Career Paths: Dentistry is a new educational resource for dental professionals who want to improve their English communication in a work environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. Career Paths: Dentistry addresses topics including teeth, gum disorders, cleaning, tooth extraction, and hygiene.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:
• A variety of realistic reading passages
• Career-specific dialogues
• 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
• Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
• Guided speaking and writing exercises
• Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The Teacher’s Guide contains detailed lesson plans, a full answer key and audio scripts.

The audio CDs contain all recorded material.
Career Paths

Dentistry

Book 1

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Express Publishing
## Scope and Sequence

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<td>Patient Anxiety</td>
<td>Brochure</td>
<td>anxiety, cycle of avoidance, direct experience, helplessness, indirect experience, invasive, mass media, phobia, reinforce, stimulus generalization, stressful, tell, show, do technique, traumatic, vicarious learning</td>
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<td>accomplishment, appreciative, caring, chat, compassionate, competence, compliment, confidence, conversation, hobby, interaction, interest, self-assured, write down</td>
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Get ready!

Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

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

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

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

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

dentist  diagnosed  instruction  professional
oral  practice

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 _______________.
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.

1. The woman wanted to get a professional degree in the medical study of the mouth and teeth. ___________
2. The dentist needed a special document giving her the right to work in a certain field. ___________
3. The dentist gave the patient his opinion about what to do. ___________
4. The mouth and teeth can provide information about a patient’s physical condition. ___________

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

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

1. __ The dental practice is hiring support staff.
2. __ The man has six years of relevant experience.
3. __ The man has the required license.

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

Interviewer: So why are you interested in ____________________________? 
Dentist: I heard you were looking for another ____________________________ and I am an experienced dentist.
Interviewer: We are. But we want someone ____________________________. 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 ____________ your practice? 
Dentist: My wife got transferred here from ____________________________.
Interviewer: Okay. Do you have a ____________ 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: ____________________________
9 Personal Protective Equipment

Get ready!

Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What are some examples of PPE for a dental clinic’s staff?
2. Why do dentists require PPE?

Reading

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

1. PPE protects staff from contaminants.
2. Goggles are disposable.
3. Medical professionals first need to remove gloves, then masks.

Vocabulary

Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

1. PPE 4. surgical mask
2. goggles 5. surgical gloves
3. face shield 6. saliva

A. a device used to protect the wearer’s face
B. clothing and equipment worn for protection against contaminants
C. protective glasses used to protect the wearer from debris
D. a partial covering for the face that is worn to catch bacteria
E. disposable latex gloves worn during medical examinations and procedures
F. watery liquid in the mouth

Guidelines on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The selection of PPE depends on medical hazards. Contact with blood and/or saliva requires PPE.

In dental clinics, primary PPE is as follows:

- Disposable surgical gloves
- Disposable surgical masks
- Goggles
- Face shields

These items protect medical staff from contaminants. Dentists and hygienists are at risk for infectious diseases. To prevent further contamination, properly dispose of PPE.

The following provides the procedure for the removal of PPE:

- First, remove surgical gloves
- Next, remove face shields/goggles
- Finally, remove surgical masks

Place goggles and face shields in dispensers. They are reusable.

Be sure to wash your hands immediately afterwards. Use antibacterial soap and warm water. Lather hands and rub for one minute. Then, rinse.

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Reading

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

1. PPE protects staff from contaminants.
2. Goggles are disposable.
3. Medical professionals first need to remove gloves, then masks.

Vocabulary

Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

1. PPE 4. surgical mask
2. goggles 5. surgical gloves
3. face shield 6. saliva

A. a device used to protect the wearer’s face
B. clothing and equipment worn for protection against contaminants
C. protective glasses used to protect the wearer from debris
D. a partial covering for the face that is worn to catch bacteria
E. disposable latex gloves worn during medical examinations and procedures
F. watery liquid in the mouth

4. Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word best fits each blank.

1. reusable / disposable
   A. The doctor kept a box of ________________________ gloves on the
counter.
   B. Gowns are ________________________ , but need
to be washed regularly.

2. blood / saliva
   A. The hygienist placed a tube into my mouth
to suck out ________________________.
   B. Needles require special disposal due to
contact with ________________________ .

3. infectious / contaminant
   A. Mucus is an example of a(n) ________________________.
   B. Washing hands regularly reduces the risk of ________________________ diseases.
Listen and read the guidelines again. What PPE can be worn more than once?

Listening

Listen to a conversation between two dental hygienists. Choose the correct answers.

1. Which of the following items are NOT reusable?
   - A. goggles
   - B. face shields
   - C. surgical masks
   - D. receptacles

2. Which items are placed in a receptacle for hazardous materials?
   - A. surgical masks
   - B. surgical gloves
   - C. stained goggles
   - D. saliva

Speaking

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

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

All hygienists are required to wear ...
Sometimes, you’ll need ...
What if they are ...

Speaking

All hygienists are required to wear ...
Sometimes, you’ll need ...
What if they are ...

Writing

Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the pop quiz.

Pop Quiz: PPE Requirements

Name: _____________________________
Date: _____________________________

1. Which types of PPE are disposable?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

2. Which types of PPE are reusable?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3. Where do you place reusable items that are contaminated with blood or saliva?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
accumulate [V-I-U14] If something accumulates, it slowly gathers together and gets larger.

acid [N-COUNT-U14] An acid is a liquid with a low pH which causes chemical reactions.

advice [N-UNCOUNT-U1] Advice is an opinion someone gives someone else about what he or she should do in a specific situation.

air abrasion [N-UNCOUNT-U10] Air abrasion is an air compression device that delivers tiny particles of aluminum dioxide onto a tooth's surface to remove areas of decay.

apply [V-T-U15] To apply something is to add it to something else.

appointment [N-COUNT-U11] An appointment is an arrangement for a meeting at a specific time, usually for an established reason.

authorization [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Authorization is the act of granting official permission to do something.

back office [N-COUNT-U4] The back office is the part of a business that is not visible to patients, clients or the public.

bacteria [N-COUNT-U14] Bacteria are very small organisms, some of which cause disease.

balance [N-COUNT-U12] A balance is the amount of money a person still owes after paying part of the cost.

calendar [N-COUNT-U9] Blood is the fluid that moves through the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins of vertebrate creatures, carrying nutrients and oxygen and moving waste out of the body.

blood vessel [N-COUNT-U7] A blood vessel is a tube that moves blood around the body.

bone [N-COUNT-U7] A bone is one of the hard parts that make a frame inside the body.

build up [V-I-U15] If something builds up, it accumulates.

bur [N-COUNT-U5] A bur is a tool that is fitted into a drill to cut into the tooth.

burnisher [N-COUNT-U5] A burnisher is a tool used at the end of a dental procedure to make surfaces smooth.

business hours [N-UNCOUNT-U11] Business hours are the hours during which a business or store is typically open.

CAD [N-UNCOUNT-U10] CAD (computer-aided design) is the use of computer systems to help with creation, revision, or analysis of design, particularly technical drawings.

CAM [N-UNCOUNT-U10] CAM (computer-aided manufacturing) is the use of computer software to control machine tools and related machinery and to work on items in the process of manufacture.

cancel [V-T-U11] To cancel something is to not allow it to begin or finish.

canine [N-COUNT-U8] A canine is one of the four, sharp, pointed teeth found towards the front of the mouth. They are used to tear food.

care [V-I-U13] To care is to be concerned and interested in what happens to someone and to want them to be well and happy.

cash [N-UNCOUNT-U12] Cash is physical money, in the form of bills and coins.

ceMENTUM [N-UNCOUNT-U7] Cementum is a layer of connective tissue that joins the roots of the teeth to the gums and jawbone.

chew [V-I-U8] To chew is to bite food several times with your teeth in order to make it small enough to swallow.

chisel [N-COUNT-U5] A chisel is long blade with a sharp edge for trimming and shaping.

chop [V-T-U8] To chop something is to cut it into several, smaller pieces.

clean [V-T-U15] To clean something is to make it free of dirt and debris.

clinical technology [N-UNCOUNT-U10] Clinical technology includes all electronic instruments and equipment used to provide dental care, including intraoral cameras, digital radiology, computerized probes, lasers, and air abrasion units.

communication [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Communication is the process of expressing thoughts, feelings and ideas.

computer [N-COUNT-U10] A computer is a programmable electronic device that is used to store, process, retrieve, and transmit data.

concern [N-UNCOUNT-U13] Concern is a feeling of worry or a desire for someone to be well and happy.

contaminant [N-COUNT-U9] A contaminant is an element that soils, stains, or infects as a result of contact or association.
Career Paths: Dentistry is a new educational resource for dental professionals who want to improve their English communication in a work environment. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in the four key language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. Career Paths: Dentistry addresses topics including teeth, gum disorders, cleaning, tooth extraction, and hygiene.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:
- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The Teacher's Guide contains detailed lesson plans, a full answer key and audio scripts.

The audio CDs contain all recorded material.