Топики по английскому языку

**My Day Off.**

Most people in our contry work five days a week but students and pupils work six days. They have only one day off. It is Sunday.

I like this day very much. On this day I wake up later than usual. As soon as I get up I air the room, make my bad and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast. Two more hours for getting ready with my homework and I am free.

I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. We may go to the cinema or theatre, to museums and parks.

In fine weather we also like to be out of town. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river. We lie in the sun, play different games and swim. In winter my friends and I often go to the skating-ring.

When the weather is bad my friends come to my place. We listen to music or go to the cinema.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have our supper, watch TV or read books. I enjoy my days off very much.

**My Duties about the house.**

My name is ...... I am 17 years old. I have already finished my school. There are four people in my family: my mother, my father, my brother and myself. We have a two-room flat. There is alvays much work in the house. There is alvays much work in the garden near the summer-cottage. My duties about the house are to clean the rooms, to wash the dishes after meals, to do shopping. Sometimes I help my mother to bake cakes and pies, to lay the table for meals. I usually help my sister to do lessons. In the spring and in the autumn I often help my parents in the garden. I looke after the flowers and vegetables. I enjoy helping my parents.

**English Speaking Countries.**

Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are English speaking countries. They are situated in different parts of the world and differ in many ways.

The nature of these countries, their weather and climate and way of life of their people differ. Each coutry has it's own history customs, traditions, its own national holidays. But they all have a common language. English, the language of the people who left England to make their names in new countries.

The United Kindom of Great Britain and North Ireland consist of 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales, Northen Ireland. The British Isles are group of islands lying off the noth-west coast of the continent of Europe. There are no high mountains, no very long river, no great forest in U.K. The population of the U.K. is almost fifty-six million. Great Britain is a capitalists country.

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The population of the USA is more then 236 million people. The USA is a highly develoed industrial country. In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

Canada has area of nearly 10 million square kilometres. It's westen coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. The population of Canada is over 26 million people. Canada is a capitalist federal state and a member of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Australia territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and number of smaller islands. Australia has an area of nearly eight million square kilometres. The population of Australia is over sixteen million people. The Commonwealth of Australia is a capitalist self- governing federal state.

New Zealand is situated south-east of Australia. The country consists of the large islands called North Island, South Island and Stewart Island and also many small islands. The population of New Zealand is over three million people. New Zealand is a capitalist self-governing state and a meember of the Commonwealth.

**Famous People of Belarus.**

There are many famous people in our republic. Among them you can find the names of politicians and public figures, intellectuals and scientists, heroes of war and labour, sportsmen and artists.

First of all I'd like to mention the name of our outstanding national writers Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas. They created a new Belarusian Literature and a Belarusian literatury language. Both are considered to be the classics of Belorusian literature. These names are followed by a number of other well-known writers and poets, such as K.Krapiva, Chorny, Brovka, Shamyakin, Tank, Bykov, Korotkevich, Gilevich, Loyka, Adamovich known both in our country and abroad. Their works are translated into many European languages.

Many Minsk streets are named after the Balarusian writers.

The cultural life of Belarus has always been very interesting and varied. Among the leading composers of the present centure were Tikotsky, Aladov, Bogatyrov, Smolsky. Other well-known composers of the older generation include Pukst, Lukas, Luchenok, Alovnikov, etc.

Many prominent names in the history of Belarus of the 20th century are connected with the two main events, the Second World War and space exploration. The Belarusians fought heroically defending their Motherland. But we are especially proud of the heroes of the last war: K.Zaslonov, E.Osipova, N.Gastello, V.Talalikhin, the defenders of Brest Fortess and many others. In the family of cosmonauts there are also two Belarussians, A.Kovalyonok and P.Klimuk.

At the present day time, the time of revolution of values, it's difficult to find heroes especially among politicians. Time will put everything in its place and give everybody his due. But one thing is obvious: great times are created by great men. Their names are sure to become history whatever it may be.

**Kastus Kalinovsky the Fighter for Independence of Belarus.**

 K. Kalinovsky was born in 1838 on the 21-st of January not far from Grodno in Belarus. His parents were not rich. There were 18 children in the family. Kalinovsky's mother Veronica Rybinskaya died early and the elder brother, Victor, a student of Moscow University, took care of Kastus. In 1855 Kastus graduated from a secondary school in Svisloch and entered Moscow University. But in 1856 he changed his mind and became a student of St. Petersburg University. There Kalinovsky met Russian democrats Belynsky, Chernyshevsky, Dobrolubov. He shared their ideas and followed them. In 1861 K. Kalinovsky came back to Belarus. He took an active part in organizing the uprising of 1863 in Belarus and Lithuania. But the tsarist army dispersed the uprising. In 1864 Kastus Kalinovsky was arrested and hanged as the learder of the uprising. He fought for national independence of Byelorussian people, the development of national culture and education. His name became a symbol of action and struggle for the rights of oppressed people in Belarus and Lithuania. ] My Biography.

 I suppose that the first thing I must tell you is my name. I'm Andrei Kiporuk. I was born on the 8th of August 1980 in Minsk. Now I'm 15 years old. (This) In a Year I am Finishing school N88. I've been studying here during 9 (11) years. I studied not so well at school. My favourite subject is Mathematic. And after finishing school I want to enter the University. I'm going to became a programmer. As for my hobbies I'm found of listening to modern music and I spend my all free time at my computer not only playing but programming on it.

 Outstang People of our Country.

 I'm proud of living in Byelorussia which has always been famous for its people ── industrious, kind, hospitable and friendly.

 Byelorussia has given the world many famous people in all fields of life. But I think the most outstanding figure of Byelorussia is Frantsisk Skorina. He is the founder of byelorussian and Slavonic book-printing, a scientist, a writer, a translator, a doctor of phylosophy and medicine, a humorist. He influenced the development of many branches of Byelorussian culture.

 The ideas of humanism and patriotism of the Renaissance began penetrating into Belarus and it was Frantsisk Skorina who introduced them in Byelorussia.

 The great son of the Byelorussian people, Frantsisk Skorina was born in the family of a merchant in Polotsk in about 1490. He got his primary education in Polotsk, and then learned phylosophy at the Krakow University. In 1517 Scorina went to Prague where he started translating and printing the Bible. He published 20 Bibles.

 His genius can be compared with that Leonardo do Vinchi, Rafael, Michaeclangelo, Thomas Moor. By the UNESCO desision his name is included in the list of the most prominent scientists of Slovonic culture.

**Famous People of Great Britain.**

Ch. Darvin, a great English naturalist, developed the idea of evolution of all living things from simpler creatures. He wrote two most famous books "The Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man". Ch.Darvin is buried in westminster Abbey, among the greatest English scientists.

Isaac Newton, one of the greatest men in the history of science was born in England in 1642. He may be considered the founder of modern mathematics, physics and spectrography. He discovered the low of motion and the universal Law of gravitation. Sir Isaac Newton lies buried in Westminster Abbey.

Humphry Davy is one of the greatest English chemists. One of his inventions is the miners safety lamp, known as the Davy Lamp.

Michael Faraday is an English chemist and physicist. He was the discoverer of electromagnetic induction, of the law of relations between light and magnetism. He was the greatest experimental genious.