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Approved

At the meeting of the Faculty Council
Medicine 2
Minutes No. ___ of ___
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine 2
Ph D, associate professor, Mircea Bețiu




Approved

At the meeting of the chair of the Romanian
Language and medical terminology
Minutes No. ___ of ___
Head of the chair,
Ph D, associate professor, Argentina Chiriac



SYLLABUS FOR STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF MEDICINE 2

Name of the course: **The Romanian language and medical terminology in the foreign students groups**

Code of the course: G.01.A.009; G.02.A.014; G.03.A.026; G.03.A.032;
G.01.0.008; G.02.0.019; G.03.0.028; G.04.0.035; G.01.0.015; G.03.0.034;
G.04.0.039; G.01.0.012; G.02.0.022; G.03.0.033; G.04.0.040

Type of course: **compulsory**

Total number of hours – 272

The 1st year, Faculties of Medicine, Pharmacy, Stomatology

Total number of hours- 136

The 2nd year, Faculties of Medicine, Pharmacy

Total number of hours – 136

The 2nd year, Faculty of Stomatology

Total number of hours – 68

Number of credits provided for the course: 0

Lecturers teaching the course: Victoria Vîntu, senior lecturer
Tatiana Gamanji, senior lecturer
Aliona Busuioc, senior lecturer
Silvia Nastasiu, university lecturer
Tatiana Trebeș, university lecturer
Iulia Popov, university lecturer
Alina Lopatiuc, university lecturer
Emilia Stajila, university lecturer
Olga Melnic, university lecturer

Chisinau 2014



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I. Aim of the discipline:

The study of the Romanian language at “Nicolae Testemitanu” State University of Medicine and Pharmacy is dictated by important factors with the objective to prepare future doctors, actually foreign students, who should know the official language as a language of oral and written communication in the Republic of Moldova, the country where they study, for their further integration in the social and cultural life of the state; in particular, to educate in the foreign students the respect for the official language of the Republic of Moldova, to help them to deep their knowledge in the field of language, in learning medical terminology.

II. Objectives obtained in teaching the discipline:

The relation between the actual situation and the final one as a component part of didactic, instructive vision is made on the basis of the formulation of the following objectives.

- a) To acquire theoretical knowledge dealing with professional medical terminology, as well as its integration in the everyday usage.
- b) To train of skills and abilities to apply the norms of the language in learning oral and written Romanian (reading, translation, analysis, conversation).
- c) To acquire the vocabulary used in everyday life and that of the medical terminology, the formation of expressive reading and fluent speaking skills.

At the level of knowledge and understanding:

- to explain the mission of the institution where they study;
- to motivate the necessity and the importance to begin such a study (formation of motivation);
- to understand, to have knowledge of grammar, knowledge for everyday use and knowledge of medical terminology in Romanian;
- to promote educational habits, to distinguish value from nonvalue, to respect the Romanian language, exploring it as a language of new information source (medical terminology), as an indispensable aspect in creation of a personality of a doctor in each student;
- to educate healthy tolerance principles of respect and understanding of neighbour peoples;
- to be able to listen, to discuss, to present, to deny and to justify one's thoughts;
- to assume responsibilities for auto development and to train continuous study skills.



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At the level of application:

- to argue the necessity to study the course of the Romanian language and medical terminology creating a favorable psychological climate and preventing eventual blockages;
- to promote training in making a diagnosis: learning the material, having a good command of the Romanian language and medical terminology will serve for etymological, morphological and lexical analysis, to know medical terminology better;
- to compare the standard medical terminology (international) with the Romanian one, identifying their advantages and disadvantages;
- to classify information accumulated at the classes in basic information (compulsory lexical minimum) and adjuvant one, to systematize the information;
- to exercise in Romanian - exercising indicates a superior step in the Romanian language learning and it is an important aspect of the communication process.

At the level of integration:

- to study, to know, to be acquainted with the latest news in_Moldova; to learn to study regularly, to approach on one's own_cultural values;
- to study to act getting a pragmatic competence in medicine (as the_field of activity);
- to learn how to face various and complex socio-professional levels_of communication:
doctor patient
doctor doctor
doctor society;
- to learn to value the personality, to improve continuously oneself accumulating medical terminology, promoting an ethic moral status of the doctor by means of developing objectivity and a higher professionalism in students;
- to develop cultural, professional, socio-economical values, to promote and to amplify them through their own participation in investigation (see Rapport a l' UNESCO, 1996);
- to determine medicinal social objectives, appreciating the objectives of medicine by socio-economic development;
- to compare the state of medicine in the Republic of Moldova, correlating it with world medicine.

III. Provisional terms and conditions:

The Romanian language and medical terminology in non-native groups is a subject that forms abilities of receiving and learning Romanian medical terminology by non-native students. The knowledge that it offers is indispensable for a further social-professional



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integration of future doctors and will assure adequate knowledge to work as doctors in the Republic of Moldova. The course summarizes knowledge of the Romanian language and the terminological lexical minimum omnipresent in the Romanian medical language and it forms communication skills (oral/written skills, monologues, dialogues) of visual and auditory receiving of medical information in the Romanian language.

IV. Main theme of the course:

a) *The contents of the subject “The Romanian language and medical terminology” in the groups of foreign students, of the 1st - year of the faculties of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry.*

Practical lessons:

Nr.	Theme	hours
1.	The 1st module. Object of Romanian language How to study a foreign language (practical advice). The origin of Romanian language (initial text). In limba ta Gr. Vieru (literal text). Quotations about language. The word tongue – medical term. Phonetics: The alphabet of Romanian. Selective orthoepic and orthographic rules: consonants and vowels. Exercises on pronunciation and spelling.	4
2.	The 2nd module. History of medicine.(I) The oath of Hippocrates (basic text). Hippocrate – the father of medicine. The emblem of medicine (text of civilization). Selective orthoepic and orthographic rules: diphthongs, triphthongs. Exercises on pronunciation and spelling.	4
3.	The 3rd module. History of medicine.(II) Medicine – early science (basic text). Names of specialities and specialists. The contribution of famous scientists for development of medicine. (additional text). Toma Ciorb , Nicolae Pirogov, Ivan Pavlov (text of civilization). Selective orthoepic and orthographic rules: the segmentation in syllables. Exercises on pronunciation and spelling.	8
4.	The 4th module. Quo vadis, medicina? The profession of doctor (basic text). A nocturnal visit (literal dialog). The Contescu’s disease (literal fragment). The attenuation of anger. (medical text). Grammar: Parts of speech. Personal pronouns and pronouns of politeness. The paradigm of verbs to have and to be. Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.	4
5.	The 5th module. History of “Nicolae Testemitanu” State University of Medicine and Pharmacy from Moldova University of Medicine (basic text). Nicolae Testemitanu – biographical portrait	6



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	<p>(additional text). Grammar: Noun. Gender and number of noun. Noun and article. Other types of articles. Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.</p>	
6.	<p>The 6th module. Functional styles of Romanian language. Lexical minimum. Administrative style. Official style: models of requests, curriculum vitae. Medical administrative terms. The model of add notation of one article from mass- media. Grammar: Cases of noun. Declension of proper, common and composed noun. Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.</p>	6
7.	<p>The 7th module. Anatomy. Anatomical terminology The human body: dimension and segmentation. The scheleton (additional text). The most important substance which keep the life. The problem with health which deals with shoes (medical text). Grammar: The formation of nouns. Noun in medical terminology. Exercises of grammar and vocabulary.</p>	6
8.	<p>The 8th module. Anatomical terms(II) Lexical minimum. Human body: functional systems (basic text). Antitoxic shield- liver (additional text). Learn to smile (medical text). The rubric: do you know ...? The anger and heart (medical text). Grammar: Adjective. Declensions of collocations noun + adj.; adj + noun. The formation of adjectives. A small dictionary of new adjectives. The adjective in medical terminology. Exercises of grammar, pronunciation and spelling.</p>	6
9.	<p>The 9th module. Anatomical terminology. Hematology. Lexical minimum. The blood – blood circulation (basic text). The morphology of the blood (basic text). Blood pressure. Human iron metabolism.(additional text). The rubric: do you know that? The most popular infection transmitted through blood. Tomatoes and cancer. (medical text). Grammar: Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Adjectives without degree of comparison. Introduction to formation of medical terminology. Etymology and evolution of medical terminology. Grammar formation of a term. Evolution of word blood and of formative element hemo-; hemato-; - amia in medical terminology. Exercises of grammar, pronunciation and spelling.</p>	4
10.	<p>The 10th module. Dentistry. Dentistry terminology. Lexical minimum. The dental and maxillary apparatus (basic text). Quotations about teeth. Lexical minimum. Dental caries. The dental caries prophylaxis (additional text). Acids and addled teeth. Fresh breath (medical text). Additional texts for students from Faculty of Dentistry. Dentistry terminology. Formulas of communication between dentist and patient. Dentistry tools. The equipment from consulting room of a dentist. Dentistry documentation. Methods of patient's examination.</p>	6



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	Grammar: Pronoun. Categories of pronoun. The declension of personal and reflexive pronouns. Possessive pronouns and possessive pronominal adjectives. Exercises on grammar, pronunciation and spelling.	
11.	The 11th module. Rational alimentation(II). Pharmaceutical and chemical terminology. Lexical minimum. Vitamins (basic text). The diseases provoked by avitaminosis (additional text). A small encyclopaedia of vitamins and mineral salts. Ascorbic acid. (additional text). Grammar: Numeral. Grammatical categories. Types of numerals. Declensions of cardinal and ordinal numerals. Phraseological units with numerals. Exercises on grammar, pronunciation and spelling.	6
12.	The 12th module. Medical units. Lexical minimum. Students' hospital (basic text). Methodical interrogation (additional text). Thermometer. It is important one opinion more (medical text). The rubric: Passing by... One smile, please! Mini - encyclopaedia of terms defining specialists and specialties. Grammar: Verb. Grammatical categories. Conjugations of verbs. Moods and tenses of verbs. Verbal phrases. Exercises on grammar, pronunciation and spelling.	4
13.	The 13th module. Diagnostics. Clinic terminology(I) Lexical minimum. Diagnostics (basic text). At the therapist's (monolog). Discussing with doctor (dialog). Medical prescriptions. Formulas of complaints. A small dictionary of diseases' names. Romanian quotations about medicine. Let's speak correctly. (Inappropriate using of Romanian phrases frequent in medical speech.) Grammar: non-finite forms of verbs. Infinitive mood and its values. Participle mood and its values. Gerund.	6
14.	The 14th module. Clinical terminology (II). Lexical minimum. About disease (basic text). Lexical minimum. The diseases classifications' criteria (basic text). Medical terminology from the sources(text of civilization). A small dictionary of the names of diseases (scientific and popular). Romanians about health (Romanian quotations). Grammar: Verb. Indicative mood, Present Tense, Active Voice of verbs. Verbs and pronouns in Indicative Mood. Exercises on grammar, pronunciation and spelling.	6
15.	The 15th module. <i>Clinical terminology (III)</i> Lexical minimum. Infectious diseases (basic text). Chicken pox. Flu (additional text). The top of ten killing infectious diseases. Mortal plague of cholera (medical text). The cold – can't be treated? The flu continue to kill...(medical text). From history of clinical terminology. Grammar: Past and future times of Indicative Mood. Verb in Indicative Mood, Future and past tense with pronouns. Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.	6
16.	The 16th module. <i>Clinical terminology (IV)</i> Lexical minimum. The mental illness (basic text). Romanians about mind (quotations from folk). Drugs that destroy the most important wealth:	6



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	<p>health (additional text). Mental personality. Children's mental problems (medical text). The rubric: Do you know that ...? Gape at one's ease!.The hereditary diseases(additional text).</p> <p>Grammar: Past and Present Tenses of Conjunctive Mood. Verbs in Conjunctive Mood with pronouns.</p> <p>Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.</p>	
17.	<p>The 17th module. Clinical terminology (V)</p> <p>Cardiovascular diseases and its prophylaxis (basic text).Quotations about Heart. Gastrointestinal diseases (additional text). The rubric ? Do you know.... The protection of brain in case of heart attack. Why the stomachdoes not eat itself (medical text).</p> <p>Grammar: The conditional Mood. Present and Past tense. Verbs in Conditional Mood with pronouns.</p> <p>Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.</p>	6
18.	<p>The 18th module. Clinical terminology (VI)</p> <p>Lexical minimum. Methods of treatments (basic text). A small dictionary about methods of treatment. The physiotherapy (additional text). Practical recommendation: if you have emotions, you are tired...(medical text).</p> <p>Grammar: Imperative Mood, affirmative and negative forms. Verbs in Imperative Mood with pronouns.</p> <p>Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.</p>	6
19.	<p>The 19th module. Pharmaceutical terminology (I)</p> <p>Medicinal plants or the health from the pharmacy of God (basic text). The flower of Romanians (quotations). A small dictionary of medicinal plants (the scientific and folk names). Mithology and medicine (text on civilization). The phytotherapy (additional text). White Sea buckthorn. Raspberry. Basil. Dandelion (medical texts).</p> <p>Grammar: Adverb. Types of adverbs. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Attention at expressions: pân ce and pân când (until) (Irina Condrea).</p> <p>Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.</p>	6
20.	<p>The 20th module. The pharmaceutical terminology (II)</p> <p>Lexical minimum. At pharmacy (basic text). Avicenna – a great pharmacist (additional text). The headache because of abirritants (medical text).</p> <p>Grammar: Prepositions defining space. The preposition with. The prepositions used with Accusative and Genitive cases. Exercises on vocabulary: Just one preposition and a lot of problems with its use (Vlad Pohil). Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.</p>	6
21.	<p>The 21st module. The pharmaceutical terminology (III)</p> <p>Lexical minimum. The medicines (basic text). Medicines that affect different systems (additional text). The Romanians about medicines (quotations). Aspirin (additional text). The rubric: do you know...? The medication and the persons of third age. Insulin (medical text).</p> <p>Grammar: Conjunction. Classification. The conjunctive phrase. Interjection. Types of interjections. Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.</p>	4
22.	<p>The 22nd module. Culture and civilization (I)</p> <p>Vasile Alecsandri – biographical portrait (initial text). Vasile Alecsandri and Mihai Eminescu. Vasile Alecsandri – the singer of homeland's nature (literar</p>	4



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	text). “Concertul în lunc ”, “Oaspe ii prim verii”. Vasile Alecsandri in the vision of his contemporaries. Winged expressions from romanian sources: Old and smart. Cuiul lui Pepelea. The solar screen and cancer (medical text). Winged expressions from historic sources: The stone from home. Vocabulary: Structure of words. Families of words. Ways to enlarge the vocabulary. Phraseological units. Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.	
23.	The 23rd module. Culture and civilization (II) Our Homer – Ion Creang (basic text). Mihai Eminescu and Ion Creang (discussion). Memories from childhood (literar text). Harap Alb – The story of Romanian (literary analysis). Winged expression from mythological sources: Homer. The Homeric laugh. The look of universal mother in Ion Creanga’s works (discussion). Stop tiredness! A company of tobacco recognize that cigars cause cancer (medical text). Vocabulary: semantic relationships. Types of synonyms. Synonymy in medical terminology. Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.	4
24	The 24th module. Culture and civilization (III) Mihai Eminescu – a poet with heart in heaven (basic text). Fragments of critical acclaims of Mihai Eminescu’s works (discussion). The thoughts of Mihai Eminescu. Luceafarul (literar text). Luceafarul – a masterpiece of Eminescu’s creation. (literar analyses). Words and expressions from Romanian source: Era pe cand nu s-a zarit..., ce e val ca valul trece..., ce-ti pasa tie, chip de lut dac-oi fi eu sau altul... The boring work is unhealthy. Do you sleep efficiently. Is it true that the stress caused some diseases? (medical text) Vocabulary: Semantic relationships. Antonyms. Antonymy in medical terminology. Exercises on vocabulary.	4
25	The 25th module. Alexei Mateevici Alexei Mateevici – a singer of native language (basic text). Limba noastra (literar text). Limba noastra - the hymn of Republic of Moldova (literar analyses). Winged expressions from literar source. Languages of Esop. The esopic language. Right gesture for a certain word (medical text). Semantic relationships. Homonymy. Paronymy. Homonymy in medical terminology. The homonymic attraction. Exercises on grammar and vocabulary.	4
26	The 26th module. Recapitulation	2
	THE COLLOQUIUM WITH MARK / EXAM	
	Total:	136 hours

b) The contents of the subject Romanian language and medical terminology in groups of foreign students, of the 2nd year of the faculties of General Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry:



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Practical lessons:

<i>Nr.</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Nr. of hours</i>
1.	The 1st module. Medicine. Generalities Etymology, the main objectives of medicine. The symbol of medicine. From the history of medicine, specialists and specialities. Conversation on the topic: Speaking with the doctor. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Updating. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the topic <i>E important înc o p rere / It is important to know another opinion.</i>	4
2.	The 2nd module. Cell – the smallest unit of the organism. Grammar (review). The formation of terms using the element cito-	2
3.	The 3rd module. From cells to tissues. Grammar: Nouns and Adjectives in Romanian language. Names of diseases that affect cells of the human body.	2
4.	The 4th module. The ontogenesis of the human body. Formation of the adjectives from nouns. Formation of the terms using the element onto-. Grammar: Nouns + Adjectives	2
5.	The 5th module. The structure of the human body Fundamental medical sciences. Definition, systems, structures and organs. Conversation on the topic: The honour of being doctor. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article: <i>Cea mai important substan care ine via a. / The most important substance that maintains life.</i>	4
6.	The 6th module. About maladies Definition, etymology, criteria of classification. Conversation topic. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article: <i>Cele 7 stadii de evolu ie a bolii / The 7 stages of the evolution of a disease.</i>	6
7.	The 7th module. The Skeletal System Definition, etymology and topography. The structure and the functions of the skeleton. Maladies of the skeletal system. Conversation on the topic: <i>At the traumatologist.</i> Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article <i>Pozi ia corectă a spatelui / The right position of the back.</i>	6
8..	The 8th module. Muscular system - muscles Definition, etymology and anatomy of muscles. Muscles classification and	4



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	pequiarities. Structure and functions of muscles. Diseases of the muscular system. Conversation on the topic: At the traumatologist. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary - families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glassary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article S n tatea i condi ia fizic / Health and healthy physical condition.	
9.	Lesson of communication	2
10.	The 10th module. The Nervous System – the Brain. Definition, etymology and topography of the brain. Pequiarities and functions of the brain. Diseases of the nervous system. Conversation on the topic: At the neurolog. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glassary of medical terms. Activities.	
11.	The 11th module. The Visual System – The eye Definition, etymology and topography of the eye. Anatomical structure and functions of the eye. Diseases of the eye. Conversation on the topic: At the ophthalmologist. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glassary of medical terms. Activities. Annotation on the article: Culoarele i s n tatea / Colours and health.	4
12.	The 12th module. Organs of hearing – The ear Definition, etymology and topography of the ear. Anatomical structure and functions of the ear. Diseases of the ear. Conversation on the topic: At the otolaryngologist. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glassary of medical terms. Activities. Annotation on the article: Auricoloterapia trateaz cu succes obezitate / Auriculotherapy treats succeseefully the obesity.	4
13.	The 13th module. The Endocrine System Definition and structure of the endocrine system. The functions of the endocrine system. Diseases of the endocrine system. Conversation on the topic: At the endocrinogologist. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glassary of medical terms. Activities. Annotation on the article: Serotonina, endorfina, ciocolata i fericirea / Serotonin, endorphins, chocolate and hapiness.	4
14.	Lesson of knowledge assessment.	2
15.	The 15th module. The Respiratory System - Lungs Definition and structure of the lungs. Anatomical structure of the lungs. The functions of the lungs. Diseases of the lungs. Conversation on the topic: At the pulmonologist. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glassary of medical terms. Activities. Annotation on the article Educa ia respira iei / The Education of Breathing.	
16.	Lesson of communication. Short movies about The respiratory System	2



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17.	The 17th module. The circulatory System - the Blood Etymology, topography, peculiarities and composition. Functions of the blood. Diseases of the blood. Conversation topic. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article: Cea mai r spândit infec ie transmis prin sânge / The most common infection transmitted through blood.	4
18.	The 12th module. The heart – Cardiovascular System Definition, structure, peculiarities and functions of the heart. Conversation topic: Speaking with a cardiologist. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Updating. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article: Furia i inima / The anger and the heart.	4
19.	Review (final test at the end of the first semester)	2
20.	The 20th module. The Lymphatic System Definition, composition, etymology peculiarities and function. Conversation topic: Speaking with the doctor. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article: În ce const doctrina celor 4 umori / The doctrine of the four humors.	4
21.	The 21th module. Digestive System – the Stomach Definition, etymology and topography. The structure and the functions of the stomach. Diseases of the stomach. Conversation on the topic: At the gastroenterologist. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article: De ce stomacul nu se m nânc pe el însu i. / Why the stomach is not eating itself.	6
22.	The 22th module. Liver – the Biggest Gland from the Human Body. Definition, etymology and the anatomy of the liver. Structure and the functions of the liver. Diseases of the liver. Conversation on the topic: At the gastrolog. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Annotation on the article: Înva s zâmbe ti / Learn to Smile.	4
23.	Lesson of communication. Short movies about Digestive System.	2
24.	The 24th module. The Excretory System. The Urinary Apparatus – Kidneys. Definition, etymology and topography. The structure and the functions of the kidneys. Diseases of the kidneys. Conversation on the topic: At the nefrolog. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article: Cea mai important	4



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	substan care între ine via a / The most important substance that mentains life.	
25.	The 25th module. The Reproductive System Grammar. Review. Names of diseases that affect the reproductive system.	4
26.	The 26th module. The Immune System Definition, etymology, structure and the importance of the immunity system. Diseases of the immune system. Conversation on the topic: At the immunologist. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glassary of medical terms. Activities. Civilization. Annotation on the article: Garda noastră de corp / Our Bodyguard.	4
27.	Lesson of communication. Short movies referring to the studied systems.	2
28.	The 28th module. The Diagnosis Defintition, etymology. The stages of diagnosis. Conversation on the topic: Speaking with the doctor. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glossary of medical terms. Activities. Civilisation. Annotation on the article: Termometrul / The thermometer.	4
29.	The 29th module. Longevity – aspirations and limits. Grammar. Review. Conversation on the topic: At the gerontology. Formation of the terms using the elements: geri-, geronto-.	4
30.	The 30th module. Genetic programming of aging and longevity. Conversation on the topic “A healthy way of life assure the longevity”	2
31.	The 30th module. The greatest scholars and the most famous doctors from our country – short conference.	2
32.	The 32th module. Herbs – the first medicine used by man Grammar. Review. Conversations on the topic: Popular and scientific names of herbs.	4
33.	The 33th module. The way of medicines’ administration. Grammar. Review. Conversation on the topic Self-medication and its consequences.	4
34.	Lesson of communication. Traditional methods used in the treating of dideases.	4
35.	The 35th module. Recapitulation. The State University of Medicine and Pharmacy „Nicolae Testemi anu” Famous doctors. Conversation on the topic: Speaking with the doctor. Comprehension test. Textual analysis. Grammar. Review. Test. Vocabulary – families of words, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms. Glassary of medical terms. Activities. Civilisation. Annotation on the article: S-a descoperit elixirul tineretii. / It was discovered the elixir of youth.	4
36.	Final assessment (oral and written form)	
Total:	Exam	136



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V. *Recommended literature:*

- A. *compulsory:*

1. Gr. Brîncu , A. Ionescu, M. Saramandu. Limba română pentru studenții străini. E.D.P., București, 1991.
2. E. Mincu, A. Chiriac, S. Nastasiu *Limba română . Limbaj medical* (cu suport gramatical și de cultivare a limbii) — Chișinău, 2012
3. M. Velican-Aldea, A.Mateescu, E. o a. Limba română (profil medical). Manual pentru studenții străini. București, 1991.

- B. *additional:*

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4. A. Pălii, *Cultura comunicării* – Chișinău, Epigraf, 2005.
5. Bălăci M., Bălăci N., Pruteanu M., *Concepție metodologică de studiere a limbii române pentru studenții străini*. Instrumentar necesar la ora de limba română pentru profesori și studenți. – Chișinău, CEP, 2012, 68 p.
5. V. Bejenaru, G.Bejenaru. Dicționar medical rus-română. Chișinău, 1991.
6. A. Neagu. Din tainele și curiozitățile corpului uman. Iași, 2001.
7. J. V. Voiculescu. Anatomia și fiziologia omului. București, 1989.

VI. *Teaching and learning methods:*

The Romanian language unit uses methods and techniques of work adequate for realizing didactic activities.

- a) teaching methods in which communication prevails: oral interrogative and written communication on the basis of medical language level;
- b) teaching methods with a dominant action of research in medicine;
- c) teaching methods to train necessary practical skills;
- d) teaching methods aimed at the development of creativity and solution of problematic situations. In this context the methods of exercise and interview, report and round table are requested.



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A set of methods that form the skills of oral communication becomes a basic one: training of the skill to react immediately, to participate in a dialogue, to listen, to participate in the exchange of opinions, brainstorming, citation, etc.

A number of methods dealing with the development of skill in main language activities are used:

- a) to train skills in reading students are taught to read, to summarize, to ask questions on the text and to answer them;
- b) to train skills in writing in the Romanian language, writing compositions and essays;
- c) to train skill in searching information in need.

VII. Suggestions for individual activity:

How to learn a foreign language

Don't let yourself be challenged by those who propagate monolingualism, who considers a foreign language study as a disrespect of the mother tongue. On contrary, just the respect for the mother tongue and a profound understanding of its philosophy can assure a successful study of a foreign language. Knowledge of another language besides the native one opens new sources of learning, so necessary for medical students. Psychological predisposition is an important factor for studying, because students can not be forced or led by the feeling of obligation to learn. The informative advantages offered by the knowledge of a foreign language should prevail.

Some practical advice

1. If you decided to start a course of study, don't treat it as something difficult, complex, impossible to achieve. Trust your own abilities!
2. Learn to listen to the rhythm and intonation of the language, even if you don't understand a message completely.
3. Don't be afraid of mistakes, because they are inevitable; don't be ashamed of trying; even if it is wrong, try to express your thoughts in a new foreign language.
4. Don't give up, people are different. Consider this is the way to overcome a psychological barrier. Control the situation!
5. The way we learn to spell the words will mark the accuracy of pronunciation, so important in the process of communication. We can know quite well the subject we speak about, but speaking incorrectly, we risk not to be understood.
6. First try to make up a short sentence to send information. Be careful of its structure!
7. A conscious study involves the comparative method (the mother tongue and a foreign language), because only in such a case linguistic features of a language can be expressed and kept.



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8. The translation is also welcome for the vocabulary consolidation but their excess is detrimental to a model construction (forming word combinations, sentences) and risk to use inadequate loan translation.

9. A new qualitative step in the language study is the trial to think in a foreign language, not the native one, that will facilitate the first information selection and its verbalization as well.

VIII. Methods of assessment:

Current: continuous assessment, oral and written tests, colloquium;

Final: a complex exam involving three steps – practical skills assessment, written test, oral exam.

The curricular assessment varies from initial test papers, quick tests that refer to the subject studied at the previous lesson.

These works are preferable: are incentive for the student who should always be ready for the classes, to be able to pass the exam with less difficulty. The second advantage is that misunderstandings got during the learning of a certain subject could be avoided immediately and are not gathered forming a barrier in comprehension.

Oral tests (two in number) are scheduled in the plan and their purpose is systematization, globalization of knowledge acquired at the previous classes. Student's pronunciation, the way of thinking and expressing oneself will form a criterion of knowledge assessment.

The following things are counted on the elaboration of the tasks for the final test:

- a) the level of knowledge: – comprehension – use – analysis – synthesis;
- b) the conditions of writing a test should be flexible: students can choose tasks of a certain level of difficulty;
- c) the creation of appropriate conditions for proving different skills in accordance with general and background objectives.

The decision of the final test (depending on the faculty) is determined by a mark (under the system of assessment of 10 points) or by a mark (admitted / rejected, confirmed or not) which permits students to advance in the following step of the process of study.

The criteria of assessment are defined at the meeting of the Department of the Romanian language and medical terminology and then they are proposed to be approved at the meeting of the departments of Foreign Languages and the Romanian Language.

Students with the final mark less than 5 points and those who did not recover absences on missed classes are not admitted to the final exam in the Romanian language and medical terminology. At the exam, students have 45 minutes to prepare tasks in their examination and 15 minutes to answer the question in their card.

The examination questions are approved at the department meeting and are displayed at least one month before the exam. The contents of the examination card for foreign students:

The examination card for foreign students is presented in the following form: the examination card itself and a grammar test. It includes the material studied during the academic year.



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THE COLLOQUIUM WITH MARK (2nd YEAR, 3rd SEMESTER) WILL BE PASSED ACCORDING TO:

1. The oral test (coefficient 0,3), (communicative skills in different situations, levels B1, B2)
2. The written test (coefficient 0,2), (the average of docimological tests). The test includes grammatical exercises and vocabulary exercises with medical terminology with binding presence of reckoner.
3. Yearly average. (coefficient 0,5)

THE EXAM (2ND YEAR 4 TH SEMESTER)

4. The oral test (coefficient 0,3), (communicative skills in different situations, levels B1, B2)
5. The written test (coefficient 0,2), (the average of docimological tests). The test includes grammatical exercises and vocabulary exercises with medical terminology with binding presence of reckoner.
6. Yearly average. (coefficient 05)

THE EXAMINATION CARD

1. The evaluation of social and professional communication skills through the presentation of an indirect coherent discourse according to knowledges about Romanian language and medical terminology provided in curricula.
2. The evaluation of involvements in discussion skills (indirect discourse) which deals with appropriate, relevant, accompanied by comments, arguments contextual social and cultural language. The knowledge which systematizes a certain topic from curricula: Cinquan; ? Do you know that...; a person needs...to for, the names of diseases and their characteristics.
3. Final assessment.
4. Essay (topics of general culture and about medicine) (Example: health and smoking) with applying of social and professional skills in reality and pointing out the own opinion.

Students should:

- a) change sentences;
 - b) choose appropriate adjectives for the given terms;
 - c) find the correct form of the verbs in the present and future tenses in indicative, conjunctive and conditional moods;
 - d) Finish sentences on the basis of logic.
 - e) make up sentences using a certain lexical minimum.
- The way of speaking, knowledge of vocabulary, the ability to make up sentences is taken into consideration.

Students are evaluated according to the given rating scale.
The final mark consists of three parts: the yearly average (coefficient 0,3), oral test (coefficient 0,3), written test (coefficient 0,2).

The knowledge of material is appreciated with marks from 1 to 10, without decimals.



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- Mark “10” or excellent (equal with ECTS – A) is given for covering of 91 – 100% from total number of learned material.
- Mark “9” or very well (equal with ECTS – B) is given for covering of 81 – 90% from total number of learned material.
- Mark “8” or well (equal with ECTS – C) is given for covering of 71 – 80% from total number of learned material.
- Marks “6” and “7” or satisfactory (equal with ECTS – D) are given for covering of 61 – 65% and 66 – 70% from total number of learned material.
- Mark “5” or low (equal with ECTS – E) is given for covering of 51 – 60% from total number of learned material.
- Marks “3” and “4” or (equal with ECTS – FX) are given for covering of 31 – 40% and 41 – 50% from total number of learned material.
- Marks “1” and “2” or unsatisfactory (equal with ECTS – F) are given for covering of 0 – 30% from total number of learned material

Methods of mark rounding

The average of current and final marks	Final mark
5	5
5,1-5,5	5,5
5,6-6,0	6
6,1-6,5	6,5
6,6-7,0	7
7,1-7,5	7,5
7,6-8,0	8
8,1-8,5	8,5
8,6-9,0	9
9,1-9,5	9,5
9,6-10	10

Absence on examination without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to 0 (zero). The student has the right to re-take the exam twice.

IX. Language of study: Romanian