

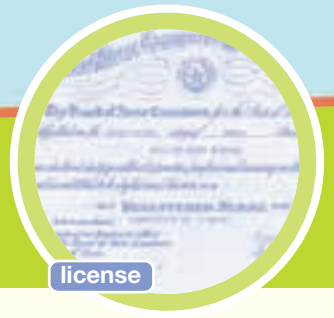
## Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Dentistry	Occupational guide excerpt	advice, dentist, dentistry, diagnose, health, instruction, license, oral, practice, professional	Asking about work experience
2	Specializations	Webpage	endodontics, maxillofacial, orthodontics, pathology, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, prosthodontics, radiology, referral, specialty, surgery	Asking for information
3	The Dental Practice	Advertisement	lab, mechanical room, office, operatory, radiology room, receptionist desk, recovery room, restroom, staff area, sterilization room, storage room, treatment room, waiting room	Describing features
4	Dental Personnel	Employee profiles	back office, dental assistant, dental hygienist, dental therapist, financial coordinator, front office, lab technician, office manager, receptionist, staff	Asking for an opinion
5	Dental Instruments	Webpage	bur, burnisher, chisel, curette, drill, elevator, excavator, forceps, handpiece, mirror, plugger, probe, retractor, syringe	Verifying information
6	The Mouth	Textbook excerpt	gums, hard palate, lower lip, mouth, oral cavity, palatoglossal arch, soft palate, teeth, tongue, tonsil, upper lip, uvula	Correcting yourself
7	Tooth Anatomy	Poster	blood vessel, bone, cementum, crown, dentin, enamel, neck, nerve, periodontal ligament, pulp, root, root canal	Expressing intention
8	Types of Teeth	Pamphlet	canine, chew, chop, crush, cut, grind, incisor, molar, premolar, tear, wisdom tooth	Describing function
9	Personal Protective Equipment	Guidelines	blood, contaminant, disposable, face shield, goggles, infectious, PPE, reusable, saliva, surgical gloves, surgical mask	Describing requirements
10	Dental Practice Technology	Article	air abrasion, CAD, CAM, clinical technology, computer, digital X-ray, hardware, information technology, intraoral camera, laser, software	Asking for clarification
11	Patient Scheduling	Webpage	appointment, business hours, cancel, date, evening, no-show, notice, reschedule, schedule, time, walk-in, weekday, weekend	Giving a reminder
12	Insurance and Fees	Office policy	authorization, balance, cash, co-payment, cost, cover, credit card, fee, financing, insurance, patient responsibility, payment, payment plan, personal check	Stating total amounts
13	Chairside Manner	Article	care, communication, concern, explain, eye contact, interrupt, listen, nonverbal, open-ended question, reassurance, sympathize, verbal	Agreeing with an opinion
14	Oral Health	Brochure	accumulate, acid, bacteria, daily, floss, fluoride, hygiene, mouthwash, sugar, toothbrush, toothpaste	Giving advice
15	Dental Cleanings	Textbook excerpt	apply, build up, clean, deposit, plaque, polish, prophylaxis, prophylaxis paste, remove, scrape, spit, tartar	Asking about necessity

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# 1 Dentistry



## Get ready!

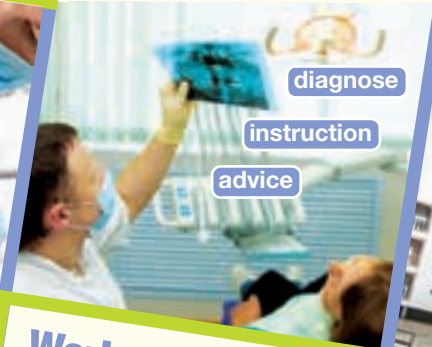
1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What does a dentist do?
- 2 Why are dentists important?

# Dentistry

## A dentist's job

Dentists deal with the **oral health** of patients. Oral health includes the teeth, gums, and other structures of mouth. Dentists **diagnose** and treat related medical issues. They give **instruction** on tooth and gum care. They offer **advice** on decisions impacting oral health.



## How to become a dentist

Dentists must earn a college and a **professional** degree. They also need a **license** from the state.

## Workplace

Dentists may work alone or share a **practice**. They often employ support staff.

## Prospects

The dental industry is growing. Jobs should increase by 21% during the next decade. This is in response to greater public demand.

## Reading

2 Read the occupational guide excerpt. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the excerpt?  
A to provide details about a profession  
B to describe recent changes in an industry  
C to explain the importance of licensing  
D to instruct patients on oral healthcare
- 2 What can be inferred about dentists?  
A Dentists in group practices are more successful.  
B Licensing rules for dentists are the same in most states.  
C Dentists are currently underpaid for their work.  
D Dentists should have an easy time finding jobs.
- 3 Which of the following dentists do NOT do?  
A teach patients about oral care  
B diagnose medical issues  
C practice on support staff  
D treat problems with gums

## Vocabulary

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

### Word BANK

dentist      diagnosed      instruction  
oral      practice      professional

- 1 The woman was working toward earning a \_\_\_\_\_ degree in dentistry.
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ examined the patient's teeth and gums.
- 3 Several dentists worked together in a group \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The dentist \_\_\_\_\_ the patient with gum disease.
- 5 Regular teeth cleaning is vital to good \_\_\_\_\_ health.
- 6 The dentist provided \_\_\_\_\_ to her patients on the correct way to floss.

**4 Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.**

- The woman wanted to get a professional degree in the medical study of the mouth and teeth.  
\_ e \_ t \_ s \_ r \_
- The dentist needed a special document giving her the right to work in a certain field.  
\_ i \_ e \_ s \_
- The dentist gave the patient his opinion about what to do.  
\_ d \_ i \_ e
- The mouth and teeth can provide information about a patient's physical condition.  
\_ e \_ l \_ h

**5 Listen and read the occupational guide excerpt again. Who else might a dentist work with?**

## Listening

**6 Listen to a conversation between an interviewer and a dentist. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).**

- The dental practice is hiring support staff.
- The man has six years of relevant experience.
- The man has the required license.

**7 Listen again and complete the conversation.**

**Interviewer:** So why are you interested in **1** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**Dentist:** I heard you were looking for another **2** \_\_\_\_\_  
and I am an experienced dentist.

**Interviewer:** We are. But we want someone **3** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Can you tell me about your  
background?

**Dentist:** Well, I worked as an associate dentist for two years.  
Then I had my own practice for four years.

**Interviewer:** Why did you **4** \_\_\_\_\_ your practice?

**Dentist:** My wife got transferred here from **5** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Do you have a **6** \_\_\_\_\_ for  
this state?

**Dentist:** I do.

## Speaking

**8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.**

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

*Can you tell me about ...?*

*I worked as ...*

*Do you have ...?*

**Student A:** You are an interviewer.  
Talk to Student B about:

- relevant experience
- previous practice
- license

**Student B:** You are a dentist. Talk to  
Student A about the job opportunity.

## Writing

**9 Use the excerpt and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the job posting for a dental position.**



## Dentist Wanted

**Job Details:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Requirements:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Workplace:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Dental Exam	Pamphlet	cancer, checkup, comprehensive, decay, diagnose, evaluate, examine, gum disease, inspect, occlusion, restoration, screen	Introducing yourself
2	Radiography	Webpage	bitewing x-ray, cephalometric projection, computed tomography, exposure, extraoral, intraoral, lead apron, lead collar, occlusal X-ray, panoramic X-ray, periapical X-ray, radiation, radiograph, tomogram	Expressing intention
3	Dental Prosthetics	Textbook excerpt	appliance, arch, artificial, bridge, crown, dentures, fixed, implant, partial dentures, plastic, porcelain, prosthetic, removable, replacement, veneer	Presenting options
4	Orthodontic Treatment	Brochure	alignment, braces, bumper, crossbite, deformity, headgear, malocclusion, open bite, orthodontist, overbite, palatal expander, retainer, space maintainer, underbite	Asking for clarification
5	Dental Caries	Article	advanced, caries, cavity, discoloration, erosion, fissure, formation, fracture, pit, sensitivity, spread, symptom, weaken	Reassuring
6	Fillings	Webpage	amalgam, anesthetic, ceramic, composite, cure, filling, glass ionomer, gold, indirect filling, probe, shape, temporary filling	Discussing options
7	Root Canals	Patient handout	abscess, antibiotic, dental dam, disinfect, expose, fill, gutta percha, irrigate, post, pulp chamber, root canal, seal, swelling, toothache, trauma	Describing necessity
8	Extractions	Textbook excerpt	bleeding, bruising, complication, dry socket, exodontia, extraction, grasp, impacted, incision, infection, open wound, osteotome, rock, simple extraction, surgical extraction	Discussing potential complications
9	Gum Disease	Brochure	bone graft, flap surgery, gingivitis, halitosis, loose, medication, periodontal disease, periodontitis, pocket, recede, root planing, scaling, tissue graft	Giving a warning
10	TMJ Problems	Journal article	bruxism, cartilage, clench, click, disk, dizzy, lock, mandible, mastication, nauseated, osteoarthritis, pain, pop, rheumatoid arthritis, temporal bone, temporomandibular joint	Discussing symptoms
11	Oral Infections	Webpage	bacterial infection, blister, bulla, canker sore, chicken pox, chronic, cold sore, contagious, fungal infection, herpes simplex, measles, thrush, ulcer, vesicle, viral infection	Expressing confusion
12	Oral Cancer	Pamphlet	abnormal, brush biopsy, cancerous, chemotherapy, crust, difficulty, growth, patch, radiation therapy, sample, scalpel biopsy, sore, sore throat, tissue, tumor	Correcting someone
13	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Website	avulsed tooth, cleft lip, cleft palate, cyst, laceration, oral surgeon, orthognathic surgery, ridge expansion, sideways, sinus graft, sleep apnea, trap, UPPP	Discussing causes
14	Anesthesia	Textbook excerpt	benzocaine, block, dental anesthesiology, general anesthetic, inhaled, intravenous, lidocaine, local anesthetic, nitrous oxide, sedation, topical anesthetic, unconscious	Expressing preference
15	Medication	Article	acetaminophen, antifungal, antiseptic, chlorhexidine, corticosteroid, fluoride, ibuprofen, muscle relaxant, over-the-counter, penicillin, pilocarpine, prescription, tetracycline	Asking about necessity



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## What to Expect During a Dental Exam

There are two types of dental exams. There are **comprehensive** examinations and **checkups**.

First time patients usually receive comprehensive examinations. Expect your dentist to **examine** your head and neck. Your dentist is likely to **inspect** the soft tissues. This includes the tongue, lips and inside of the mouth. Your dentist also **evaluates** your gums. The goal is to **diagnose** the presence of **gum disease**. He or she will also look for signs of **decay**. This is also the time to check **restorations**. Your dentist may examine your bite. This is to check for **occlusion** problems. X-rays may be part of a comprehensive examination.

A checkup is less thorough. It involves an exam and a tooth cleaning and polishing. Your dentist may take X-rays. Regular checkups maintain your oral health.

They allow your dentist to **screen** for diseases like **cancer**. Your dentist will discuss any oral issues with you.

### Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some different types of dental exams?
- 2 What happens during a dental exam?

### Reading

2 Read the pamphlet. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ A checkup is the most in-depth type of examination.
- 2 \_\_\_ Dentists looks for signs of decay, gum disease and cancer.
- 3 \_\_\_ Soft tissues include the teeth, tongue and lips.

### Vocabulary

3 Read the sentences and choose the correct words or phrases.

- 1 The dentist needed to **screen / examine** the state of the patient's restorations.
- 2 The dentist **diagnosed / inspected** the patient's gums.
- 3 Many people do not realize that **gum disease / occlusion** is actually a type of infection.
- 4 The patient made an appointment to have a **decay / checkup**.
- 5 The patient had one crown and several other **restorations / cancers**.

4 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- |                     |                 |              |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 ___ cancer        | 4 ___ diagnose  | 7 ___ screen |
| 2 ___ comprehensive | 5 ___ evaluate  |              |
| 3 ___ decay         | 6 ___ occlusion |              |

- A** the way in which the upper and lower levels of the teeth come together when the mouth is closed
- B** to do an examination or to perform tests to learn what health issues a person has
- C** a serious illness where a group of cells grow in an uncontrolled manner
- D** the slow destruction of something, due to natural chemical changes
- E** thorough and covering all aspects of something
- F** to do tests to see if someone has a specific illness
- G** to carefully judge the quality, value or importance of something

- 5 Listen and read the pamphlet again. Why would a dentist examine a person's bite?

## Listening

- 6 Listen to a conversation between a dentist and a patient. Choose the correct answers.

- What is the purpose of the conversation?
  - A to compare different exam styles
  - B to explain what an exam entails
  - C to discuss a patient's history
  - D to describe the causes of decay
- What will the man most likely do next?
  - A finish the checkup
  - B give the woman a filling
  - C do a comprehensive examination
  - D inspect the soft tissues

- 7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

**Dentist:** Good morning, I'm Dr. Kan. I'll be 1 \_\_\_\_\_ your dental exam today.

**Patient:** Hi. It's 2 \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you.

**Dentist:** Likewise. Now tell me ... have you had a comprehensive exam before?

**Patient:** I'm 3 \_\_\_\_\_. What does that involve?

**Dentist:** Well, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ than a simple checkup. I'll start by looking at your head and neck ...

**Patient:** And after that?

**Dentist:** Next, I'll examine the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ and gums.

**Patient:** What do you mean by soft tissues?

**Dentist:** I'm 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the tongue, lips, and interior of the mouth.

## Speaking

- 8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*Good morning, I'm ...*  
*It's a pleasure to meet you.*  
*Have you had ...?*

**Student A:** You are a dentist. Talk to Student B about:

- comprehensive exams
- the areas examined
- what you're looking for

**Student B:** You are a patient. Talk to Student A about the examination.

## Writing

- 9 Use the pamphlet and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out a list for dental students outlining the steps in a comprehensive examination.

# Comprehensive Examination

Areas to inspect: \_\_\_\_\_

Diseases to look for: \_\_\_\_\_

Restorations and occlusions: \_\_\_\_\_

X-rays: \_\_\_\_\_



## Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Dental Emergencies	Webpage	accident, burn, cold compress, detail, emergency, lose, milk, moist, preserve, reserve, rinse, save, stuck	Giving advice
2	Cosmetic Dentistry	Brochure	appearance, bonding, chipped, contour, cosmetic dentistry, discolored, elective, enameloplasty, full mouth reconstruction, gingivoplasty, sculpt, smile makeover, stain, whitening	Presenting options
3	Pediatric Dentistry	Advertisement	adolescence, birth, childhood, confidence, environment, habit, kid-friendly, pediatric, pedodontics, preventative care, special needs, stage, trust	Making a recommendation
4	Geriatric Dentistry	Article	accessible, age, diabetes mellitus, edentulous, elderly, geriatric, geriodontics, mobile unit, nursing home, retain, senior, systemic disease, wheelchair, xerostomia	Stressing importance
5	Nutritional Counseling	Textbook excerpt	baby bottle syndrome, cultural, diet, dietician, financial, food diary, junk food, nutrient deficiency disease, nutrition, recall, restriction, soft drink, visual aid	Discussing risk
6	Patient Referrals	Guidelines	arrangement, assess, consultation, consulting dentist, coordinate, inquiry, liable, obligation, preference, qualification, refer, referring dentist, role, second opinion	Making a request
7	Patient Health History	Health history form	alcohol, allergic reaction, dose frequency, hospitalize, illness, latex, mental health, operation, personal information, physician, pregnant, reason, tobacco	Confirming information
8	Chronic Illness	Pamphlet	association, chronic illness, correlation, diabetes, heart disease, holistic, inflammation, kidney disease, link, osteoporosis, prone, stroke	Inquiring about knowledge
9	Special Needs Patients	Article	compassion, developmental disability, disability, factor, handicap, mentally ill, mild, mobility, moderate, physical limitation, severe, stereotype, understanding	Asking about experience
10	Patient Anxiety	Brochure	anxiety, cycle of avoidance, direct experience, helplessness, indirect experience, invasive, mass media, phobia, reinforce, stimulus generalization, stressful, tell, show, do technique, traumatic, vicarious learning	Providing reassurance
11	Communicating with Patients	Blog article	accomplishment, appreciative, caring, chat, compassionate, competence, compliment, confidence, conversation, hobby, interaction, interest, self-assured, write down	Offering a compliment
12	Sustainability in Dentistry	Article	amalgam separator, consumption, electronic health record, energy-efficient, low-flow, pollution, recycle, reduce, sustainability, waste, wastewater	Expressing agreement
13	Obtaining Licensure	Occupational manual excerpt	agency, authority, basic, board, candidate, clinical exam, education, issue, licensure, requirement, specialty licensure, vary, written exam	Making a suggestion
14	Establishing a Dental Practice	Blog article	business plan, capital, employment, equipment, establish, funding, loan, market, permit, private, rent, start up, vacancy, word-of-mouth	Asking for an opinion
15	Ethics in Dentistry	Article	abuse, autonomy, beneficence, community service, confidentiality, ethics, harm, honest, integrity, justice, neglect, nonmaleficence, report, veracity, welfare	Asking for more information

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## Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some types of dental emergencies?
- 2 What can people do to avoid having dental emergencies?



stuck



rinse

 PEACEHAVEN DENTAL CLINIC  
 Accidents and Emergencies

accident

Accidents happen, and we realize that we need to be there for you when one occurs.

We have **reserved** a daily slot for accidents and emergencies from 10 am to midday every weekday. Call us for an appointment, giving as much **detail** as possible about your condition.

If your dental emergency happens at the weekend or after 6pm, when we are not available, there are several steps you can do yourself. These could make the difference between **saving** and **losing** a tooth.

- If your tooth gets knocked out, keep it **moist**. After rinsing the tooth off, try placing it back in the socket. Avoid touching the root.
- If that's not possible, keep the tooth in your mouth, between your cheek and gums. Alternatively, place it in whole **milk** or a **preserving** product. Then go straight to the hospital emergency room.
- If your tooth is cracked, **rinse** the mouth with warm water. Put a **cold compress** on your face to reduce swelling.
- If an object is **stuck** in your teeth, remove it using floss. Never use anything sharp to remove stuck objects.
- If you receive a **burn** to the mouth, get medical attention immediately, because swelling could restrict breathing.

## Reading

2 Read the webpage. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the webpage?
  - A to advertise a new emergency clinic
  - B to tell what to do in a dental emergency
  - C to teach how to treat emergency patients
  - D to describe how to avoid dental accidents
- 2 When is the clinic NOT open to treat accidents?
  - A on weekdays
  - B between 10am and midday
  - C on weekends
  - D before 6pm
- 3 What should someone do if he or she cracks a tooth?
  - A try to stick the tooth back together
  - B place the tooth in milk
  - C rinse the mouth with warm water
  - D use floss to clean the area

cold compress



milk

## Vocabulary

3 Read the sentences and choose the correct words.

- 1 The dentist **saved** / **stuck** the patient's tooth.
- 2 The child **lost** / **burnt** a tooth while he was at school.
- 3 Use floss to try to remove **lost** / **stuck** food from between teeth.
- 4 It is important to keep a knocked out tooth **stuck** / **moist**.
- 5 The patient **saved** / **rinsed** her mouth out with mouthwash.
- 6 Food that is too hot can **preserve** / **burn** a person's tongue.
- 7 The dental clinic **loses** / **reserves** part of the day for emergencies.
- 8 A knocked out tooth can be **preserved** / **burned** in milk.

**4 Write a word or phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.**

- The ambulance responded to a problem that required immediate medical attention at the sports arena.  
e \_ \_ \_ g \_ \_ \_ y
- You need to put a pad containing ice on the area to stop it swelling.  
\_ o \_ d      c \_ \_ \_ r \_ \_ \_
- The patient gave the dentist all the information about how his tooth cracked.  
d \_ \_ \_ i \_ s
- Kyle's mother put his tooth in white liquid that comes from cows to preserve it.  
\_ \_ \_ k
- The bad incident that was not planned occurred when a baseball hit the player in the mouth.  
a \_ \_ \_ d \_ \_ \_

**5 Listen and read the webpage again. What does the clinic suggest for knocked out teeth?**

## Listening

**6 Listen to a conversation between a receptionist and a patient. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).**

- \_\_\_ The man explains how his tooth was knocked out.
- \_\_\_ The woman asks questions about the condition of the tooth.
- \_\_\_ The root of the knocked out tooth is likely exposed.

**7 Listen again and complete the conversation.**

**Receptionist:** Hello, Peacehaven Dental Clinic, How can I help you?

**Patient:** One of my front teeth has been **1** \_\_\_\_\_ !

**Receptionist:** Ouch! Did it come out completely or did it **2** \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Patient:** It came out completely.

**Receptionist:** Okay, is the tooth itself **3** \_\_\_\_\_ , or did it break into pieces?

**Patient:** It's all in one piece. Will the dentist be able to **4** \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Receptionist:** Yes, if you get to the clinic quickly.

**Patient:** Good. Is there anything I need to do to **5** \_\_\_\_\_ until I get there?

**Receptionist:** Yes. Can you place it back into **6** \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## Speaking

**8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.**

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

*I've just had an accident.*  
*I advise you to ...*  
*Then, keep it in ...*

**Student A:** You are a receptionist at a dental clinic. Talk to Student B about:

- how the accident happened
- if the tooth is broken or not
- what he or she should do

**Student B:** You are a patient. Talk to Student A about your accident.

## Writing

**9 Use the webpage and the conversation from Task 8 to write a receptionist's notes about the call. Include the name of the patient, the problem the patient was experiencing, and what treatment was suggested.**