

KSMU

The classification of the
tooth.

Sequence of tenses

Made: Bigazy Zhanbota

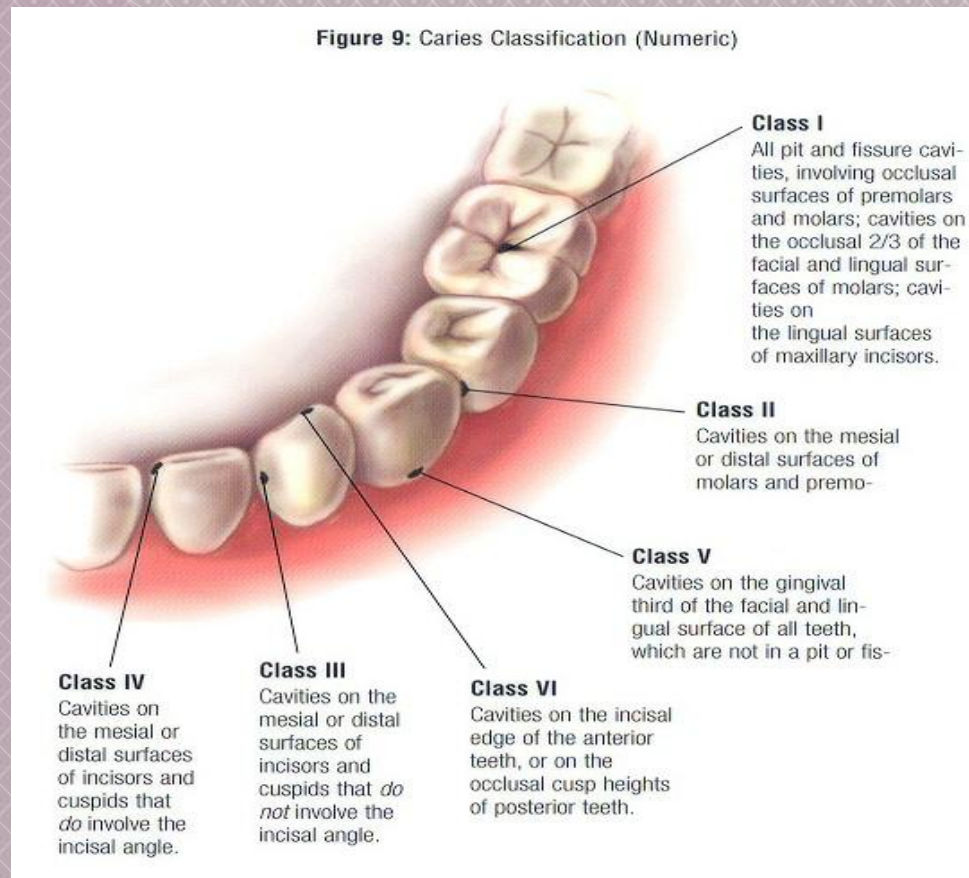
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Check: Tashkina T.G

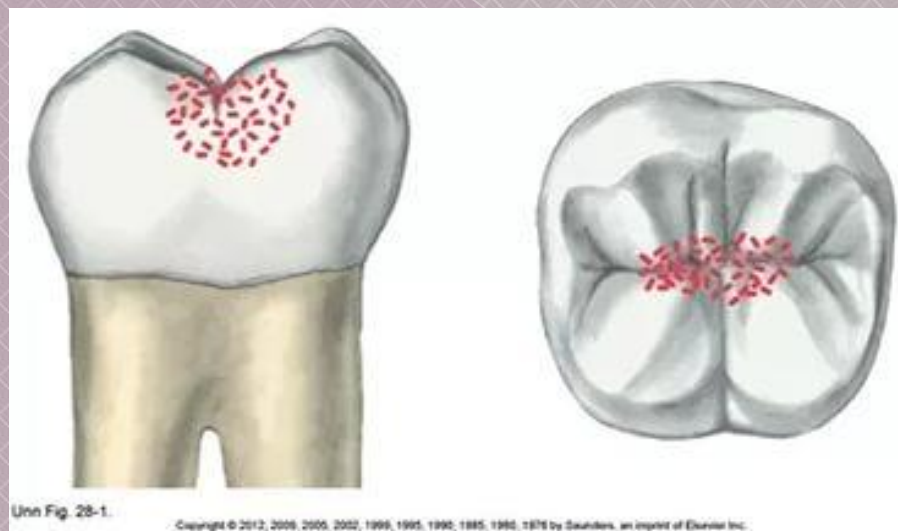
Teeth of humans are small, calcified, whitish structures found in the mouth that are used to break down food. The roots of teeth are embedded in the maxilla (upper jaw) or the mandible (lower jaw) and are covered by gums. Teeth are made of multiple tissues of varying density and hardness. Teeth are among 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.



The anatomic crown of a tooth is the area covered in enamel above the cementoenamel 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.



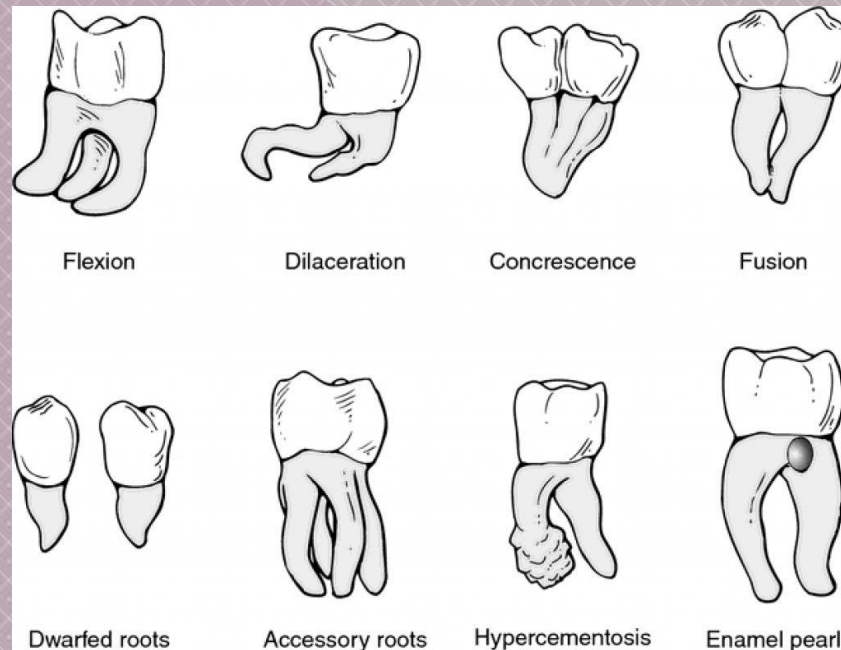
The anatomic root is found below the CEJ and is covered with cementum. As with the crown, dentin composes most of the root, which normally have pulp canals. A tooth may have multiple roots or just one root (single-rooted teeth). Canines and most premolars, except for maxillary first premolars, usually 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.



Sequence of tenses

- The term "sequence of tenses" refers to the choice of the verb tense in the subordinate clause depending on the tense of the verb in the main clause. The rule of the sequence of tenses means that the tense in the subordinate clause is determined by the tense in the main clause and should agree with it both logically and grammatically. The term "sequence of tenses" is often translated into Russian as "agreement of tenses".

Direct Speech <i>(Пряма мова)</i>	Reported Speech <i>(Непряма мова)</i>	
Present Simple "I don't know how to get there," she said.	Past Simple She said she didn't know how to get there.	
Present Continuous "She's speaking to Joe," he said.	Past Continuous He said she was speaking to Joe.	
Present Perfect "I've bought some flowers," she said.	Past Perfect She said she had bought some flowers.	
Past Simple "He lost all the money," she said.	Past Perfect She said that he had lost all the money.	
Future "I'll see you later," he said	Future in the Past He said he would see me later.	
Past Continuous "I was travelling to Brighton," he said.	Past Continuous He said he was travelling to Brighton.	
Modal verbs <i>(Модальні дієслова)</i> can, will, may, must "I can't remember his name," she said.	Modal verbs could, would, might, had to She said she couldn't remember his name.	

Example:

- He said, that he was a dentist.
- Lily asked if I could go with her.
- Sarah said, that she was going to the hospital.
- Sister said, that she didn't like the a doctor.