



- a) per os
- b) sub linguam
- c) intra venam
- d) per rectum
- e) retro buccam

4. Phrase meaning "for rinsing":

- a) pro gargarismate
- b) pro inhalatione
- c) pro frictione
- d) pro balneis
- e) pro cataplasmate

5. Phrase meaning "single dose":

- a) pro me
- b) pro centum
- c) pro dosi
- d) pro die
- e) pro mille

6. Phrase meaning "daily dose":

- a) pro die
- b) pro infantibus
- c) pro dosi
- d) pro balneis
- e) pro auctore

7. Phrase meaning "on a living organism":

- a) per se
- b) ex tempore

- c) per os
- d) in vitro
- e) in vivo

8. Phrase meaning "against cough":

- a) contra rabiem
- b) contra scabiem
- c) contra febrim
- d) contra tussim
- e) contra pertussim

9. Phrase meaning "for baths":

- a) pro die
- b) pro infantibus
- c) pro dosi
- d) pro balneis
- e) pro auctore

10. Phrase meaning "in boxes":

- a) in charta
- b) in scatulis
- c) in lagenis
- d) in rectiolis
- e) in oblatis

**Topic 30. Present indicative active and passive. Word order in Latin sentences.**

Specify:

1. Actions represented by verbs in the indicative active form:

- a) happening
- b) happened
- c) will happen
- d) happening, happened, will happen
- e) commanding to perform

2. Verb in the third person singular indicative active form:

- a) filtrantur
- b) pulveratur
- c) signare
- d) parat
- e) diluitur

3. Verb in the third person singular indicative passive form:

- a) solvit
- b) finiunt
- c) dantur
- d) curare
- e) datur

4. Verb in the third person plural indicative active form:

- a) servate
- b) signat
- c) audiunt
- d) solvitur
- e) signentur

5. How can the verb "esse" be used in a sentence:

- a) as predicate
- b) as subject
- c) as a copula in a compound nominal predicate
- d) as predicate and a copula in a compound nominal predicate
- e) is not a part of the sentence

6. Position of the verb in the indicative active form in a Latin sentence:

- a) before the subject
- b) after the subject
- c) at the beginning of the sentence
- d) at the end of the sentence
- e) in any position

7. Sentence with a verb in the third person singular indicative active form:

- a) Medicus vitamina in granulis dat.
- b) Substantiae miscentur.
- c) Repete bis!
- d) Oleum Ricini per gossipium colatur.
- e) E baccis Sumbici decoctum paratur.

8. Sentence with a verb in the third person plural indicative passive form:

- a) Pharmaceuta tincturam Valerianae dat.
- b) E planta Aloes extractum paratur.
- c) Sume guttas per horam.
- d) Mixturae in lagenis dantur.
- e) Puella aegrota est.

9. Aphorism with a verb in the third person singular indicative passive form:

- a) Usus magister optimus est.
- b) Natura sanat, medicus curat morbos.

- c) Labor corpus firmat.
- d) Tempus et hora volant.
- e) Bene dignoscitur, bene curatur.

10. Sentence with an error:

- a) Corvalolum ut remedium cardiacum praescribitur.
- b) Aqua Plumbi ex tempore parantur.
- c) Streptomycinum est praeparatum antibacteriale.
- d) Natrii salicylas actionem analgeticam habet.
- e) In oleo Amygdalarum Camphora optime solvitur.

## **ANSWERS:**

### **Topic 1**

1 – c

2 – e

3 – b

4 – c

5 – e

6 – a

7 – e

8 – a

9 – д

10 – d

### **Topic 2**

1 – a

2 – d

3 – c

4 – a

5 – c

6 – b

7 – e

8 – a

9 – a

10 – b

### **Topic 3**

1 – a

2 – b

3 – d

4 – e

5 – c

6 – a

7 – b

8 – c

9 – c

10 – d

#### **Topic 4**

1 – a

2 – d

3 – e

4 – c

5 – c

6 – d

7 – c

8 – a

9 – b

10 – e

#### **Topic 5**

1 – B

2 – d

3 – d

4 – a

5 – c

6 – c

7 – a

8 – c

9 – a

10 – c

#### **Topic 6**

1 – c

2 – a

3 – e

4 – a

5 – e

6 – b

7 – c

8 – e

9 – a

10 - c

### **Topic 7**

1 – c

2 – b

3 – b

4 – d

5 – d

6 – e

7 – c

8 – e

9 – a

10 – d

### **Topic 8**

1 – d

2 – a

3 – a

4 – c

5 – a

6 – b

7 – c

8 – b

9 – c

10 – e



## **Topic 9**

1 – b

2 – e

3 – d

4 – a

5 – a

6 – a

7 – e

8 – b

9 – d

10 – a

## **Topic 10**

1 – d

2 – b

3 – b

4 – c

5 – a

6 – b

7 – a

8 – e

9 – d

10 – a

## **Topic 11**

1 – a

2 – b

3 – c

4 – b

5 – a

6 – c

7 – e

8 – a

9 – e

10 - b

### **Topic 12**

1 – b

2 – b

3 – a

4 – b

5 – b

6 – e

7 – a

8 – d

9 – a

10 -b

### **Topic 13**

1 – d

2 – b

3 – e

4 – a

5 – b

6 – d

7 – a

8 – b

9 – a

10 – b

### **Topic 14**

1 – a

2 – a

3 – c

4 – b

5 – c

6 – c

7 – e

8 – d

9 – d

10 – c

### **Topic 15**

1 – a

2 – a

3 – e

4 – e

5 – b

6 – c

7 – b

8 – c

9 – e

10 – b

### **Topic 16**

1 – a

2 – d

3 – c

4 – d

5 – e

6 – b

7 – a

8 – e

9 – d

10 – c

### **Topic 17**

1 – b

2 – c

3 – d

4 – e

5 – a

6 – b

7 – b

8 – e

9 – a

10 – BC

### **Topic 18**

1 – a

2 – c

3 – d

4 – b

5 – a

6 – e

7 – b

8 – b

9 – a

10 – b

### **Topic 19**

1 – c

2 – c

3 – b

4 – c

5 – d

6 – e

7 – e

8 – e

9 – d

10 – e

## **Topic 20**

1 – d

2 – e

3 – a

4 – b

5 – b

6 – c

7 – e

8 – c

9 – b

10 – a

## **Topic 21**

1 – a

2 – b

3 – c

4 – e

5 – d

6 – a

7 – b

8 – c

9 – e

10 – a

## **Topic 22**

1 – d

2 – e

3 – a

4 – a

5 – b

6 – d

7 – c

8 – e

9 – b

10 – a

### **Topic 23**

1 – b

2 – e

3 – c

4 – c

5 – d

6 – d

7 – c

8 – d

9 – a

10 – b

### **Topic 24**

1 – c

2 – a

3 – d

4 – c

5 – e

6 – d

7 – e

8 – b

9 – c

10 – c

### **Topic25**

1 – a

2 – d

3 – c

4 – a

5 – c

6 – a

7 – d

8 – a

9 – c

10 – e

### **Topic 26**

1 – d

2 – a

3 – b

4 – d

5 – c

6 – e

7 – d

8 – c

9 – a

10 – c

### **Topic 27**

1 – a

2 – c

3 – c

4 – e

5 – b

6 – c

7 – d

8 – c

9 – b

10 – c

### **Topic 28**

1 – a

2 – b

3 – c

4 – d

5 – e

6 – c

7 – c

8 – b

9 – b

10 – e

### **Topic 29**

1 – c

2 – e

3 – e

4 – a

5 – c

6 – a

7 – e

8 – d

9 – d

10 – b

### **Topic 30**

1 – d

2 – d

3 – e

4 – c

5 – d

6 – d

7 – a

8 – d



9 – e

10 – b