

Ang u valoda 12. 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 +” 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	Culture
Galvenie apl kojamie jaut jumi par t mu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culture diversity 2. Religion and beliefs 3. National identity 4. Latvia, its history and culture 5. Religions and beliefs 6. Life standarts in different countries 7. Culture shock 8. Pop culture
2. T ma	Political Issues
Galvenie apl kojamie jaut jumi par t mu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State system 2. Political ideologies and movements 3. The government 4. Political parties 5. Conflicts and their causes 6. Latvia and the European Union
3.T ma	Laws and the Legal System
Galvenie apl kojamie jaut jumi par t mu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rules and restrictions 2. Petty crime and serious crime 3. Crime and punishment 4. Court system 5. Honesty and lies 6. International crime
4.T ma	Communication
Galvenie apl kojamie	1. Traditional forms of communication

jaut jumi par t mu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mobile telephones 3. Mass media 4. The news 5. Advertising and consumerism
7. T ma	Global Issues
Galvenie apl kojamie jaut jumi par t mu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global economy 2. Global advertising and branding 3. Human rights 4. Rich and poor 5. Global warming 6. Catastrophes
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