

КАРАГАНДИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

The classification of the tooth .  
Sequence of tenses

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- 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.

- The anatomic crown of a tooth is the area covered in enamel above the cemento-enamel junction (CEJ) or "neck" of the tooth. Most of the crown is composed of dentin (dentine in British English) with the pulp chamber inside. The crown is within bone before eruption. After eruption, it is almost always visible. The anatomic root is found below the CEJ and is covered with cementum. As with the crown, dentin composes most of the root, which normally have pulp canals. 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.

## **СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН**

**В английском языке употребление времени глагола-сказуемого в придаточном предложении зависит от времени глагола-сказуемого в главном предложении. Это называется правилом согласования времен.**

## Согласование времен

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
<b>Present Indefinite</b> He said, "I <b>go</b> to school."	<b>Past Indefinite</b> He said (that) he <b>went</b> to school.
<b>Present Continuous</b> He said, "I <b>am going</b> to school."	<b>Past Continuous</b> He said (that) he <b>was going</b> to school.
<b>Past Indefinite</b> He said, "I <b>went</b> to school."	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) he <b>had gone</b> to school.
<b>Present Perfect</b> He said, "I <b>have gone</b> to school."	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) he <b>had gone</b> to school.
<b>Past Continuous</b> He said, "I <b>was going</b> to school."	<b>Perfect Continuous</b> He said (that) he <b>had been going</b> to school.
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> He said, "I <b>have been going</b> to school."	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> He said (that) he <b>had been going</b> to school.

# EXAMPELS

- The doctor asked the patient: “you will be recorded?”      The doctor asked the patient, whether he will be recorded?
- Today I'm going to the doctor      My friend said, that he was going to the doctor that day.