

КАРАГАНДИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Кафедра иностранных языков

Срсп на тему: Отклонения от нормы в количестве
зубов.

Систематизация грамматического материала:
обращение прямой речи в косвенную речь

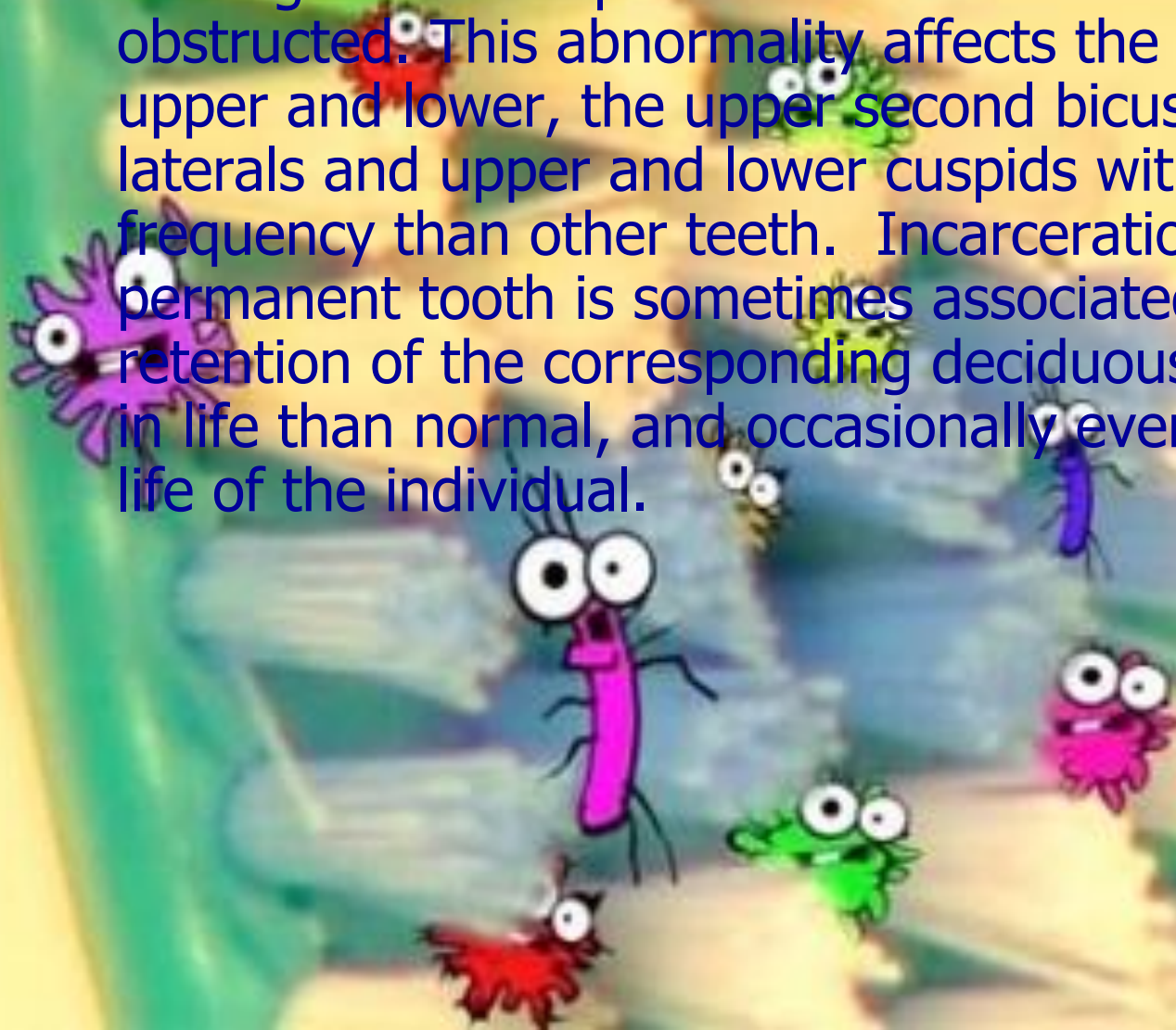
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● **Abnormalities in the number of teeth**

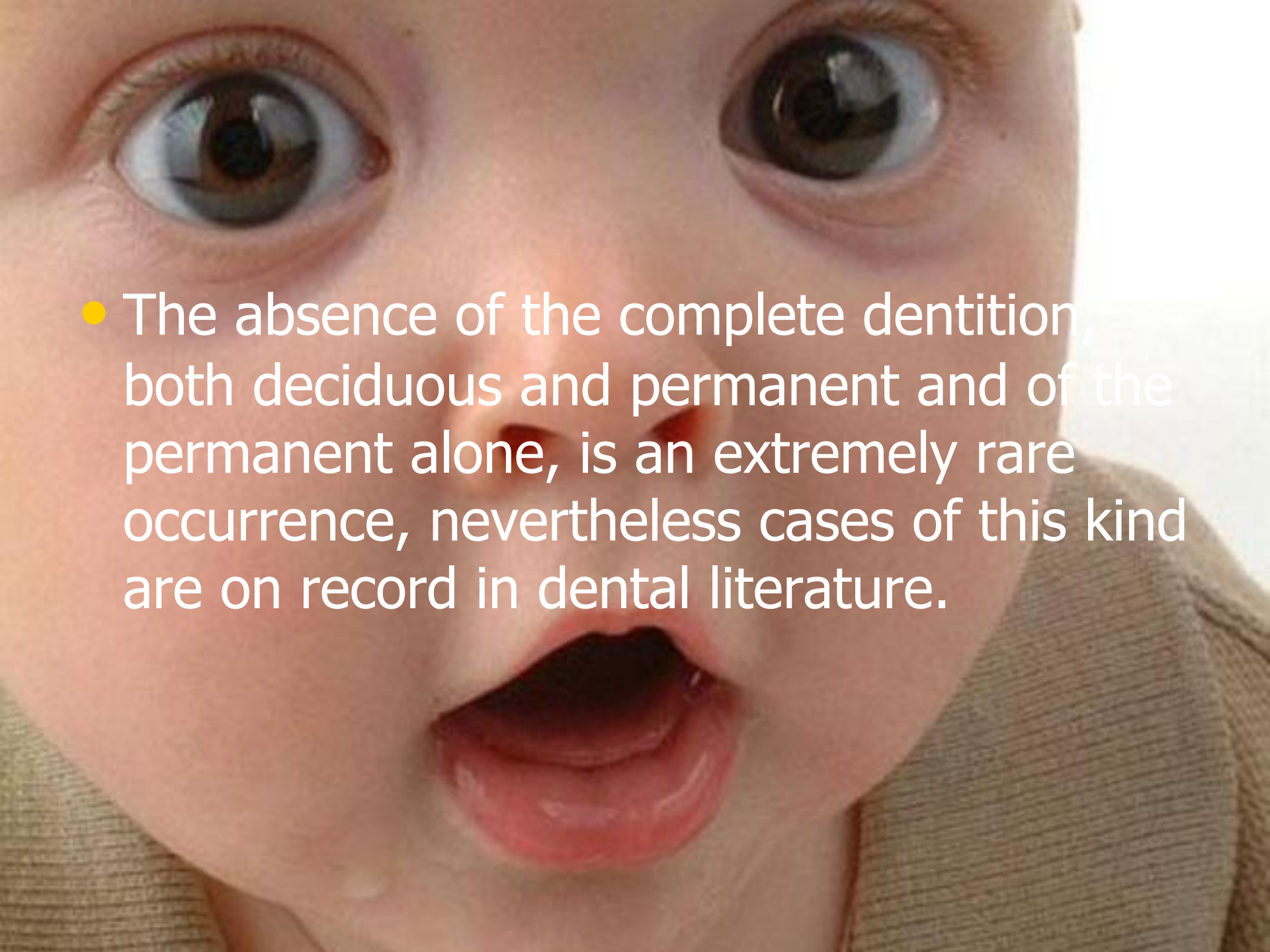
- The absence of the teeth from the arch may be due to the non-eruption of fully calcified teeth; to non-evolution of the tooth germ; to the failure of the calcification processes in the dental follicle; to injury to the developing tooth germ from traumatism or infectious processes; to the accidental removal of the permanent tooth germ by the extraction of the deciduous tooth; to the transformation of the tooth germ into an odontoma.



- Whenever a calcified tooth does not erupt, it is a case of incarceration or impaction according to whether the path leading to normal position in the arch is free or obstructed. This abnormality affects the third molars, upper and lower, the upper second bicuspid, the upper laterals and upper and lower cuspids with greater frequency than other teeth. Incarceration of a permanent tooth is sometimes associated with the retention of the corresponding deciduous tooth until later in life than normal, and occasionally even throughout the life of the individual.



- The influence of heredity in these abnormalities of number is well shown in the case of the upper laterals, this tooth being sometimes absent through several generations, in one or several members of the same family.

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- A close-up photograph of a baby's face. The baby has large, light-colored eyes that are wide open, looking directly at the camera. The mouth is open, showing the tongue and the inner part of the mouth. The skin is fair and smooth. The background is a plain, light color.
- The absence of the complete dentition, both deciduous and permanent and of the permanent alone, is an extremely rare occurrence, nevertheless cases of this kind are on record in dental literature.



- The absence of the permanent upper right lateral incisor is a rather frequent abnormality. The absence of a lower incisor is a rare abnormality. A lower bicuspid may be absent and when it fails to erupt it is the second more frequently than the first. The permanent first molar may be absent owing to the failure of the fully calcified tooth to erupt, its presence in the substance of the jaw being made evident with the aid of radiography. The absence of the permanent cuspids is rarely the result of the non-development of the tooth, but in most instances is due to the failure of the fully formed tooth to erupt.



- The absence of deciduous teeth is occasionally observed. The absence of teeth from the arch should be diagnosed invariably with the aid of carefully secured radiograms. Unquestionably, many cases of absence of teeth are cases of non-eruption or incarceration of fully calcified teeth, which remained within the substance of the jaws; in some cases this incarceration does not cause any apparent discomfort to the patient, while in others it produces reflex manifestations of varying degrees of intensity.

Direct speech

Present simple

She said, "It's cold."

Present continuous

She said, "I'm teaching English online."

Present perfect simple

She said, "I've been on the web since 1999."

Present perfect continuous

She said, "I've been teaching English for seven years."

Past simple

She said, "I taught online yesterday."

Past continuous

She said, "I was teaching earlier."

Past perfect

She said, "The lesson had already started when he arrived."

Past perfect continuous

She said, "I'd already been teaching for five minutes."

Indirect speech

› Past simple

She said it was cold.

› Past continuous

She said she was teaching English online.

› Past perfect simple

She said she had been on the web since 1999.

Past perfect continuous

› She said she had been teaching English for seven years.

› Past perfect

She said she had taught online yesterday.

› Past perfect continuous

She said she had been teaching earlier.

Past perfect

› NO CHANGE - She said the lesson had already started when he arrived.

Past perfect continuous

› NO CHANGE - She said she'd already been teaching for five minutes.

- При обращении прямой речи в косвенную, если прямая речь представляет собой повествовательное предложение, производятся следующие изменения:
- 1 Запятая и кавычки опускаются. Прямая речь становится дополнительным придаточным предложением, вводимым союзом *that* (что), который может опускаться.
- 2. Если глагол главного предложения стоит в одной из форм прошедшего времени, то глагол придаточного предложения приобретает одну из форм прошедшего времени в соответствии с правилом согласования времен.
- 3. Как и в русском языке, личные и притяжательные местоимения заменяются соответственно смыслу.
- 4. Происходит замена местоимений и наречий:

- указательные местоимения
- this (these) ==> that (those)
- наречия времени
- now ==> then
- today ==> that day
- yesterday ==> the day before
- tomorrow => the next day
- ago ==> before
- наречия места
- here ==> there
- She said, "We are leaving today."
- She said that they were leaving that day.
- He said "I will read it tomorrow "

- Если прямая речь представляет собой вопросительное предложение, то при обращении в косвенную она становится дополнительным придаточным предложением (косвенным вопросом).
- 1. Общие вопросы (вопросы, начинающиеся с вспомогательного или модального глагола) присоединяются к главному предложению при помощи союзов *if* или *whether* (при переводе в придаточном предложении употребляется частица «ли»).
- 2. В специальных вопросах (вопросах, начинающихся с вопросительного слова или вопросительной группы слов *who*, *where*, *how much*, *how long* и т.д.) вопросительное слово служит для присоединения косвенного вопроса к главному предложению.
- 3. Вопросительный знак опускается, и вопросительный порядок слов в прямом вопросе заменяется порядком слов повествовательного предложения, т.е. сказуемое ставится после подлежащего.
- Далее производятся те же изменения, как и при обращении в косвенную речь повествовательных предложений.
- He asked me, "Where do you live?"

- Когда прямая речь представляет собой повелительное предложение, то при обращении ее в косвенную речь производятся следующие изменения:
- 1. Повелительное наклонение заменяется в косвенной речи инфинитивом.
- Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения заменяется инфинитивом с частицей *not*.
- 2. Личные, притяжательные и указательные местоимения, а также наречия времени и места заменяются по смыслу.
- She said to him, "Come at 5 o'clock."
- She told him to come at 5 o'clock.
- He said to me, "Don't go there."

**СПАСИБО ЗА
ВНИМАНИЕ**

