



Karaganda State Medical University
The chair of foreign languages

PASSIVE VOICE
THEME:
EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS OF
DENTAL CLINIC.

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stomatology

PASSIVE VOICE

Use of Passive

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.

Example: My tooth was stolen.

In the example above, the focus is on the fact that my bike was stolen. I do not know, however, who did it.

Sometimes a statement in passive is more polite than active voice, as the following example shows:

Example: A mistake was made by dentist.

In this case, I focus on the fact that a mistake was made, but I do not blame anyone (e.g. You have made a mistake.).

Form of Passive

Subject + finite form of *to be* + Past Participle (3rd column of irregular verbs)

Example: An article about equipment of dental clinic was written.

When rewriting active sentences in passive voice, note the following:

the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence

the finite form of the verb is changed (*to be* + past participle)

the subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped)

EXAMPLES OF PASSIVE

| Tense | | Subject | Verb | Object |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| Simple Present | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | writes | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | is written | by Rita. |
| Simple Past | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | wrote | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | was written | by Rita. |
| Present Perfect | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | has written | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | has been written | by Rita. |
| Future I | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | will write | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | will be written | by Rita. |
| Hilfsverben | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | can write | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | can be written | by Rita. |

EXAMPLES OF PASSIVE

| Tense | | Subject | Verb | Object |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Present Progressive | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | is writing | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | is being written | by Rita. |
| Past Progressive | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | was writing | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | was being written | by Rita. |
| Past Perfect | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | had written | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | had been written | by Rita. |
| Future II | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | will have written | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | will have been written | by Rita. |
| Conditional I | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | would write | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | would be written | by Rita. |
| Conditional II | <i>Active:</i> | Rita | would have written | a letter. |
| | <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | would have been written | by Rita. |

PASSIVE SENTENCES WITH TWO OBJECTS

Rewriting an active sentence with two objects in passive voice means that one of the two objects becomes the subject, the other one remains an object. Which object to transform into a subject depends on what you want to put the focus on.

| | Subject | Verb | Object 1 | Object 2 |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| <i>Active:</i> | Rita | wrote | a letter | to me. |
| <i>Passive:</i> | A letter | was written | to me | by Rita. |
| <i>Passive:</i> | I | was written | a letter | by Rita. |

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

Personal Passive simply means that the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. So every verb that needs an object (transitive verb) can form a personal p

Example: They build houses. – Houses are built passive.

Verbs without an object (intransitive verb) normally cannot form a personal passive sentence (as there is no object that can become the subject of the passive sentence). If you want to use an intransitive verb in passive voice, you need an impersonal construction – therefore this passive is called *Impersonal Passive*.

Example: he says – it is said

Although *Impersonal Passive* is possible here, *Personal Passive* is more common.

Example: They say that women live longer than men. – Women are said to live longer than men.

The subject of the subordinate clause (women) goes to the beginning of the sentence; the verb of perception is put into passive voice. The rest of the sentence is added using an infinitive construction with 'to' (certain auxiliary verbs and *that* are dropped).

Sometimes the term *Personal Passive* is used in English lessons if the indirect object of an active sentence is to become the subject of the passive sentence.

EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS OF DENTAL CLINIC.

Endo motor – Silver Reciproc – VDW. Endodontics includes a treatment of root canals inside the tooth. Inside these canals, there is dental pulp, which is removed if there is inflammation in the tooth, thus creating a space inside the tooth. This space has to be treated, extended, cleaned and then filled so that the tooth can regain its functions. Machine root canal treatment guarantees better cleaning, extension and simplification of the complex root system and creates ideal conditions for filling the root canals.



Apex locator – Raypex 5 – VDW. This device is used in endodontic treatment. It is used to measure the length of the root canal space precisely and to determine the position of apical foramen, a narrow opening at the apex of the dental root, through which the nerve and blood vessels supplying the dental pulp (cavity inside the tooth) pass from the adjacent bone. For a long-term success of the endodontic treatment, it is vital to treat and fill the root canal right up to this opening. Apex locator compares the tissue resistance between two electrodes. A small metal hook is placed into the corner of the lip of the patient and acts as one electrode. The second electrode is connected to the instrument, which is used for treating the dental root. This measurement is completely painless.



Mirror. Dental mirrors are used by the dentist or dental auxiliary to view a mirror image of the teeth in locations of the mouth where visibility is difficult or impossible. They also are useful for reflecting light onto desired surfaces, indirect vision, and with retraction of soft tissues to improve access or vision.

A high-speed dental handpiece. Dental handpieces come in many varying types which include: High speed air driven (also known as an airtor), slow speed, friction grip, surgical hand piece. Straight handpiece with a sharp bur.

Burs . Dental Burs cutting surface are either made of a multifluted tungsten carbide, a diamond coated tip or a stainless steel multi fluted rosehead. There are many different types and classifications of burs some of the most common are: the round bur (sizes $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10) or inverted cone (sizes 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90L). Burs are also classified by the type of shank. For instance a latch type, or right angle bur is only used in the slow speed handpiece with contra-angle attachment. Long shank or shaft is only used in the slow speed when the contra-angle is not in use, and finally a friction grip bur which is a small bur used only in the high-speed handpiece. There are many bur shapes that are utilized in various specific procedures.



Electrocauter ART. This device is used to treat soft tissues (gums, fimbriated fold of the tongue). The device works with a high frequency electric current and can be used for coagulation (cessation of bleeding) or for incision. An advantage of the incision by an electric current is a significantly lower post-operative painfulness and quicker healing than if the usual surgical tools (scalpels) are used. During the incision and most importantly immediately after the incision, the tissue does not bleed, which makes it possible to perform surgical interventions during one visit that would require breaking up into two visits with several days for healing of the treated soft tissue if the traditional tools were used.



THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION