

КАРАГАНДИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

Filling's material: permanent & temporary.

Сравнение грамматических конструкций времен
действительного и страдательного залогов

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What is a Temporary Filling?

Temporary fillings are made of materials that are intended to last for up to one month, zinc oxide eugenol. Temporary fillings are used when it is not possible or it would be detrimental to place a permanent filling. For example, if a patient has several dental cavities that require more than one appointment to fill, a dentist may restore teeth with a temporary material before placing permanent fillings. A temporary filling can also be used to soothe irritated nerves in a tooth's pulp or allow the pulp time to heal before a permanent filling is placed.



What is a Permanent Filling?

Permanent fillings, with proper care, can last from years to a lifetime. The procedure for placing a permanent filling includes drilling of the tooth to remove decayed enamel and dentin before filling it with either silver amalgam, composite resin or glass ionomer.



Silver Amalgam Filling.

Silver amalgam fillings are the strongest and most common type of dental filling. They are usually placed on the rear molars or on large, deep cavities.

Silver amalgam is a mixture of 35% silver,
--15% tin or tin and copper,
--a trace of zinc and 50% mercury.



Composite Resin Fillings.

Composite resin fillings are made of acrylic resins and finely ground glass. They are tooth-colored so they resemble the color of surrounding teeth for a natural appearance. Dental composites are the main class of a restoration (filling) material. The advantages of composites over many other filling materials are high strength, which allows their use in any clinical situations (both the front and chewing teeth); high and flexible aesthetic features that allow you to manipulate the color of the restorations and their brilliance in a wide range of values; high manufacturability when performing restorations; a minimum curing shrinkage.



Glass Ionomer Fillings.

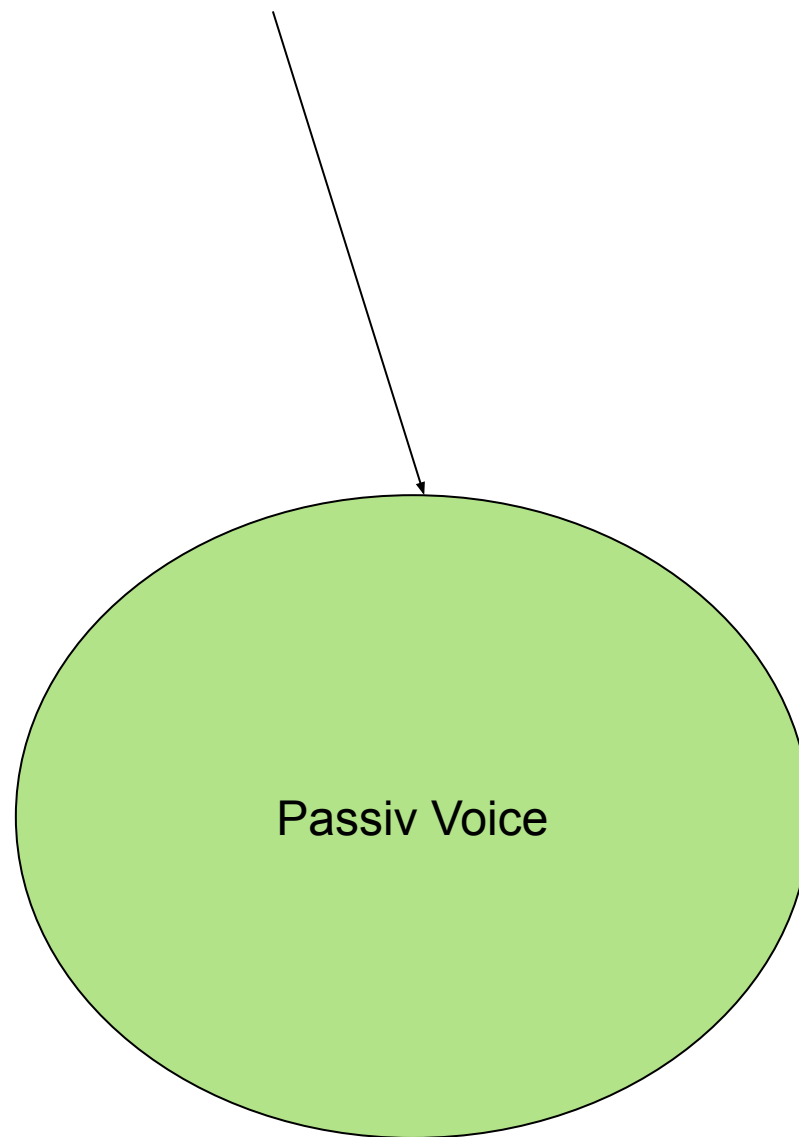
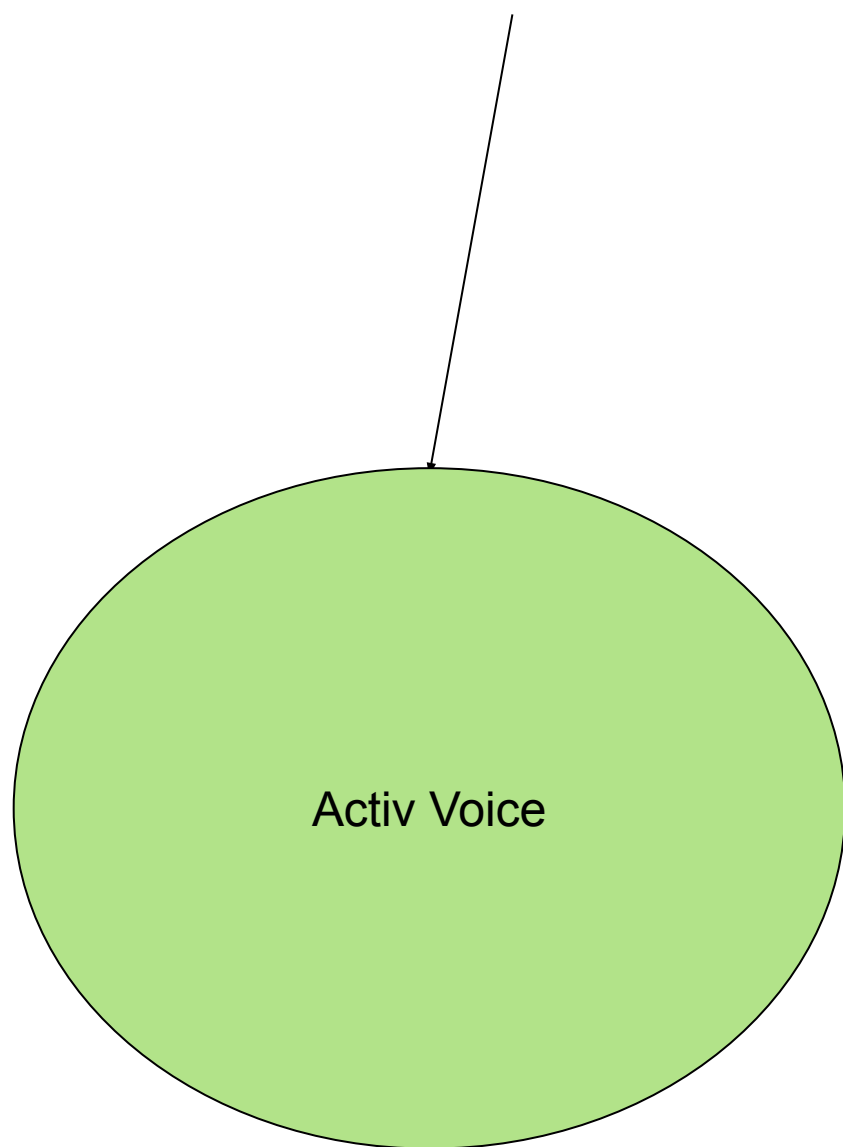
Glass ionomer fillings are made of acrylic resins and powdered glass like composite resin fillings, but are available in fewer colors. They are the weakest type of filling, so they are not used on chewing surfaces.

The greatest advantage to glass ionomer fillings is their ability to release fluoride;

they can continue to strengthen enamel and fight bacteria long after they have been placed.



Сравнение грамматических конструкций времен действительного и страдательного залогов



Действительный залог (Active Voice)

В действительном залоге подлежащее обозначает исполнителя действия, лицо или предмет, выполняющие описываемое действие, а тот, на кого направлено действие, т.н. "получатель действия" в предложении является дополнением.

Большинство предложений имеют действительный залог.

Предложения действительного залога в английском языке образуются следующим образом:

исполнитель действия + I форма глагола + получатель действия

Например:

The professor teaches the students.

Профессор преподает студентам.



Действительный и страдательный залоги в английском языке совпадают со значением соответствующих залогов в русском языке.

Глагол в действительном залоге (Active Voice) показывает, что действие совершает лицо или предмет, выраженный подлежащим.



Действительный залог / Active Voice

Страдательный залог / Passive Voice

Present Indefinite He gives piano lessons

Piano lessons are given

Past Indefinite He gave piano lessons

Piano lessons were given

Future Indefinite He will give piano lessons

Piano lessons will be given

Present Continuous He is giving piano lessons

Piano lessons are being given

Past Continuous He was giving piano lessons

Piano lessons were being given

Future Continuous He will be giving piano lessons

Отсутствует

Present Perfect He has given piano lessons

Piano lessons have been given

Past Perfect He had given piano lessons

Piano lessons had been given

Future Perfect He will have given piano lessons

Piano lessons will have been given

Present Perfect C. He has been giving piano lessons

Отсутствует

Past Perfect C. He had been giving piano lessons

Отсутствует

Future Perfect C. He will have been giving piano lessons

Отсутствует



Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)

В страдательном залоге подлежащим является лицо или предмет, подвергающиеся воздействию со стороны другого лица или предмета. Другими словами, исполнитель и получатель действия меняются местами, хотя исполнитель действия может и не указываться.

Предложения страдательного залога в английском языке образуются следующим образом:

получатель действия + be + причастие прошедшего времени

Например:

The students are taught.

Студентам преподают.



Глагол в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice) означает, что действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим.

Passive Voice

	Past	Present	Future
Simple (Indefinite)	was/were + V_3^{ed}	am/is/are + V_3^{ed}	shall/will be + V_3^{ed}
Progressive (Continious)	was/were being + V_3^{ed}	am/is/are being + V_3^{ed}	_____ (употреблять Future Simple)
Perfect	had been + V_3^{ed}	has/have been + V_3^{ed}	shall/will have been + V_3^{ed}
Perfect Progressive (Continious)	_____	_____	_____

(употреблять формы Perfect)

In English there are two ways to describe actions

Active Voice

Действительный залог

Passive Voice

Страдательный залог

compare

❖ Millions of people read this magazine.

❖ Mary translated the article.

❖ We will finish this work tomorrow.

❖ This magazine is read by millions of people.

❖ The article was translated by Mary.

❖ This work will be finished tomorrow.

Пассивный залог используется, когда нам более важен объект действия, а не тот, кто его совершил. При этом объект или предмет, над которым совершалось действие, встаёт на место подлежащего.

ACTIVE

PRESENT SIMPLE

My brother drives a BMW.

PAST SIMPLE

Mark sent some e-mails.

PASSIVE

TO BE (present simple) + PAST PARTICIPLE

A BMW is driven by my brother.

TO BE (past simple) + PAST PARTICIPLE

Some e-mails were sent by Mark.

DIRECT PASSIVE

INDIRECT PASSIVE

Subject	Verb	Direct Object
Mum	prepares	dinner.
Dinner	is prepared	by mum
Subject	Verb	Agent

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
Mum	gave	me	a book
I	was given	a book	by mum.
Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Agent

Thank you for your attention.

