



**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY**

**Farmaceutical Faculty
Foreign Languages Department**

LATIN IN PHARMACY

**WORK PROGRAM
of a course**

training for	master's level
field of knowledge	22 Health protection
in specialty	226 Pharmacy, Industrial Pharmacy
of educational program	Pharmacy for foreign students

Work program of a course “Latin in pharmacy” in speciality 226 «Pharmacy, Industrial Pharmacy» of educational program Pharmacy for foreign students” for the **1st year students (4,10д)**.

Educational course team:

Budanova L. G., Head of the Foreign Languages Department, Professor,
Tomarieva N. O., Lecturer of the Foreign Languages Department.

Work program has been considered and approved at the Department Meeting
of Ukrainian Studies and Latin
Record from «01» September 2021 № 1

Head of the department



prof. Liana BUDANOVA

Work program has been approved at the meeting of the Methodical Commission of the Humanities
Record from «02» September 2021 № 1

Head of Specialized Committee



prof. Karina IVANOVA

1. The Description of the Course

The language of the study: English.

Course Status: "Latin in Pharmacy" is a normative (compulsory) discipline.

Entrance qualification for studying the course: The discipline "Latin in Pharmacy" is a compulsory subject that is studied from the zero level and is based on general philological training. Training with the use of educational and methodical complex of the department is integrated with the disciplines of botany, anatomy, pharmacology, pharmaceutical technology of drugs, organic chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy.

The purpose statement of studying the course of educational discipline "Latin in pharmacy" is phonetics, grammar and vocabulary of the Latin pharmaceutical terminology.

Information volume of academic course. To study the course is given **120 hours 4 ECTS credits**.

2. Objectives and tasks of the course

The purpose of teaching the discipline "**Latin in Pharmacy**" is:

- **practical:** the formation of higher education students' speech competencies and the ability to apply their knowledge of Latin to translate special terms, analysis of names of drugs, work with prescriptions.

- **educational:** formation of higher education students' understanding of the essence of language phenomena; comparison of foreign language phenomena with native language; mastering knowledge of ancient culture and history, the ability to work with professional information resources.

- **developing:** development of skills to apply the acquired knowledge and skills in a certain (professional) speech situation on the basis of problem-solving activities; speech abilities; intellectual and cognitive abilities; readiness for self-education at advanced levels of foreign language proficiency.

- **educational:** education of applicants for higher education culture of communication, which is accepted in the modern world; value orientations, feelings and emotions.

- **social:** the ability to communicate and make a significant contribution to the ever-changing international environment.

- **socio-cultural:** to achieve a broad understanding of important and diverse international socio-cultural issues.

The main tasks of studying the discipline "**Latin in Pharmacy**" are to teach competencies, which are divided into:

- linguistic: lexical, grammatical, semantic, phonological, orthographic, orthoepic;
- sociolinguistic: linguistic markers of social relations, expressions of folk wisdom
- pragmatic: discursive and functional competence.

3. Competence and planned educational outcomes

The discipline "Latin in Pharmacy" provides the acquisition of **competencies** by students:

- **integrated:** Ability to solve complex specialized problems and practical problems associated with physical therapy, characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions, using the provisions, theories and methods of medical, biological, social, psychological and pedagogical sciences; formulate judgments; clearly and unambiguously communicate their conclusions and knowledge, reasonably substantiating them, to professional and non-professional audience;

- general:

GC 2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

GC 4. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to learn and be modernly trained.

GC 6. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of the profession.

GC 8. Ability to communicate in the native language both orally and in writing, the ability to communicate in a second language.

GC 9. Skills in the use of information and communication technologies

GC 10. Ability to choose a communication strategy, the ability to work in a team.

- professional:

PC 3. Ability to carry out activities for the development and design of documentation for a clear definition of technological processes of production of medicines in accordance with the rules of good practice.

ability to communicate in a foreign language, both orally and in writing; have vocabulary on topics related to the professional sphere of activity; ability to implement professional activities in accordance with the needs of health, cultural values and traditions of the population of Ukraine.

Integrative final *program learning outcomes* (PLO), the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline "Latin language"

PLO2. Use professional knowledge to solve practical situations.

PLO4. Monitor current trends in the industry, analyze professional information, make informed decisions, acquire modern knowledge

PLO7. Use the ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.

PLO8. Use the ability to communicate in a foreign language, analyze professional texts and translate foreign language information sources.

PLO9. Use information and communication technologies in professional activities

PLO12. Search for scientific sources of information, organize research at the appropriate level and process their results

PLO13. To use in professional activity knowledge of normative-legal, legislative acts of Ukraine and recommendations of good pharmaceutical practices.

4. Structure of the course

Names of content modules and topics	Hours					
	full time study					
	total	included				
		lect.	pract.	sem.	ind.	self study
Module 1						
Content module 1. Latin language phonetics. Verb system. Nouns and adjectives of 1st and 2nd declensions. Prescription. Word-formation. Trivial drug names. Conception of terminological element.						
Topic 1. Brief history of Latin. Importance of Ancient Greek and Latin for pharmaceutical and medical terminology. Pharmaceutical terminology, its composition and origin. Alphabet. Digraphs. Diphthongs. Rules of long and short vowels.	3,5		1			2,5

Topic 2. Grammar categories of noun. Nouns of 1st declension. Greek nouns of 1st declension.	5		1,5			3,5
Topic 3. Disagreed attribute. Prepositions. Conjunctions. Model of tincture names, model of pharmacognosy raw materials.	5		2,5			2,5
Topic 4. Grammar categories of verb. Imperativus. Praesens indicativi activi et passivi. Conjunctivus activi et passivi. Irregular verbs esse and fio, fiēri.	6		2,5			3,5
Topic 5. Conception of prescription as a document, rules of prescribing. Grammar structure of prescription line. 2 models of prescribing.	5		2,5			2,5
Topic 6. Nouns of 2nd declension. Greek nouns of 2nd declension. Exceptions from the gender among nouns of 2nd declension. Surnames in the preparation names.	6		2,5			3,5
Topic 7. Main pharmaceutical notions. Nomenclature of drugs. Models of names of raw materials and primary working up products, infusions, decoctions, ointments.	5		2,5			2,5
Topic 8. Fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions. Medicament nomenclature. Conception of terminological element. The main Greek and Latin terminological elements.	5		1,5			3,5
Topic 9. Peculiarities of nomenclature of vitamins and polivitaminial combined preparations, hormones and ferments.	4		1			3
Topic 10. Adjective. Grammar categories. Two groups of adjectives. Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declensions. Agreement of nouns and adjectives. Main models of pharmaceutical terms.	6		2,5			3,5
Topic 11. Adjectives characterizing medicaments on pharmacological action. Past Participle Passive. The names of serums, vaccines, and antitoxins.	3,5		1,5			2
Content module 1 control	3		1			2
Total content module 1	57		22,5			34,5
Content module 2. Nouns and adjectives of III declension. Present participle active. Chemical nomenclature. Nouns of IV-V declension. Binominal botanical nomenclature in Latin. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Adverb. Latin nomenclature of mediational forms. Abbreviations in prescriptions. Clinical nomenclature.						
Topic 12. Common conception of the nouns of 3rd declension. Masculine nouns of 3rd declension. Feminine nouns of 3rd declension.	5		2,5			2,5
Topic 13. Neuter nouns of 3rd declension. Greek nouns of 3rd declension in -sis, peculiarities of their declining.	5		2,5			2,5
Topic 14. Adjectives of 3rd declension. Adjectives of 3rd declension in botanical names and in the names of medicines. Present	5		2,5			2,5

Participle Active. The names of ingredients of the compound prescription.						
Topic 15. Nomenclature of main chemical elements. Nomenclature of acids. Nomenclature of oxides and bases.	4		1,5			2,5
Topic 16. Nomenclature of salts. The names of radicals and compound ethers. Greek numerals in chemical nomenclature.	3,5		1			2,5
Topic 17. Nouns of 4th-5th declensions. Peculiarities of the noun "species".	4		2,5			1,5
Topic 18. Conception of scientific botanical nomenclature. Main grammar models of botanical names.	3,5		1,5			2
Topic 19. The names of botanical families. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.	3		1			2
Topic 20. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison. Peculiarities of usage of degrees of comparison in botanical nomenclature. Usage of cases with degrees of comparison.	3,5		1,5			2
Topic 21. Adverb. Formation of adverbs. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Peculiarities of usage of adverbs in pharmaceutical terminology. Names of powders by levels of grinding. Numerals. Pronouns. Special phrases with pronouns in pharmaceutical terminology.	2,5		1			1,5
Topic 22. Abbreviations in prescriptions. The most important abbreviations in prescriptions.	4,5		2,5			2
Topic 23. Conception of Latin nomenclature of medicinal forms.	3,5		1,5			2
Topic 24. Systematization of prepositions.	2,5		1			1,5
Topic 25. Medical terminology, clinical terms structure, their forming principles. Greek and Latin terminological elements.	3,5		1,5			2
Content module 2 control	3		1			2
Total content module 2	56		25			31
Final control module	7		2,5			4,5
Total hours	120		50			70

5. Contents of the course

Module 1

Content module 1. Latin language phonetics. Verb system. Nouns and adjectives of 1st and 2nd declensions. Prescription. Word-formation. Trivial drug names. Conception of terminological element.

Topic 1. Brief history of Latin. Importance of Ancient Greek and Latin for pharmaceutical and medical terminology. Pharmaceutical terminology, its composition and origin. Alphabet. Digraphs. Diphthongs. Rules of long and short vowels.

Topic 2. Grammar categories of noun. Nouns of 1st declension. Greek nouns of 1st declension.

Topic 3. Disagreed attribute. Prepositions. Conjunctions. Model of tincture names, model of pharmacognosy raw materials.

Topic 4. Grammar categories of verb. Imperativus. Praesens indicativi activi et passivi. Conjunctivus activi et passivi. Irregular verbs esse and fio, fieri.

Topic 5. Conception of prescription as a document, rules of prescribing. Grammar structure of prescription line. 2 models of prescribing.

Topic 6. Nouns of 2nd declension. Greek nouns of 2nd declension. Exceptions from the gender among nouns of 2nd declension. Surnames in the preparation names.

Topic 7. Main pharmaceutical notions. Nomenclature of drugs. Models of names of raw materials and primary working up products, infusions, decoctions, ointments.

Topic 8. Fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions. Medicament nomenclature. Conception of terminological element. The main Greek and Latin terminological elements.

Topic 9. Peculiarities of nomenclature of vitamins and polivitamin combined preparations, hormones and ferments.

Topic 10. Adjective. Grammar categories. Two groups of adjectives. Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declensions. Agreement of nouns and adjectives. Main models of pharmaceutical terms.

Topic 11. Adjectives characterizing medicaments on pharmacological action. Past Participle Passive. The names of serums, vaccines, and antitoxins.

Content module 2. Nouns and adjectives of III declension. Present participle active. Chemical nomenclature. Nouns of IV-V declension. Binominal botanical nomenclature in Latin. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Adverb. Latin nomenclature of mediational forms. Abbreviations in prescriptions. Clinical nomenclature.

Topic 12. Common conception of the nouns of 3rd declension. Masculine nouns of 3rd declension. Feminine nouns of 3rd declension.

Topic 13. Neuter nouns of 3rd declension. Greek nouns of 3rd declension in -sis, peculiarities of their declining.

Topic 14. Adjectives of 3rd declension. Adjectives of 3rd declension in botanical names and in the names of medicines. Present Participle Active. The names of ingredients of the compound prescription.

Topic 15. Nomenclature of main chemical elements. Nomenclature of acids. Nomenclature of oxides and bases.

Topic 16. Nomenclature of salts. The names of radicals and compound ethers. Greek numerals in chemical nomenclature.

Topic 17. Nouns of 4th-5th declensions. Peculiarities of the noun “species”.

Topic 18. Conception of scientific botanical nomenclature. Main grammar models of botanical names.

Topic 19. The names of botanical families. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.

Topic 20. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison. Peculiarities of usage of degrees of comparison in botanical nomenclature. Usage of cases with degrees of comparison.

Topic 21. Adverb. Formation of adverbs. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Peculiarities of usage of adverbs in pharmaceutical terminology. Names of powders by levels of grinding. Numerals. Pronouns. Special phrases with pronouns in pharmaceutical terminology.

Topic 22. Abbreviations in prescriptions. The most important abbreviations in prescriptions.

Topic 23. Conception of Latin nomenclature of medicinal forms.

Topic 24. Systematization of prepositions.

Topic 25. Medical terminology, clinical terms structure, their forming principles. Greek and Latin terminological elements.

Final modular control

6. Names of lectures:

(not provided for in the working curriculum)

7. Topics of seminars

(not provided for in the working curriculum)

8. Topics of practical lessons

№	Topic	Hours
		full-time
Module 1		
1.	Topic 1. General knowledge about Latin language. Pharmaceutical terminology, its composition and origin. Alphabet. Digraphs. Diphthongs. Rules of long and short vowels.	1
2.	Topic 2. Nouns in Latin language. Grammar categories of noun. Nouns of 1st declension. Greek nouns of 1st declension.	1,5
3.	Topic 3. Disagreed attribute. Prepositions. Conjunctions. Model of tincture names, model of pharmacognosy raw materials.	2,5
4.	Topic 4. Grammar categories of verb. Imperativus. Praesens indicativi activi et passivi. Conjunctivus activi et passivi.	2,5
5.	Topic 5. Conception of prescription as a document, rules of prescribing. Grammar structure of prescription line. 2 models of prescribing.	2,5
6.	Topic 6. Nouns of 2nd declension. Greek nouns of 2nd declension. Exceptions from the gender among nouns of 2nd declension. Surnames in the preparation names.	2,5
7.	Topic 7. Main pharmaceutical notions. Nomenclature of drugs. Models of names of raw materials and primary working up products, infusions, decoctions, ointments.	2,5
8.	Topic 8. Fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions. Medicament nomenclature. Conception of terminological element. The main Greek and Latin terminological elements.	1,5
9.	Topic 9. Peculiarities of nomenclature of vitamins and polivitaminial combined preparations, hormones and ferments.	1
10.	Topic 10. Adjective. Grammar categories. Two groups of adjectives. Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declensions. Agreement of nouns and adjectives. Main models of pharmaceutical terms.	2,5
11.	Topic 11. Adjectives characterizing medicaments on pharmacological action. Past Participle Passive. The names of serums, vaccines, and antitoxins. Content module 1 control	2,5
12.	Topic 12. Common conception of the nouns of 3rd declension. Masculine nouns of 3rd declension. Feminine nouns of 3rd declension.	2,5
13.	Topic 13. Neuter nouns of 3rd declension. Greek nouns of 3rd declension in -sis, peculiarities of their declining.	2,5

14.	Topic 14. Adjectives of 3rd declension. Adjectives of 3rd declension in botanical names and in the names of medicines. Present Participle Active. The names of ingredients of the compound prescription.	2,5
15.	Topic 15. Nomenclature of main chemical elements. Nomenclature of acids. Nomenclature of oxides and bases.	1,5
16.	Topic 16. Nomenclature of salts. The names of radicals and compound ethers. Greek numerals in chemical nomenclature.	1
17.	Topic 17. Nouns of 4th-5th declensions. Peculiarities of the noun “species”.	2,5
18.	Topic 18. Conception of scientific botanical nomenclature. Main grammar models of botanical names.	1,5
19.	Topic 19. The names of botanical families. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.	1
20.	Topic 20. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison. Peculiarities of usage of degrees of comparison in botanical nomenclature. Usage of cases with degrees of comparison.	1,5
21.	Topic 21. Adverb. Formation of adverbs. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Peculiarities of usage of adverbs in pharmaceutical terminology. Names of powders by levels of grinding. Numerals. Pronouns. Special phrases with pronouns in pharmaceutical terminology.	1
22.	Topic 22. Abbreviations in prescriptions. The most important abbreviations in prescriptions.	2,5
23.	Topic 23. Conception of Latin nomenclature of medicinal forms.	1,5
24.	Topic 24. Systematization of prepositions.	1
25.	Topic 25. Medical terminology, clinical terms structure, their forming principles. Greek and Latin terminological elements. Content module 2 control.	2,5
26.	Concluding module control	2,5
Total hours		50

9. Topics of laboratorial lessons
(not provided for in the working curriculum)

10. Self-study work

№	Name of topic	Hours
		full time study
1.	General knowledge about Latin language. Pharmaceutical terminology, its composition and origin. Alphabet. Digraphs. Diphthongs. Rules of long and short vowels.	2,5
2.	Nouns in Latin language. Grammar categories of noun. Nouns of 1st declension. Greek nouns of 1st declension.	3,5
3.	Disagreed attribute. Prepositions. Conjunctions. Model of tincture names, model of pharmacognosy raw materials.	2,5
4.	Grammar categories of verb. Imperativus. Praesens indicativi activi et passivi. Conjunctivus activi et passivi.	3,5
5.	Conception of prescription as a document, rules of prescribing. Grammar structure of prescription line. 2 models of prescribing.	2,5
6.	Nouns of 2nd declension. Greek nouns of 2nd declension. Exceptions from the gender among nouns of 2nd declension. Surnames in the preparation names.	3,5
7.	Main pharmaceutical notions. Nomenclature of drugs. Models of names of raw materials and primary working up products, infusions, decoctions, ointments.	2,5
8.	Fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions. Medicament nomenclature. Conception of terminological element. The main Greek and Latin terminological elements.	3,5
9.	Peculiarities of nomenclature of vitamins and polivitaminic combined preparations, hormones and ferments.	3
10.	Adjective. Grammar categories. Two groups of adjectives. Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declensions. Agreement of nouns and adjectives. Main models of pharmaceutical terms.	3,5
11.	Adjectives characterizing medicaments on pharmacological action. Past Participle Passive. The names of serums, vaccines, and antitoxins. Content module 1 control.	4
12.	Common conception of the nouns of 3rd declension. Masculine nouns of 3rd declension. Feminine nouns of 3rd declension.	2,5
13.	Neuter nouns of 3rd declension. Greek nouns of 3rd declension in -sis, peculiarities of their declining.	2,5

14.	Adjectives of 3rd declension. Adjectives of 3rd declension in botanical names and in the names of medicines. Present Participle Active. The names of ingredients of the compound prescription.	2,5
15.	Nomenclature of main chemical elements. Nomenclature of acids. Nomenclature of oxides and bases.	2,5
16.	Nomenclature of salts. The names of radicals and compound ethers. Greek numerals in chemical nomenclature.	2,5
17.	Nouns of 4th-5th declensions. Peculiarities of the noun "species".	1,5
18.	Conception of scientific botanical nomenclature. Main grammar models of botanical names.	2
19.	The names of botanical families. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.	2
20.	Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison. Peculiarities of usage of degrees of comparison in botanical nomenclature. Usage of cases with degrees of comparison.	2
21.	Adverb. Formation of adverbs. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Peculiarities of usage of adverbs in pharmaceutical terminology. Names of powders by levels of grinding. Numerals. Pronouns. Special phrases with pronouns in pharmaceutical terminology.	1,5
22.	Abbreviations in prescriptions. The most important abbreviations in prescriptions.	2
23.	Conception of Latin nomenclature of medicinal forms.	2
24.	Systematization of prepositions.	1,5
25.	Medical terminology, clinical terms structure, their forming principles. Greek and Latin terminological elements. Content module 2 control.	4
26.	Concluding modular control	4,5
Total hours		70

11. Tasks for self-study work

Tasks for self-study **classroom** work of higher education students who teach communicative competence can be summarized as follows:

- doing written exercises,
- answering questions to the topic
- writing a lexical dictation

Tasks for self-study **extracurricular** work of higher education students:

- doing written exercises,
 - memorizing vocabulary on the topic,
 - taking a test on the topic
 - reading self-recommended literature in preparation for classes,
 - writing a research paper on the topic reflected in the plan,

- making a speech at conferences, in circles of SNT,

The organization of self-study work of higher education students and the choice of optimal forms and methods of its organization encourages the receipt of educational information from various sources, from printed publications to Internet resources, develops skills of independent planning and organization of their own educational process. at the university.

12. Individual tasks (not provided for in the working curriculum)

13. Criteria and evaluation order of educational outcomes

The maximum number of points assigned to students when mastering each module (credit) - **100**, including for current educational activities - **60** points, according to the results of the modular final control - **40** points.

During practical classes, **current control** (mastering the topic) and **control of content modules** (CCM) are carried out.

Table of points of points of current control at a practical lesson on discipline "Latin in Pharmacy"

№	Topic of practical classes	Grading of knowledge (points)	
		min	max
1	General knowledge about Latin language. Pharmaceutical terminology, its composition and origin. Alphabet. Digraphs. Diphthongs. Rules of long and short vowels. Nouns in Latin language. Grammar categories of noun. Nouns of 1st declension. Greek nouns of 1st declension.	1	1
2	Disagreed attribute. Prepositions. Conjunctions. Model of tincture names, model of pharmacognosy raw materials.	1,5	2,5
3	Grammar categories of verb. Imperativus. Praesens indicativi activi et passivi. Conjunctivus activi et passivi.	1,5	2,5
4	Conception of prescription as a document, rules of prescribing. Grammar structure of prescription line. 2 models of prescribing.	1,5	2,5
5	Nouns of 2nd declension. Greek nouns of 2nd declension. Exceptions from the gender among nouns of 2nd declension. Surnames in the preparation names.	1,5	2,5
6	Main pharmaceutical notions. Nomenclature of drugs. Models of names of raw materials and primary working up products, infusions, decoctions, ointments. Fundamental pharmaceutical conceptions.	1,5	2,5
7	Medicament nomenclature. Conception of terminological element. The main Greek and Latin terminological elements. Peculiarities of nomenclature of vitamins and polivitamin combined preparations, hormones and ferments.	1,5	2,5
8	Adjective. Grammar categories. Two groups of adjectives. Adjectives of 1st and 2nd declensions. Agreement of nouns and adjectives. Main models of pharmaceutical terms.	1,5	2,5
9	Adjectives characterizing medicaments on pharmacological action. Past Participle Passive. The names of serums, vaccines, and antitoxins.	1,5	2,5
	Content module 1 control.	4	7

10	Common conception of the nouns of 3rd declension. Masculine nouns of 3rd declension. Feminine nouns of 3rd declension.	1,5	2,5
11	Neuter nouns of 3rd declension. Greek nouns of 3rd declension in -sis, peculiarities of their declining.	1,5	2,5
12	Adjectives of 3rd declension. Adjectives of 3rd declension in botanical names and in the names of medicines. Present Participle Active. The names of ingredients of the compound prescription.	1,5	2,5
13	Nomenclature of main chemical elements. Nomenclature of acids. Nomenclature of oxides and bases. Nomenclature of salts. The names of radicals and compound ethers. Greek numerals in chemical nomenclature.	1,5	2,5
14	Nouns of 4th-5th declensions. Peculiarities of the noun "species".	1,5	2,5
15	Conception of scientific botanical nomenclature. Main grammar models of botanical names. The names of botanical families. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.	1,5	2,5
16	Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison. Peculiarities of usage of degrees of comparison in botanical nomenclature. Usage of cases with degrees of comparison. Adverb. Formation of adverbs. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Peculiarities of usage of adverbs in pharmaceutical terminology. Names of powders by levels of grinding. Numerals. Pronouns. Special phrases with pronouns in pharmaceutical terminology.	1,5	2,5
17	Abbreviations in prescriptions. The most important abbreviations in prescriptions.	1,5	2,5
18	Conception of Latin nomenclature of medicinal forms.	1,5	2,5
19	Medical terminology, clinical terms structure, their forming principles. Greek and Latin terminological elements. Systematization of prepositions.	1,5	2,5
	Content module 2 control.	4	7
20	Concluding module control	24	40
	TOTAL	60	100

Evaluation criteria and calculation of the number of points for the current control and CCM

Grade	Points
«5A»	54-60
«4B»	49-53,5
«4C»	44,5-48,5
«3D»	38,5-44
«3E»	36-38

"5A" refers to a student who knows the basics of Latin grammar at an excellent level; models of prescription recipes, their grammatical structure, main prescription phrases, additional inscriptions in the recipe, prescription abbreviations; principles of name formation in chemical (names of acids, oxides, salts, esters) and pharmacognostic nomenclatures, in the nomenclature of drugs; has a lexical minimum (1000 lexical units) and a set of main Greco-Latin word-forming elements at the level of long-term memory;

can: read and write terms in Latin; translate terms and recipes of any complexity from Ukrainian into Latin and from Latin into Ukrainian; write recipes in Latin; decipher recipes written in Latin in abbreviated form; write Latin names of medicines and explain the meaning of the main terminological elements;

"4B" refers to a student who knows at a high level the basics of Latin grammar; models of prescription recipes, their grammatical structure, main prescription phrases, additional inscriptions in the recipe, prescription abbreviations; principles of formation of names in chemical and pharmacognostic nomenclatures, has at the level of long-term memory a minimum (800-1000 lexical units) and a set of main Greco-Latin word-forming elements;

can: read and write terms in Latin; translate from Ukrainian into Latin and from Latin into Ukrainian terms and recipes of any complexity; write recipes in Latin; decipher recipes written in Latin in abbreviated form; write Latin names of medicines and explain the meaning of the main terminological elements;

"4C" refers to a student who knows the basics of Latin grammar at a good level; models of prescription recipes, their grammatical structure, main prescription phrases, additional inscriptions in the recipe, prescription abbreviations; principles of name formation in chemical and pharmacognostic nomenclatures, has at the level of long-term memory a minimum (700-800 lexical units) and a set of main Greco-Latin word-forming elements; can: read and write terms in Latin; with minor errors to translate terms and recipes from Ukrainian into Latin and from Latin into Ukrainian; with minor errors to write recipes in Latin; decipher recipes written in Latin in abbreviated form; write Latin names of medicines and explain the meaning of the main terminological elements;

"3D" refers to a student who knows the basics of Latin grammar at an intermediate level; models of prescription recipes, their grammatical structure, main prescription phrases, additional inscriptions in the recipe, prescription abbreviations; principles of formation of names in chemical and pharmacognostic nomenclatures, has at the level of long-term memory a minimum (400-700 lexical units) and a set of main Greco-Latin word-forming elements; can read and write terms in Latin, but makes significant mistakes; is able to translate terms and recipes from Ukrainian into Latin and from Latin into Ukrainian, although a significant number of errors are assumed; is able to write recipes in Latin of low complexity; decipher recipes written in Latin in abbreviated form; write simple Latin names of medicines and explain the meaning of basic terminological elements;

"3E" refers to a student who knows the basics of Latin grammar at a minimum level; models of prescription recipes, basic prescription phrases and prescription abbreviations; has a minimum (up to 400 lexical items) and a set of some Greco-Latin word-forming elements at the level of long-term memory; can read and write terms in Latin, but makes a lot of mistakes; is able to translate some terms and recipes from Ukrainian into Latin and from Latin into Ukrainian, although a significant number of errors are assumed; write simple Latin names of medicines and explain the meaning of basic terminological elements;

Evaluation criteria and calculation of the number of points of the final control

The concluding modular control of mastering is carried out at the end of the study of the discipline in the final control classes. The final module control is carried out upon completion of the course in the last practical lesson.

Written control form. The final module control is considered credited if the applicant received: the minimum number - 24 points, the maximum number - 40 points.

Written final modular work consists of 4 tasks. Criteria of final modular control:

I. Translation of 10 expressions. Each 2 points. Total $10 \times 2 = 20$ points. Each spelling mistake -0.5 points.

II. Translate the recipe into Latin, write it in full and in abbreviated form. Total $1 \times 5 = 5$ points. Incorrectly executed recipe, spelling mistake - 0.5 points.

III. Write a recipe without abbreviations, translate it into Ukrainian. Total $1 \times 5 = 5$ points.

Incorrectly executed recipe, spelling mistake - 0.5 points.

IV. Write 10 names of drugs in Latin, highlight the term elements and indicate their meaning. 0.5 points each. Total $10 \times 0.5 = 5$ points. Incorrect spelling, the value of the term element is missing - 0.5 points.

V. Form 10 terms from the specified term elements. 0.5 points each. Total $10 \times 0.5 = 5$ points.

Incorrect spelling, the value of the term element is missing - 0.5 points.

24 points - the applicant has not completed the work in full, but has mastered the basic concepts of the course.

40 points - the applicant has mastered the course theoretical material in full, demonstrates the ability to think independently.

For applicants for higher education who want to increase the grade in the discipline after graduation, the curriculum provides a deadline for retraining.

Scale of estimating: national and ECTS

Rating grade	ECTS grade	Grade according to national scale (credit)	
90 – 100	A	excellent	passed
82-89	B	good	
74-81	C		
64-73	D		
60-63	E		
35-59	FX	failed with the possibility of re-taking	
0-34	F	failed with the obligatory re-taking	

Схема нарахування та розподіл балів Модуль 1

Regular testing and individual work					Concluding module control (grade)	Total
Content module 1			Content module 2			
T 1-2.	T 3 – T11	CM1	T 12 - T 25	CM2	40	100
1	20	7	25	7		

14. Forms of progress and final tests of academic achievements

Current and intermediate control is performed in the **following forms**: frontal and individual survey, computer tests, individual written tasks, presentation, written tests, control of practical skills, solving situational problems;

group discussion, test reading and translation.

The final control of mastering is carried out at the end of the study of the discipline in the final control classes. It is carried out by writing the final module work.

Exam control form.

15. Teaching course materials

1. Curriculum
2. Work program

3. The syllabus of discipline
4. Calendar-thematic plan of lectures
5. Calendar-thematic plan of practical classes
6. Criteria for assessing the knowledge and skills of applicants for higher education
7. The list of practical skills that are practiced in training classes
8. Multimedia presentations of lectures
9. Collection of test tasks in the discipline
10. Ticket package to control the assimilation of content modules
11. Ticket package for FMC
12. Methodical instructions on the subject for teachers
13. Methodical recommendations for practical classes
14. Methodical recommendations for independent work of applicants for higher education in the discipline
15. Methodical recommendations for preparation for FMC

16. Reading suggestions

The main reading suggestions

1. Svetlichnaya Y.I., Tolok I.A., Volobuyeva E.A. Latin for Pharmacy Students: Textbook. – Kharkiv: NUPh: Golden Pages, 2011. – 248 p.
2. Svetlichnaya Y.I., Tolok I.A., Volobuyeva E.A. Studemus Latinam. We Learn Latin. Workbook. – Kharkov: Publishing House of NUPh, 2006. – 112 p.
3. Svetlichnaya Y.I., Leliuk Ye.A., Fel Ye. L. Lexical and Grammatical Practice on Latin Pharmaceutical Terminology: tutorial for individual work of the first-year foreign students of pharmaceutical universities and departments (for preparation for the final modular control). – Kharkiv, 2018. – 79 p.

Supplementary reading suggestions

1. Terminologia pharmaceutica polyglotta: 6-languages Dictionary of Pharmaceutical Terminology/ Svetlichnaya Y.I., Bazarova V.I., Volobuyeva E.A., Berestovaya A.A., Polovnikova M.Y. – Kharkov: Publishing House of NUPh, Golden Pages, 2004. – 256 p.
2. Світлична Є.І. Фармацевтична термінологія. Terminologia pharmaceutica polyglotta: Багатомовний словник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / Є.І. Світлична, В.І. Базарова, О.О. Волобуєва, А.А. Берестова, М.Ю. Половнікова; Під заг.ред. Є.І. Світличної. – Х.: Вид-во НФаУ: Золоті сторінки, 2004. – 256 с.

17. Electronic resources

1. <https://pharmel.kharkiv.edu/moodle/course/view.php?id=137> The site presents teaching materials and test tasks.
2. Website of the Foreign Languages Department of NUPh <http://inyaz.nuph.edu.ua>
3. <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLEE440D6A8DCBA478> The site features video tutorials in Latin.