

EXERCISE 3.

Połącz wybrane słowa z ćwiczenia 2 z ich polskimi tłumaczeniami.

POLISH

ENGLISH

1. ząb trzonowy –
2. krepitacje –
3. szumy uszne –
4. ból głowy –
5. wada zgryzu –
6. próchnica –
7. siekacz –
8. kieł –
9. ząb przedtrzonowy –

WHILE READING

EXERCISE 4.

Przeczytaj tekst i wstaw usunięte z niego fragmenty w odpowiednie miejsca¹.

ranging from | temporomandibular joints | tooth decay | missing teeth | common in women

Introduction

Temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) are dysfunctions of the masticatory muscles and **1.** Schiffman et al., reported that they can affect between 5% and 12% of the population. Several studies indicate a higher prevalence, **2.** 33% to 40% in the general population. TMDs are considered the most commonly reported conditions by patients in the dental office, right after **3.** and periodontal disease.

The etiology of TMDs is complex, although it is most often attributed to excessive parafunctional activity and abnormal overloading of the stomatognathic system. Symptoms are considerably more 4. Multifactorial etiology is associated with diagnostic problems that make it difficult to establish causal therapeutic management. The incidence of 5. can cause various pathologies of the stomatognathic system, such as the displacement of an articular disk, malocclusion, and the development of systemic diseases that are associated with irregular chewing and grinding of food.

EXERCISE 5.

Przeczytaj dalszą część wstępu i połącz pogrubione w nim słowa z definicjami. Jeśli nie znasz znaczenia słowa, spróbuj je odgadnąć z kontekstu!

Failure to properly distribute the occlusal forces can lead to teeth overload, increased teeth mobility, and, **ultimately**, teeth loss. Furthermore, abnormal work of the **masseter muscles** can also be caused by lack of symmetry in occlusion. Relations within the stomatognathic system are characterized by interdependence and **mutual** influence on one another. Emotional factors, chronic stress, and **parafunctional habits**, i.e., bruxism, are cited among the most common causes of TMDs. **Comorbidities** such as thyroid disorders, headaches, cervical spine pain, multi-joint flaccidity, and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) were also observed. Abnormal posture and sleep disturbances have been shown to also contribute to the occurrence of TMDs.

1. **failure**
 2. **ultimately**
 3. **masseter muscle**
 4. **mutual**
 5. **parafunctional habits**
 6. **comorbidity**
- a. **Lack of success.**
 - b. **A disease or medical condition that is simultaneously present with another or others.**
 - c. **In the end, eventually.**
 - d. **Habits that exercise a body part in a way that is other than its most common use (e.g. digit sucking, tongue thrusting, bruxism and nail biting).**
 - e. **Done or felt by each of two or more for or toward the other or others.**
 - f. **A facial muscle that plays a major role in the chewing of solid foods.**

Notes

AFTER READING

CZAS PAST SIMPLE

Czas Past Simple jest czasem przeszłym dokonanym. Używamy go mówiąc o czynnościach, stanach i sytuacjach, które miały miejsce w określonym czasie w przeszłości, zakończyły się i nie mają wpływu na teraźniejszość.



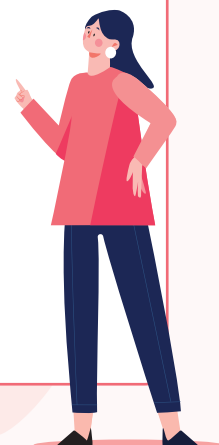
Zobacz kilka przykładów zdań z artykułu, które napisano w czasie Past Simple.

- > According to the survey, 65.3% of those with missing teeth also **had** tinnitus.
- > The control group included people who **did not have** missing teeth.
- > **Did** any individuals in this group **report** the presence of crepitation?



Jak tworzyć zdania w czasie Past Simple?

- +** Podmiot + czasownik w II formie + reszta zdania.
(nieregularna lub regularna)
- Podmiot + **did not** + bezokolicznik + reszta zdania.
- ?** **Did** + podmiot + bezokolicznik + reszta zdania + ?



EXERCISE 6.

Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasowników w nawiasach w czasie Past Simple!

1. The current analysis (**not, address**) the group of people who had complete edentulousness.
2. The aim of this research (**be**) to establish whether there is a correlation between the incidence of missing teeth and TMDs.
3. 420 people (**take part**) in an online questionnaire conducted through the ankieteo.pl website.
4. The control group (**include**) people who did not have missing teeth.
5. In the experimental group, 35.17% of subjects (**have**) two missing teeth.
6. Exclusion criteria (**was**) single missing teeth, missing eighth molars.
7. the patient (**lose**) posterior teeth in the maxilla or mandible?
8. Analysis of the results (**lead**) to the conclusion that there is no significant association between missing teeth and the presence of parafunctions, such as teeth grinding or gum chewing.

Notes

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Bibliografia:

1. Basek R., Kulesa-Mrowiecka M. Influence of missing teeth on temporomandibular joint dysfunctions in adults. Research, Physiotherapy Review, 2022, 26(4), 87-96.

Klucz odpowiedzi:

Exercise 1.

1. TMJ – temporomandibular joint – staw skroniowo-żuchwowy

2. RA – rheumatoid arthritis – reumatoidalne zapalenie stawów

3. CN – cranial nerve – nerw czaszkowy

4. TMD – Temporomandibular disorders – zaburzenia stawu skroniowo-żuchwowego

5. Tx – Treatment – terapia, leczenie

Exercise 2.

• Types of teeth: molar, eighth molar, incisor, canine, premolar, bicuspids

• Common issues in the oral cavity: malocclusion, teeth overload, decay, tooth loss

• Various symptoms: tinnitus, crepitation, headache, sensitivity, tension in the facial muscles

Exercise 4.

1. temporomandibular joints, 2. ranging from, 3. tooth decay, 4. common in women, 5. missing teeth.

Exercise 5.

1a, 2c, 3f, 4e, 5d, 6b.

Exercise 6.

1. did not address, 2. was, 3. took part, 4. included, 5. had, 6. were, 7. Did...lose, 8. led.

