

## Примерные задания по английскому языку.(8 класс ,тексты).

### Билет № 1 The English Language

English is spoken practically all over the world. It is spoken as the mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. A lot of people speak English in China, Japan, India, Africa and other countries, It is one of 6 official languages of the United Nations. It is studied as a foreign language in many schools.

England's history helps to understand the present condition of English. Many English words were borrowed from the language of Angles and Saxons. Hundreds of French words came into English. These French words didn't crowd out corresponding Anglo-Saxon words. There exist "act" and "deed", "beautiful" and "pretty", "form" and "shape".

Many new words were brought by traders and travellers. These words came from all parts of the world: "umbrella" from Italian, "skates" from Dutch, "tea" - from Chinese, "cigar" - from Spanish.

Some words came into English directly from Latin, which was the language of the church and the universities in the Middle Ages.

Some of the English words of today are derivatives. One way of creating new words is to put together two or more older English words. For example, the words "railway", "football", "newspaper" are made in this way.

Many of the new English words - especially new scientific ones — have been made from Latin and Greek words instead of English ones. "Telephone" for instance, was made from Greek words "far" and "talk".

#### Questions.

1. In what countries is English spoken as the mother tongue?
2. From what languages are some English words borrowed?
3. Did French words crowd out corresponding Anglo-Saxon ones?
4. What English words that came from all parts of the world do you know?
5. Why are there so many words with Latin roots in English language?
6. What ways of creating new words do you know?

*Vocabulary:* mother tongue - родной язык

United Nations - Организация Объединенных Наций

to borrow - заимствовать

Angles and Saxons - англосаксы

to crowd out - вытеснять

to exist — существовать

trader — купец

directly — непосредственно

derivative - производное слово

### Билет № 2 Pollution

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution-causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become

more important. Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960<sup>s</sup> people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution.

Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

*Questions:*

1. Why wasn't pollution such as a serious problem earlier?
2. When have people become alarmed with the danger of pollution?
3. What can environmental pollution cause?
4. Why is pollution a complicated problem?
5. Can pollution be stopped immediately?
6. What can government and individuals do to reduce pollution?

*Vocabulary:*

environment pollution — загрязнение окружающей среды

uncrowded - слабонаселенный

rural — сельскохозяйственный

pollution-causing — вызывающий загрязнение

crowded - густонаселенный

pollutants - отходы

invention - изобретение

soil - грунт, земля

existence - существование

goods — товар

Билет № 3 Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games

The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport, The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue,

yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.

The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honor of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others. The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then, the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries.

The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France. Now they are being held regularly,

Questions:

1. What is the world's greatest sports game?
2. What does the Olympic idea mean?
3. What is the Olympic emblem?
4. Why have these colours been chosen?
5. When and where did the original Olympic Games begin?
7. Did women participate in the games? When were the first modern Olympic Games held? Where?
8. Are the Olympics held in the same place?
9. When did the Winter Olympic Games start being held? Where?

*Vocabulary: peace* ['pi:s] – мир

fraternity [fra'teanti] - братство

contain(s) [ken'tem] – содержать

ancient ['ei:nt] - древний B.C.

(before Christ) - до нашей эры Zeus [zus] - Зевс

#### Билет №4 My Room

We live in a three-roomed flat.

The room I like best in our flat is mine. I use my room as a study and a bedroom. It is very nice and cosy.

There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary pieces. The built-in furniture doesn't take much space in the room.

On the left there is my bed and desk. The desk has a lot of drawers where I keep my text-books, notes, pens, pencils and other necessary things. On the right there is a sofa and a built-in wardrobe. In the right corner there is a comfortable arm-chair. Beside it stands a lamp with blue shade.

I like to turn on the lamp, sit in the arm-chair and read an interesting book.

There are some shelves with books in my room. You can see Russian and English books there.

There is a big thick carpet on the floor.

There are some posters with my favourite singers on the wall.

I like my room very much. When my friends come to visit me, I invite them into my room.

Questions:

1. Do you like your room?
2. Is your room small?
3. Is there much furniture in it?
4. What is there in the right corner?
5. Do you have any bookshelves?

Vocabulary: furniture [ˈfɜːnɪtʃə] - мебель

necessary [ˈnesəsəri] – необходимо

drawer [draʊə] - ящик

wardrobe [ˈwɜːdrəʊb] – шкаф

poster [ˈpɒstə] – плакат

invite [ɪnvaɪt] – приглашать

### Билет № 5 My Working Day

I am very busy on my weekdays. My weekdays do not differ much from one another. ~ ~ ~

On weekdays my working day begins early in the morning. My school starts at 8 o'clock so I have to get up at 7 to be ready in time. I never wake up myself, my mother always wakes me up.

Sometimes I do my morning exercises. At a quarter to eight! grab my bag and rush to my school. My school starts at 8 o'clock and I don't like to be late.

Usually I have six or seven lessons a day, it lasts till 3 o'clock. After each lesson there is a break, so I can talk to my friends or eat my sandwich. When school is over I go home. First of all I need to walk my dog. Then I have my dinner and a little rest.

The teachers give us a lot of homework, so I start doing it about 16.30 or 17.00. As a rule it takes me two or three hours to do my home assignments.

My parents get home about six o'clock. We watch soap- opera on TV, have supper together. We share all the news, I tell about the lessons and school.

After it, I help my mother to do some work about the house-wash dishes, sweep the floor, clean the room.

Twice a week in evenings I go play tennis. When I do not go to play tennis, I stay home and watch TV, listen to the music, read magazines. Sometimes my friends call me and we go for a walk.

Questions:

1. What time do you get up on your week-days?
2. Do you usually do your morning exercises?
3. Who cooks your breakfast?
4. What time do you leave your house to go to school?
5. How many lessons do you have a day?
6. Do you usually do your homework?
7. What do you do in the evening?
8. What time do you go to bed?

*Vocabulary:* differ [dɪfə] – отличаться

to wake up [weɪk] - просыпаться

sleepy [sliːpi] – сонный

to switch on — включать

grab [græb] – хватать

rush [rʌʃ] - мчаться

#### Билет № 6 Sports in Great Britain

British people are very fond of sports. Sport is part of their normal life. The two most popular games are football and cricket.

Football, also called soccer, is the most popular sport in the United Kingdom. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own Football Leagues and national teams. Games are played on Saturday afternoons from August to April. In addition to the FL games there is a competition called the Football Association Cup. The Cup Final is played at Wembley Stadium (London) in May.

Cricket is considered to be the English National game. Its rules are very complicated. It is played by two teams of eleven men each, the player at a time tries to hit the ball with a bat.

Golf is the Scottish national game. It originated in the XV century and the most famous golf course in the world, known as the Royal and Ancient Club, is at St. Andrew's.

Lawn tennis was first played in Britain in the late 19th century. The most famous British championship is Wimbledon, played annually during the last week of June and the first week of July.

Those are the most popular kinds of sport in the UK. But there are many other sports such as rugby, golf, swimming, horse-racing and the traditional fox-hunting.

*Questions:*

1. Are British fond of sports?
2. What is the most popular game in the UK?
3. Do all the parts of the UK have their Football Leagues and teams?
4. When and where the Football Association Cup final is played?
5. What is considered to be the English national game?
6. What is the name of the Scottish national game? When did it originate?
7. What are the other sports popular in the UK?

*Vocabulary:*

league [liːg] - лига

team [item] – команда  
rule [rul] - правило  
championship ['tfempranjɪp] - чемпионат  
complicated [kampli'kasitɪdʒ] - сложный

#### Билет № 7 My Favourite Season

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

My favourite season is spring and I'm sure a lot of people share this opinion with me. Spring is the season of hope, happiness and love. It is the season when nature awakens from her winter sleep: the ice is broken, the grass is beginning to shoot, the trees are bursting into leaf. Spring comes in March and ends in May. It begins with the unique spring smell - the smell of fresh air, future rains and greenery, the smell of hope and joy of life. It often rains in spring especially in April. People say: "April showers bring May flowers". Birds come back from the warm lands and twitter in the trees,

I don't know anyone who wouldn't like spring.

*Vocabulary:* share [ʃeə] - форма  
opinion [ə'pɪnɪən] – мнение  
burst(ing) [bɜːst] - разрываться  
shower(s) ['ʃaʊə] – ливень  
twitter ['twɪtə] - щебетать

#### Билет № 9 My Favourite Subject

We did quite a lot of subjects at school. They were: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Russian, English, Literature and others.

Every teacher asked for equal and adequate attention to his subject and it was not an easy work to do. I knew that all the subjects were important, but still I was always indifferent to exact sciences.

Since my childhood I have been fond of reading. My favourite subjects were Literature and languages. When I started studying English, the first thing I got interested in, was the different way to express one and the same idea in English and Russian. I wondered why if an Englishman is upset or gloomy he does not say "I have a bad mood" like Russians do but says "I feel blue".

There is an infinite number of such things in any language.

I read English books, tried to translate some articles from "Moscow News". Very often I borrowed English books from our school library. I spend a lot of time studying Grammar and doing exercises.

At our English lessons we read quite a lot, but didn't talk much. So me and my friends decided to speak English among us. Very often I spoke English with my friends on the way home after classes.

Questions:

1. What subjects did you do?

2. Did you like them all?
8. What was your favourite subject?
4. Have you read any English books?
5. Was studying Grammar difficult for you?

Vocabulary:

equal [ikwɪ] - равный

adequate [ədɪkwɪt] - достаточный

attention [ə'tenʃn] – внимани

indifferent [ɪndɪfərənt] - равнодушный

### Билет № 10 Transport in Britain

You can reach England either by plane, by train, by car or by ship. The fastest way is by plane. London has three international airports: Heathrow, the largest, connected to the city by underground; Gatwick, south of London, with a frequent train service; Luton, the smallest, used for charter flights.

If you go to England by train or by car you have to cross the Channel. There is a frequent service of steamers and ferry-boats which connect the continent to the south-east of England.

People in Britain drive on the left and generally overtake on the right. The speed limit is 30 miles per hour (50 km/h) in towns and cities and 70 mph (110 km) on motorways.

When you are in London you can choose from four different means of transport: bus, train, underground or taxi. The typical bus in London is a red double-decker. The first London bus started running between Paddington and the City in 1829. It carried 40 passengers and cost a shilling for six kms.

The next to arrive were the trains; now there are twelve railway stations in London. The world's first underground line was opened between Baker St. and the City in 1863. Now there are ten underground lines and 278 underground stations in use. The London underground is also called the Tube,

England is the largest and the richest country of Great Britain. The capital of England is London

*Vocabulary:* famous ['feɪməs] - знаменитый

measure(s) [ˈmeɪʃə] - измерять

cathedral [kə'tiːdrəl] - собор fort [fɔːt] – форт

camp [kæmp] - лагерь

college ['kɒlɪdʒ] – колледж

medieval [ˌmediəvəl] – средневековый

conquered [ˈkɒŋkəd] – завоеванный

### Билет № 12 My Birthday

Birthday is a very wonderful day. Everybody likes to celebrate it. It is a good opportunity to spend time with friends, parents, relatives,

I was born on the 10th of January. In the morning on my birthday my parents lay the presents near my bed. So the first thing I see when I open my eyes is my

presents. My Mam and Daddy and my little brother come to my room to congratulate me and to sing "Happy Birthday".

Usually we hold my birthday party in the evening. Once we went to a cafe to celebrate my birthday, but usually we celebrate it at home

We clean the house the day before birthday. In the morning of birthday party day my father goes shopping and buyes everything we need. My mother bakes a cake or pie.

By the evening food is cooked, the table is layed. We put on evening suits and dresses and wait for the guests. The flat looks nice and cosy.

I am always very glad to meet my guests. I like to get flowers and presents. Mam gives me the telegram from my aunt from Russia. We have an abundant dinner on this day. Mam brings in the birthday cake. I blow the candles out.

We dance and sing songs, play games and laugh, joke, tell funny stories.

I think that my birthday is one of the best days in a year.

*Questions:*

1. When were you born?
2. Where were you born?
3. How old are you?
4. Do you celebrate your birthday?
5. Do you get presents and flowers?
6. Who cooks the birthday cake?
8. What is your favourite birthday meal?

*Vocabulary:*

celebrate [ˈsebbreit] – праздновать

opportunity [ˈopatʃimsti] - возможность

relative [relstiv] – родственник

to be born - родиться

congratulate [kanˈgnEtiuleit] – поздравлять

to hold birthday party - устраивать вечеринку по поводу празднования дня рождения

bake -- печь

abundant bˈbmdant] - обильный

to blow out – задувать

### Билет № 13 London

As well as being the capital of England, London is the capital of the United Kingdom.

London was founded by the Romans in 43 A.D. and was called Londinium. In 61 A.D. the town was burnt down and when it was rebuilt by the Romans it was surrounded by a wall. That area within the wall is now called the City of London. It is London's commercial and business centre. It contains the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the head offices of numerous companies and corporations. Here is situated the Tower of London. The Tower was built by William the



Conqueror who conquered England in 1066. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey. Now most of the Government buildings are located there.

During the Tudor period (16th century) London became an important economic and financial centre. The Londoners of the Elizabethan period built the first theatres. Nowadays the theatre land is stretched around Piccadilly Circus. Not

far from it one can see the British Museum and the Covent Garden Opera House.

During the Victorian period (19th century) London was one of the most important centres of the Industrial Revolution and the centre of the British Empire.

Today London is a great political centre, a great commercial centre, a paradise for theatre-goers and tourists, but it is also a very quiet place with its parks and its ancient buildings, museums and libraries.

Questions:

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1. What is the capital of England and the United Kingdom?
2. Who was the founder of London? What was London's name then?
3. What is the City?
4. When and by whom was the Tower built?
5. Where are the Government buildings situated?
6. When were the first theatres built?
7. What was London during the Victorian period (19 century)?
8. What is London today?

*Vocabulary:* capital ['kæpɪtl] – столица

found(ed) [faʊndɪd] – основывать

surrounded [ss'raʊnd] - окруженный

crowned [kraʊnd] - коронованный

Westminster Abbey [westmɪnstə's'æbli] - Вестминстерское Аббатство

theatreland ['θiətə'leɪnd] - район театров

paradise ['pærədoɪs] - рай

ancient ['æntɪk] – древний

#### Билет № 14 School Life

I am a pupil of the 11-th form, I study at school number 9. I would like to tell you about our school life.

I go to school five days a week. Our classes start at 8 o'clock a. m. and last till 8 o'clock p.m. So we have 6 or 7 lessons a day, We study many different subjects: Russian, English, French, literatures, history, geography, biology, physics, chemistry, mathematics, programming and computer, sciences, languages, literature and history are my favourite subjects. I make good marks in these subjects.

The school year is divided into four terms, called quarters. It begins on the 1st of September known as a Day of knowledge and finishes in May. Each quarter is followed by holidays.

Every pupil has a day-book where the teachers put down the marks, that pupil has earned at the class. During the classes pupils are to answer the teacher's questions, do some exercises, write sentences, count, read, the pupils are often called to the blackboard. After every lesson the teachers give us home assignment. At the next lesson the teachers check them up. To do good at school one should make home assignments regular, be active at the lessons and spend at least two-three hours every day studying.

I like studying. My favourite proverb is "Live and learn."

Questions:

- 1., *What school do you study at?*
- 2, *What time do the lessons begin?*
8. *What subjects do you study at school?*

#### Билет №15 About My Family

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and our cat. My Mummy is forty-one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter, he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much.

My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University, she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction.

My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny, I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat.

My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table.

I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

Questions:

1. How many are there in the family?
2. Do you have a brother or a sister?
3. Where do your parents work?
4. Do your parents understand you?
5. In what way do you help your parents?
6. How old are your grandparents?
7. How do you get along with your family?
8. Which of the parents do you want to be like?

*Vocabulary:* typical [tipikal] — типичный Spanish [spænin - испанский] ability [abiliti] - способность painter [peinte] - художник fiction [fikʃən] - художественная литература funny

[fXni] - смешной spend - проводить grow - выращивать enjoy  
[ind3oi] - наслаждаться green [grim] - зелень

#### Билет № 16 Education in Britain

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

Questions:

1. When does compulsory school begin?
2. How long does a child stay in compulsory school?
3. What subjects do children learn in Primary School?
4. What kind of exam do students have to take when they are 16?
5. Do students have to leave school at the age of 16 or to continue their studies?
6. How do private schools differ from the regular ones?
7. How many universities are there in England?
8. What is the Open University?
9. What kinds of degrees do universities award?

*Vocabulary:* compulsory [kam'p/Jsori] - обязательная nursery school ['nasri] - детский сад exam [ig'zasm] - экзамен subject [°SAbd3ikt] - предмет university [jttm'vasiti] - университет private ['praivit] - частный opportunity [эрэ'Цший] - возможность to award [o'wo:d] - давать, присваивать bachelor ['Багф1э] - Бакалавр master ['masts] - магистр

#### Билет № 17 I want to be a Doctor

There are many interesting and noble professions. I want to be a doctor. It is an interesting profession.

I understand that it is necessary to study a lot to become a doctor. I also understand that this profession requires great responsibility because it deals with the most precious thing that a person has - with his health.

My mother and my grandfather are doctors. My grandfather is working as a surgeon in a hospital. I have been several times at the hospital and spent some time watching him working.

His main task is to operate on the people. After each operation he takes care of patients until they are recovered.

He listens very attentively to what his patients tell him. He is always kind and attentive to his patients. They feel it and believe him, and it makes his work easier.

I know that he wants to see all his patients able-bodied and I notice that he is happy when his patient is recovered.

My grandfather can also help if somebody catches a cold or has a fever. My grandfather told me a lot of true stories about doctors and their profession.

I love and respect my grandfather and want to become a doctor as well.

Questions:

1. Is it necessary to study to become a doctor?
2. Is profession of a doctor connected with a great responsibility? Why?
3. Have you seen a doctor working?
4. In your opinion, must a doctor be a kind and attentive person?
5. What do you think, is it pleasant to see a person healthy again?
6. What else do you know about doctors and their profession?

*Vocabulary:* noble - благородный necessary - необходимый to require - требовать responsibility - ответственность precious — ценный surgeon - хирург to be recovered - выздороветь able-bodied – здоровый

#### Билет № 18 The Subjects we Studied at School.

##### My Favourite Subject

We did quite a lot of subjects at school. They were: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Russian, English, Literature and others.

Every teacher asked for equal and adequate attention to his subject and it was not an easy work to do. I knew that all the subjects were important, but still I was always indifferent to exact sciences.

Since my childhood I have been fond of reading. My favourite subjects were Literature and languages. When I started studying English, the first thing I got interested in, was the different way to express one and the same idea in English and Russian. I wondered why if an Englishman is upset or gloomy he does not say "I have a bad mood" like Russians do but says "I feel blue". There is an infinite number of such things in any language.

I read English books, tried to translate some articles from "Moscow News". Very often I borrowed English books from our school library. I spend a lot of time studying Grammar and doing exercises.

At our English lessons we read quite a lot, but didn't talk much. So me and my friends decided to speak English among us. Very often I spoke English with my friends on the way home after classes.

*Questions:*

3. What subjects did you do?
4. Did you like them all?
8. What was your favourite subject?
6. Have you read any English books?
7. Was studying Grammar difficult for you?

*Vocabulary:*

equal [ɪkwəl] - равный

adequate [ədɪkwɪt] - достаточный

attention [ə'tenʃn] - внимание indifferent [ɪndɪfərənt] - равнодушный exact

sciences [saɪənsɪz] - точные науки <-х [ɪkspres] - выражать upset [ʌpset]

— огорчать gloomy [glɪˈmiː] - мрачный infinite [ɪnˈfɪnɪt] - бесконечный

translate [trænzleɪt] - переводить borrow [bɒrɒv] - брать, занимать among [əˈmɒŋ] - среди, между

Билет № 19 My Favourite Sport

We all need exercise. This is true for young people (in their teens) as well as for adults. Even if you don't plan to make sports your main occupation. This is my opinion and I feel like it is true.

As long as I can remember myself I was always keen on tennis. I love this sport with its old noble traditions, though myself never dreamed of becoming anything more than an amateur.

I watch closely all tennis competitions and championships. There are a lot of them, but my favourite championship is Wimbledon because old tennis traditions remain there as they are. Some of the most well-known Wimbledon champions are: John McEnroe, Boris Becker, Steffi Graf, Monica Seles. My dream is to get a chance to watch at least one of them playing.

And meantime I play tennis with my friends. It is also a great opportunity to socialize with people who have similar interests (as any sport I suppose).

*Vocabulary:* keen on [ˈkiːn] - страстно любить noble

[ˈnəʊbl] - благородный amateur [ˈæmətəː] - любитель to

remain [rɪˈmeɪn] - оставаться to socialize [ˈsəʊʃəlaɪz] -

общаться similar [sɪˈmɪlə] - похожий

Билет № 20 About Myself

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Taras. I'm seventeen years old. I'm at 11-th grade. There are two more kids in the family besides me - my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Marija. Oleg is twenty-one, he attends a University, he will be a dentist. Marija is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl, I forgot to mention one more member of our family. It's our favourite poodle Tim.

My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four, he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much.

I'm doing quite well at school. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basket-ball. In summer time I like yachting and windsurfing. I take part in different basket-ball competitions. In a year I shall finish my school and I have to decide what occupation to choose. I have been studying English for seven years. I want to be a military interpreter.

My grandparents are already retired. They like gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

Questions:

1. Do you go to school?
2. What grade are you at?
3. How old are your parents?
4. Are you the only child in the family?
5. Do you have a pet?
6. Are your grandparents still alive?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. Do you like reading?

*Vocabulary:* introduce [intradjus] - представлять let me introduce myself - разрешите представиться residential [rezidenjal] - жилой residential areas - жилые районы grade [greid] - класс в школе to attend university - ходить в университет kid - ребенок favourite [feivarit] - любимец, любимый poodle [pu:dl] - пудель forget [foget] - забывать job - работа proud [praud] - гордый to be proud of smth - гордиться чем-то to go in for sports - увлекаться спортом occupation [okjupeifen] - занятие, род занятий, профессия military [militari] - военный interpreter [intaprita] - переводчик