ВПР-7 Тренажер устной части

продолжение



Английский язык

https://vk.com/club194776323

Устная часть

Чтение текста вслух

90 секподготовка 90 сек- чтение

> Мах-2 балла

Описание картинки **С**

90 секподготовка 2 мин-ответ

> Мах-8 **баллов**

Устная Часть текста вслух



- 1.Просмотрите текст и разделите его на условные сегменты.
- 2. Используйте повышающую интонацию для перечисления и понижающую интонацию для утвердительных предложений.
- 3. Сначала прочитайте текст для себя, а затем прочитайте его вслух.
- 4.Не читайте текст слишком медленно или слишком быстро.
- 5. Будьте осторожны со временем. У вас есть 1,5 минуты на подготовку и 1,5 минуты на чтение.

Why do cats purr? Humans tend to think that purring is a sign of happiness in a cat, but there are other reasons why our pets produce these particular sounds. Purring is a habit that develops very early in a cat's life. The most usual time for purring is in company. It can be a sign of **social pleasure**. Moreover, it can mean that the cat is asking to be fed or stroked. Strangely, vets also report that cats will purr when they are in great pain or even before **death**. It is not good to show weakness as this could encourage larger animals to eat you. The purr may just mean: «Everything's fine, I'm on top of the world. Nothing to

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see here, go away please».

There are numerous health benefits of owning a pet. The lowered **blood pressure** of a dog owner, for example, can be explained by the increased exercise taken on a daily basis. Going for a walk with your pet can also facilitate your social interaction, which can improve mood and reduce stress levels. If you live alone, pets can help overcome loneliness and encourage the feeling of responsibility for another being. Pets can also teach people with learning difficulties to communicate with the outside world. That is the miracle of pet ownership. There is the **inevitable** downside to pet ownership. The **death** of a pet can lead to the same, or similar feelings of loss that we experience when we lose a human member of our family.

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The **Ancient Egyptian** pyramids are some of the most impressive **structures** ever built by human. Many of the pyramids are still present today for us to see and explore.

The pyramids were built as burial places to the **Pharaohs**. As part of their religion, the Egyptians believed that the Pharaoh needed **certain** things to take with him in the afterlife.

Deep inside the pyramids lays the Pharaoh's **burial** chamber which would be filled with **treasure** and various items for the Pharaoh to use in the afterlife. The walls were often covered with carvings and paintings. Near the Pharaoh's chamber would be other rooms where family members and servants were buried. There were often smaller rooms that acted as temples and larger rooms for storage. Narrow passageways led to the outside.

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Modern cell **phones** are capable of much more than just sending and receiving phone calls. Mobile phones used in today's world **allow** users to send and receive text messages, emails, photos and videos as well as access the internet, play games, listen to music, use GPS and more. The cell phone has become an important communication tool that is used by people all over the world to keep in contact with each other at any time.

Despite all the positive benefits of cell phones, there are also some negative side effects which include the danger of cell phones being used while driving, students **cheating** on tests by using their cell phone to access information. Cell phones are often banned in classrooms due to the **distractions** they can cause.

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A **recent** study shows that some male **cockatoos** create their own musical tools for **drumming**. The drumming and rhythm seem to be an extra component made to impress the ladies. Each bird has its own **distinct style**. Other animals (e.g. frogs and birds) use drumming and music to communicate as well, but cockatoos can drum at a steady rhythm, with a totally **unique** style, for up to half an hour — which takes quite a bit of practice.

Moreover, plenty of animals use tools, but far fewer make those tools themselves.

Among humans, a regular beat is **associated** with group-based activity, especially dancing. As for the cockatoos, drumming with a regular beat is a done solo.

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Writers have the **reputation** for being lonely. **However**, every now and then they forget about bonds of friendship with one another. Hemingway and Fitzgerald met in Paris in 1925. Fitzgerald had already published a few novels. Hemingway had not even published his first yet. Although despite the feeling of jealousy, the two became really close friends. Fitzgerald even helped edit "The Sun Also Rises". Fantasy giants Lewis and Tolkien first met at Oxford University, where both of them belonged to a group of writers known as The Inklings. They had a very intimate friendship, Tolkien even played a key role in converting Lewis to Christianity. That is not to say their friendship was perfect, however. They bickered over the quality of each other's work, and they finally drifted apart.

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It's not always easy to know how to be there for your friends. At first, try to understand a situation from your friend's point of view. Ask questions to get a sense of the problem or **issue**, but the main thing is to listen to them. You don't have to have all the answers, and don't **assume** that your friend wants advice — they might just want to talk so that they can work it out for themselves. If your friend has a medical or mental health issue, a good way to offer **support** is to learn about what they've been **diagnosed** with. Being interested in what they're going through shows you care, and that you plan to stick around no

If you're worried about someone and you want to be there for them, ask them what they need. You'll then know what they find helpful during **tough** times, and you can offer them support in a way that's **genuinely** helpful.

matter what's going on. Ask them what they need.

Hugging your friends is a great way to show you care for them. Physical contact can be really comforting, especially when someone feels alone.

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We go to a **theatre** to see a play, that is to say, a performance given by actors and actresses. A play of a serious **character**, dealing with important human problems is called a **tragedy**. A play of a humorous, **lighter** character is a comedy. Dramatists are called playwrights nowadays, and there are no longer such great dramatists as Shakespeare or Show.

If we want to go to a theatre, we buy tickets at a box office and show them to an **attendant** at an entrance. In the building, there is a hall, a large foyer and a cloakroom where we leave our overcoats, hats, etc. An **audience** can walk in the foyer in the intervals. Many doors lead to an **auditorium** consisting of stalls, boxes, and balconies. In front of the auditorium, there is a curtain separating it from a stage. The curtain rises when a play begins and falls at the end of each act.

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I will never forget my first visit to the Bolshoy Theatre. My mother bought two advance tickets for a performance of the **ballet** "Sleeping Beauty" by Tchaikovsky. We had come to the theatre long before the performance began. A sign at the entrance of the theatre said "full house". Many people were standing at the entrance of the theatre asking if we had an extra ticket.

We left our coats in the cloakroom and bought a programme from the **usher** to see what the cast was. I remember we were glad to see that Ulanova was dancing the main part. When we walked into the hall, the **orchestra** was tuning in their instruments. We found our seats which were in the stalls and went exploring the theatre. My mother showed me the boxes, the pit, the dress-circle and the balconies.

At 12 sharp, the lights went down. The conductor appeared, and the **overture** began. After the overture, the curtain went up. I had never seen anything more wonderful. The scenery and the dancing were superb. The ballet seemed to be a fairy tale. When the last curtain fell, the house burst into **applause**. The performance was a great success with the public. It was one of my brightest memories.

Michelangelo Buonarotti is considered one of the greatest artists of the **Renaissance**. He is looked at as an **equal** counterpart to Leonardo da Vinci and Rafael. He was a true Renaissance man; a poet, an artist, a sculptor and an architect.

Michelangelo was born in a banking family just outside of Florence. When he was very young, his mother died, and his father sent him to live with a stone cutter's family.

Michelangelo always wanted to be an artist and he hated school. After studying for two years, Michelangelo discovered his true passion — **sculpture**. His father unwillingly sent him to the school for sculptors founded by the great Lorenzo de Medici. Lorenzo was a great patron of the arts and saw Michelangelo's talent early.

To **enhance** his knowledge of the human body, Michelangelo visited the monastery of San Spirito to examine the dead. At night he would dissect the **corpses** in secret. By knowing what the body looked like under the skin, and how the **muscles** work, he was able to create life-like drawings.

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Art has always been an interesting **endeavor** and it has been for a rather long period of time. Artists **throughout** the years have made a name for themselves and left lasting legacies that allowed many art lovers today to thank them for. And art, in any of its forms, has many stories to tell. There are plenty of stories about **certain** famous artists and their works. Such an example can be Leonardo da Vinci. Although many may have heard about Leonardo da Vinci's most famous artwork, the Mona Lisa, only a few may have known that it took the renowned artist 12 years just to paint and perfect Mona Lisa's lips. No wonder people are still trying to consider her mystical smile. During the time when the famous artwork was stolen from the Louvre in 1912, there were six replicas that were sold as originals, each at a very handsome price. This was done for a good three years until the original painting was finally recovered. Another thing to mention about Leonardo da Vinci is that he wrote all his personal notes in reverse, **requiring** others to use a mirror in order to read them.

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Sports is something which almost all of us have done at some point in our lives. But, there are a few people who take it to a whole new level and do some of the most daring sports possible. Scuba diving is not for the faint-hearted. It was wonderful to explore the underwater world, but it is filled with many dangers. If a diver ascends too fast to reach the surface, it can lead to a life threatening condition. Then there is always a chance of getting attacked by such dangerous underwater animal as a shark. Mountain Climbing involves climbing up and down the mountains. The climbers are exposed to many risks. The sport requires the climbers to be extremely fit and you have to have years of experience before moving on to climb some of the tougher mountains.

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Robots start to play an active role in the medical check-ups of patients. They can do it at a distance if a patient is very far away from the hospital. Robotic technology is very important in telemedicine, but these days robots go one step further. They can mow patrol hospital corridors and call on the rooms to check on patients' health. After the examination of the patient, the robot can put all the results on record for the doctor to see and make further instructions to the medical staff. Medical robots look like a mobile cart with a video screen and medical monitoring equipment. The cart "knows" which way to go and which patients to monitor at a given time. This device frees the doctors' time.

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Chinese food is famous all over the world. Chinese cuisine has countless delicious and fantastic dishes. Ingredients of Chinese food are various and sometimes shocking to foreigners. Chinese cuisine varies even across China. There are many regional cuisines with different flavours: spicy, sweet, sour. China has its own unique dining culture and etiquette, which foreign visitors may find quite different from what they are used to. Chinese use chopsticks to pick up food, not knives and forks. There are usually not salt or pepper shakers, or tomato sauce on the table, but you may find bottles of soy sauce, vinegar, and chilli paste on the table. Some Chinese restaurant can be quite noisy and smoky where people don't control their talking volume or smoking. Tips are not expected in Chinese restaurant, as the service fee is included in the food price.

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Описание картинки план описания, шаблоны



Шабло

I want to describe this picture (picture number ...) The picture was taken at school/ at home/ in the park/outside In the picture I can see.... There is/are.... He/she has got fair/dark hair. He/she is wearing/playing/watching/working (He/she is good-looking.) In the middle we can see... In the foreground we can see... In the background we can see... The weather is nice. The sun is shining. I guess it's warm. I like this picture because it makes me think of summer/winter holidays/my family/friends... That's all I wanted to say.

PLAN

- the place
- the action
- the appearance of the person
- whether you like the picture or not
- why

Example







I'd like to describe picture № 3. The picture shows us a boy. The photo was (probably) taken inside. In this picture, the action is taking place in the room. I think that we can see a young adult. Looking at this picture I get the impression that he is working from home. He is looking at his laptop and waiting for some response. The boy is slim. He's got dark hair. The boy is wearing casual clothes. He looks like he is about 20 years old. I guess he is quiet and clever because he seems to be passionate about his job. I like the picture because the atmosphere is peaceful. It makes me think of my brother.





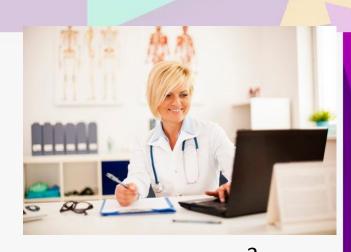


- the place
- the action
- the person's appearance
- whether you like the picture or not
- why

Start with: "I'd like to describe picture № The picture shows ..."







- the place
- the action
- the person's appearance
- whether you like the picture or not
- why

2 min

1 min

)







- the place
- the action
- the person's appearance
- whether you like the picture or not
- why







2

- the place
- the action
- the person's appearance
- whether you like the picture or not
- why

2 min

1 min

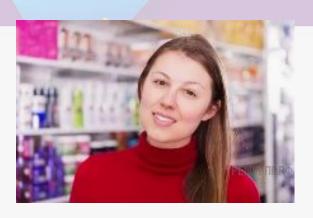






- the place
- the action
- the person's appearance
- whether you like the picture or not
- why







- the place
- the action
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- the place
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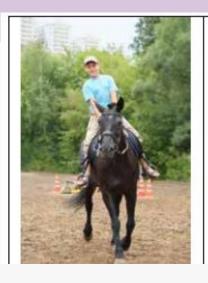


2

- the place
- the action
- the person's appearance
- whether you like the picture or not
- why

2 min

1 min







- the place
- the action
- the person's appearance
- whether you like the picture or not
- why

2 min

1 min

Your pictures

1 2

- the place
- the action
- the person's appearance
- whether you like the picture or not
- why