

全国高等医药院校试用教材
(供医学、中医、儿科、口腔、卫生专业用)

英 语

第 四 册

口 腔 分 册

上海第二医学院 主编

人 民 卫 生 出 版 社

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西安医学院 南京医学院

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编写说明

本书是卫生部组织编写的高等医学院校英语教材，供医学、中医、儿科、口腔、卫生专业使用。第一、二册供基础阶段用，占学时 180 左右。第三册供阅读提高阶段用，占学时 100 左右。第四册根据各不同专业分为医学分册、中医分册、儿科分册、口腔分册、卫生分册等五种，供自学用。另一册为英语语法，供查阅参考。

口腔分册共 35 课，主要选自牙体解剖、口腔组织病理、口腔内科学、口腔外科学、口腔矫形学等原版专业书籍。为了便于自学，每课课文后，除词汇和注释外，还有参考译文。书后还附有“牙科用语”和“病例报告”。由于读者可能按需要选读，所以本分册各课以及“病例报告”的词汇有一定独立性，有些词汇在不同课文重复出现。

本书由三院集体编写。口腔分册主要由上海第二医学院梁梦非、陈翔凤编写，口腔系教师周鲸渊、刘瑗如、黄宗仁、邵家钰、刘善学、娄昭华、王晓仪、尤宝芸、杨宠莹、刘楨、林熙、陈志兴等参加选材和协助翻译，并经谢大任教授审阅。

对本分册的缺点和错误，希望读者提出宝贵意见，以便今后修订提高。

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1. The Deciduous¹ and Permanent² Teeth

The Deciduous Teeth

At birth³, the individual has no functioning teeth in the mouth. Radiograms⁴ of the infant's jaws⁵, however, would^① show many teeth in various stages of the process of formation⁷. Since the diet in early infancy⁸ is entirely fluid, the deciduous dentition⁹ is not required until the child needs solid food^②.

The denomination¹⁰ and number of teeth for all Mammalia¹¹ are expressed¹² by formulae¹³. The denomination of each tooth is represented¹⁴ by an initial¹⁵ letter¹⁶ (I, C, M, etc.); each letter is then followed by a horizontal¹⁷ line, and the number of each type of tooth goes above the line for the maxilla and below the line for the mandible¹⁸. The formula includes one side only,

The deciduous dental formula of man is,

$$I \frac{2}{2} C \frac{1}{1} M \frac{2}{2} = 10$$

This formula should^③ be read thus¹⁹; Incisors²⁰, two upper and two lower; canines²¹, one upper and one lower; molars²², two upper and two lower—or ten altogether²³ on one side, right or left.

The incisors are designed²⁴ for cutting, the canines or cuspids²⁵ have a pointed²⁶ cusp²⁷ for tearing²⁸ and incision²⁹, whereas³⁰ the molars have broad³¹ occlusal³² surfaces³³ with multiple³⁴ cusps which are more efficient³⁵ in reducing³⁶ food material as an aid in the digestive process.

The Permanent Teeth

By the time the child is about six years of age, the first permanent teeth (the first molars) appear in the upper and lower jaws which have now become large enough to accommodate³⁷ them^④. One by one^⑤ the deciduous teeth are exfoliated³⁸, from the seventh year on, by a natural process brought about by resorption of their roots. Succedaneous³⁹ permanent teeth take their places^⑥ at the proper time. When the jaws have grown sufficiently, two additional⁴⁰ molars are added posteriorly to the first molars.

The permanent dental formula of man is,

$$I \frac{2}{2} C \frac{1}{1} P \frac{2}{2} M \frac{3}{3} = 16$$

Premolars or bicuspid⁴¹s have now been added to the formula, two upper and two lower, and a third molar has been added, one upper and one lower.

From the above^⑦ we make the observation that^⑧ the child has twenty deciduous

teeth, and the adult^② thirty-two permanent teeth.

Word List

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. deciduous [di'sidjuəs] <i>a.</i> 暂时的
~ teeth 乳牙 | 24. design [di'zain] <i>v.</i> 计划; 设计 |
| 2. permanent [pə'mənənt] <i>a.</i> 永久的
~ teeth 恒牙 | 25. cuspid ['kʌspid] <i>n.</i> 尖牙, 犬牙 |
| 3. birth [bɜ:θ] <i>n.</i> 出生; 分娩 | 26. pointed ['pointid] <i>a.</i> 尖的 |
| 4. radiogram ['reidiəgræm] <i>n.</i> 射线
照片 | 27. cusp [kʌsp] <i>n.</i> (牙) 尖, 尖端 |
| 5. infant ['infənt] <i>n.</i> 婴儿, 幼儿 | 28. tear [tɜ:] (tore [tɔ:]; torn [tɔ:n])
<i>v.</i> 撕裂 |
| 6. jaw [dʒɔ:] <i>n.</i> 颌骨 | 29. incision [in'sizən] <i>n.</i> 切开 |
| 7. formation [fɔ:'meɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 形成 | 30. whereas [hweər'æz] <i>conj.</i> 而 |
| 8. infancy ['infənsi] <i>n.</i> 婴儿期; 初期 | 31. broad [brɔ:d] <i>a.</i> 宽的, 广阔的 |
| 9. dentition [den'tɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 出牙; 牙列 | 32. occlusal [ɒ'klu:sl] <i>a.</i> 殆(面)的, 咬
合(面)的 |
| 10. denomination [dinəmi'neɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 名
称; 种类 | 33. surface ['sɜ:fɪs] <i>n.</i> 面, 表面 |
| 11. Mammalia [mæ'meɪljə] <i>n.</i> 哺乳纲 | 34. multiple ['mʌltipl] <i>a.</i> 多样的; 复合
的 |
| 12. express [iks'pres] <i>v.</i> 表示, 表达 | 35. efficient [i'fɪʃənt] <i>a.</i> 有能力的, 能
胜任的 |
| 13. formula ['fɔ:mjələ] (复 formulae
['fɔ:mjuli:]) <i>n.</i> 公式 | 36. reduce [ri'dju:s] <i>v.</i> 把...弄碎; 减
少 |
| 14. represent [repri'zent] <i>v.</i> 代表; 描述 | 37. accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] <i>v.</i> 容纳;
接纳 |
| 15. initial [i'niʃəl] <i>a.</i> 词首的; 最初的 | 38. exfoliate [eks'fəʊliet] <i>v.</i> 剥落 |
| 16. letter ['letə] <i>n.</i> 字母; 信 | 39. succedaneous [sʌksi'deɪniəs] <i>a.</i> 代替
的 |
| 17. horizontal [hɒri'zɒntl] <i>a.</i> 水平的,
横的 | 40. additional [ə'dɪʃənl] <i>a.</i> 另外的; 附
加的 |
| 18. mandible ['mændɪbl] <i>n.</i> 下颌骨 | 41. premolar [pri'məʊlə] <i>n.</i> , <i>a.</i> 前磨
牙(的) |
| 19. thus [ðʌs] <i>ad.</i> 这样, 如此 | 42. bicuspid [baɪ'kʌspid] <i>n.</i> 双尖牙 |
| 20. incisor [in'saɪzə] <i>n.</i> 切牙, 门牙 | |
| 21. canine ['keɪnain] <i>n.</i> 尖牙, 犬牙 | |
| 22. molar ['məʊlə] <i>n.</i> 磨牙 | |
| 23. altogether [ɔ:l'tə'geðə] <i>ad.</i> 总共 | |

Notes

1. would 在这里不是助动词 will 的过去式, 而用作情态动词, 表示“应当会...”, 语气比 will 婉转些。
2. 本句由一个主句和二一个从句组成。主句是 the deciduous dentition is not required. 二个状语从句分别由 since (因为) 和 until 引导。
3. should 在这里不是助动词 shall 的过去式, 而用作情态动词, 表示“应当...”。

例如: We should do our best to serve the people. 我们应当尽力为人民服务。

4. large enough to accommodate them 大得足够容纳他们 enough 常与不定式连用, 说明形容词, 表示程度的意思。

例如: He is old enough to take care of himself. 他已长大得可以自己照顾自己了。

5. one by one 一个一个地

6. take (one's) place 代替 (...) 注意和 take place (发生, 举行) 的区别。

The operation took place yesterday. 手术昨天进行的。

7. the above 上述 这里 above 用作名词。

8. that 引导的是同位语从句, 同位于 observation。

9. the adult 后省略了动词 has。

1. 乳牙和恒牙

乳牙: 一个人在出生时, 嘴内没有起着作用的牙齿。但婴儿颌骨X线照片可显示各发育不同时期的许多牙齿。由于婴儿早期食物全是流质, 直到需要吃固体食物之前, 是不需要乳牙的。

所有哺乳动物牙齿的名称和数目, 通过公式来表示。每颗牙的名称, 用第一个字母来代表 (I、C、M等), 每个字母的旁边是一条横线, 线以上是每种上颌牙的数目, 线以下是每种下颌牙的数目。这个公式仅包括一侧牙列。

人类乳牙的公式是:

$$I \frac{2}{2} C \frac{1}{1} M \frac{2}{2} = 10$$

这个公式应读为: 切牙, 上下颌各 2; 尖牙, 上下颌各 1; 磨牙, 上下颌各 2; 一侧 (右侧或左侧) 牙齿数目共计 10 颗。

切牙用来切割, 尖牙有一个牙尖用来撕裂和切割, 而磨牙有一个宽阔的殆面和几个牙尖, 这些都能更有效地捣碎食物, 以帮助食物的消化。

恒牙: 儿童到了六岁左右, 其上、下颌就萌出最初几颗恒牙 (第一磨牙), 此时颌骨已长大, 足以容纳它们。从七岁开始, 经过牙根被吸收的自然过程, 乳牙逐一脱落。替代它们的恒牙在适当的时候萌出。当颌骨已充分发育, 第二、第三磨牙即在第一磨牙的后边相继萌出。

人类恒牙公式是:

$$I \frac{2}{2} C \frac{1}{1} P \frac{2}{2} M \frac{3}{3} = 16$$

前磨牙或叫双尖牙也加到这个公式里, 2 上 2 下; 第三磨牙也加进去了, 1 上 1 下。

从上所述, 我们可以看到儿童有 20 颗乳牙, 成人有 32 颗恒牙。

2. The Crown¹ and Root

Each tooth has a crown and root portion. The crown is covered with enamel², and

the root portion is covered with cementum³. The crown and root join at the cemento-enamel⁴ junction⁵. This junction, also called the cervical⁶ line, is plainly⁷ visible on a specimen⁸ tooth. The main bulk⁹ of the tooth is composed of dentin¹⁰, which is evident¹¹ in a cross-section¹² of the tooth. This cross-section displays¹³ a pulp¹⁴ chamber¹⁵ and a pulp canal which normally accommodate the pulp tissue. The pulp chamber is within the confines¹⁶ of the crown, and the pulp canal is within the root portion. Both spaces are continuous with each other; spoken of collectively¹⁷, they are called the pulp cavity.

The four tooth tissues mentioned are the enamel, cementum, dentin and pulp. The first three are known as hard tissues, the last^① as soft tissue. The pulp tissue furnishes¹⁸ some of the blood and nerve supply to the tooth.

The crown portion of a tooth may present an incisal ridge¹⁹ or edge (for example, the central and lateral incisors, maxillary²⁰ and mandibular²¹); a single cusp^②, which is found on canines; or two or more cusps^③, as found on premolars and molars^④. Incisal ridges and cusps form the cutting surfaces on tooth crowns.

The root portion of the tooth may be single, with one apex²² or terminal²³ end as found in normal anterior²⁴ teeth and some of the premolars; or multiple^⑤, with a bifurcation²⁵ or trifurcation²⁶ dividing the root portion into two or more extensions²⁷ or roots with their apices or terminal ends, as found on all molars (normally) and on some premolars (bifurcation).

The root portion of the tooth is firmly²⁸ fixed²⁹ in the bony process of the jaw. That portion of the jaw which serves as a support for the tooth is called the alveolar³⁰ bone or alveolar process. The tooth "socket"³¹ in which the tooth rests^⑥ is called the alveolus³².

The crown portion is never covered by bone tissue after it is fully erupted³³, but it is partly covered at the cervical third by soft tissue of the mouth known as the gingiva³⁴ or gingival³⁵ tissue, or gum³⁶ tissue.

Word List

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. crown [kraun] <i>n.</i> 牙冠 | 9. bulk [bɔlk] <i>n.</i> 大部分; 大多数; 容 |
| 2. enamel [i'næmə] <i>n.</i> 釉质, 珐琅质 | 积 |
| 3. cementum [si'mentəm] <i>n.</i> 牙骨质 | 10. dentin ['dentin] <i>n.</i> 牙本质 |
| 4. cemento-enamel [si'mentə i'næmə] <i>n.</i> 釉牙骨质 | 11. evident ['evidənt] <i>a.</i> 明显的 |
| 5. junction ['dʒʌŋkʃən] <i>n.</i> 连接, 接界 | 12. cross-section [krɒs 'sekʃən] <i>n.</i> 横切面 |
| 6. cervical ['sə:vikəl] <i>a.</i> 颈的 | 13. display [dis'plei] <i>v.</i> 显示, 表现 |
| 7. plainly ['pleɪnli] <i>ad.</i> 明显地, 清楚地 | 14. pulp [pʌlp] <i>n.</i> 牙髓, 髓 |
| 8. specimen ['spesimin] <i>n.</i> 标本, 样本 | 15. chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] 腔, 室 |
| | 16. confine ['kɒnfain] <i>n.</i> (常用复) 境 |

- 界, 区域, 范围
17. collectively [kə'lektivli] *ad.* 共同地, 集体地
18. furnish [fə'niʃ] *v.* 供应, 提供
19. ridge [ridʒ] *n.* 嵴
20. maxillary ['mæksiləri] *a.* 上颌的
21. mandibular [mæn'dibjulə] *a.* 下颌(骨)的
22. apex ['eipeks] (复 apices ['eipisi:z]) *n.* 尖, 尖端, 顶点
23. terminal ['tə:minl] *a.* 末端的
24. anterior [æn'tiəriə] *a.* 前面的
25. bifurcation [baifə:'keifən] *n.* 双叉, 分为二枝
26. trifurcation [traifə:'keifən] *n.* 三叉, 分成三枝
27. extension [iks'tenʃən] *n.* 延长部分, 扩大部分
28. firmly ['fə:mli] *ad.* 稳固地, 牢固的
29. fix [fiks] *v.* 使固定
30. alveolar [æl'velə] *a.* 牙槽的
31. socket ['sokit] *n.* 臼; 槽; 窝
32. alveolus [æl'veləs] (复 alveoli [æl'veləi]) *n.* 牙槽
33. erupt [i'rʌpt] *v.* (牙齿) 萌出
34. gingiva [dʒin'dʒaivə] *n.* 龈
35. gingival [dʒin'dʒaivəl] *a.* 龈的
36. gum [gam] *n.* (牙) 龈

Notes

1. the last 后省略了 is known.
2. a single cusp 是前面动词 present [pri'zent] 的宾语。
3. two or more cusps 也是 present 的宾语。
4. as found on premolars and molars 是定语从句, found 前省略了 is, as 代替整个主句。
5. multiple 作表语, 与前面的表语 single 是并列成分。
6. rests 在这里用作动词 (现在时、单数、第三人称), 不是名词, 意思是“搁(在)”或“停留(在)”。

2. 牙冠和牙根

每一颗牙都有一个牙冠和牙根。牙冠外覆盖着釉质, 牙根外覆盖着牙骨质。冠和根在釉质和牙骨质交界处连接。这个交界线又叫做牙颈线, 在离体牙上可以清楚地被看到。牙齿大部分由牙本质组成, 在牙齿的横切面上这一点是明显的。横切面还显示出在正常时内有髓组织的髓室及髓管。髓室局限于牙冠内, 而髓管则在牙根内。二者相连, 它们被统称为髓腔。

已经讲到的牙齿四层组织是釉质、牙骨质、牙本质和牙髓。前面三种称为硬组织, 最后一种是软组织。髓组织供应牙齿血液和神经。

牙齿的牙冠可以有一个切嵴或叫切缘 (例如上、下颌中切牙和侧切牙), 可以是单尖的, 如尖牙, 也可以是双尖或多尖的, 如前磨牙和磨牙。切嵴和牙尖在牙冠上形成一个切面。

牙齿的牙根可以是单根, 有一个根尖, 正象在正常的前牙和一些前磨牙所看到的那样; 也可以是多根, 在根部经分叉成二根型或三根型, 正如在所有的磨牙 (正常的) 和

部分前磨牙(双根型)所看到的。

牙齿的牙根牢固地种植在颌骨的骨突里边。颌骨用作支撑牙齿的那部分叫做牙槽骨或叫牙槽突。牙齿所在的“窝”叫做牙槽。

在牙齿完全萌出之后,牙冠部分没有骨组织覆盖,但牙颈三分之一覆盖着叫做牙龈的口腔软组织。

3. Surfaces and Ridges of the Teeth

The crowns of the incisors and canines present for examination four surfaces and a ridge①, and the crowns of the premolars and molars, five surfaces②. The surfaces are named according to their positions and uses. Central and lateral incisors and canines are called anterior teeth; premolars and molars are called posterior teeth. Those surfaces of the incisors and canines facing¹ toward the lips² are called labial³ surfaces, those surfaces of the premolars and molars facing toward the cheek, buccal⁴ surfaces③. When labial and buccal surfaces are spoken of collectively they are called facial⁵ surfaces. All surfaces facing toward the tongue are called lingual⁶ surfaces. The surfaces of the teeth which come in contact with④ those in the opposite⁷ jaw during the act of closure⁸ are called occlusal surfaces. In order to be more specific, those surfaces on the incisors and canines are called incisal surfaces.

The surfaces of the teeth which are presented toward or lie against adjoining⁹ teeth in the same dental arch are called proximal¹⁰ or proximate surfaces. The proximal surfaces are more clearly defined by the terms mesial¹¹ and distal¹². These terms have special reference¹³ to⑤ the position of the surface relative to⑥ the median¹⁴ line of the face. This line is drawn vertically¹⁵ through the center of the face, passing between the central incisors at their point of contact with each other in both the upper and lower jaw. Those proximal surfaces which are faced toward the median line are called mesial surfaces, and those most distant¹⁶ from the median line are called distal surfaces.

Four teeth have mesial surfaces which contact each other, the maxillary and mandibular central incisors. In all other instances the mesial surface of one tooth contacts the distal surface of its neighbor¹⁷. By the same token⑦¹⁸, a distal surface of one tooth contacts the mesial surface of another, except for⑧ the distal surfaces of third molars (upper and lower) of permanent teeth and distal surfaces of second molars in deciduous teeth, which examples have no contacting teeth distal to them.

The area of the mesial or distal surface of a tooth which comes in contact with its neighbor in the arch is called the contact area, often erroneously¹⁹ called the “contact point”. This term “contact point”, or “point of contact” should be used only where referring to the area of contact in a general way⑨ when one⑩ is describing the teeth or their alignment²⁰ and occlusion. It must be kept in mind⑪ always that because

of²⁰ their irregular form, one tooth in the arch will touch its neighbor in more than one point, hence²¹ contact "area".

Word List

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. face [feɪs] <i>v.</i> 面对; 向 | 12. distal ['distl] <i>a.</i> 远中的 |
| 2. lip [lɪp] <i>n.</i> 唇 | 13. reference ['refrəns] <i>n.</i> 参考 |
| 3. labial ['leɪbiəl] <i>a.</i> 唇的 | 14. median ['mi:djən] <i>a.</i> 在中间的, 通过中间的 |
| 4. buccal ['bʌkəl] <i>a.</i> 颊的 | 15. vertically ['vɜ:tɪkəli] <i>ad.</i> 垂直地 |
| 5. facial ['feɪʃəl] <i>a.</i> 脸的 | 16. distant ['dɪstənt] <i>a.</i> 远的 |
| 6. lingual ['lɪŋgwəl] <i>a.</i> 舌的 | 17. neighbor ['neɪbə] <i>n.</i> 邻居, 邻接物 |
| 7. opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] <i>a.</i> 相对的, 对面的 | 18. token ['təʊkən] <i>n.</i> 标志; 记号; 表示 |
| 8. closure ['kləʊʒə] <i>n.</i> 闭合, 关闭 | 19. erroneously [ɪ'rəʊniəsli] <i>ad.</i> 错误地, 不正确地 |
| 9. adjoining [ə'dʒɔɪnɪŋ] <i>a.</i> 邻接的 | 20. alignment [ə'lainmənt] <i>n.</i> 组合 |
| 10. proximal ['prɒksɪməl] <i>a.</i> 近侧的, 邻近的 | 21. hence [hens] <i>ad.</i> 由此, 因此 |
| 11. mesial ['mi:zjəl] <i>a.</i> 近中的 | |

Notes

- four surfaces and a ridge 作前面动词 present 的宾语。
- five surfaces 前省略了动词 present。注意有时在省略了某成分的地方用一逗号。例如本句中 and the crowns of the premolars and molars, five surfaces。写完全应是 and the crowns of the premolars and molars present five surfaces。
- buccal surfaces 前省略了 are called。
- come in (into) contact with... 与...接触
- have reference to... 和...有关系
- relative to... 和...有关
- by the same token 同样, 同理
- except for... 除...外, 若无...
- in a general way 概括地
- one 在这里“泛指”人。意思是“一个人”、“人人”、“人们”等。
One must always be modest.
一个人应当永远是谦虚的。
- keep...in mind (被动语态 be kept in mind) 记住, 考虑到
- because of... 由于..., 因为...

3. 牙齿的面和切嵴

检查切牙和尖牙的牙冠有四个面和一个切嵴, 前磨牙和磨牙的牙冠有五个面。这些面是按照它们的位置和功用来命名的。中切牙和侧切牙和尖牙叫前牙, 前磨牙和磨牙叫后牙。切牙和尖牙向着唇部的面叫唇面, 前磨牙和磨牙向着颊部的面叫颊面。唇面和颊

面合称为颌面。所有向着舌部的各个面都叫做舌面。在（口腔）闭合时，上下颌牙齿的接触面叫殆面。更确切地说，切牙和尖牙的这种接触面叫切面。

在同一牙弓中，牙齿面向或紧靠邻齿的面叫邻面。邻面用近中面和远中面这些术语来说明就更为清楚。这些名称特别说明了牙面的位置对面部中线的关系。这是通过面部中央，经过上、下颌中切牙的相互接触点的一条垂直线。靠近中线的邻接面叫近中面，远离中线的叫远中面。

有四颗牙齿有互相接触的远中面：上颌中切牙和下颌中切牙。所有的其他情况是一颗牙齿的近中面同邻牙的远中面接触。同理，除了上、下颌第三恒磨牙和第二乳磨牙的远中面没有接触以外，每一颗牙的远中面与邻牙的近中面接触。

在牙弓上，牙齿的近中面或远中面同它邻牙接触的这一区域叫接触区，一般被误称为“接触点”。仅在人们描述牙齿或它们的排列和咬合关系，概括地涉及接触区时，才应用“接触点”这个术语。必须永远记住，由于它们形状不规则，在牙弓里，单个牙齿同它的邻牙会有不止一个接触点，因而叫接触“区”。

4. Other Landmarks¹ of the Teeth

In order to study an individual tooth intelligently² one must be able to recognize³ all landmarks of importance by name. Therefore at this point it will be necessary to become familiar⁴ with additional terms such as,

cuspid	triangular ⁸ ridge	developmental ¹³ groove ¹⁴
tubercle ⁵	transverse ⁹ ridge	supplemental ¹⁵ groove
cingulum ⁶	oblique ¹⁰ ridge	pit ¹⁶
ridge	fossa ¹¹	fissure ¹⁷
marginal ⁷ ridge	sulcus ¹²	lobe

A cusp is an elevation¹⁸ or mound¹⁹ on the crown portion of a tooth making up^① a divisional²⁰ part of the occlusal surface.

A tubercle is a smaller elevation on some portion of the crown produced by an overcalcification²¹ of enamel. These are deviations²² from the typical form.

A cingulum is the lingual lobe of an anterior tooth. Its convexity²³ mesio-distally²⁴ resembles a girdle²⁵ encircling²⁶ the lingual surface at the cervical third.

A ridge is any linear²⁷ elevation on the surface of a tooth and is named according to its location²⁸ or form; buccal ridge, incisal ridge, marginal ridge, etc.

Marginal ridges are those rounded elevations of the enamel which form the margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars, mesially²⁹ and distally³⁰, and the mesial and distal margins^② of the incisors and canines lingually.

Triangular ridges are those ridges which descend³¹ from the tips³² of the cusps of molars and premolars toward the central part of the occlusal surfaces. They are so named because the slopes³³ of each side of the ridge are inclined³⁴ to resemble two

sides of a triangle. They are named after^③ the cusps to which they belong, triangular ridge of the buccal cusp of the maxillary first premolar, etc.

When a buccal and a lingual triangular ridge join, they form a transverse ridge, the union³⁵ of two triangular ridges crossing transversely the surface of a posterior tooth.

The oblique ridge is a variable ridge crossing obliquely the occlusal surfaces of upper molars; it results from the junction of two triangular ridges.

A fossa is an irregular, rounded depression³⁶ or concavity³⁷ found upon the surface of a tooth. Lingual fossae are found upon the lingual surface of incisors. Central fossae are found upon the occlusal surface of molars, and are formed by the converging³⁸ of ridges terminating at a central point in the bottom of the depression where there is a junction of grooves. Triangular fossae are found on molars and premolars on the occlusal surfaces mesial or distal to marginal ridges, as the case may be^④; they are sometimes found on the lingual surfaces of maxillary incisors at the edge of the lingual fossae where the marginal ridges and the cingulum meet.

A sulcus is a notably³⁹ long depression or valley⁴⁰ in the surface of a tooth between ridges and cusps, the inclines of which meet at an angle. A sulcus has a developmental groove at the junction of its inclines. (The term "sulcus" must not be confused⁴¹ with^⑤ the term groove.)

A developmental groove is a shallow⁴² groove or line denoting⁴³ evidence of coalescence⁴⁴ between the primary⁴⁵ parts of the crown or root. A supplemental groove is also a shallow linear depression on the surface of a tooth, but it is supplemental to a developmental groove and does not mark the junction of primary parts. Buccal and lingual grooves are developmental grooves found on the buccal and lingual surfaces of posterior teeth.

Fissures are linear faults⁴⁶ in the enamel covering of crowns. They are usually found in developmental grooves where calcification⁴⁷ has been incomplete.⁴⁸ Pit faults are small and circumscribed⁴⁹, usually located at the points of junction of developmental grooves or at terminals of those grooves. Pit faults must not be confused with the term "Central pit", which is a term used to describe a landmark in the central fossae of molars where developmental grooves join; these central pits are pit faults only when calcification has been incomplete. In other words^⑥, a fissure is always a fault, but a pit is not necessarily so^⑦. A lobe is one of the primary centers of calcification formed in the development of the crown. Cusps and mamelons⁵⁰ are representative of lobes. A mamelon is one of the three rounded protuberances⁵¹ found on the incisal ridges of newly erupted incisor teeth.

The roots of the teeth may be single or multiple. Anterior teeth, maxillary and mandibular, have only one root each^⑧. Mandibular premolars and the second maxillary premolar are single-rooted, but the first maxillary premolar has two roots in most cases, one buccal and one lingual. Maxillary molars have three roots, one mesiobuccal, one

disto-buccal and one lingual. Mandibular molars have two roots, one mesial and one distal. It must always be kept in mind^⑥ that^⑦ description in anatomy can never follow a hard and fast rule. Variations must always be looked for^⑧. This is especially true regarding tooth roots.

Word List

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. landmark ['lændmɑ:k] <i>n.</i> 标志 | 状 |
| 2. intelligently [in'telidʒəntli] <i>ad.</i> 有理解力地 | 24. mesio-distally [mi:zjə'distəli] <i>ad.</i> 近中远侧地 |
| 3. recognize ['rekeɪnaɪz] <i>v.</i> 认识 | 25. girdle ['gɜ:dl] <i>n.</i> 带; 托带 |
| 4. familiar [fə'miljə] <i>a.</i> 熟悉的, 通晓的 | 26. encircle [in'sə:kl] <i>v.</i> 环绕; 围绕; 包围 |
| 5. tubercle ['tju:bə(:)kl] <i>n.</i> 结节 | 27. linear ['liniə] <i>a.</i> 长条形的, 线形的 |
| 6. cingulum ['siŋgju:ləm] (复 cingula ['siŋgju:lə]) <i>n.</i> 带; 扣带; 舌面隆突〔口〕 | 28. location [lou'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 位置 |
| 7. marginal ['mɑ:dʒɪnəl] <i>a.</i> 缘的 | 29. mesially ['mi:zjəli] <i>ad.</i> 近中地 |
| 8. triangular [traɪ'æŋgju:lə] <i>a.</i> 三角的 | 30. distally ['distəli] <i>ad.</i> 远中地; 远侧地 |
| 9. transverse ['trænzvɜ:s] <i>a.</i> 横的 | 31. descend [di'send] <i>v.</i> 下来, 下降 |
| 10. oblique [ə'bli:k] <i>a.</i> 斜的 | 32. tip [tip] <i>n.</i> 尖; 末端 |
| 11. fossa ['fɒsə] (复 fossae ['fɒsi:]) <i>n.</i> 窝; 凹 | 33. slope [sləʊp] <i>n.</i> 斜面; 斜坡 |
| 12. sulcus ['sʌlkəs] (复 sulci ['sʌlsi]) <i>n.</i> 沟 | 34. incline [in'klaɪn] <i>v.</i> 倾斜 |
| 13. developmental [dɪveləp'menti] <i>a.</i> 发育的 | 35. union ['ju:njən] <i>n.</i> 连接 |
| 14. groove [gru:v] <i>n.</i> 沟 | 36. depression [di'preʃən] <i>n.</i> 凹陷 |
| 15. supplemental [səplɪ'menti] <i>a.</i> 附加的; 补充的 ~groove 副沟〔口〕 | 37. concavity [kən'kæviti] <i>n.</i> 凹面; 成凹形 |
| 16. pit [pit] <i>n.</i> 窝; 凹; 点隙〔口〕 | 38. converge [kən'veɪdʒ] <i>v.</i> 聚集, 集中 |
| 17. fissure ['fiʃə] <i>n.</i> 裂; 裂隙; 裂纹 | 39. notably ['nəʊtəbli] <i>ad.</i> 显著地 |
| 18. elevation [eli'veɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 隆凸 | 40. valley ['væli] <i>n.</i> 凹陷处; 凹地; 谷 |
| 19. mound [maʊnd] <i>n.</i> 耸起; 小丘 | 41. confuse [kən'fju:z] <i>v.</i> 使混乱, 混淆 |
| 20. divisional [di'vɪʒnəl] <i>a.</i> 分部的 | 42. shallow ['ʃæləʊ] <i>a.</i> 浅的 |
| 21. overcalcification [əʊvəkælsifi'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 过度钙化 | 43. denote [di'nəʊt] <i>v.</i> 表示; 意味着 |
| 22. deviation [di:vi'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 脱离; 越轨 | 44. coalescence [kəʊə'lesns] <i>n.</i> 接合, 结合 |
| 23. convexity [kən'veksiti] <i>n.</i> 中凸, 凸 | 45. primary ['praɪməri] <i>a.</i> 最初的 |
| | 46. fault [fɔ:lt] <i>n.</i> 毛病 |
| | 47. calcification [kælsifi'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 钙化 |