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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов стоматологических факультетов и вузов. Основная цель пособия — формирование языковой компетенции, которая обеспечивает овладение навыками извлечения и обработки информации из иноязычных источников по указанной тематике, а также навыками устной коммуникации в выбранной профессиональной сфере. Пособие состоит из десяти разделов, содержащих учебно-тренировочный материал, представленный в виде комплексов заданий по определенным разделам стоматологии. В каждом разделе предусмотрена работа с аудио/визуальным материалом для развития навыков восприятия и распознавания иноязычной речи. Каждый раздел завершается заданиями на повторение материала темы.

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## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

<b>Введение</b> .....	4
Unit I. Dental education in the Russian Federation .....	6
Unit II. Dental Education in the United Kingdom .....	13
Unit III. Dental team .....	20
Part I. Dental receptionist .....	20
Part II. Dental nurse .....	27
Part III. Dentist .....	33
Part IV. Dental lab technician .....	39
Part V. Dental hygienist .....	46
Unit IV. Teeth and dental structures .....	55
Unit V. Dental caries .....	64
Unit VI. Pulpitis .....	73
Unit VII. Gingivitis .....	81
Unit VIII. Periodontitis .....	90
Unit IX. Orthodontics .....	99
Unit X. Oral hygiene .....	108
<b>Vocabulary</b> .....	116

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Пособие «Английский язык в сфере профессионального общения. Стоматология» предназначено для студентов, продолжающих изучение английского языка на стоматологических факультетах медицинских вузов. Основной задачей пособия является формирование у студентов языковой компетенции, с помощью которой они смогут воспринимать, понимать и самостоятельно использовать материал, связанный с выбранной ими сферой профессиональной деятельности.

Пособие состоит из десяти разделов, включающих аутентичные тексты по различным аспектам стоматологии. Каждый раздел состоит из одного/двух текстов, предназначенных для развития навыков пассивной коммуникации (изучающее чтение и комплекс упражнений для развития лексических навыков по теме раздела), аудио/видео файлов для развития слухового восприятия и распознавания англоязычной речи и материалов для повторения данной темы. Перед текстом приводится лексический материал терминологического характера, тексты сопровождаются упражнениями, способствующими развитию коммуникативных навыков по изучаемой теме, аудио/видео файлы сопровождаются заданиями, позволяющими выявить степень понимания и распознавания аудиоматериала. Все тексты и аудиоматериалы тематически связаны и содержат информацию, дополняющую сведения, полученные при работе с первым текстом раздела. Все упражнения имеют творческий характер, требуют определенных умственных усилий для их выполнения.

Задания каждого раздела логически связаны, носят преемственный характер, строятся по принципу «от простого к сложному».

В конце издания приводится подробный словарь, включающий большое количество лексических единиц, снабжённых транскрипцией.

Пособие хорошо интегрируется с другими дисциплинами, изучаемыми студентами на профильных кафедрах.

При работе с пособием рекомендуется последовательно выполнять все задания, уделять внимание специальной терминологии, обращать внимание на связь английской и латинской терминологии.

гий, а также на латино-греческие терминологические элементы и интернациональные слова.

Пособие соответствует методическим рекомендациям Учебно-методической комиссии по лингвистическим дисциплинам УМО по медицинскому и фармацевтическому образованию вузов России.

# Unit I

## DENTAL EDUCATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### I. Find Russian equivalents and master the pronunciation of the following words

anaesthesiology [ˌænəsθi:zɪ'vələdʒɪ] anatomy [ə'nætəmi] bioethics [bɪəʊ'εθɪks]  
biology [baɪ'vələdʒɪ] cytology [saɪ'tvələdʒɪ] dentistry ['dentɪstrɪ] dermatovenerology [ˌdɜ:mə'tvɪ,nɪəri'vələdʒɪ] epidemiology [ˌepɪ,dɪ:mi'vələdʒɪ] narcology [nɑ:'kələdʒɪ]  
neurology [ˌnjʊə'rələdʒɪ] obstetrics [əb'stetrɪks] ophthalmology [ˌɔ:fθæl'mələdʒɪ] orthopaedics [ˌɔ:θə'pi:dɪks] otorhinolaryngology [ˌɔstə(ʊ),rɪnəs,ləriŋ'gələdʒɪ] otorhinolaryngology [ˌɔstə(ʊ),rɪnəs,ləriŋ'gələdʒɪ] psychiatry [saɪ'kaɪətrɪ] psychology [saɪ'kələdʒɪ] surgery ['sɜ:ʒ(ə)rɪ] virology [vaɪə'rələdʒɪ]

### II. Words to remember

applicant ['æplɪk(ə)nt] – абитуриент  
bachelor ['bætʃ(ə)lə] – бакалавр  
capable ['keɪpəbl] – способный  
caries ['keəri:z] – кариес  
cavity ['kævəti] – полость  
course [kɔ:s] – курс  
cure [kjʊə(r)] – лечить  
curriculum [kə'ɪkɪjələm] – курс обучения, учебная программа  
department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] – кафедра, отделение  
discipline ['dɪsəplɪn] – предмет  
establish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ] – учреждать  
faculty ['fæk(ə)ltɪ] – факультет  
infectious [ɪn'fekʃəs] – инфекционный  
junior ['dʒu:nɪə] – младший  
kindergarten ['kɪndə,gɑ:t(ə)n] – детский сад  
language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] – язык  
membrane ['membreɪn] – оболочка  
mucous ['mjʊ:kəs] – слизистый  
narcotic [nɑ:'kɒtɪk] – наркотик  
nurse [nɜ:s] – медсестра  
parodontosis ['pɪəriədɒn'təʊsɪz] – пародонтит

pedagogics [ˌpedə'gɒdʒɪks] — педагогика  
principle ['prɪnsəpl] — основа  
private ['praɪvɪt] — частный  
procedure [prə'siːdʒə] — процедура  
prophylaxis [ˌprɒfɪ'laksɪs] — профилактика  
quality ['kwɒləti] — качество  
receive [rɪ'siːv] — получать  
residency ['rezɪd(ə)nsɪ] — ординатура  
skill [skɪl] — умение, навык  
state-owned ['steɪt'qund] — государственный  
subject ['sʌbdʒekt] — предмет  
training ['treɪnɪŋ] — обучение  
ward [wɔːd] — палата (в больнице)

Dentistry in Russia has developed over three centuries ago during the time of Peter I. At first foreign dentists and specialists were invited to cure people in our country. Then the first faculty of dentistry was opened in 1899 in St Petersburg. A bit later, a lot of other departments at other universities and colleges were established.

By tradition, the course of studies at dental faculties and higher dental schools lasts five years. The students study the basic biological and medical subjects, as well as various clinical disciplines, which are so necessary for a dentist.

To enter higher dental school applicants must pass the Uniform State Examinations in the Russian language, biology and chemistry.

Junior students study theoretical subjects and beginning from the fourth course, they start studying clinical disciplines.

At special dental departments students study principal actual problems of dentistry: caries, parodontosis, and diseases of the mucous membrane in the mouth cavity.

During the first year students study the so-called preclinical subjects: physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology and ecology, psychology and pedagogics (or educational psychology), human anatomy, Latin, English, history of medicine, bioethics.

In the second year, some special subjects are introduced: anatomy of head and neck, cytology of the oral cavity organs, orthopaedic propedeutics, and oral therapy propedeutics. At the end of the fourth term the students have a two-week practical training at a hospital. They work as assistants of ward and procedure nurses.

In the third year they have subjects both in general medicine (microbiology, virology, general surgery, anaesthesiology, etc.), and in sto-

matology (orthopaedics, oral therapy, propedeutic oral surgery, prophylaxis and epidemiology of dental diseases). At the end of the third year of studies, students have the second two-week practical training during which they work as assistants of dentists in oral therapy.

The fourth year is characterized by two practical trainings (at the end of the seventh and eighth terms). They master the skills of dental surgeon and dental orthopedist. Besides special subjects the curriculum includes cycles in obstetrics, infectious diseases, otorhinolaryngology, neurology, dermatovenereology, ophthalmology, psychiatry and narcology (the science of narcotics), etc.

In the fifth year of studies the students learn the specialty «Children's dentistry» and have a two-week practical training at schools and kindergartens.

After five years of studies, students master all the dental specialties and after passing final state examinations they receive a diploma of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS).

Those who want to continue their studies can have two years of residency and three years in the post-graduate courses. At the end of five year the students are experienced in basic stomatology and capable of independent practice both in state-owned dental polyclinics and in private surgeries and clinics.

#### **IV. Answer the following questions**

1. When has dentistry develop in Russia?
2. What specialists cured people in our country at first?
3. When and where was the first dental faculty opened?
4. How long does the course of study at the dental faculty last?
5. What subjects do students study at the dental faculty?
6. What subjects do junior students study?
7. What do students study at special dental departments?
8. What is the principal task of dental faculty?
9. What preclinical subjects do students study during the first year?
10. What special subjects are introduced during the second year?
11. What subjects do students have in the third year?
12. When and where do students have practical training?
13. What do students master during the fourth year?
14. What subjects do they study during the fourth year?
15. What do students learn in the fifth year?
16. What diploma do students get after passing final state examinations?
17. How can students continue their education after receiving diploma?

#### **III. Read the sentences. Are these sentences true or false?**

1. Second year students study chemistry, biology, mathematics, pedagogics and other preclinical subjects.
2. The main task of the dental faculty is to make better higher dental education and raise the quality of

doctors' training. 3. Dentistry in Russia appeared at the time of Peter the Great. 4. During the second year of training students study anatomy of the head and neck, cytology of the oral cavity organs. 5. The first faculty was opened in 1989 in Saint-Petersburg. 6. At the end of the second year students have a two0week practical training during which they work as assistants of dentists in oral therapy. 7. "Children's dentistry" is learnt during the fourth year of training. 8. The third year is devoted to the general medicine and stomatology. 9. Students have two practical trainings in the fifth year of studies. 10. Residency and post-graduate courses can be taken after receiving BDS. 11. From the very beginning of dentistry development in Russia only Russian specialists cured people in our country.

**V. Match the word and its definition**

residency	the process of learning skills necessary for a particular job or activity
cure	the period of training at a special school
acutely	a period of specialized medical training in a hospital
discipline	art and science of treating people
training	a division of an university or higher school
course	a branch of knowledge usually studied in higher education

**VI. Write the name of specialist working in the following branches of medicine**

- neurology \_\_\_\_\_
- microbiology \_\_\_\_\_
- therapy \_\_\_\_\_
- epidemiology \_\_\_\_\_
- obstetrics \_\_\_\_\_
- psychiatry \_\_\_\_\_
- surgery \_\_\_\_\_
- anesthesiology \_\_\_\_\_
- dermatology \_\_\_\_\_
- ediatics \_\_\_\_\_

**VII. Make up meaningful word combinations using a word from each column**

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| five year           | students           |
| quality of doctors' | practical training |
| foreign             | language           |



first year  
independent  
dental  
two-week  
principle  
ward  
actual

course  
specialties  
subjects  
practice  
dental training  
nurse  
problem

### VIII. Match the synonyms

practice	treatment
discipline	Time-table
cure	improving
training	work
perfection	education
curriculum	stomatology
dentistry	subject

### IX. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box

a. dental specialties b. basic subjects c. practical training d. foreign dentists e. dentistry education f. by tradition g. special subjects h. dental surgeon i. basic stomatology j. preclinical subjects

1. Mathematics, chemistry, anatomy are \_\_\_\_\_. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ were invited to treat Russian people. 3. The course of training at dental faculties is \_\_\_\_\_ five years. 4. At dental faculties students study \_\_\_\_\_. 5. The task of the dental faculty is perfection of higher \_\_\_\_\_. 6. Anatomy of the head and neck, cytology of oral cavity organs are \_\_\_\_\_ introduced in the second year of study. 7. All students of the dentistry faculty have \_\_\_\_\_ during the course of study. 8. Fourth year students master the skills of \_\_\_\_\_. 9. After the course of training, students master all \_\_\_\_\_ to receive a diploma of BDS. 10. After the end of the fifth year, students are experienced in \_\_\_\_\_ and can work independently.

### X. Choose the appropriate word

1. Over three centuries ago dentistry was *received/opened/developed* in Russia. 2. The case/course/course of training at dentistry faculty is

remove [rɪ'mu:v] – удалять  
replace [rɪ'pleɪs] – замещать  
root [ru:t] – корень  
straightening ['streɪt(ə)nɪŋ] – выпрямление  
surgical ['sɜ:dʒɪk(ə)l] – хирургический  
tissue ['tɪʃu:] – ткань  
treatment ['tri:tmənt] – лечение

Dentist is a physician whose practice is in the field of dentistry. This involves the mouth, teeth, gums and related areas. Some studies have shown that diseases relating to the teeth and gums can be indicative or indicators of some health issues.

The health of the mouth is essential to the general overall health of the body and a dentist will encourage and assist their patients in maintaining a healthy mouth by regular cleaning and check-ups.

### **What does a Dentist do?**

A dentist performs many important duties in the maintenance of oral health. Check-ups are a major part of the job and are important for patients keeping oral cavity in health.

In addition to general check-ups, general dentistry involves basic treatments that can be done at a regular dental office. Such procedures might include filling a tooth, performing a minor surgical procedure such as a tooth extraction, and cleaning and polishing teeth. A dentist will encourage patients to practice good dental care by brushing and flossing and getting regular cleanings as these good habits can help prevent cavities and other tooth and gum diseases.



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В СФЕРЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ**

**Стоматология**

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