

Karaganda State Medical University  
The chair of foreign languages

SYSTEMATIZATION OF  
GRAMMAR: SEQUENCE OF  
TENSES  
THEME: THE CLASSIFICATION OF  
THE TOOTH.

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2-006stomatology





# Согласование времен/ Sequence of tenses

- Согласование времен — это зависимость времени глагола придаточного предложения от времени глагола главного предложения.
- Если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит в одной из форм прошедшего времени — то глагол-сказуемое придаточного предложения (в основном изъяснительного) тоже стоит в одной из форм прошедшего времени.
- ❖ She asked what he was doing in her room. — Она спросила, что он делает в ее комнате.
- ❖ He said that he knew my friend. — Он сказал, что он знает моего друга.



Если действие придаточного предложения происходит одновременно с действием главного, то глагол придаточного предложения употребляется в Past Simple или Past Progressive.

- ❖ He said that they played football on Sundays. — Он сказал, что они играют в футбол по воскресеньям.
- ❖ She said that he was reading a newspaper. — Она сказала, что он читает газету.



Если действие придаточного предложения предшествует действию главного, то глагол придаточного предложения употребляется в Past Perfect.

- ❖ He said that Tom had phoned the day before. — Он сказал, что Том звонил вчера / накануне.



- Если действие придаточного предложения является будущим по отношению к действию главного предложения, то глагол придаточного предложения употребляется в форме Future-in-the Past (см. Грамматический справочник).
- ❖ He said that he would help him. — Он сказал, что поможет ему.

Прямая речь / Direct speech	Косвенная речь / Reported speech
Present Simple My friend said, "I want to go to England."	Past Simple My friend said that he wanted to go to England.
Present Progressive He said, "She is playing tennis now."	Past Progressive He said that she was playing tennis then.
Present Perfect He said, "You haven't told us the truth."	Past Perfect He said that she hadn't told them the truth.
Present Perfect Progressive She said, "I have been working all morning."	Past Perfect Progressive She said that she had been working all morning.
Past Simple He said, "Tom phoned yesterday."	Past Perfect He said that Tom had phoned the day before.
Future Simple He said, "It will rain <u>tomorrow</u> ."	Future-in-the Past He said that it would rain the next day.
Past Progressive He said, "She was watering the flowers."	Past Progressive He said that she was watering the flowers.
Past Perfect He said, "She had painted the wall."	Past Perfect He said that she had painted the wall.



Таблица изменений указательных местоимений и наречий при переводе  
прямой речи в косвенную

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
now (сейчас)	then (тогда)
here (здесь)	there (там)
this, these (это, этот, эти)	that / those (то, тот, те)
today (сегодня)	that day (в этот день)
tomorrow (завтра)	the next day (the following day) (на следующий день)
yesterday (вчера)	the day before
next week / year (на следующей неделе / в следующем году)	the following week / year (на следующей неделе / в следующем году)
last week (на прошлой неделе)	the week before (за неделю до)



В русском языке нет правила согласования времен, поэтому при переводе на русский язык в придаточном предложении глагол может оставаться в той форме, в которой он стоял в прямой речи.

- He said, "I know Mary." — Он сказал: "Я знаю Мэри".
- He said that he knew Mary. — Он сказал, что он знает Мэри.
- He said, "I knew Mary." — Он сказал: "Я знал Мэри".
- He said that he had known Mary. — Он сказал, что он знал Мэри когда-то.
- She said, "They are having dinner." — Она сказала: "Они обедают".
- She said that they were having dinner. — Она сказала, что они обедают.

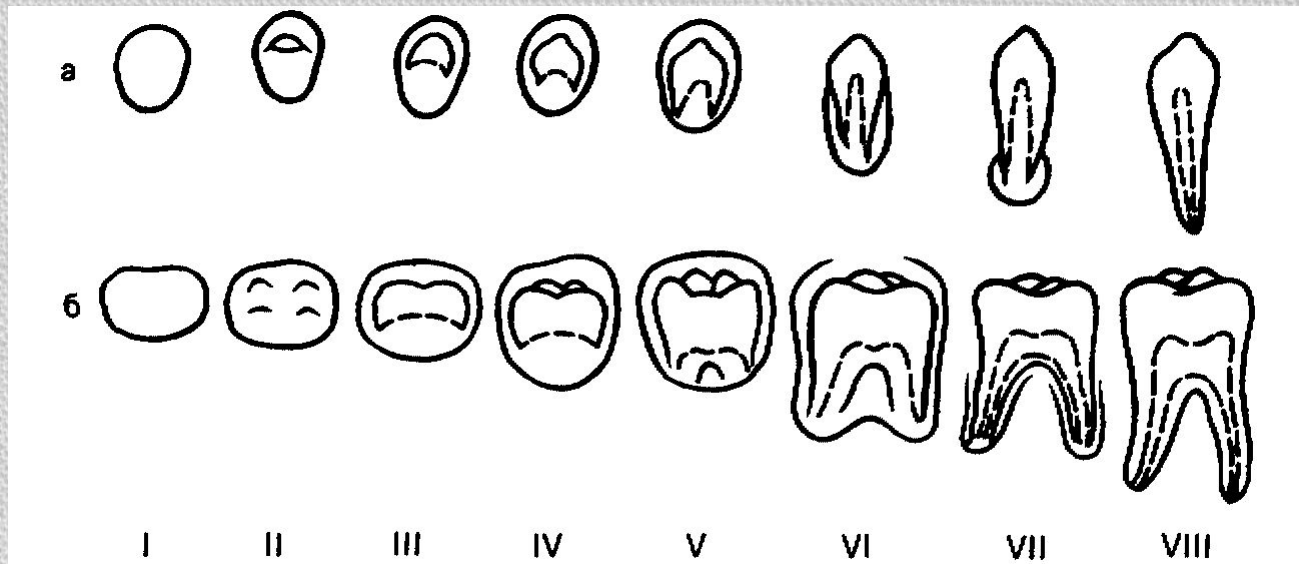


# The classification of the tooth

- Teeth of humans are small, calcified, whitish structures found in the mouth that are used to break down food. The roots of teeth are embedded in the maxilla (upper jaw) or the mandible (lower jaw) and are covered by gums. Teeth are made of multiple tissues of varying density and hardness. Teeth are among the most distinctive (and long-lasting) features of mammal species. Humans, like other mammals, are diphyodont, meaning that they develop two sets of teeth. The first set (also called the "baby", "milk", "primary", and "deciduous" set) normally starts to appear at about six months of age, although some babies are born with one or more visible teeth, known as neonatal teeth. Normal tooth eruption at about six months is known as teething and can be painful.

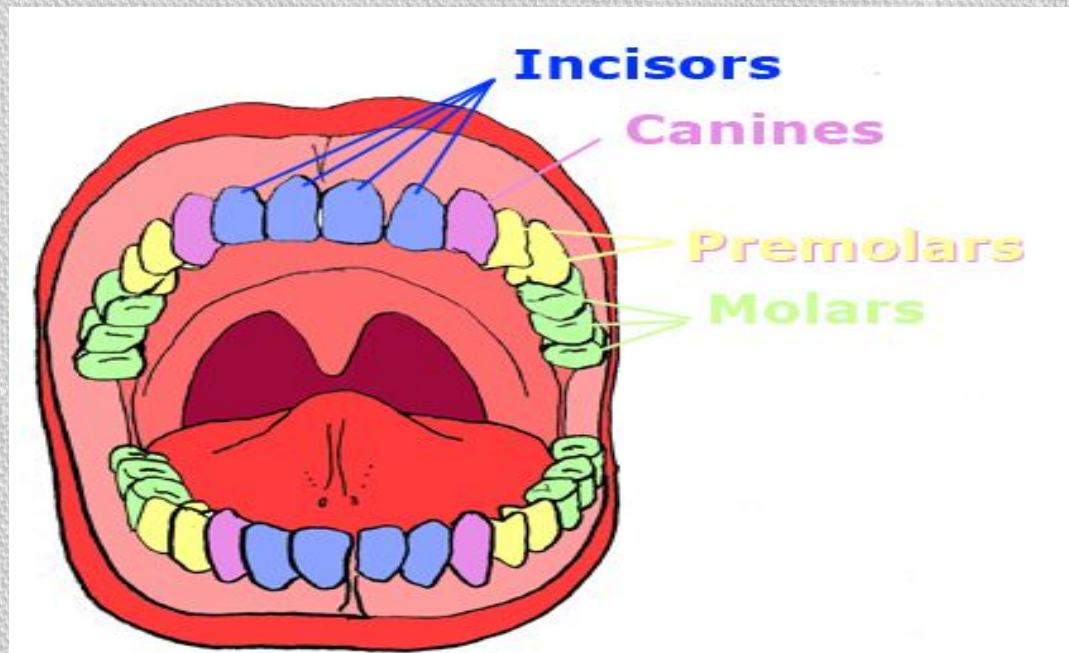


- A tooth may have multiple roots or just one root (single-rooted teeth). Canines and most premolars, except for maxillary first premolars, usually have one root. Maxillary first premolars and mandibular molars usually have two roots. Maxillary molars usually have three roots. Additional roots are referred to as supernumerary roots. Humans usually have 20 primary (deciduous or "baby") teeth and 32 permanent (adult) teeth.





- Teeth are classified as incisors, canines, premolars, and molars. Incisors are primarily used for biting pieces from foods such as raw carrots or apples and peeled but uncut bananas, while molars are used primarily for grinding foods after they are already in bite size pieces inside the mouth. Most teeth have identifiable features that distinguish them from others.





- There are several different notation systems to refer to a specific tooth. The three most common systems are the FDI World Dental Federation notation, the universal numbering system, and Palmer notation method. The FDI system is used worldwide, and the universal is used widely in the United States.







THANK YOU!!!