

Ang u valoda 10. klase
M c bu satura pl nojums
Skolot ji:
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| M c bu l dzek i | K rlis Buks, Elza Rusmane "A manual of English Grammar" Exercise Book, „Upstream B2”, „Choices” pre-intermediate www.uzdevumi.lv |
| V rt šanas krit riji | M c bu sasniegumu v rt jums 10 ballu skal : 1. ieg to zin šanu apjoms un kvalit te; 2. ieg t s prasmes un iema as. 1 -32% (1-3 balles); 33-59% (4-5 balles); 60-84% (6-7 balles); 85-100% (8-10 balles) Katrs p rbaudes darbs tiek v rt ts atbilstoši p rbaudes darbam pievienotajai v rt jum skalai. |
| 1.T ma | Languages |
| Galvenie apl koj Jamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linguistic diversity in the world 2. Learning a foreign language 3. Language and culture 4. Varieties of English 5. Body language |
| 2. T ma | The Arts and Literature |
| Galvenie apl koj Jamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creativity and talent 2. Traditional and modern art 3. Performing arts and visual arts 4. Types of literature 5. Literature and language: figures of speech 6. Screen version of books |
| 3.T ma | Technologies |
| Galvenie apl koj Jamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opportunities provided by computers 2. Computers and addiction 3. Future technologies 4. Exploring the space |
| 4.T ma | Sport |
| Galvenie apl koj Jamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kinds of sports 2. Sport and our health 3. Active lifestyle 4. Extreme sports 5. Sport and business 6. Records in sport |
| 5. T ma | Travelling |

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| Galvenie apl kojamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active holidays 2. Tourist information centres 3. Adventure holidays 4. International and domestic tourism 5. Problems when travelling 6. Travelling as a way of learning |
| Gramatika | |
| Nouns | Identifying people and things – countable nouns (regular/irregular plurals), uncountable nouns, singular nouns, plural nouns, collective nouns, proper nouns, -ing nouns, compound nouns, noun formation, possessive case, capitalisation of nouns |
| Pronouns | Referring to people and things without naming them: possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs), object pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, them), indefinite pronouns (somebody, anybody, nobody, some, any, no), wh-pronouns (who, what, where, why, how, whose, which), the generic pronoun one, reciprocal pronouns, reflexive pronouns, quantifying pronouns |
| Determiners | Identifying what you are talking about: the general way: using the indefinite article a(n) or ‘zero’ article, the specific way: using the definite article the, the demonstratives this, that, these, those, possessive determiners (my, your, his, her, its, our, their), the indefinite way: using quantifiers (many, much, a lot of, both of, all of, most of, etc.) |
| Adjectives | Describing things – qualitative adjectives (e.g. nice, sad, beautiful), classifying adjectives (e.g. full, modern, right), comparatives, superlatives (regular/irregular forms), position and order of adjectives, adjective formation, adjectives used as nouns |
| Numerals | Referring to an exact number of things: cardinal numerals, referring to things in a sequence: ordinal numerals, talking about measurement |
| Verbs | Formation of verbs and verb forms, intransitive and transitive verbs, complex verbs, reflexive verbs, multiword verbs: phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs |
| Verb tenses - | |
| the present in general: the present simple; accent on the present: the present progressive (exceptions: feel, smell, taste, see, hear); stating a definite time in the past: the past simple; accent on the past: the past progressive; the past in relation to the present: the present perfect, emphasising the duration of a recent event: the present perfect progressive, events before a particular time in the past: the past perfect, emphasising time and duration before a particular time in the past: the past perfect progressive, describing something in the past that no longer exists or happens: used to; indicating the future with will; indicating intentions with going to, stating plans with the present progressive, talking about timetables with the present simple | |
| Modal verbs | |
| – indicating ability (can, be able to), expressing possibility (may,might), indicating likelihood (will), indicating permission (can,may),making requests (may), making an offer (will, would, | |

shall), making suggestions (should), indicating obligation (must, should, have to, ought to)

Participles and infinitives

Active and passive voice – use of passive voice, transformation of active voice into passive voice; Adverbs and adverbial phrases Indicating frequency and time, giving information about manner, time, place, degree, linking adverbs, formation of adverbs (regular/irregular), comparatives and superlatives, the indefinite article with adverbs such, quite, rather

Prepositions; Giving information about place, time, manner, etc. Impersonal it; Describing a place or situation, talking about the weather and the time; Introductory there

Introducing something new

Negation

Negation of verbs, use of not and no, words with negative meaning

The sentence

Clause constituents – subject, object, complement, adverbial

Word order in sentences Yes/no questions, alternative questions, tag questions, wh-questions, question words, subject questions and object questions

Relative clauses

Participle clauses

Conditionals: the 0, the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, mixed conditionals

Direct and reported speech: reported statements, questions, orders, requests