

Ang u valoda 11. klase
M c bu satura pl nojums
Skolot ji:
Tatjana Kandrušina – 11.c, 11.L1, 11.v
e-pasts: viktorija.bolsakova@gmail.com
ina Popova – 11.a, 11.b, 11.-1, 11.-2
e-pasts: nina_popova_2016@mail.ru

| | |
|---|--|
| M c bu l dzek i | K rlis Buks, Elza Rusmane "A manual of English Grammar", Exercise Book, „Upstream B2”, „Choices” 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 jumu skalai. |
| 1.T ma | Environment |
| Galvenie apl koj Jamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flat, house, neighbourhood 2. The weather and climate 3. Pollution and e-waste 4. Alternative energy 5. Eco-friendly attitude to the environment 6. Traffic jams and alternative means of transport |
| 2. T ma | The Business World |
| Galvenie apl koj Jamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types of businesses and jobs 2. Market economy 3. Marketing 4. Business culture 5. Discrimination at work 6. Work perspectives in Latvia and abroad 7. Applying for a job and job interviews |
| 3.T ma | Relationships |
| Galvenie apl koj Jamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family values 2. Celebrations 3. Generation gap 4. Male and female stereotypes 5. Relationships at school and work |
| 4.T ma | Education |
| Galvenie apl koj Jamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School routines 2. Education system in Latvia and abroad 3. Forms of learning 4. Student exchange |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Study skills and strategies 6. Interest groups |
| 6. T ma | Health |
| Galvenie apl kojamie jaut jumi par t mu | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health care system 2. Traditional and alternative medicine 3. Healthy lifestyle 4. Bad habits and addictions 5. Nutrition and health |
| 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