

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 2310

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

DIALOG: AT THE DENTIST'S

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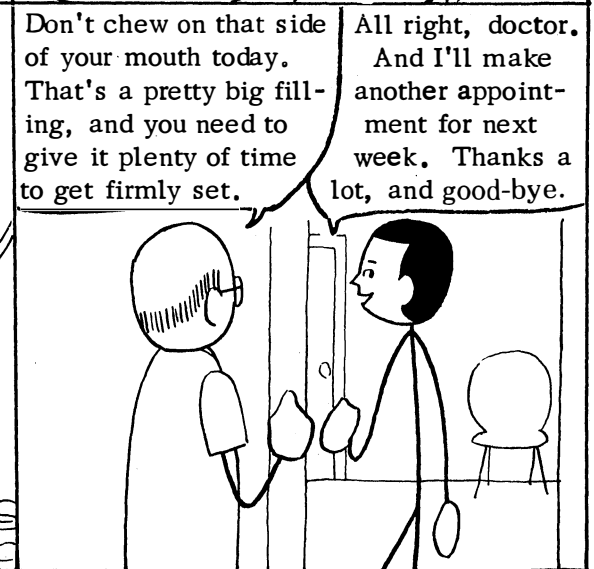
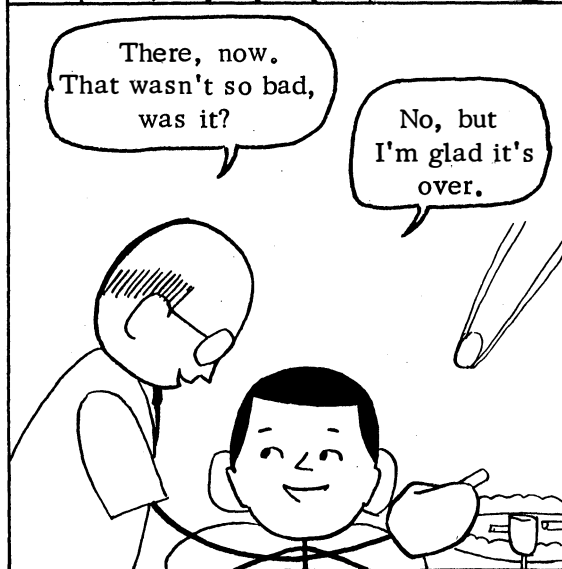
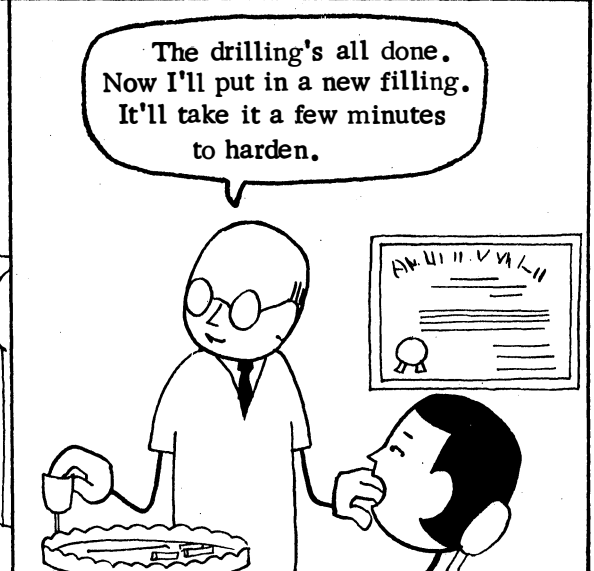
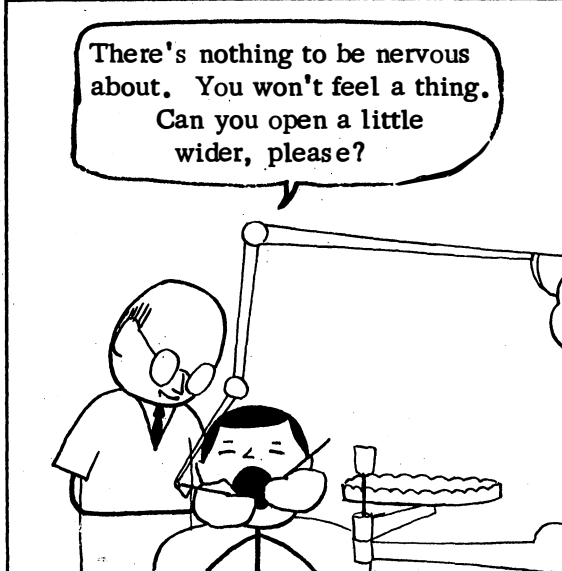
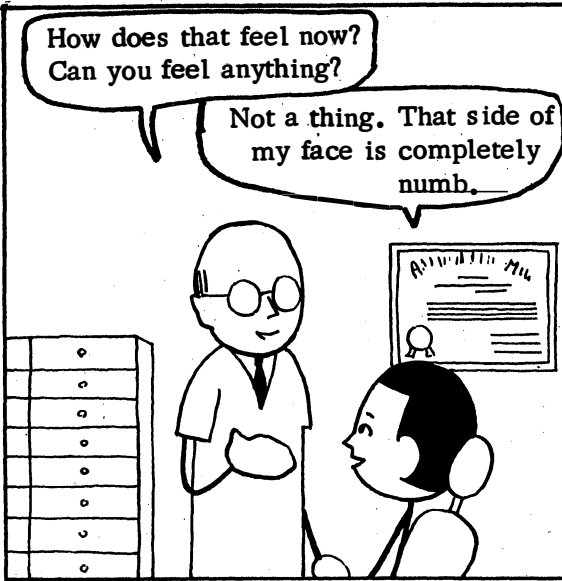
DICTATION

TAPE 2310A

TAPE 2310B

AT THE DENTIST'S







UNIT 2310

DIALOG

AT THE DENTIST'S

- Dentist: Good morning, Mr. Brown. What seems to be the trouble?
- Patient: Good morning, Dr. Ford. I have a loose filling down here on the right side. And I thought I'd better let you see whether I have any new cavities, too.
- Dentist: All right. Let's have a look. Open a little wider, please. Yes, there's decay all around that filling. That ought to be taken care of today. I see two other small cavities on the left side, too.
- Patient: Can you fill them all today, doctor?
- Dentist: I think it would be better just to replace this filling today. You can make another appointment for next week and I'll do the other two then.
- Patient: All right. Will I need novocain for this?
- Dentist: Yes, I think I'd better give you some. It's a pretty large cavity and it's close to the nerve.
- Patient: All right.
- Dentist: (preparing to inject novocain) Now open wide, please. There. All finished. Now just relax for a few minutes while that takes effect.
- Patient: It's beginning to already.
- Dentist: Good.
- (After a few minutes)
- Dentist: How does that feel now? Can you feel anything?
- Patient: Not a thing. That side of my face is completely numb.
- Dentist: Good. I can get started, then.
- Patient: Drilling! That's the part I always dread.
- Dentist: There's nothing to be nervous about. You won't feel a thing. Can you open a little wider, please?

(After a few minutes)

Dentist: The drilling's all done. Now I'll put in a new filling. It'll take a few minutes to harden.

(After a few minutes)

Dentist: (Removing tubes, cotton, etc.) There, now. That wasn't so bad, was it?

Patient: No, but I'm glad it's over.

Dentist: Don't chew on that side of your mouth today. That's a pretty big filling, and you need to give it plenty of time to get firmly set.

Patient: All right, doctor. And I'll make another appointment for next week. Thank a lot, and good-bye.

Dentist: Good-bye.

Patient: (to secretary) I'd like to make an appointment for next week, please.

Secretary: All right. I could give you next Thursday at four-thirty.

Patient: That'll be fine

NOTES ON THE DIALOG

What seems to be the trouble? An indirect construction often used in conversation, meaning: What do you think is the trouble, what is the trouble?

a loose filling When part of a tooth decays, the decayed part is removed by a dentist and a *filling*, often made of metal, is put in.

cavities Decayed places in teeth. Also, holes in a surface.

novocain An anesthetic injected into the gum.

pretty large Remember that *pretty* as it is used here means *rather*.

takes effect is effective, or begins to be effective.

Other examples:

- When does this law take effect?
- It takes effect next year.
- It has already taken effect.
- It took effect last January.

drilling When the dentist removes the decayed part of the tooth with an instrument which is a small drill.

That wasn't so bad. Often used when a painful or unpleasant experience is over.

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

1. Where does this dialog take place?
2. Why does Mr. Brown go to the dentist?
3. What does the dentist do for Mr. Brown?
4. What is a cavity?
5. What is a filling?
6. What is novocain?
7. Have you been to the dentist recently?
8. Do you have many fillings?
9. What is the meaning of *dread*?
10. What is the meaning of *pretty* as it is used in this dialog?
11. How many appointments does Mr. Brown have to have with the dentist to get all his dental work done?
12. Why did the dentist tell Mr. Brown not to chew on one side of his mouth that day?

FLUENCY PRACTICE

1. What seems to be the trouble?
 - A. I've got a toothache.
 - B. I think I have a new cavity.
 - C. This filling down here is loose.
2. What can I do for you?
 - A. I'd like to see the doctor.
 - B. Is the doctor in?
 - C. I want to get a tooth filled.
3. How does that feel now?
 - A. It hurts a little.
 - B. It feels numb.
 - C. I can't feel anything.
4. There now. That wasn't so bad, was it?
 - A. No, it didn't really hurt.
 - B. No, but I'm glad it's over.
 - C. No, but I was a little nervous.
5. The cavity was pretty large, wasn't it?
 - A. Yes, it was rather large.
 - B. Yes, it was quite large.
 - C. Yes, it was a large cavity.
6. You've had novocain before, haven't you?
 - A. Yes, I have.
 - B. I think I have.
 - C. I'm not sure, but I think so.

READING

MILITARY CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES

As a military student in America, you will be with us for an extended period of time. We know you have some questions concerning our military customs and courtesies. The purpose of this reading is to inform you of the more important customs and courtesies of our Armed Services. You will notice that many of these customs are similar to those practiced in the military of your own country. We will not discuss all of the customs, only those that we feel are more important to you.

An easy definition of the word "custom" is a procedure, a practice, a rule. Most of our customs are unwritten laws or regulations. "Courtesy" is best defined as your personal actions or attitude toward these practices. Most of these customs were established because of their steady use and practice in the everyday life of the military people.

As in your country, military rank possesses certain privileges dependent upon seniority. Subordinate officers and enlisted men are expected to exhibit an unfailing respect for the authority of rank. This does not mean that a senior officer may abuse those below him in rank. All of us must respect regulations, the rights of others, and act accordingly. Therefore, we respect rank by disciplined obedience combined with loyalty.

A very common custom is for a junior officer, or an enlisted man, to place himself to the left of his senior when in his company. You will notice also that during parades, ceremonies, and formal dinners the same rule applies. At receptions or social gatherings, officers remain at these functions until the Commander has departed. The proper use of the word "Sir" by a subordinate officer or enlisted man is imperative. It should precede a report, a question, and should follow the answer to a question. These are all examples that authority of senior rank is respected and recognized.

We also have customs regarding our officer and noncommissioned officer clubs. An officer is expected to join and support this activity. In this area, it is advisable to mention that all officers are expected to avoid excessive indebtedness by promptly paying financial obligations including club bills. A good credit standing is a *must* for any officer.

In our Armed Services, we have a code that is known as the "Officer's Code." This code originated at the U.S. Military Academy long ago and is basically a philosophy of living. The code mentions that Duty is to be well performed, that we must have Honor in all things, that we must place Country above ourselves. An officer's word is to be accepted, without question, as the truth. Lying and cheating are examples of violations of this code, and are punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

It is a custom as well as a requirement that officers present a good appearance at all times. The officer must set the examples which an enlisted man is to follow. Usually, the officers and enlisted men do not associate together. There are occasions such as participation on the unit athletic teams, or an official recreational function when this is allowed. Normally, the officer and enlisted man go their separate ways.

The "salute" is an expression of courtesy and shows respect for rank and authority. The compliment of the salute is paid to all officers by enlisted men and by all junior officers to their seniors. This is probably done in your country also. We have noticed, as you have, that this custom is observed by many Allied officers and enlisted men in respect to American officers. We would like to see this become an "international" custom, and the courtesy recognized by *all* students and American military personnel.

There are other occasions when the salute is rendered. Usually at 1700 hours each day, our flag is lowered. We call this "Retreat." At this time, if we are outdoors, and can see the flag or we can hear the music for "retreat," we face in the direction of the flag, salute, and hold that salute until the music stops. If we are in civilian clothes, we do not salute but we do stand at attention. If we are driving, it is necessary only to stop the car and sit still. There is also another occasion. During formal parades, we salute our flag as it passes by. We also salute when our national anthem is played.

The salute serves as an act of recognition between members of the military profession and as an indication of the possession of military courtesy and discipline by those who render it. Remember, we consider the salute as a sign of greeting, not of servility.

The Commander desires to maintain a military atmosphere. It is an atmosphere we all understand. We know our objective and proceed to it in an organized and orderly manner. If you as a military individual understand this concept and act accordingly, we feel that you completely understand the most important of our military customs: *respect for authority*.

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

1. Discuss some of the military customs of your country that are similar to those of the United States.
2. Discuss some of the customs that are different.
3. Discuss the purpose of some of the military customs and courtesies.

SUBSTITUTION PRACTICE

Repeat after the instructor the following sentences in unison for comprehension and fluency practice. Books closed. Practice substituting one near-equivalent word or phrase for the other as your instructor says one of the alternate sentences.

1. You will be with us for an extended period of time.
 2. You will be with us for a long time.
1. May I ask some questions concerning your military customs and courtesies?
 2. May I ask some questions about your military customs and courtesies?
1. A good credit standing is a must for any officer.
 2. A good credit condition is compulsory for any officer.
1. The proper use of the word "Sir" by a subordinate is imperative.
 2. The proper use of the word "Sir" by a subordinate is compulsory.

1. There are special occasions when the salute is rendered.
2. There are special occasions when the salute is given.
1. The salute is a sign of greeting, not of servility.
2. The salute is an expression of greeting, not of inferiority.
1. Subordinate officers and enlisted men should *exhibit* respect for the authority of rank.
2. Subordinate officers and enlisted men should *show* respect for the authority of rank.

SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS

Repeat these sentences after the instructor for fluency practice.

Blow one's top become very angry
 Easy does it handle something smoothly, gently.

1. Jim blew his top when he found out someone had damaged his new car.
2. Don't suddenly step on the gas; easy does it.

Snap it up; make it snappy hurry

3. Please make it snappy; my bus leaves in five minutes.

What do you know about that expression of surprise

4. What do you know about that! He's getting his wings next week.

Once in a while occasionally, now and then.

5. He seldom makes any mistakes. Once in a while, however, he does.

right here exactly here
 right now immediately

6. Please put the parachute right here.
7. Let's not wait until this afternoon; let's finish the job right now.

be up to dependent upon

8. Jim may or may not be ready to solo. It's up to the instructor to say when he is ready.

all of a sudden suddenly

9. The lights got dimmer and dimmer. Then all of a sudden they went out completely.

DICTION

Instructor selects a suitable paragraph from the reading and uses it in dictation practice.

TAPE 2310A

Listen.

Let's repeat some useful expressions for fluency practice.

Listen and repeat.

on the right side
down here on the right side
a loose filling down here on the right side
I have a loose filling down here on the right side.

on the left side
up here on the left side
a pain up here on the left side
I have a pain up here on the left side.

novocain
Will I need novocain for this?
All right. Will I need novocain for this?

novocain

close to the nerve
The cavity is close to the nerve.

close to the nerve

to take effect
The medicine is beginning to take effect.
It's beginning to take effect.

to take effect

completely numb
That side of my face is completely numb.

completely numb

Listen carefully to the following dialog. You will be asked to repeat what Mr. Brown says to the dentist.

Dentist: Good morning, Mr. Brown. What seems to be the trouble?

Patient: Good morning, Dr. Ford. I have a loose filling down here on the right side.

Dentist: Good morning, Mr. Brown. What seems to be the trouble?

Good morning, Dr. Ford. I have a loose filling down here on the right side.

Dentist: All right. Let's have a look. Open a little wider, please. Yes, there's decay all around that filling. That ought to be taken care of today. I see two other small cavities on the left side, too.

Patient: Can you fill them today, doctor?

Dentist: All right. Let's have a look. Open a little wider, please. Yes, there's decay all around that filling. That ought to be taken care of today. I see two other small cavities on the left side, too.

Can you fill them today doctor?

Dentist: I think it would be better just to replace this filling today. You can make another appointment for next week and I'll do the other two then.

Patient: All right. Will I need novocain for this?

Dentist: I think it would be better just to replace this filling today. You can make another appointment for next week and I'll do the other two then.

All right. Will I need novocain for this?

Dentist: Yes, I think I'd better give you some. It's a pretty large cavity and it's close to the nerve.

Patient: All right.

Dentist: Yes, I think I'd better give you some. It's a pretty large cavity and it's close to the nerve.

All right.

Dentist: (Preparing to inject novocain) Now open wide, please. There. All finished. Now just relax for a few minutes while that takes effect.

Patient: It's beginning to already.

Dentist: (Preparing to inject novocain) Now open wide, please. There. All finished. Now just relax for a few minutes while that takes effect.

It's beginning to already.

Dentist: Good.

(After a few minutes)

Dentist: How does that feel now? Can you feel anything?

Patient: Not a thing. That side of my face is completely numb.

Dentist: How does that feel now? Can you feel anything?

Not a thing. That side of my face is completely numb.

Dentist: Good. I can get started to work, then.

Patient: Drilling! That's the part I always dread.

Dentist: Good. I can get started to work, then.

Drilling! That's the part I always dread.

Dentist: There's nothing to be nervous about. You won't feel a thing.
Can you open a little wider, please?

(After a few minutes)

Dentist: The drilling's all done. Now I'll put in a new filling. It'll take it a few minutes to harden.

(After a few minutes)

Dentist: (Removing tubes, cotton, etc.) There, now. That wasn't so bad, was it?

Patient: No, but I'm glad it's over.

Dentist: (Removing tubes, cotton, etc.) There, now. That wasn't so bad, was it?

No, but I'm glad it's over.

Dentist: Don't chew on that side of your mouth today. That's a pretty big filling, and you need to give it plenty of time to get firmly set.

Patient: All right, doctor. Thanks a lot, and good-bye.

Dentist: Don't chew on that side of your mouth today. That's a pretty big filling, and you need to give it plenty of time to get firmly set.

All right, doctor. Thanks a lot, and good-bye.

Dentist: Good-bye.

Listen carefully to the following sentences. I will ask you questions on them.

When you have a toothache, a loose filling or a cavity, you should go to the dentist. In the dialog, Mr. Brown goes to the dentist. He sees the dentist because he has a loose filling on the right side of his mouth.

Remember to answer my questions. Repeat the responses when you hear them.
Give short and complete answers.

Where does the dialog take place?

at the dentist's

It takes place at the dentist's.

Why does the patient go to the dentist?
because he has a loose filling
He goes to him because he has a loose filling.

On which side is the loose filling?
on the right side
It is on the right side.

What is the patient's name?
Mr. Brown
His name is Mr. Brown.

You remember the doctor's name, don't you?
Yes, of course.
He is Dr. Ford.

Let's practice another short comprehension exercise like this. Here the dentist is talking to the patient, Mr. Brown.

All right. Let's have a look. Open a little wider, please. Yes, there's decay all around that filling. That ought to be taken care of at once. I see two other small cavities on the left side, too.

What does the doctor find immediately?
decay around a filling
He finds decay around a filling.

What else does he see?
two other small cavities
He sees two other small cavities.

According to the story when should the loose filling be taken care of?
at once
It should be taken care of at once.

TAPE 2310B

Listen to the following dialog.

What do you mean by “military customs”?

Practices more or less peculiar to the military.

Are military customs different from civilian practices?

Yes, they are.

What are some of them?

The salute for example. Civilians do not salute each other.

Is this the only difference?

No, not at all. The military has many special customs.

First repeat the following questions and answers. Then the questions will be asked again.

Answer the questions when you hear the girl ask them.

What do you mean by “military customs”?

Practices more or less peculiar to the military.

What do you mean by military customs?

I repeat, what do you mean by military customs?

Practices more or less peculiar to the military.

Are military customs different from civilian customs?

Yes, they are.

Are military customs different from civilian customs?

I say again, are military customs different from civilian customs?

Yes, they are.

What are some of them?

The salute, for example.

Civilians do not salute each other.

What are some of them?

I repeat, What are some of them?

The salute, for example.

Civilians do not salute each other.

Is this the only difference?

No, not at all.

The military has many special customs.

Is this the only difference?

I say again, is this the only difference?

No, not at all.

The military has many special customs.

Let's practice some useful phrases.

Repeat what I say. Answer the other man's questions.

set the example

Officers must set the example.

Who must set the example?

Officers must set the example.

What must the officers do?

set the example

They must set the example.

present a good appearance

Officers are required to present a good appearance.

present a good appearance

What are officers required to do?

to present a good appearance

Officers are required to present a good appearance.

Who are required to present a good appearance?

Officers are required to present a good appearance.

an expression of courtesy

The salute is an expression of courtesy.

an expression of courtesy

What is the salute an expression of?

courtesy

The salute is an expression of courtesy.

What is an expression of courtesy?

the salute

The salute is an expression of courtesy.

Repeat the following sentences for fluency practice.

(slow)

(fast)

(normal)

The commander desires to maintain a military atmosphere.

It is an atmosphere we all understand.

Let's proceed to our objective in an orderly manner.

Respect for authority is the most important of our military customs.

The salute is an expression of courtesy and discipline.

Now, repeat the following special expressions and sentences.

blew his top	blew his top
Jim blew his top when he found out someone had damaged his new car.	

easy does it	easy does it
Don't suddenly step on the gas; easy does it.	

make it snappy	make it snappy
Please make it snappy; my bus leaves in 5 minutes.	

What do you know about that!	What do you know about that!
What do you know about that! He's getting his wings next week.	

bang-up	bang-up
He was at the top of his class. He did a bang-up job.	

once in a while	once in a while
He seldom makes any mistakes. Once in a while, however, he does.	

right here	right here
Please put the parachute right here.	

right now	right now
Let's not wait until this afternoon; let's finish the job right now.	

be up to	be up to
Jim may or may not be ready to solo. It's up to the instructor to say when he is ready.	

all of a sudden	all of a sudden
The lights got dimmer and dimmer. Then all of a sudden they went out completely.	

WORD LIST

Following is an alphabetical list of Intermediate English terminology introduced in this student text. The number following the term indicates the page on which the term is used.

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