UNIT 12

DENTAL FILLINGS

1. Try to answer the following questions.
Spróbuj odpowiedzieć na poniższe pytania.

1 What are dental fillings used for?

2 What types of dental fillings do you know?

3 Can you give examples of some advantages and disadvantages of the dental fillings you know?

21 **2. Read the text about dental fillings and try to answer the questions in exercise 1 using the information from the text.**
Przeczytaj tekst o materiałach do wypełnień i spróbuj odpowiedzieć na pytania z ćwiczenia 1. wykorzystując informacje z tekstu.

GLOSSARY

chip – odpryskiwać, wyszczerbić
composite – materiał kompozytowy
copper – miedź
durable – trwały
fracture – pękać, złamać się
further – dalszy, kolejny
mercury – rtęć
rapid – gwałtowny, szybki
release – uwalniać, wypuszczać
restore – odbudować, przywracać
sealant – środek uszczelniający
stain – plama, plamić, barwić
tin – blacha, cyna
trigger – wywołać, wyzwolić
withstand – oprzeć się, wytrzymywać
zinc – cynk

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Dental fillings

Dental fillings are materials that a dentist uses to **restore** the structure and function of a damaged tooth. A filling can also prevent **further** decay by making it impossible for bacteria to penetrate the structure of a tooth. A dental assistant must know how to correctly mix filling materials. If filling materials are not prepared correctly, they will become weaker over time. If materials are weaker or of bad quality, they will not be able to **withstand** temperature changes in the mouth or pressures caused by biting and chewing. There are many different types of dental materials which can be used to fill a cavity.

Most frequently used materials include:

Gold fillings

Gold restorative materials are very **durable**. They last up to 15 years without corroding. Gold fillings are also quite strong, so they can withstand biting and chewing forces and **rapid** temperature changes. However, they are quite expensive. Another drawback is that they do not always look as good as materials which match the rest of the tooth in colour (**composites**).

Amalgam (silver) fillings

Amalgam fillings are quite durable. They typically last between 10–15 years. They are strong, so they can withstand biting and chewing forces, but they may **fracture** when exposed to extreme temperatures. Amalgam fillings do not match the rest of the tooth or teeth in colour. In fact, they are much darker, so they should not be used in highly visible areas of the tooth. Amalgam consists of a combination of different metals such as **mercury**, silver, **tin**, **copper**, **zinc**. If a patient is pregnant or is exposed to mercury on a daily basis, do not use amalgam fillings. Amalgam fillings may also **trigger** allergies. On the plus side, they are inexpensive.



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Composites

Composites are not as durable as gold or amalgam fillings. They typically last up to five years. If composites are used for large cavities, they may **chip**. Because the colour of the composite filling can be matched to the colour of the tooth or teeth, they are a good solution for visible parts of a tooth. They may also be used to repair damaged teeth. Composites are more expensive than amalgam fillings. Another drawback is that composites **stain** easily. Some composites must be exposed to a curing light to set.

Porcelain fillings

Porcelain fillings (inlays, onlays) are made of porcelain. They are produced in a lab and then attached to a tooth. They last up to 15 years. Their colour can be matched to the colour of the tooth or teeth. Porcelain fillings do not stain easily. They are nearly as expensive as gold fillings.

Glass ionomer sealant

Glass ionomer **sealants** are a combination of glass and acrylic materials. These sealants are not durable. They typically last up to five years. The sealant is usually placed on the occlusal surface of posterior teeth to protect them from decay and acids. Glass ionomer sealants are not as strong as composites; they chip and fracture easily. Glass ionomer sealants are more expensive than amalgam fillings. However, they have an advantage – they **release** fluoride, which strengthens enamel.

3. Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

Uzupełnij zdania słowami z tekstu.

1 _____ last up to 15 years without corroding.

2 _____ are produced in a lab and then bonded to a tooth.

3 _____ are strong, but they may fracture when exposed to extreme temperatures.

4 _____ is usually placed on the occlusal surface of posterior teeth to protect them from decay and acids.

5 If a patient is pregnant or is exposed to mercury on a daily basis, do not use _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Complete the table with the advantages and disadvantages of the dental materials described in the text. You can add your own examples!

Uzupełnij tabelę zaletami i wadami materiałów stomatologicznych opisanych w tekście. Możesz podać swoje własne przykłady!

	ADVANTAGES (+)	DISADVANTAGES (–)
gold fillings		
	+	–
amalgam fillings		
	+	–
composites		
	+	–
glass ionomer sealants		

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Match the English words with their Polish equivalents.

Dopasuj angielskie słowa do ich polskich odpowiedników.

1	withstand	a	rtęć
2	tin	b	trwały
3	rapid	c	odpryskiwać
4	chip	d	miedź
5	mercury	e	wywoływać
6	copper	f	cyna
7	durable	g	szybki
8	trigger	h	wytrzymywać

6. Complete the sentences with the suitable words.

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi słowami.

chip **mercury** **durable** **amalgam** **stain**

1. In a number of countries _____ thermometers are no longer used because of their toxicity.
2. Temporary fillings are not _____.
3. I'd recommend a(n) _____ filling because it does not _____ easily.
4. You can _____ your tooth in a number of different ways, e.g. in a sports accident or while biting down on something hard.

7. Comparative adjectives are used to compare the features of different people and things. Complete the table with the missing forms of adjectives.

Przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym są używane do porównywania cech różnych ludzi i przedmiotów. Uzupełnij tabelę brakującymi formami przymiotników.

GRAMMAR: 8. Comparatives and superlatives

LIVEWORKSHEETS

POSITIVE FORM (stopień równy)	COMPARATIVE FORM (stopień wyższy)
bad	worse
good	*better*
dark	_____
_____	cheaper
expensive	
durable	_____ (mniej trwałe) _____ (bardziej trwałe)
_____	stronger
weak	_____
visible	_____ (mniej widoczne) _____ (bardziej widoczne)

8. Translate the following sentences.
Przetłumacz poniższe zdania.

1 Wypełnienia amalgamatowe są trwalsze od wypełnień kompozytowych.
_____

2 Wypełnienia kompozytowe są droższe od amalgamatowych.
_____

3 Wypełnienia glasjonomerowe są słabsze od kompozytownych.
_____

4 Wypełnienia amalgamatowe nie dopasowują się do reszty zęba kolorem.
_____

5 Kły są bardziej widoczne niż zęby trzonowe.
_____

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6 Wypełnienie może powstrzymać dalszy rozwój ubytku próchnicowego.

7 Wypełnienia glasjonomerowe są mniej trwałe od porcelanowych.

8 Asystentka stomatologiczna musi wiedzieć, jak prawidłowo mieszać materiały do wypełnień.

9. Write a dialogue in which you will explain to the patient the advantages and disadvantages of two different types of dental fillings.

Napisz dialog, w którym wytłumaczysz pacjentowi wady i zalety dwóch wybranych materiałów wypełnieniowych.

LIVEWORKSHEETS