KARAGANDA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

THE CHAIR OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THEME: ABNORMALITIES IN THE NUMBER OF TEETH



Made student of 2nd curriculum of stomatology specialization: Ashikbekova M 2006 group Checked: Dashkina T.G.

Karaganda2015

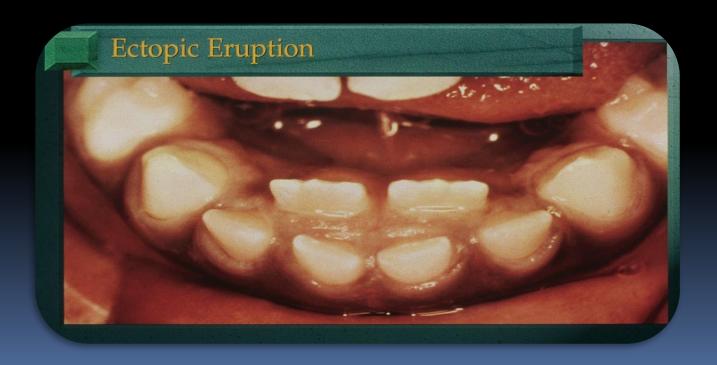
 The absence of the teeth from the arch may be due to the non-eruption of fully calcified teeth; to non-evolution of the tooth germ; to the failure of the calcification processes in the dental follicle; to injury to the developing tooth germ from traumatism or infectious processes; to the accidental removal 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 bicuspids, 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.



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



Прямая и косвенная речь в английском языке. Direct and Indirect Speech

- Если необходимо передать сказанное кем-либо, можно сделать это, используя прямую речь(Direct Speech) или косвенную речь (Indirect Speech).
 В прямой речи сказанное кем-либо передается точно, без изменений, и оформляется кавычками. В косвенной речи некоторые слова говорящего могут быть изменены, и кавычки не ставятся.
- Примеры: Direct Speech: Bob said, "Paris is great." Боб сказал: «Париж прекрасен».
 Indirect Speech: Bob said (that) Paris was great. Боб сказал, что Париж прекрасен

Direct speech

Indirect 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

minutes."

, 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

She said, "I'd already been teaching for five NO CHANGE - She said she'd already been teaching for five minutes.

Правила обращения прямой речи в косвенную речь

- 1. Если глагол главного предложения вводящий косвенную речь, употреблен в настоящем или будущем времени, то глагол придаточного предложения в косвенной речи остается в том же времени, в каком он был в прямой речи.
- Примеры: He says, "I have your T-shirt." Он говорит: «У меня есть твоя футболка».
 He says that he has my T-shirt. Он говорит, что у него есть моя футболка.
- 2. Если глагол главного предложения, вводящий косвенную речь, употреблен в одном из прошедших времен, то время глагола придаточного предложения прямой речи заменяется косвенной речью и употребляется согласно правилу согласования времен

Существуют простые правила передачи прямой речи косвенной речью:

1. Глаголы в прямой речи в форме Present Tense употребляются в косвенной речи в форме Past Tense. Дополнительно о <u>временах глагола</u>.

Present Simple → **Past Simple**

Present Continuous → **Past Continuous**

Present Perfect → **Past Perfect**

Прямая речь (Direct speech)	Косвенная речь (Indirect speech)
"I am reading a book", he explained. «Я читаю книгу», – пояснил он.	He explained that he was reading a book. Он пояснил, что он читает книгу
"I always drink coffee", she said. «Я всегда пью кофе», – сказала она	She said that she always drank coffee. Она сказала, что она всегда пьет кофе.

2. Глаголы в прямой речи в форме Past Tense употребляются в косвенной речи в форме Past Perfect (или могут не употребляться). Дополнительно о <u>временах глагола</u>.

Past Simple → Past Perfect

Present Perfect → Past Perfect

Прямая речь (Direct speech)	Косвенная речь (Indirect speech)
"Bill arrived on Saturday", he said. «Билл приехал в субботу», – сказал он.	He said that Bill had arrived/ arrived on Saturday. Он сказал, что Билл приехал в субботу.

3. Глаголы в прямой речи в форме <u>Past</u> <u>Perfect</u> не изменяются.

Past Perfect → Past Perfect

Прямая речь (Direct speech)	Косвенная речь (Indirect speech)
He said, "We had finished our work by five o'clock." Он сказал: «Мы окончили свою работу к пяти часам».	He said that they had finished their work by five o'clock. Он сказал, что они окончили свою работу к пяти часам.

4. Глаголы в прямой речи в любом будущем времени переходят в соответствующее ему будущее в прошедшем в косвенной речи. Дополнительно о временах глагола.

Future Simple → Future Simple in the Past Future Continuous in the Past Future Perfect → Future Perfect in the Past

Прямая речь (Direct speech)	Косвенная речь (Indirect speech)
"She will come soon." «Она скоро придет».	They told me that she would come in soon time. Они сказали мне, что она скоро придет.

5. Формы <u>модальных глаголов</u> в прямой речи в форме Past Tense меняются в косвенной речи следующим образом.

can → could

 $\mathsf{will} o \mathsf{would}$

 $shall \rightarrow should$

may → might

Ho формы Past Tense от модальных

глаголов could, would, should, might в косвенной речи сохраняются.

Прямая речь (Direct speech)	Косвенная речь (Indirect speech)
"We will go home." «Мы придем домой».	She said that they would go home. Она сказала, что они придут домой.
She said, "You could help my sister."Она сказала: «Ты мог помочь моей сестре».	She said that I could help her sister. Она сказала, что я мог помочь ее сестре./td>

6. Модальный глагол **must** в косвенной речи может не меняться, или может принимать форму прошедшего времени от конструкции have to = **had to**.

7. Указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места в прямой речи заменяются в косвенной речи по смыслу другими словами, как и в русском языке.

Примеры: He said, "I shall do it **tomorrow**." – Он сказал, что сделает это завтра.

He said that he would do it **the next day**. – Он сказал, что сделает это на следующий

день.

Прямая Косвенная речь (Direct peчь speech) (Indirect	Прямая речь (Direct speech)	Косвенная речь (Indirect speech)	
	here	there	
	this	that/the	
	speech)	these	those
"I must clean He said	now	then	
the room."		today	that day
«Я должен yбрать the room. Он комнату».	tonight	that night	
	tomorrow	the next day/the following day	
	он должен был убрать	yesterday	the day before/the previous day
комнату.	next Monday	the following Monday	
	last Friday	the previous Friday	
	the day before yesterday	two days before/two days earlier	
		ago	ago before

- 8. <u>Личные</u> и <u>притяжательные местоимения</u> прямой речи заменяются по смыслу, как и в русском языке.
- Примеры: He says, "I have **your** T-shirt." Он говорит: «У меня есть твоя футболка».

He says that he has **my** T-shirt. – Он говорит, что у него есть моя футболка.



EXAMPLES:

- Direct Speech
- 1. He says, 'I am well today.'
- 2. She says, 'I like it here'
- 3. She says, 'My friend was travelling a lot'.
- 4. He says, 'I played football yesterday'.

• Indirect Speech

- 1. He says that he is well today.
- 2. She says she likes it there.
- 3. She says her friend was travelling a lot.
- 4. He says that he played football yesterday.



THANKYOU FOR ATTENTION!!!

