

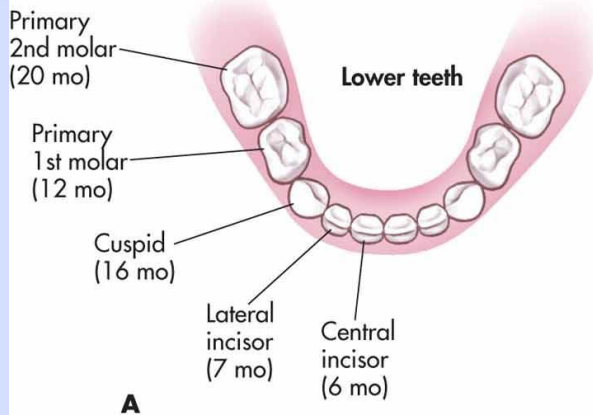
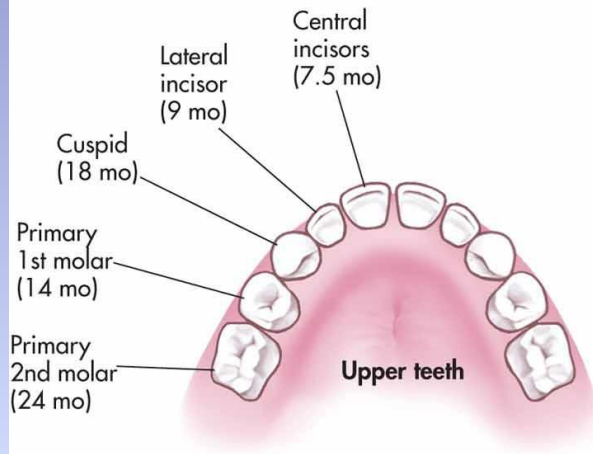
The classification of the tooth .

Согласование времен

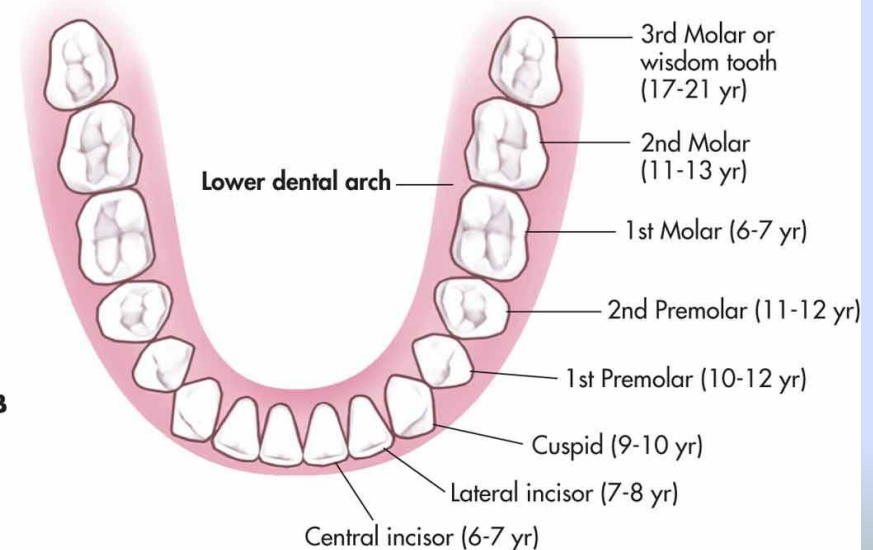
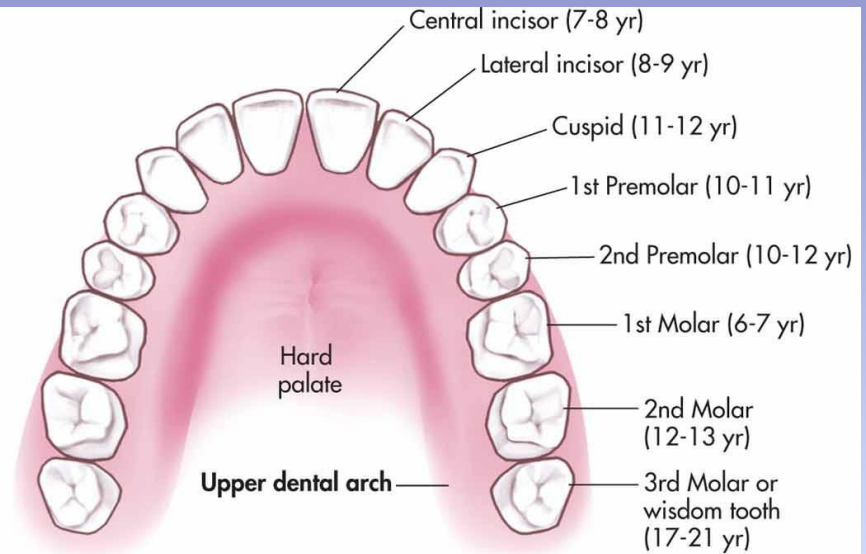
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The Development of Teeth

- Humans have two sets of teeth, primary (or baby) teeth and then permanent teeth, which develop in stages. Although the timing is different, the development of each of these sets of teeth is similar. Here are some facts about how people develop teeth:
- Teeth tend to erupt in parallel, meaning that the top molar on your left side should grow in at about the same time as the top molar on the right.
- Tooth development begins long before your first tooth becomes visible. For example, a baby's first tooth appears at around six months of age, but development of those teeth actually begins during the early second trimester of pregnancy.
- The crown of a tooth forms first, while the roots continue to develop even after the tooth has erupted.
- The 20 primary teeth are in place by age 3 and remain until around 6 years of age when they begin to fall out to make way for the permanent set of teeth.
- Adult teeth start to grow in between 6 and 12 years of age. Most adults have 32 permanent teeth.
- Permanent teeth are larger and take longer to grow in than primary teeth.



A

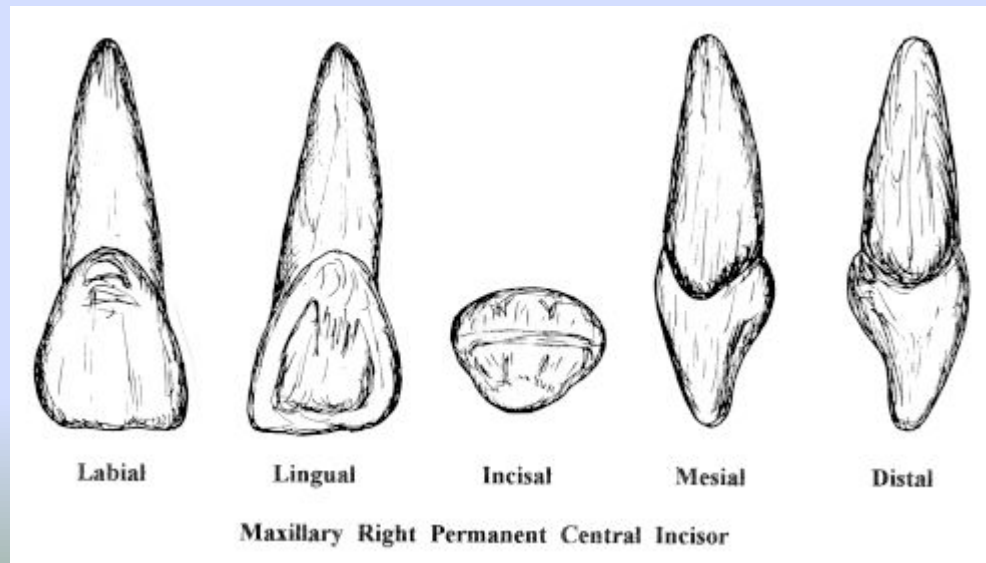


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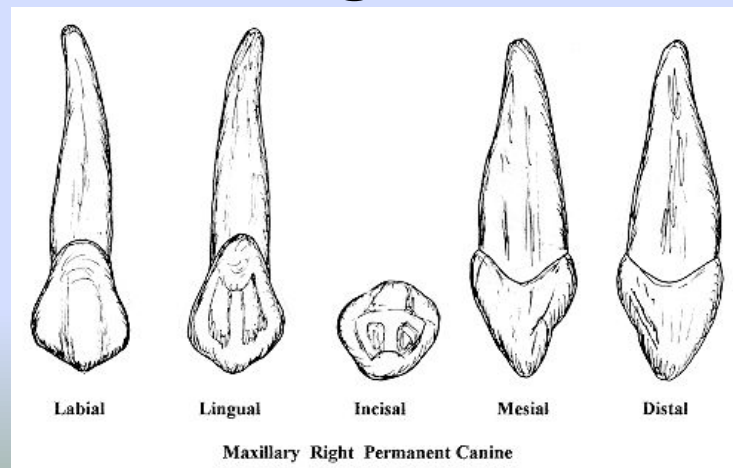
Teeth help you chew your food, making it easier to digest. Each type of tooth has a slightly different shape and performs a different job. Types of teeth include:



- **Incisors.** Incisors are the eight teeth in the front and center of your mouth (four on top and four on bottom). These are the teeth that you use to take bites of your food. Incisors are usually the first teeth to erupt, at around 6 months of age for your first set of teeth, and between 6 and 8 years of age for your adult set.



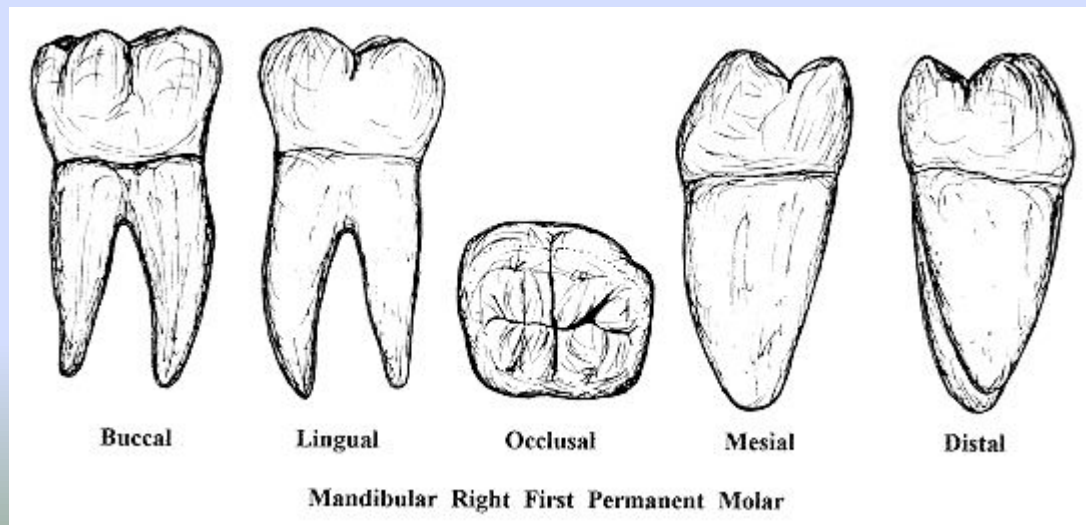
- **Canines.** Your four canines are the next type of teeth to develop. These are your sharpest teeth and are used for ripping and tearing food apart. Primary canines generally appear between 16 and 20 months of age with the upper canines coming in just ahead of the lower canines. In permanent teeth, the order is reversed. Lower canines erupt around age 9 with the uppers arriving between 11 and 12 years of age.



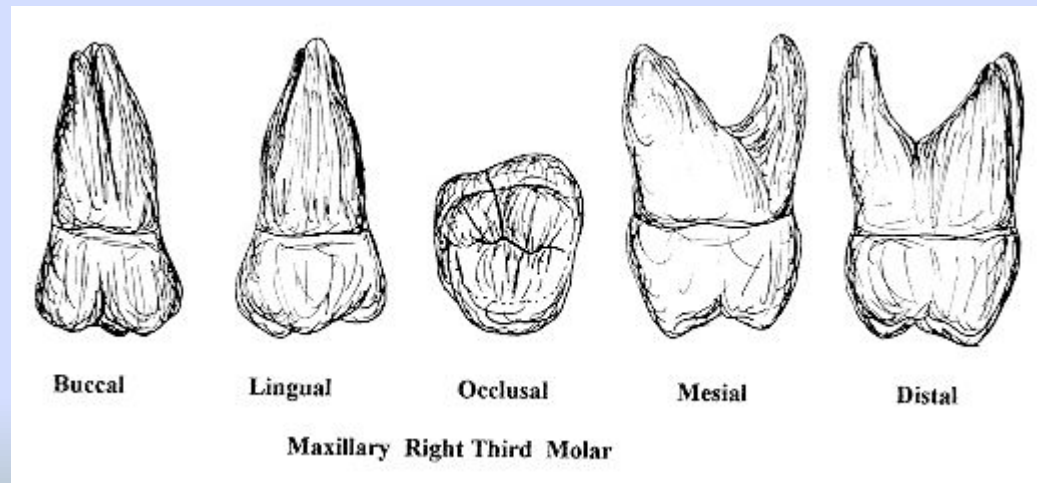
- **Premolars.** Premolars, or bicuspid, are used for chewing and grinding food. You have four premolars on each side of your mouth, two on the upper and two on the lower jaw. The first premolars appear around age 10 and the second premolars arrive about a year later.



- **Molars.** Primary molars are also used for chewing and grinding food. These appear between 12 and 15 months of age. These molars, also known as deciduous molars, are replaced by the first and second permanent premolars (four upper and four lower). The permanent molars do not replace, but come in behind the primary teeth. The first molars erupt around 6 years of age (before the primary molars fall out) while the second molars come in between 11 and 13 years of age.



- **Third molars.** Third molars are commonly known as wisdom teeth. These are the last teeth to develop and do not typically erupt until age 18 to 20, and some people never develop third molars at all. For those who do, these molars may cause crowding and need to be removed.



- В английском языке существует правило согласования (последовательности) времен в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными дополнительными. Оно заключается в том, что употребление времени **глагола-сказуемого в придаточном дополнительном предложении** зависит от времени глагола-сказуемого главного предложения.
- Этому правилу подчиняются придаточные предложения дополнительные, то есть те, которые отвечают на вопрос *What? Что?* Чаще всего они вводятся союзом **that** - *что*, который часто вообще опускается. В английском языке, в отличие от русского, запятая в этом случае не ставится.

Согласование времен

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

Example:

- The doctor told us, "I am removing third molar"
- Врач сказал нам: «Я удалю 3 моляр»
- The doctor told us he was removing the third molar
- Доктор сказал нам, что удалит третий моляр