

КАРАГАНДИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Кафедра иностранных языков

Срсп на тему:

Классификация зубов.

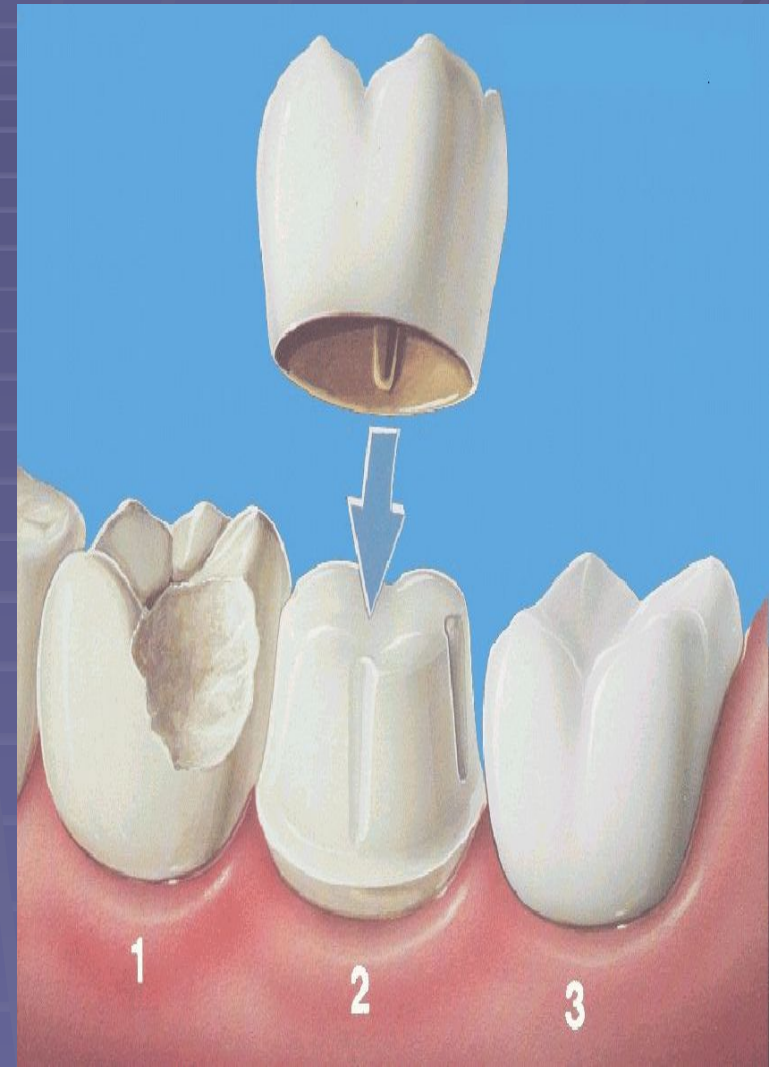
**Систематизация грамматического материала:
согласование времен**

**Выполнила : Ермекова А
Проверила: Дашкина.Т.Г**

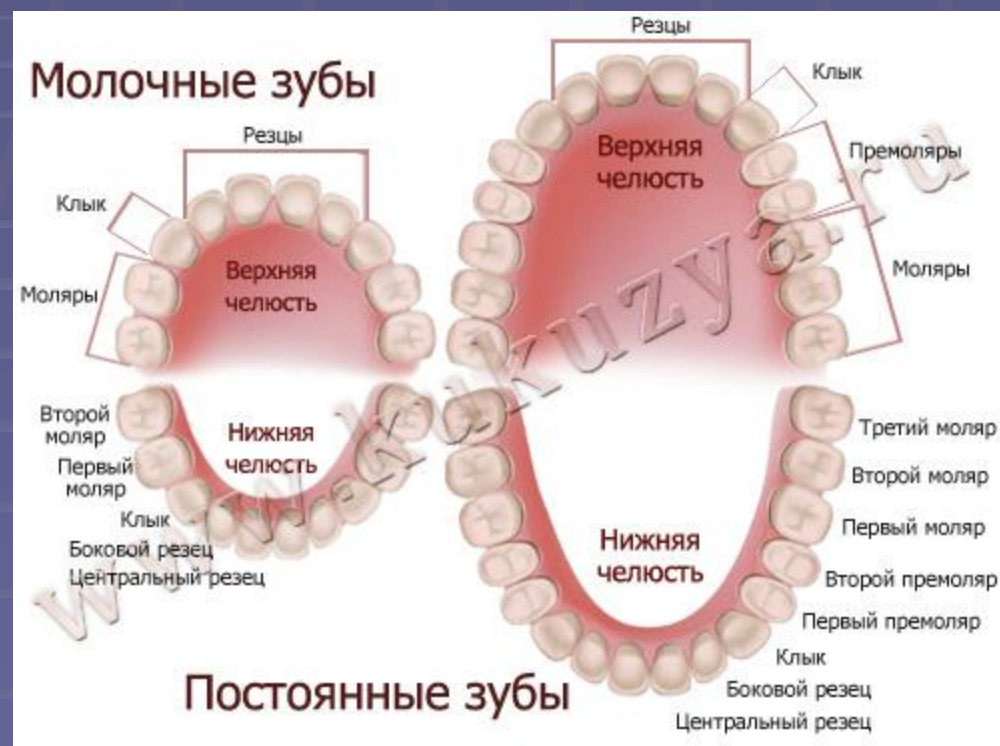
- Teeth of humans are small, calcified, whitish structures found in the mouth that are used to break down food. The roots of teeth are embedded in the maxilla (upper jaw) or the mandible (lower jaw) and are covered by gums. Teeth are made of multiple tissues of varying density and hardness. Teeth are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

Согласование времен



englsecrets.ru

Время в прямой речи

Время в косвенной речи

Present Indefinite



Past Indefinite

Present Continuous



Past Continuous

Present Perfect



Past Perfect

Past Indefinite



Past Perfect

Past Perfect



Past Perfect

Future Indefinite



Future Indefinite in the
Past

Глагол в прямой речи

Глагол в косвенной речи

Am , is



Was

Are



Were

Have, has



Had

Can



Could

Will



Would

Do, does



Did

Look



Looked

Tell



Told

- Он сказал, что он врач – He said, that he was (*a he is*) a doctor
- Джейн спросила, могу ли я пойти с ней – Jane asked if I could (*a he can*) go with her.
- Сара сказала, что идет в магазин – Sarah said, that she was going to the shop (*a he is*).
- Мама сказала, что ей не нравится фильм – Mother said, that she didn't like the film (*a he does not*)

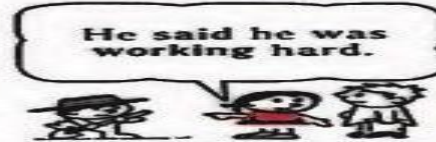
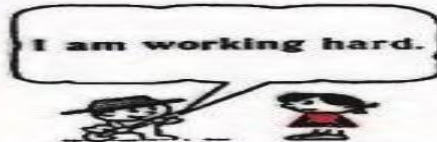
-

PRESENT INDEFINITE



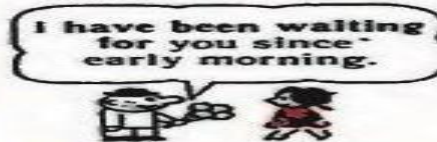
PAST INDEFINITE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



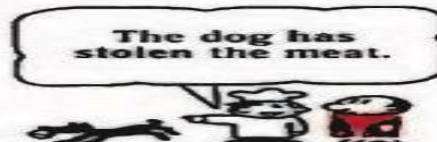
PAST CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT



PAST PERFECT

PAST INDEFINITE



PAST PERFECT

FUTURE INDEFINITE













FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST

PAST CONTINUOUS



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Предлоги и наречия меняются следующим образом:

<i>Прямая речь</i>		<i>Косвенная речь</i>
this these		that those
now		then
today		that day
tomorrow		the next day
next week (month, year)		the following week (month, year)
yesterday		the day before
last week (month, year)		the previous week (month, year)
ago		before
here		there

- He said: “I am busy *now*” He said he was busy *then*.

He said: “It’s too hot *here*, I don’t feel well” He complained that it was too hot *there* and he didn’t feel well.

He said: “I am very tired *today*” He said he was very tired *that day*.