

□ **Карагандинский государственный медицинский
университет
Кафедра иностранных языков**

Equipment and instruments of dental clinic.

PASSIV VOICE Past Perfect

Prepared: Rsaeva Z.K.

gr 2-007 stom

Checked: Dashkina T.G

The content

- **Equipment and instruments of dental clinic**

Endo motor – Silver Reciproc – VDW

Apex locator – Raypex 5 – VDW.

Electrocauter ART.

Mirror

A high-speed dental handpiece.

Burs

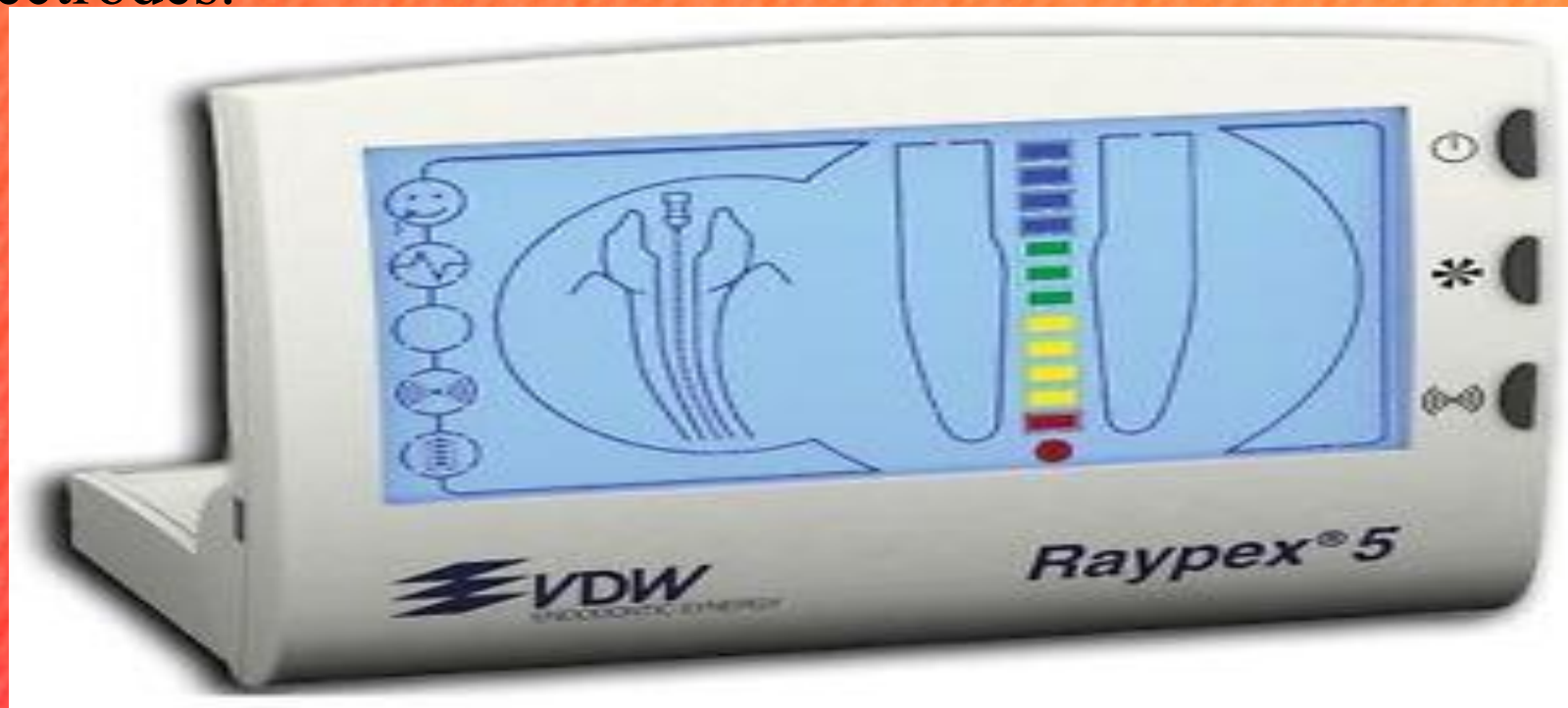
- **PASSIV VOICE Past Perfect**

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.



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 pass from the adjacent bone. Apex locator compares the tissue resistance between two electrodes.



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)

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.

They belong to the category of mechanical tools and parts and are dental devices for fastening them in cutting tools and torque transfer from the sleeve installation to the cutting tool.



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

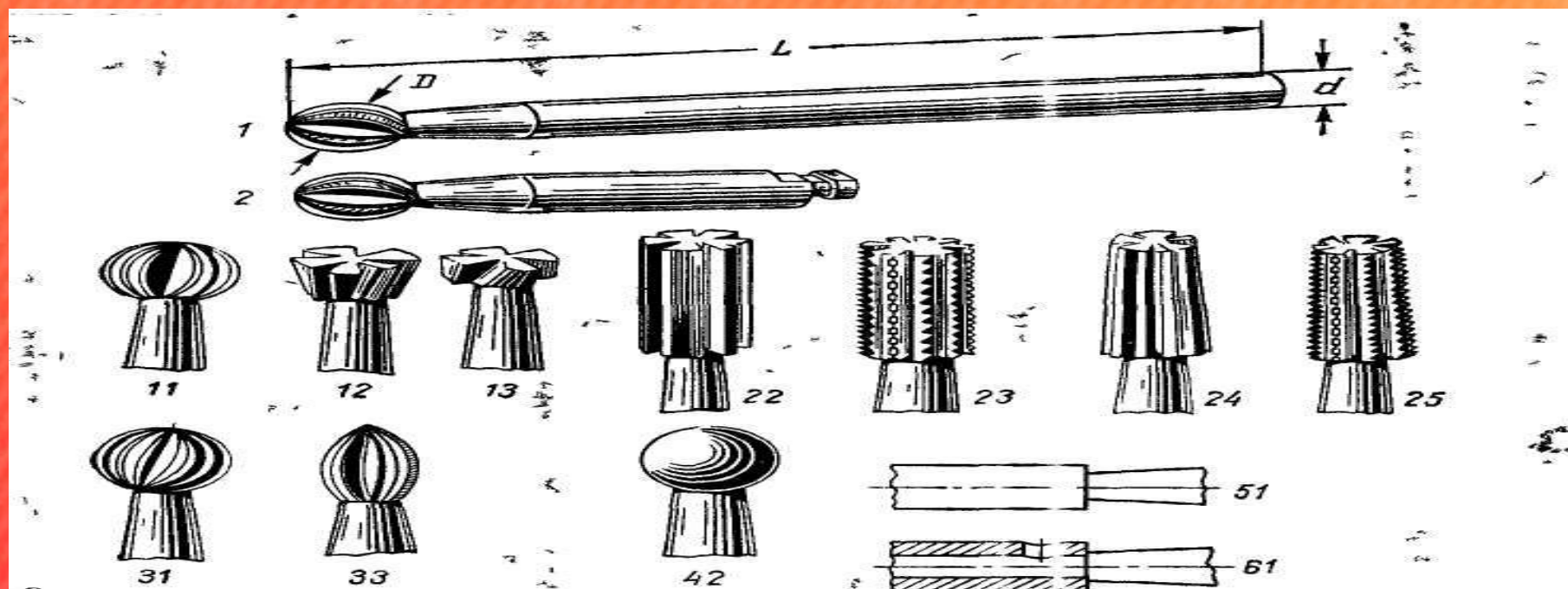


Рис. 86. Боры зубные

1 — для прямого наконечника; 2 — для углового наконечника; 11, 12, 13 — полостные боры; 22, 23, 24, 25 — фиссурные боры, 31, 33 — финиры, 42 — полир, 51 — торцевой цилиндрический; 61 — трепан

. PASSIV VOICE Past Perfect

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (1)

Время Вид	Present	Past	Future
Simple	am is + V₁ are I am asked You are asked He is asked	was were + V₁ I was asked You were asked	shall be will be + V₁ I shall be asked You will be asked
Continuous	am being is being + V₁ are being I am being asked You are being asked He is being asked	was being were being + V₁ I was being asked You were being asked	—
Perfect	have been has been + V₁ I have been asked He has been asked	had been + V₁ I had been asked	shall have been will have been + V₁ I shall have been asked You will have been asked

- В английском языке, как и в русском, выражает то, что действие выполняет не подлежащее, все наоборот – подлежащее подвергается чьему-то воздействию. По-английски страдательный залог – Passive voice. Passive Voice (страдательный залог) обозначает, что подлежащее не выполняет действие, а испытывает на себе действие другого предмета.
- **Страдательный залог образуется из вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени и Participle II смыслового глагола.**
- **Предлоги <by> и <with> в Passive Voice.**

- **Формула страдательного залога в Past Perfect (утверждение): Subject+had+been+ V3**
- **Вопросительная форма: Had + subject + been + V3?**
- **Отрицательная форма: Subject + had + been + V3**
- **Сравнив формулы, мы замечаем, что в страдательном залоге добавляется еще и глагол to be в третьей форме**

- The letter is written by my brother. (by – перед исполнителем действия)
- Письмо написано моим братом. (кем?)
- The letter is written with a pen. (with – перед инструментом действия)
- Письмо написано ручкой. (чем?)
- В вопросительных предложениях вспомогательный глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим:
- Is this work finished? – Yes, it is.
- Эта работа закончена? – Да.
- В отрицательных – частица <not> ставится после вспомогательного глагола to be:
- The work is not finished yet.
- Работа еще не окончена.

• Thank you for your attention!



