After completing UNIT 1 (Introduction to Medical Terminology), students will be able to:

- distinguish between the roles of Latin and Greek in anatomical and clinical/pathological terminology
- identify Greek and Latin elements in medical terms based on characteristic linguistic features (e.g., roots, suffixes, letter combinations) and differentiate between terms of Greek and Latin origin
- apply the rules of Latin pronunciation used in medical terminology
- describe the grammatical categories of Latin nouns (number, gender, case) and explain their relevance for understanding and forming medical terms
- distinguish between the roles of nominative + genitive and accusative + ablative in anatomical and clinical terminology
- identify the five Latin declensions based on genitive singular endings and determine the declension, stem, and gender of a noun from its dictionary entry
- recognize common nominative singular endings that indicate grammatical gender and assign nouns to the correct gender category
- distinguish between two main adjective groups used in Latin terminology (*-us, a, um* + *-is, e*) and select appropriate adjective endings according to a gender of the given noun
- differentiate between genitive attributes (noun + noun structure) and adjectival attributes (noun + adjective structure) in anatomical terminology
- give the English meaning of Greek word roots corresponding with Latin basic vocabulary

After completing UNIT 2 (1st Declension Nouns), students will be able to:

- **grammar**
  - identify nouns belonging to the 1st Declension based on their nominative and genitive singular endings
  - decline 1st Declension feminine nouns (model *vena, ae, f.*) correctly in singular and plural
  - provide at least 2 examples of Greek 1st Declension nouns (feminine and masculine) in complete dictionary entry
  - explain what a genitive attribute is, how it is expressed in Latin, and how phrases containing genitive attribute are declined; provide at least 2 examples using 1st Declension nouns
  - form and analyze medical terms containing genitive attributes (noun + noun structures) and use correct case forms in simple phrases covered in UNIT 2
  - list the basic prepositions that govern the accusative and ablative and translate them – at least 3 examples used with accusative, 3 examples used with ablative
  - use common prepositions (e.g., *post, propter, cum, sine, ex*) with the appropriate case in medical expressions
  - translate basic anatomical and clinical phrases between Latin and English with correct grammatical structure

- **word formation**
  - identify Latinized Greek word roots corresponding with basic Latin vocabulary, explain their meaning, and provide 1–3 examples of use for each of them:
    dactyl(o)-, encephal(o)-, gastr(o)-, hyster(o)-/metr(o)-, my(o)-, neur(o)-, cardi(o)-, cephal(o)-, (h)aem(at)(o)-, hepat(o)-, nephr(o)-, odont(o)-, ot(o)-, pneum(o)-
  - identify Greek prefixes used in medical terminology, explain their meaning, and provide 1–3 examples of use (may also be in English) for each of them:
    a-/an-, dys-, eu-, hyper-, hypo-, par(a)-
  - identify Latinized Greek word roots used in compound words, explain their meaning and provide 1–2 examples for each of them (may also be in English, with appropriate ending):
    -algia, -(h)aemia, -ectomia, -logia, -megalia, -odynia, -phobia, plastica, -plegia, -pnoe, -rrhoea (-rrhoe), -rrhagia, -rrhaphia, -scopia, -tonia, -trophia
  - form simple derived terms using prefixes covered in UNIT 2
  - analyze derived and compound medical terms by separating roots, prefixes, and suffixes, and infer their meaning

- **terminology and translation**

  - recognize and interpret common medical abbreviations associated with the 1st declension vocabulary used in prescriptions and clinical practice
  - translate selected “living phrases” used in medical terminology and explain their meaning
  - translate individual words and phrases, prepositional phrases, and compound terms containing Greek roots or vocabulary from the 1st and 2nd declensions from Latin to English and from English to Latin

After completing UNIT 3 (2nd Declension Nouns), students will be able to:

- **grammar**
  - identify nouns belonging to the 2nd declension based on their nominative and genitive singular endings
  - distinguish between masculine *(-us, -er)* and neuter *(-um)* nouns of the 2nd declension and recognize gender exceptions
  - decline masculine and neuter 2nd declension nouns correctly in singular and plural (type *nervus, i, m.* + *ligamentum, i, n.*)
  - apply the specific rules governing neuter nouns (e.g., nominative = accusative; nominative/accusative plural in *-a*)
  - recognize Greek neuters adapted into the 2nd declension (*-on* forms) and decline them correctly (type *ganglion, i, n.*)
  - form and analyze medical terms containing genitive attributes (noun + noun structures) and use correct case forms in simple phrases covered in UNIT 3
  - use common prepositions (e.g., *ad, cum, propter, post*) with the appropriate case in medical expressions
  - translate basic anatomical and clinical phrases consisting of UNIT 3 vocabulary between Latin and English with correct grammatical structure

- **word formation**
  - identify Latinized Greek word roots corresponding with basic Latin 2nd declension vocabulary, explain their meaning, and provide 1–3 examples of use for each of them:
    cheil(o)-, dactyl(o)-, encephal(o)-, enter(o)-, geni(o)-, hyster(o)-/metr(o)-, my(o)-, neur(o)-, oophor(o)-, ophthalm(o)-, pharmac(o)-, proct(o)-, rhin(o)-
  - identify Latin and Greek prefixes used in medical terminology, explain their meaning, and provide 1–3 examples of use (may also be in English) for each of them:
    in- (il-, im-, ir-), peri- / circum-; met(a)- / post-; pro(s)- / ante-; endo- X exo-, ecto-; epi-; di(a)-
  - form simple derived terms using productive suffixes (e.g., diminutives suffixes, adjectival suffix *-alis, -ale, +* suffixes *-itis, -osis, -oma*)
  - analyze derived and compound medical terms by separating roots, prefixes, and suffixes, and infer their meaning
  - distinguish between the meaning of Latinized Greek roots *-rrhoea* and *-rrhagia* and provide 2–3 examples of each of them

- **terminology and translation**

- recognize and interpret common medical abbreviations and fixed Latin phrases associated with the 2nd declension vocabulary used in prescriptions and clinical practice
- translate selected “living phrases” used in medical terminology and explain their meaning
- translate individual words and phrases, prepositional phrases, and compound terms containing Greek roots or vocabulary from the 1st Declension from Latin to English and from English to Latin

After completing UNIT 4 (1st and 2nd Declension Adjectives), students will be able to:

- **grammar**
  - identify adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declension based on their nominative forms *(-us, -a, -um / -er, -ra, -rum / -er, -era, -erum)*
  - distinguish masculine, feminine, and neuter forms of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives and explain how the gender of the adjective is determined by the noun it modifies
  - decline 1st and 2nd declension adjectives correctly in singular and plural in agreement with nouns of all three genders
  - apply the rule of agreement between nouns and adjectives (gender, number, case) when forming anatomical and clinical terms
  - recognize Latin ordinal numerals used in medical terminology and use them appropriately in anatomical descriptions and medical terminology
  - recognize and analyze adjectival attributes (noun + adjective structures) in Latin medical terminology
  - distinguish between adjectival attributes and genitive attributes in Latin medical terms
  - form and analyze combinations of adjectival and genitive attributes (e.g., noun + adjective + genitive structures) used in anatomical terminology
  - translate medical terms containing adjectival attributes from Latin into English with correct grammatical interpretation
  - translate medical terms containing adjectival and genitive attributes from English into Latin using correct case forms and adjective agreement

- **word formation**
  - identify Latin prefixes used in medical terminology, explain their meaning, and provide 1–3 examples of use (may also be in English) for each of them (table filling in the prefixes):

    dis- (di-, dif-), in- (im-, il-, ir-), inter-, extra-, intra-, super-/supra-, sub-, infra-, pr(a)e-, contra-, syn-, con-, per-
  - form simple derived terms using adjectival suffixes, explain the meaning of *-osus, a, um*, *-oideus, a, um*, and *-atus, a, um* and provide 1–3 examples for each of them
  - identify Latinized Greek word roots used in compound words, explain their meaning and provide 1–2 examples for each of them (may also be in English, with appropriate ending):

    micr(o)- X *macr(o), olig(o)-* X *poly-, hom(o)-* X *heter(o)-, tachy-* X *brady-, ne(o)-* X *geront(o)-, leuc(o)-, erythr(o)-, melan(o)-, pollakis-, xen(o)-, orth(o)-, therm(o)-*

    -cephalia, -cardia-, -dactylia, -odontia, -penia

- **terminology and translation**

- recognize and interpret common medical abbreviations and fixed Latin phrases associated with the 1st and 2nd declension vocabulary used in prescriptions and clinical practice
- recognize and interpret the abbreviations *l. dx.* and *l. sin.* used in medical terminology and translate them correctly in anatomical and clinical contexts
- translate selected "living phrases" used in medical terminology and explain their meaning
- translate individual words and phrases, prepositional phrases, and compound terms containing Greek roots or vocabulary from the 1st and 2nd declension from Latin to English and from English to Latin

After completing UNIT 5 (4th and 5th Declension Nouns), students will be able to:

- **grammar**

  - identify nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions based on their nominative and genitive singular endings
  - distinguish between masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions and recognize common gender exceptions
  - distinguish between masculine nouns of the 2nd and 4th declensions
  - apply the specific rules of neuter nouns (e.g., nominative = accusative; plural in *-a*) in the 4th declension
  - decline 4th and 5th declension nouns correctly in singular and plural (nominative, genitive, accusative, ablative)
  - recognize and use correct case endings when forming anatomical and clinical terms
  - combine 4th and 5th declension nouns with adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions according to gender
  - apply the rule of agreement between noun and adjective (gender, number, case) in multi-word medical expressions
  - recognize and analyze genitive attributes (noun + noun structures) in medical terminology
  - form and analyze combinations of adjectival and genitive attributes in complex anatomical terms

• word formation

  - recognize common prefixes used in medical terminology and explain their meaning
    prae-, pro-, re-, retro-
  - identify selected Latin and Greek roots related to the human senses (e.g., vision, hearing, smell, taste, touch) and explain their meaning
  - recognize common Greek roots used in medical terminology (e.g., *-opsia, -acusia/-acusis, -osmia, -geusia, -(a)esthesia*) and interpret their meaning
  - analyze derived medical terms by identifying roots and affixes and infer their meaning

• terminology and translation

  - recognize and interpret common medical abbreviations related to 4th and 5th declension nouns and Latin phrases used in prescriptions and clinical practice
  - translate anatomical and clinical phrases containing 4th and 5th declension nouns between Latin and English
  - translate complex medical expressions containing adjectival and genitive attributes with correct grammatical structure

- interpret and translate selected “living phrases” used in medical and general Latin and explain their meaning
- translate individual words and phrases, prepositional phrases, and compound terms containing Greek roots or vocabulary from the 4th and 5th declension from Latin to English and from English to Latin

After completing UNIT 6 (3rd Declension Masculines + Feminines), students will be able to:

• grammar

- identify nouns of the 3rd declension based on their nominative and genitive singular forms
- determine the stem of 3rd declension nouns and use it to form correct case endings
- distinguish between masculine and feminine nouns of the 3rd declension and recognize common gender patterns
- decline 3rd declension nouns correctly in singular and plural (nominative, genitive, accusative, ablative)
- distinguish between consonant stems and *i*-stems and apply their specific declensional patterns
- recognize and use correct case endings when forming anatomical and clinical terms
- combine 3rd declension nouns with adjectives and apply correct agreement (gender, number, case)
- recognize and analyze genitive attributes (noun + noun structures) in medical terminology
- form and analyze combinations of adjectival and genitive attributes in complex medical expressions

• word formation

- identify common Latin and Greek roots used in medical terminology and explain their meaning

  Greek roots for basic anatomical vocabulary (see previous units)

  -emesis, -schisis, -lithiasis, -stenosis
- recognize common prefixes and suffixes used in clinical terminology and interpret their function

  prefixes *meta-*, *syn-/sym-*

  suffixes *-itis, -osis*
- analyze derived and compound medical terms by identifying stems, prefixes, and suffixes and infer their meaning

• terminology and translation

- recognize common anatomical and clinical terms containing 3rd declension nouns
- analyze multi-word medical expressions by identifying the controlling noun and its attributes
- translate anatomical and clinical phrases containing 3rd declension nouns between Latin and English

- translate complex medical expressions with correct grammatical structure and agreement
- recognize and interpret common medical abbreviations used in clinical and anatomical contexts
- interpret selected Latin phrases used in medical and academic language and explain their meaning

After completing UNIT 7 (3rd Declension Neuters), students will be able to:

• grammar

- identify neuter nouns of the 3rd declension based on their nominative and genitive singular forms
- recognize typical endings of neuter nouns (e.g., *-us, -en, -e, -ar*) and use them to identify noun types
- distinguish between 2nd / 4th declension masculines and 3rd declension neuters (ended in *-us*)
- determine the stem of neuter nouns and use it to form correct case endings
- apply the specific rules for neuter nouns (e.g., nominative = accusative; nominative and accusative plural in *-a*)
- decline neuter nouns of the 3rd declension correctly in singular and plural
- distinguish between consonant stems and *i*-stems in neuter nouns and apply their specific declensional patterns
- use correct case forms when neuter nouns function as the controlling noun in anatomical and clinical terms
- combine neuter nouns with adjectives and apply correct adjectival attributes (gender, number, case)
- recognize and analyze genitive attributes (noun + noun structures) involving neuter nouns
- form and analyze combinations of adjectival and genitive attributes in medical expressions containing neuter nouns

• word formation

- recognize common suffixes characteristic of neuter nouns and explain their function

  -oma
- identify Latin and Greek roots occurring in neuter nouns and interpret their meaning

  Greek roots for basic anatomical vocabulary (see previous units and middle column in vocabulary)

  leio-, melano-

  -tomia, -stomia, -synthesis, -porosis, -sclerosis, -malacia, -penia, -sarcoma
- analyze derived medical terms containing neuter nouns and infer their meaning

• terminology and translation

- recognize common anatomical and clinical terms containing neuter nouns of the 3rd declension
- analyze multi-word medical expressions by identifying the governing neuter noun and its attributes

- translate anatomical and clinical phrases containing neuter nouns between Latin and English
- translate complex medical expressions with correct grammatical structure and agreement
- recognize and interpret common medical abbreviations related to anatomical terminology
- interpret selected Latin phrases used in medical and academic contexts and explain their meaning

After completing UNIT 8 (3rd Declension Adjectives), students will be able to:

• grammar

- identify adjectives of the 3rd declension based on their nominative and genitive singular forms
- distinguish between three-termination, two-termination, and one-termination adjectives and explain their characteristic forms
- determine adjective stems from genitive singular forms and use them to form correct case endings
- decline 3rd declension adjectives correctly in singular and plural across masculine, feminine, and neuter genders
- apply the rule of agreement between nouns and adjectives (gender, number, case) in anatomical and clinical terminology
- recognize and use present participles functioning as adjectives (e.g., *afferens, descendens, perforans*) in medical terminology
- analyze adjectival attributes (noun + adjective structures) and distinguish them from genitive attributes in Latin medical expressions
- form and analyze complex anatomical and clinical terms containing adjectival and genitive attributes

• word formation

- recognize common adjectival suffixes used in medical terminology and explain their meaning and function

  -alis, e; -aris, e; -bilis, e
- form adjectives from noun stems using productive adjectival suffixes and apply them correctly in medical terminology
- identify common Greek roots used in compound medical terms and interpret their meaning

  uni-, mono-, bi-, du-, di-, diplo-, tri-, terti-, quadr-, tetra-

  mal-; angio-, sidero-, dolicho-, brachy-, photo-

  -genesis, -ectasia, -philia
- recognize common prefixes used in medical terminology and explain their meaning and function

  e-, ex- (ef-); ad- (ac-, af-, ap-, as-); ab- (abs-, a-)
- analyze derived and compound medical terms by identifying their morphological components and infer their meaning

• terminology and translation

- recognize common anatomical and clinical terms containing 3rd declension adjectives

- analyze multi-word medical expressions by identifying the governing noun and its adjectival and genitive attributes
- translate anatomical and clinical phrases containing 3rd declension adjectives between Latin and English with correct grammatical structure
- translate complex medical expressions containing participial and derived adjectives with correct agreement and case forms
- recognize and interpret common medical abbreviations used in clinical and anatomical contexts
- interpret selected Latin phrases used in medical and academic contexts and explain their meaning

After completing UNIT 9 (Comparison of Adjectives), students will be able to:

• grammar

- identify the three degrees of comparison of Latin adjectives (positive, comparative, superlative) and explain their function in medical terminology
- form regular comparative adjectives using the endings *-ior* (masculine/feminine) and *-ius* (neuter) and determine their stems correctly
- decline comparative adjectives correctly according to the 3rd declension in singular and plural across all genders
- form regular superlative adjectives using the endings *-issimus, -issima, -issimum* and decline them correctly according to the 1st and 2nd declensions
- recognize and use irregular comparative and superlative forms (e.g., *major – maximus; minor – minimus; melior – optimus; pejor – pessimus*) in anatomical and clinical terminology
- identify adjectives with incomplete comparison (e.g., *anterior, posterior, superior, inferior*) and explain their meaning and usage in anatomical terminology
- apply the rule of agreement between nouns and comparative or superlative adjectives (gender, number, case) in anatomical and clinical expressions
- distinguish between opposite anatomical descriptors expressed by comparative adjectives (e.g., *major × minor; superior × inferior; anterior × posterior*)
- form and analyze complex anatomical terms containing comparative and superlative adjectives together with adjectival and genitive attributes
- recognize common comparative and superlative forms used in medical terminology and explain their semantic function
- identify prefixes and adjective-forming elements related to anatomical position and size (e.g., *proximalis, distalis, extremus, intimus*) and interpret their meaning

• terminology and translation

- recognize common anatomical and clinical terms containing comparative and superlative adjectives
- analyze multi-word medical expressions by identifying the governing noun and its adjectival and genitive attributes
- translate anatomical and clinical phrases containing comparative and superlative forms between Latin and English with correct grammatical structure
- translate complex medical expressions containing irregular and incomplete comparison forms with correct agreement and case endings
- recognize and interpret common medical abbreviations related to comparative forms

- interpret selected Latin phrases used in medical and academic contexts and explain their meaning

After completing UNIT 10 (Word Formation Revision), students will be able to:

- **word formation**

  - explain the basic principles of word formation in medical terminology, including derivation and composition
  - distinguish between non-derived, derived, and compound medical terms and identify their structural components (root, prefix, suffix, combining vowel)
  - identify common Latin and Greek prefixes related to direction, position, time, quality, and negation and explain their meaning
  - recognize common noun and adjective suffixes used in medical terminology and interpret their semantic function
  - distinguish between Latin and Greek word roots and explain their role in the formation of medical terms
  - analyze compound medical terms by separating prefixes, roots, suffixes, and combining vowels and infer their meaning
  - form derived and compound medical terms using common Latin and Greek word-building elements
  - recognize hybrid formations combining Latin and Greek components in medical terminology
  - identify common Latin and Greek roots denoting parts of the human body, organs, tissues, and anatomical structures
  - recognize adjective roots describing size, color, position, quantity, and other characteristics and explain their meaning
  - identify roots and suffixes denoting diagnostic and surgical procedures (e.g., *-scopia, -ectomia, -tomia, -rrhaphia*) and explain their meaning
  - recognize roots and suffixes denoting diseases, pathological conditions, and physiological processes (e.g., *-itis, -osis, -algia, -pathia, -rrhoea, -sclerosis*) and interpret their meaning
  - identify roots denoting medical specialties and patient groups (e.g., *paed-, geront-, gyn-*) and use them to form names of medical disciplines

• analysis and translation

  - analyze complex medical terms by identifying their morphological components and grammatical structure
  - infer the meaning of unfamiliar medical terms based on knowledge of Latin and Greek roots, prefixes, and suffixes
  - translate derived and compound medical terms between Latin and English with correct interpretation of their morphological components

- recognize semantic oppositions expressed by prefixes and adjective forms in medical terminology (e.g., *ante-* × *retro-*; *hyper-* × *hypo-*)
- interpret common names of drugs, medical procedures, diseases, and specialties formed from Greek and Latin components