

Task 5.

Read the text and complete the two tasks on the next page.

The blue sky of dentistry

Growing your own teeth from stem cells might seem blue-sky thinking but dentists are **confident** (a) this will become a reality within the next 50 years. It all (0) A was fraught with danger and when barbers, wig makers and even blacksmiths would **dabble** (b) in dentistry.

In London, Sir John Tomes was the first person to officially register himself as a “dentist”. He was a true pioneer in all aspects of dental care — (77) _____. He even kept a register at the hospital of every case he treated and used these to **determine** (c) which teeth were most at risk of disease. Tomes developed a dental chair as well as many different instruments to deal with each tooth. He made the whole process much easier.

Stanley Gelbier, professor in the history of dentistry at King’s College London Dental Institute, said that before Tomes, (78) _____. “Extractions were done by **forceps** (d) or commonly keys, rather like a door key,” he said. “When rotated it gripped the tooth tightly. This extracted the tooth — (79) _____.”

Professor Derrick Wilmott, dean of faculty at the Royal College of Surgeons, said that after the 19th century dentistry became more organised. “When I qualified at the end of the 1960s, we used to give anaesthetics (80) _____, which is quite dangerous. Now they either give local anaesthetics or **sedation** (e).” He said even in the 1960s treatment was reactive and patients would usually only turn up when they were in pain. “Now, however, (81) _____,” he added.

Paul King, consultant and specialist in **restorative** (f) dentistry at Bristol Dental Hospital, agreed the emphasis had moved to prevention. “A generation before it was about getting rid of disease (82) _____ where appropriate with plastic **dentures** (g),” he said. “Now, partly because we have a generation coming through who have managed to **retain** (h) their teeth, there is an increasing demand not just to accept teeth extraction which has driven innovative techniques regarding materials and things like that.”

There has been more emphasis on rebuilding teeth with white fillings and replacing missing teeth with dental implants. But (83) _____. “The real blue-sky thinking over the next 20 years is increasing the role of the computer to make it more **accurate** (i),” King said. “X-ray scanners now do 3D scans of mouth and bone and tissues, and from that (84) _____. We are already using quite a lot of that, but that will become **commonplace** (k). But if you are looking at 50 years on, I think we will become more knowledgeable about restorative dental techniques. They have already grown teeth, albeit only in mice. If we have to replace teeth, the blue sky is we will be doing it by biological regeneration.”

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Task 5.1. Questions 77–84

Eight phrases (B–L) have been removed from the text. Match them into the gaps (77–84). There are **two extra phrases** that you do not need to use.

An example (0) has been done for you.

A	seems a far cry from the days when just pulling a tooth
B	and usually gum and bone with it
C	things could be very painful
D	you can computer manufacture missing teeth
E	with the patient still sitting up
F	an extraction by untrained people
G	from plotting biology of the teeth to developing instruments and furniture
H	the future hopes are even more exciting
I	most decay can be prevented
K	the more decay they had
L	mainly by extraction and replacing teeth

Task 5.2. Questions 85–91

Some of the words in the text are written **in bold and marked with a letter (a–k)**. Match the words to their definitions. Write the letter (b–k) in the gap in front of its definition (85–91). In the text, there are **two extra** words in bold that you **do not need** to use.

An example (0) has been done for you.

0. a – *adj. feeling or showing certainty about something*
85. – *n. removable plates or frames holding one or more artificial teeth*
86. – *adj. correct in all details; exact*
87. – *v. ascertain or establish exactly, typically as a result of research*
88. – *adj. not unusual; ordinary*
89. – *v. continue to have (something); keep possession of*
90. – *v. take part in an activity in a casual or superficial way*
91. – *n. a pair of pincers or tweezers*

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