

I. GRAMMAR. PARTICIPLE I AND PARTICIPLE II.

1. Read and translate the sentences, paying attention to the underlined words and constructions.

1) The little woman standing at the window is my doctor.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2) She went into the ward leaving the door open.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3) Looking through the newspaper he noticed a photo of his patient.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4) Nobody saw the things kept in that box.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5) The coat bought last year is too small for me now.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6) The stolen wallet was returned to the doctor.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7) The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came in.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8) While being examined the boy could not help crying.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Choose a correct form from the brackets and rewrite the sentences.

1) The floor (*washing / washed*) by Helen looked very clean.

e.g.: \_\_\_\_\_ *The floor **washed** by Helen looked very clean* \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Everything (*writing / written*) here is quite right.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3) The walls (*surrounding / surrounded*) the hospital are very high.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4) Read the (*translating / translated*) sentences once more.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5) Name some places (*visiting / visited*) by you last year.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6) Yesterday we were at a conference (*organizing / organized*) by our colleagues.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7) It was not easy to find the (*losing / lost*) key.

8) Translate the words (*writing / written*) on the blackboard.

9) We could not see the sun (*covering / covered*) by dark clouds.

10) Who is that woman (*talking / talked*) to the surgeon?

11) Where is letter (*receiving / received*) yesterday?

12) (*Going / gone*) along the corridor I met my colleagues from Odesa.

## II. STOMATOLOGY.

1. READING. Read an abstract. Try to guess the meaning of the terms in **blue bold**.

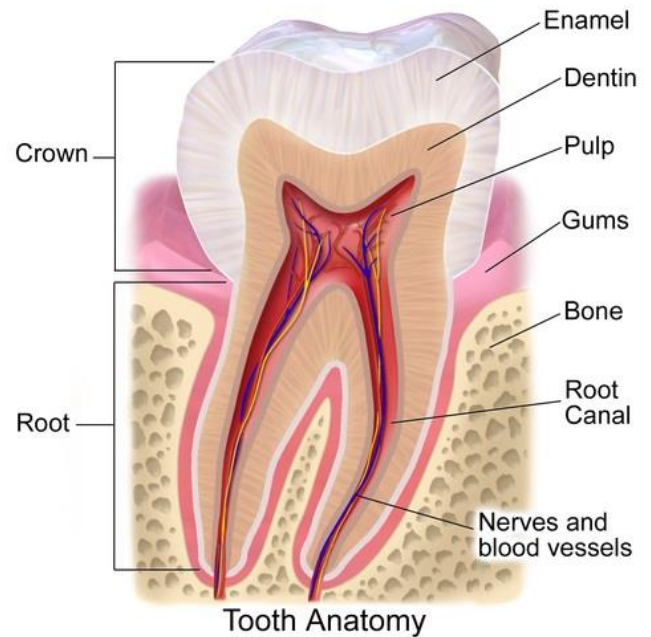
### TEETH

The first teeth **erupt** between 6 to 9 months. These are the lower central **incisors**. The **gums** look a bit swollen for a few days, and then tiny white spot appears, which is the tooth. Over the next 3–4 months the teeth erupt with great rapidly the lower central pair, the upper central pair and then two more on either side in the lower and upper jaws — making a total of 8 incisors. The rest of the teeth erupt as shown in the table below, till the baby has 20 teeth.

Central incisors	6 to 8 months
Lateral incisors	8 to 12 months
First <b>molar</b> teeth	12 to 18 months
<b>Cuspids</b>	16 to 20 months
Second molar teeth	20 to 30 months

The entire set of 20 teeth erupt by the age of 2,5 years. Usually, there are 20 **primary** (“baby”, “milk”, temporary) teeth and 28 to 32 **permanent** (adult) teeth, the last four being third molars or “wisdom teeth”, each of which may or may not grow in. Among primary teeth, 10 usually are found in the **maxilla** (upper jaw) and the other 10 in the **mandible** (lower jaw). Among permanent teeth, 16 are found in the maxilla and the other 16 in the mandible. Most of the teeth have distinguishing features.

The term '**crown**' of a tooth can be used in two ways. The term 'anatomic crown' of a tooth refers to the area above the cementoenamel junction (CEJ) or 'neck' of the tooth. It is completely covered in enamel. The term 'clinical crown' often is convenient in referring to any part of the tooth visible in the mouth, but as a rule the unqualified term "crown" refers to the anatomic crown. The bulk of the crown is composed of dentin, with the pulp chamber within. The crown is enclosed within bone before the tooth erupts, but after eruption the crown is almost always visible in an anatomically normal and clinically healthy mouth.



The anatomic root is found below the cementoenamel junction and is covered with cementum, whereas the clinical root is any part of a tooth not visible in the mouth. Dentin composes most of the root, which normally has pulp or root canals. The roots of teeth may be single in number (single-rooted teeth) or multiple. **Canines** and most **premolars**, except for maxillary first premolars, usually have one root. Maxillary first premolars and mandibular molars usually have two roots. Maxillary molars usually have three roots. The tooth is supported in bone by an attachment apparatus, known as the **periodontium**, which interacts with the root.

Give a proper term (from the text) to each definition.

- a) a tooth having one point is called   **canine**  ;
- b) the first set of teeth in the growth development \_\_\_\_\_;
- c) teeth located between the canine and molar teeth \_\_\_\_\_;
- d) the largest, strongest and lowest bone in the human face \_\_\_\_\_;
- e) soft tissue that lies over the mandible and maxilla inside the mouth \_\_\_\_\_;
- f) to emerge through the gum and become visible \_\_\_\_\_;
- g) a complex supporting teeth \_\_\_\_\_;
- h) large, flat teeth at the back of the mouth \_\_\_\_\_;
- i) the second set of teeth formed at around 6 years of age \_\_\_\_\_;
- j) the teeth at the front of the mouth \_\_\_\_\_;
- k) the upper fixed bone of the jaw \_\_\_\_\_;
- l) visible part of a tooth \_\_\_\_\_.

2. LISTENING. Following the link and watch the video about structure, functions and types of teeth in humans. Read the sentences taken from the video and fill in the gaps.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FV1rrbTYIM4>

- 1) The tooth also has a \_\_\_ *layer* \_\_\_ of dentin which is a harder substance than \_\_\_\_\_ and inner pulp cavity that is comprised of connective tissue and houses blood vessels and nerves, and a root canal that leads to an opening called apical foramen that \_\_\_\_\_ to surrounding connective tissue.
- 2) At the bottom of the tooth surrounding the \_\_\_\_\_ canal and dentin there is a hard mineralized connective \_\_\_\_\_ called \_\_\_\_\_ which I have drawn in on this tooth model and it \_\_\_\_\_ to connect the tooth to the jawbone.
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ that surround teeth are comprised of a \_\_\_\_\_ layer of nonkeratinized epithelium and dense irregular connective tissue.
- 4) Dentists use a numbering system for \_\_\_\_\_, with 1 through 16 being teeth of the \_\_\_\_\_ jaw, and 17 through 32 being of the lower jaw.
- 5) Premolars have flat crowns with cusps that allow these teeth to \_\_\_\_\_ and grind \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The \_\_\_\_\_ cavity is often \_\_\_\_\_ into 4 quadrants with each quadrant having 2 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars and 2 or 3 molars.

3. Read the notions and decide which of them characterize dental problems and which refer to a dentist's practice or curing.


dental caries      temporary filling      paradontosis      dental drilling machine correction of occlusion      dental forceps      gum ulceration prevention of dental caries      permanent filling      pathological occlusion edema of the gum      dental prosthesis	
<b>Dental complaint</b>	<b>Dentist's practice/cure</b>



<p>patients after surgeries on the parotid and submandibular glands depending on the severity of nerve's mechanical trauma (extension, partial and total rupture). The effective methods of treatment and rehabilitation period prognosis of patients with postoperative neuropathy of facial nerve were worked out, as well as the preventive measures of inflammatory complications after parotidectomy and extirpation of submandibular glands.</p>	

6. Check your knowledge with a video quiz about tooth anatomy

(<https://en.islcollective.com/video-lessons/tooth-anatomy-tooth-structures-english>).

Be ready to do the following quiz while watching the video lesson. You will have to type in the words, to click one by one on the corresponding variants in order to match them or to click on the answer box directly in the video lesson. If you doubt in your answer and need to replay a piece of video before giving an answer, please, click on  sign. Fix your score in the end, please.

**Video quiz questions**

1) Fill in the gap:

Our \_\_\_\_\_ hide everything except the top of the tooth.

2) What is the hardest tissue in the human body?

- a. enamel
- b. crown of the tooth
- c. dentine

3) Match the items:

- Dentin            is soft tissue that contains the nerves and blood vessels
- Roots            are located below the gum line
- Pulp              is pale yellow tissue
- Crown            is located above the gum line

4) Fill in the gap:

Every tooth sits in a \_\_\_\_\_ in the jawbone.

5) Gingiva is also called a ...

- a. gum tissue
- b. periodontal ligament
- c. cuff

You have scored \_\_\_\_\_%