

Basics of Medical Terminology I. – Latin and Greek Origins – Answer Key

Chapter 1 Introduction to medical terminology

Latin	Abbr.		Meaning in English
<i>Anno Domini</i>	A.D.	13)	1) after midday, afternoon
<i>ante meridiem</i>	a.m.	14	2) around, about, approximately
<i>post meridiem</i>	p.m.	1	3) and others, and co-authors; used in referring to authors or other people also involved in something
<i>circa</i>	c., ca., cca.	2	4) after what has been written; used at the end of informal letters
<i>Curriculum Vitae</i>	C.V. or CV	8	5) may he/she rest in peace
<i>confer</i>	cf.	12	6) and so on..., and the others...
<i>exempli gratia</i>	e.g.	9	7) that is, in other words; used to explain the exact meaning of something mentioned before it
<i>et alii</i>	et al.	3	8) course of life, a short written document about your education and past employment
<i>et cetera</i>	etc.	6	9) for example, for instance
<i>id est</i>	i.e.	7	10) for each one hundred; %
<i>Nota Bene</i>	N.B.	15	11) against
<i>Post Scriptum</i>	P.S.	4	12) compare, used in references
<i>per centum</i>	per cent.	10	13) in the year of the Lord; in the years of the Christian calendar era
<i>Philosophiae Doctor</i>	Ph.D.	16	14) before midday, before noon;
<i>Requiescat in pace</i>	R.I.P.	5	15) note well; used to make a reader pay attention to an important piece of information
<i>versus</i>	vs or v.	11	16) Teacher of Philosophy

Chapter 2 Anatomical positions, planes and directions

A) Body positions

1 anatomical; 2 prone; 3 supine;

B) Anatomical planes of the body

Give the Latin name of each plane on the basis of the pictures.

1 frontal/coronal; 2 horizontal/transverse; 3 midsagittal/median; 4 sagittal/ paramedian

C) Directional terms

1 dexter; 2 sinister; 3 medial; 4 lateral; 5 anterior/ventral; 6 posterior/dorsal; 7 superior/cranial; 8 inferior/caudal; 9 proximal; 10 distal; 11 palmar/volar; 12 dorsal; 13 plantar; 14 dorsal

Exercises

1. Write the name of the corresponding section of the skull.

upper: midsagittal; middle: frontal/coronal; lower: horizontal/transverse

2. Provide the missing directional terms in the pictures.

Nuchal lines: superior nuchal line; inferior nuchal line

Fontanelles: anterior fontanelle (closer to the frontal bone); posterior fontanelle (closer to the occipital bone)

Condyles and malleoli: lateral condyle (toward the side); medial condyle (toward the midline); lateral malleolus (at the fibula); medial malleolus (at the tibia)

Hand, foot and phalanges: distal phalanges (red ones at the fingertips); proximal phalanges (next to metacarpals);

Directional terms of the hand: palmar/volar \leftrightarrow dorsal; proximal (toward the wrist) \leftrightarrow distal (toward the fingertips)

Directional terms of the foot: plantar (toward the sole) \leftrightarrow dorsal; distal (toward the tiptoes) \leftrightarrow proximal (toward the heel)

Flexor digitorum muscles - surface and deep layer: Flexor digitorum superficialis (left); Flexor digitorum profundus (right)

3. True – False

E.g. The wrist is distal to the elbow.

A midsagittal plane divides the body into equal dexter and sinister parts. T _____
A horizontal plane divides the body into anterior and posterior parts. F frontal/coronal
The chest is inferior to the belly. F superior
The little finger is dexter to the thumb. F medial
In anatomical position the palm is turned to the back. F to the front
In the prone position, a person is lying face-up. F face down

4. Odd One Out

palmar – ventral – ~~caudal~~ – anterior

~~plantar~~ – sagittal – horizontal – frontal

cephalic – superior – ~~distal~~ – cranial

It does not point forward

No plantar plane

Not upper or toward the head

5. Synonyms Write a word that means the same as each of the following.

dorsal	<u>posterior</u>	cranial	<u>superior</u>
inferior	<u>caudal</u>	frontal	<u>coronal</u>
palmar	<u>volar</u>	anterior	<u>ventral</u>

6. Opposites. Write a word that means the opposite of each of the following.

superior	<u>inferior</u>	external	<u>internal</u>
profundus	<u>superficial</u>	lateral	<u>medial</u>
volar	<u>dorsal</u>	dexter	<u>sinister</u>
plantar	<u>dorsal</u>	proximal	<u>distal</u>

7. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

The thumb is on the lateral side of the hand, the little finger is on the medial side of it.

Pectoralis major muscle is a surface muscle of the chest so its position is termed as superficial.

The toes are at the distal part of the lower limb.

The elbow is proximal to the wrist, and the wrist is distal to the elbow.

The nails are on the distal and dorsal parts of the fingers or toes.

The bones are profundus/internal to the muscles, but the skin is superficial/external to them.

The spinal column is dorsal/posterior to the heart, but the breastbone is ventral/anterior to it.

The hip bones' position is lateral to the spinal column.

Heart is superior to the stomach, the stomach is inferior to the heart.

Kidneys are lateral/ventral to the backbone.

Chapter 3 Parts of the body

1. Find the meaning of the English phrases related to the body parts, then label the picture with the appropriate Latin names of the parts.

English phrase	
corporal punishment	3
cervical vertebrae	4
trunk	7
facial cream	1
capital punishment	6
upper extremity	2
lower extremity	5

Picture labelling: corpus; 1 caput; 2 cervix; 3 facies; 4 truncus; 5 extremitas superior; 6 extremitas inferior;

2. Find the missing words, then label the picture with the appropriate Latin names.

Latin	English phrases of Latin origin	Missing words
<i>oculus</i>	Ocular muscles control the movement of the <u>eyes</u> .	frontal
<i>os</i>	<u>Oral</u> hygiene is the practice of keeping the mouth and teeth clean.	temporal
<i>nasus</i>	<u>Nasal</u> sprays are administered into the nostrils of the nose .	buccal
<i>auris</i>	An aural comprehension test measures <u>listening</u> skills.	eyes
<i>bucca</i>	The <u>buccal</u> surface of the teeth faces the inside of cheeks .	nasal
<i>occiput</i>	The <u>occipital</u> lobe is in the posterior part of the brain.	chin
<i>frons</i>	The <u>frontal</u> lobe is the part of the brain behind the forehead .	nuchal
<i>tempora</i>	The <u>temporal</u> lobe is the part of the brain at the temples .	occipital
<i>mentum</i>	Mental foramina are holes of the mandible at the <u>chin</u> .	oral
<i>nucha</i>	Trapezius muscle is attached to the superior <u>nuchal</u> line at the nape .	listening

Picture labelling: 1 frons; 2 tempora; 3 oculus; 4 auris; 5 nasus; 6 bucca; 7 os; 8 mentum; 9 occiput; 10 nucha;

3. Match the parts of the sentences and then label the pictures with the Latin names.

Latin	English phrases of Latin origin	End part of the sentence
<i>thorax</i>	Thoracic cavity includes	<i>e</i> a) in the breasts .
<i>abdomen</i>	Abdominal muscles, e.g. "six-pack abs" are	<i>f</i> b) at the lower back or loin.
<i>pelvis</i>	Pelvic cavity contains	<i>h</i> c) a depression at the groin .
<i>inguen</i>	Inguinal region includes	<i>c</i> d) the hip bone.
<i>pubes</i>	Pubic region is	<i>j</i> e) the heart and the lungs.
<i>umbilicus</i>	Umbilical cord connects	<i>i</i> f) muscles of the belly region.
<i>coxa</i>	Os coxae is	<i>d</i> g) towards the back .
<i>mamma</i>	Mammary glands are situated	<i>a</i> h) urinary and inner reproductive organs.
<i>dorsum</i>	Dorsal direction points	<i>g</i> i) the fetus' navel to the placenta.
<i>lumbus</i>	Lumbar spine is located	<i>b</i> j) covered by hair in adults.

Picture labelling: 11 thorax; 12 abdomen; 13 pelvis; 14 mamma; 16 umbilicus; 17 coxa; 18 pubes; 19 inguen; 20 dorsum; 21 lumbus;

4. Find the missing words, then label the picture with the appropriate Latin names.

Latin	English phrases of Latin origin	Missing words
<i>carpus</i>	The 8 carpal bones are found in the <u>wrist</u> .	thumb
<i>antebrachium</i>	Antebrachial region is situated in the <u>forearm</u> .	palma
<i>pollex</i>	Flexor pollicis longus muscle is a flexor muscle of the <u>thumb</u> .	indexfinger
<i>cubitus</i>	Cubital fossa is the common site for IV injections at the <u>elbow</u> .	arm
<i>manus</i>	A manual is a small reference book that can be held in <u>hand</u> .	forearm
<i>digitus</i>	Fingers or toes are sometimes referred to as <u>digits</u> .	hand
<i>brachium</i>	Brachial artery is situated in the <u>arm</u> .	digits

index	The 2 nd finger is commonly called indexfinger .	elbow
palma manus	Palma manus is the front side of the hand.	dorsum
dorsum manus	Dorsum manus is the back side of the hand.	hand
metacarpus	Metacarpal bones are found in the middle part of the hand .	wrist

Picture labelling: 33 brachium; 34 cubitus; 36 antebrachium; 37 manus; 42 pollex; 43 index;

5. Based on the labelled picture fill in the blanks in the sentences.

Latin	English phrases of Latin origin	Missing words
femur	Femoral veins supply the muscles of the thigh .	knee
gluteus	Gluteus maximus muscle is the largest muscle of the buttock .	sole
sura	Triceps surae muscle is the three-headed muscle of the calf .	big toe
poples	Popliteal fossa is a depression at the back of knee .	knee
planta	Planta pedis is the bottom or sole of the foot.	calf of leg
crus	Crural bones are the two bones of the lower leg .	ankle
genu	Regio genus is the region of the knee .	thigh
hallux	Extensor hallucis muscle is the muscle of the big toe .	buttock
malleolus	Malleolus medialis is the medial part of the ankle .	lower leg

6. Match the pairs.

English		Latin
arm	6	cervix
chest	8	sura
cheek	7	mentum
knee	10	nucha
chin	3	dorsum
nape	4	brachium
calf of leg	2	bucca
back	5	thorax
neck	1	calx
heel	9	genu

7. Give the Latin equivalents of the English words.

English	Latin
groin	inquen
lower leg	crus
palm	palma
loin	lumbus
ear	auris
breast	mamma
buttock	gluteus
wrist	carpus
elbow	cubitus
back of head	occiput

8. Group the words according to the categories.

Head and neck	Trunk	Upper limb	Lower limb
facies, cervix, caput, nucha, oculus, occiput,	lumbus, coxa (both) umbilicus, mamilla, abdomen,	cubitus, axilla, vola, digitus medius, carpus	poples, pes, coxa (both) planta, genu, metatarsus,

9. Odd one out.

hallux – poples – axilla – calx	<u>not in lower limb</u>
genu – sura – umbilicus – malleolus	<u>not in lower limb</u>
nucha – bucca – cervix – collum	<u>not to do with neck</u>
cubitus – lumbus – palma – pollex	<u>not in upper limb</u>
cor – pulmo – thorax – lien	<u>not an organ</u>

10. Describe the position.

Umbilicus is situated at the **anterior/ventral** part of the *abdomen*.

Pollex is situated at the **lateral** part of the *manus*.

Caput is situated **superior/cranial** to the *collum or cervix*.

Calx is situated at the **proximal** part of the *pes*.

Malleolus is situated **distal** to *genu*.

Chapter 4 Grammar 1 Basic elements of Latin grammar

1. Observe and translate the following phrases.

os <u>coxae</u>	the bone <u>of the hip</u>	<u>coxa, coxae f</u>
musculus <u>digiti</u>	the muscle <u>of the finger</u>	<u>digitus, digiti m</u>
musculus biceps <u>brachii</u>	the biceps muscle <u>of the arm</u>	<u>brachium, brachii n</u>
musculus latissimus <u>dorsi</u>	the broadest muscle <u>of the back</u>	<u>dorsum, dorsi n</u>
dorsum <u>pedis</u>	the back side <u>of the foot</u>	<u>pes, pedis m</u>
caput <u>femoris</u>	the head <u>of the thighbone</u>	<u>femur, femoris n</u>
musculus longus <u>capitis</u>	the long muscle <u>of the head</u>	<u>caput, capitis n</u>
palma <u>manus</u>	the front side <u>of the hand</u>	<u>manus, manus f</u>
articulatio <u>genus</u>	the joint <u>of the knee</u>	<u>genu, genus n</u>
musculus <u>faciei</u>	the muscle <u>of the face</u>	<u>facies, faciei f</u>

2. Try to answer the questions.

- *Underline the possessive/Genitive forms in the previous phrases, then write their full dictionary form on the right side.*
- *What is the word order in the possessive phrases? A: Possessed/possession and then the possessive*
- *Which part of the dictionary form is the possessive/genitive? A: The second part.*
- *How many possible endings can you find? A: Five*

Grammar exercises

1. Put each word into the appropriate declension class on the basis of its dictionary form.

I. Sing. Gen.: -ae	II. Sing. Gen.: -i	III. Sing. Gen.: -is	IV. Sing. Gen.: -us	V. Sing. Gen. -ei
<i>lingua, linguae f; fascia, fasciae f.; tonsilla, tonsillae f.;</i>	<i>cubitus, cubiti m. nodus, nodi m.; cancer, cancri m.; bacillus, bacilli m.; fundus, fundi m.; ovum, ovi n.; labium, labii n</i>	<i>cor, cordis n.; mens, mentis f.; frons, frontis f.; pectus, pectoris n.; dens, dentis m; fornix, fornicis f.; paries, parietis m.; foramen, foraminis n.;</i>	<i>meatus, meatus m. genu, genus n.; fetus, fetus m.;</i>	<i>caries, cariei f; res, rei f.;</i>

2. Fill in the blanks of the table with the missing forms. Use the vocabulary.

Sing. Nom.	Sing. Gen.	Sing. Nom.	Sing. Gen.
sura	<i>surae</i>	occiput	<i>occipitis</i>
mamma	<i>mammae</i>	femur	<i>femoris</i>
lumbus	<i>lumbi</i>	extremitas	<i>extremitatis</i>
mentum	<i>menti</i>	pelvis	<i>pelvis</i>
pollex	<i>pollicis</i>	ren	<i>renis</i>
<i>bucca</i>	buccae	<i>frons</i>	frontis
<i>umbilicus</i>	umbilici	<i>os</i>	oris
<i>hepar</i>	hepatis	<i>genu</i>	genus
<i>cutis</i>	cutis	<i>manus</i>	manus
<i>pubes</i>	pubis	<i>facies</i>	faciei

3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate English meaning or the Sing. Genitive form of each body part on the basis of the English explanation.

English term	Latin (Terminologia Anatomica)
abdominal cavity (cavity of the belly)	cavum abdominis
nasal cavity (cavity of the <u>nose</u>)	cavum nasi
pelvic cavity (cavity of the <u>pelvis</u>)	cavum pelvis
biceps m. of the <u>arm</u>	biceps brachii muscle
abductor muscle of the <u>thumb</u>	abductor pollicis muscle
adductor muscle of the <u>big toe</u>	adductor hallucis muscle
biceps muscle of the <u>thigh</u>	biceps femoris muscle
depressor muscle of the <u>eyebrows</u>	depressor supercilii muscle
extensor muscle of the <u>indexfinger</u>	extensor indicis muscle
Radial flexor muscle of the <u>wrist</u>	flexor carpi radialis muscle
the broadest muscle of the <u>back</u>	latissimus dorsi muscle
straight muscle of <u>belly</u>	rectus abdominis muscle
biceps muscle of the <u>thigh</u>	biceps femoris muscle
depressor muscle of the corner of the <u>mouth</u>	depressor anguli oris muscle
lumbrical (worm-like) muscle of the <u>hand</u>	lumbricalis manus muscle
lumbrical (worm-like) muscle of the <u>foot</u>	lumbricalis <u>manus</u> muscle
orbicular (circular) muscle of the <u>mouth</u>	orbicularis <u>oris</u> muscle
orbicular (circular) muscle of the <u>eye</u>	orbicularis <u>oculi</u> muscle
transverse muscle of the <u>chest</u>	transversus <u>thoracis</u> muscle
triceps muscle of the <u>calf</u>	triceps <u>surae</u> muscle
long muscle of <u>head</u>	longus <u>capitis</u> muscle
hip joint	articulatio <u>coxae</u>
elbow joint	articulatio <u>cubiti</u>
knee joint	articulatio <u>genus</u>
thoracic cavity (cavity of the chest)	cavum <u>thoracis</u>
oral cavity (cavity of the mouth)	cavum <u>oris</u>
bones of the <u>hand</u>	ossa <u>manus</u>
bones of the <u>forearm</u>	ossa <u>antebrachii</u>
carpal bones	ossa <u>carpi</u>

Chapter 5 Regions of the human body The regions of the head and the neck

1. Identify the regions on the basis of their Latin names. Some of them are not listed.

regio buccalis **10**
 regio cervicalis lateralis **18**
 regio cervicalis posterior **19**
 regio frontalis **1**
 regio infraorbitalis **9**
 regio mentalis **7**
 regio nasalis **5**
 regio occipitalis **4**
 regio oralis **6**
 regio orbitalis **8**
 regio parietalis **2**
 regio sternocleidomastoidea **17**
 regio temporalis **3**
 regio zygomatica **11**
 trigonum submandibulare **14**

2. What is the Latin name of the region?

region of the mouth	regio oralis
region of the eye socket	regio orbitalis
region of the forehead	regio frontalis
region of the nose	regio nasalis
region of the cheekbone	regio zygomatica
region of the back of head	regio occipitalis
region of the chin	regio mentalis
region below the eye socket	regio infraorbitalis
region of the cheeks	regio buccalis
region at the temple	regio temporalis
region at the nape	regio nuchalis
region under the lower jaw	regio submandibularis

3. Which part of the head or neck is injured when there is a wound or pain in the following regions?

Region	Body part	Region	Body part
regio mentalis	chin	regio nasalis	nose
regio nuchalis	nape	regio orbitalis	eye socket
trigonum submentale	under the chin	regio infraorbitalis	below the eye socket
trigonum submandibulare	under lower jaw	regio oralis	mouth
regio temporalis	temple	regio buccalis	cheek

Regions of the trunk and extremities

1. Identify the regions on the basis of their Latin names.

dorsum manus **31**
 dorsum pedis **39**
 palma/vola manus **30**
 planta pedis **41**
 regio abdominalis lateralis **8**
 regio analis **17**
 regio axillaris **21**
 regio calcanea **41**
 regio carpi volaris / dorsalis **28/29**
 regio deltoidea **20**
 regio epigastrica **5**
 regio glutea **18**
 regio hypochondriaca **6**
 regio inframammaria **4**
 regio infrascapularis **14**
 regio inguinalis **10**

regio lumbalis **15**
 regio mammaria **3**
 regio pectoralis **1**
 regio presternalis **2**
 regio pubica **9**
 regio sacralis **16**
 regio scapularis **13**
 regio umbilicalis **7**
 regio urogenitalis **11**
 regio vertebralis **12**
 regiones antebrachii (ant./post.) **26/27**
 regiones brachii (anterior/posterior) **22/23**
 regiones cruris (ant./post.) **37/38**
 regiones cubiti (ant./post.) **24/25**
 regiones femoris (ant./post.) **33/34**
 regiones genus (ant./post) **35/36**
 trigonum femorale **32**

2. Which region ...?

breast	E.g. regio mammaria
spinal column	regio vertebralis
armpit	regio axillaris
loin	regio lumbalis
wrist	regio carpi
breastbone	regio sternalis
upper chest	regio pectoralis
thigh	regio femoris
shoulder blade	regio scapularis
buttock	regio glutea
over the stomach	regio epigastrica
lower leg	regio cruris
belly button,	regio umbilicalis

Grammar 2 Latin adjectives and grammatical concord

Grammar exercises

1. Categorize the following adjectival phrases according to their genders.

<i>masculine (m.)</i>	<i>feminine (f.)</i>	<i>neuter (n.)</i>
digitus minimus, musculus triceps, nervus digitalis, processus styloideus, pulmo dexter, ren sinister tendo calcaneus ventriculus dexter,	arteria femoralis, articulatio radiocarpea fascia lata, glandula thyroidea, vena cava superior,	atrium dextrum, genu sinistrum, foramen caecum, intestinum tenue, ligamentum laterale

2. Choose the appropriate form of the adjective according to the grammatical concord with the noun.

Noun + adjective	Adjectival phrase in concord
arteria (f.) profundus, -a, -um	<i>E.g. arteria profunda</i>
auris (f.) medius, -a, -um	<i>auris media</i>
hemisphaerium (n.) sinister, -tra, -trum	<i>hemisphaerium sinistrum</i>
corpus (n.) alienus, -a, -um	<i>corpus alienum</i>
musculus (m.) subclavius, -a, -um	<i>musculus subclavius</i>
genu (n.) dexter, -tra, -trum	<i>genu dextrum</i>
phalanx (f.) medius, -a, -um	<i>phalanx media</i>
foramen (n.) magnus, -a, -um	<i>foramen magnum</i>
corpus (n.), albicans	<i>corpus albicans</i>

3. Create adjective phrases from the words.

Noun + adj.	Adj. phrase	Noun + adj.	Adj. phrase
malleolus (m), lateralis 2	<i>e.g. malleolus lateralis</i>	os (n), temporalis 2	<i>os temporale</i>
arteria (f) lateralis 2	<i>arteria lateralis</i>	musculus (m), inferior 2	<i>musculus inferior</i>
ligamentum (n), longus 3	<i>ligamentum longum</i>	cornu (n), maior 2	<i>cornu maius</i>
corpus (n), alienus 3	<i>corpus alienum</i>	os (n), longus3	<i>os longum</i>
genu (n), dexter 3	<i>genu dextrum</i>	costa (f), fluctuans 1	<i>costa fluctuans</i>
hallux (m), sinister 3	<i>hallux sinister</i>		

Grammar 3 Formation of adjectives

1. Underline the adjectives formed from nouns. Give the Latin noun and the adjective suffix.

Adjective phrases	Latin noun +Suffix	Adjective phrases	Latin noun + Suffix
thoracic nerve,	<u><i>thorax + ic</i></u>	renal pelvis	<u>ren + al</u>
oral cavity	<u><i>os + al</i></u>	pulmonary trunk	<u><i>pulmo + ary</i></u>
cubital fossa	<u><i>cubitus + al</i></u>	palmar ulnocarpal lig.	<u><i>palma + ar</i></u>
lateral cutaneous nerve	<u><i>cutis + aneous</i></u>	buccal region	<u><i>bucca+ al</i></u>
lienal artery	<u><i>liean + al</i></u>	visceral nervous system	<u><i>nervus + ous</i></u>
hepatic vein,	<u><i>hepar + ic</i></u>	occipital bone	<u><i>occiput + al</i></u>
pectoralis major muscle	<u><i>pectus + al</i></u>	cervical vertebra	<u><i>cervix + al</i></u>

2. Fill in the table with the missing forms (root of the noun and the adjectival form).

Noun	Root (from Sing. Gen.)	Suffix	Adjective	Example
occiput, occipitis n.	occipit-	-al	occipital	occipital artery
latus, lateris n.	later-	-al	lateral	_____ margin
femur, femoris n.	femor-	-al	femoral	_____ nerve
thorax, thoracis m.	thorac-	-ic	thoracic	_____ cavity
fibula, fibulae f.	fibul-	-ar	fibular	_____ artery
radius, radii m.	radi-	-al	radial	_____ ligament
ulna, ulnae f.	uln-	-ar	ulnar	_____ nerve
pelvis, pelvis f	pelv-	-ic	pelvic	_____ ligaments
facies, faciei	faci-	-al	facial	_____ nerve

3. Form adjectives and use them with the given noun to make a phrase.

English noun	Latin noun → root	Adj. suffix	Adjective	Example
cheek	bucca, ae f → bucc-	-al	buccal	buccal surface
forehead	frons, frontis f → front-	-al	frontal	_____ region
finger	digitus, digiti m → digit-	-al	digital	_____ artery
liver	hepar, hepatis n → hepat-	-ic	hepatic	_____ vein
kidney	ren, renis m → ren-	-al	renal	_____ pelvis
sole	planta, plantae f → plant-	-ar	plantar	_____ muscle
lung	pulmo, pulmonis m → pulmon-	-ary	pulmonary	_____ vein
spleen	lien, lienis m → lien-	-al	lienal	_____ artery
belly button	umbilicus, umbilici m → umbilic-	-al	umbilical	_____ cord
buttock	gluteus, glutei m → glute-	-al	gluteal	_____ nerve
elbow	cubitus cubiti m → cubit-	-al	cubital	_____ fossa
neck	cervix, cervicis f → cervic-	-al	cervical	_____ arteries
breast	mamma, mammae f → mamm-	-ary	mammary	_____ glands
chin	mentum, menti n → ment-	-al	mental	_____ foramen

4. Transform English anatomical terms into their Latin equivalents.

English phrase	Latin phrase	English phrase	Latin phrase
cubital fossa	fossa <u>cubitalis</u>	ulnar vein	vena <u>ulnaris</u>
thoracic nerve	nervus (m) <u>thoracicus</u>	renal pelvis	pelvis (f) <u>renalis</u>
hepatic vein	vena (f) <u>hepatica</u>	femoral triangle	trigonum (n) <u>femorale</u>
palmar ligament	ligamentum (n) <u>palmare</u>	axillary region	regio (f) <u>axillaris</u>
mammary gland	glandula (f) <u>mammaria</u>	iliac vein	vena <u>iliaca</u>