

Подготовка к УЧ ВПР-7: чтение

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Гласные в разных типах слогов

Типы слогов	A	E	I,Y	O	U
I. “Открытый” слог	[eɪ] name	[i:] he	[aɪ] nice, my	[əʊ] nose	[ju:] tune
II. “Закрытый” слог	[æ] cat	[e] pet	[ɪ] sit, gym	[ɒ] pot	[ʌ] bus
III. Гласная + R	[ɑ:] car	[ɜ:] her	[ɜ:] bird, myrtle	[ɔ:] fork	[ɜ:] fur
IV. Гласная + RE	[eə] care	[ɪə] here	[aɪə] fire, tyre	[ɔ:] more	[jʊə] cure

I. Aa – [eɪ]

name tame hate make stage plate sake cake
plane save lace take late date skate pale same
lake bake babe made Kate fate gate face dale
shake game lame

II. Aa – [æ]

pan sad ladder Ann cab man rat mad bad
bank gas flat bat cattle hand bag dad back cat
apple hat glad mat camp fat matter jam can
sand land

III. a-r – [ɑ:]

park dark arm barn market car far shark farm
hard article star harm start sharp artist army
garden bar large mark charge partner card
March party carpet barter scarlet

IV. a-re – [eə]

hare compare dare share bare spare stare
careful declare care glare parents square fare
rarely ware prepare

Practice makes perfect: Aa

name, cattle, can, barter, charge, hand, spare,
save, camp, matter, declare, party, farm, fare,
made, game, glad, land, bar, market, care, apple,
bank, lame, plate, date, sand, skate, stare, harm,
garden, take, ware, pale, plane, bag, jam, start,
man, pan, dale, bank, dare, star, cake, bare, mad,
compare, Ann, bake, large, rat, late, face, sharp,
age, hard, famous, glare, share, mark, artist, dad,
gas, wave, same, shark, mare

I. Ee – [ɪ:]

she three Eve meet be he fleet freedom feed
sweep green bee keep feet we tree street
keen feel greet free jeep me deep Pete

II. Ee – [e]

pen pepper cherry let egg get text bed spell
fresh hen nest net rest bench pet West men
bell fell ten best pencil leg tent

III. e-r – [ə:]

term person perfume prefer her permanent
certainly observe perch certain reserve
concern berth service disperse

IV. e-re – [ɪə]

here cashmere mere atmosphere sphere
merely

Practice makes perfect: Ee

she, here, her, pen, free, mere, tree, hen, three,
jeep, perfume, pencil, pet, meet, feet, net, term,
chess, steel, kerb, atmosphere, let, bench, person,
greet, rest, sleep, certainly, sphere, shelf, keep,
fresh, deep, service, them, prefer, merely, concern,
bell, cherry, ten, feel, best, keen, street, pencil,
kern, tent, berth, freedom, observe, nest, rent

I. li/Yy – [aɪ]

bite line five wise my type like pine pride
mike shy why kite dine time lie by spy nice
mine wife wide fly dye nine fine file dine cycle
hybrid

II. li/Yy – [ɪ]

in lift thin dish ring myth is six think fish trip
gym ill king stick kick kid system pit wing drink
rich brick typical sit pink hit sing sick synonym

III. i/y-r – [ə:]

dirty skirt first circle bird circus third sir birth
firm fir myrtle birst shirt girl Byrn

IV. i/y-re – [aɪə]

fire **tire** **lyre** **retire** **dire** **wire** **tire** **satire** **hire**
desire byre empire entire admire require
inspire

Practice makes perfect: li/Yy

skirt, thin, spy, desire, inspire, mike, six, wing,
typical, myrtle, dye, drink, nice, sit, retire, hire, ill,
circus, empire, by, shirt, tire, pink, gym, lie, admire,
sing, firm, bite, trip, lyre, five, fire, fir, circle, wire,
pine, entire, myth, bird, sir, kite, synonym, in, byre,
fish, wife, think, dire, brick, my, kid, dine, nine,
satire, lift, third, type, mine, hit, like

I. Oo – [əʊ]

rose hole bone home smoke nose stove coke
phone ago stone joke rope alone notice go so
note sofa clothes no hope Rome hope devote

II. Oo – [p]

dog stop box boss top not lot frog god shock
spot job pond cost post on rob doll lost from
hot doctor got cross solve

III. o-r – [ɔ:]

p**o**rt st**o**rm n**o**rth p**o**rk **o**r b**o**rn f**o**rm t**o**rch
sport nor fork forty horn short lord corner
worn lord torn force morning sort fort for
horse

IV. o-re – [ɔ:]

more explore score snore lore shore core fore
before bore tore store

Practice makes perfect: Oo

nose, form, snore, god, before, post, ago, explore,
note, cross, store, lot, devote, force, or, home,
fore, pond, torch, Rome, top, for, more, stove,
short, score, coke, got, lord, solve, doctor, so, fork,
box, spot, smoke, lore, notice, job, horse, doll,
worn, clothes, dog, stone, hot, hole, pork, core,
sport, rob, hope, storm, not, shore, frog, no, tore,
shock, lost, horn

I. Uu – [ju:]

tube duke pupil student tune dune tulip due
mute duty mule stupid

II. Uu – [ʌ]

bus much brush hunt club cup cut sun trunk
summer plum duck but fun hut must tub dust
up luck lunch subject bun

III. u-r – [ə:]

ch**ur**ch p**ur**ple f**ur** t**ur**nip b**ur**st c**ur**tain p**ur**l
murder curl murmur purpose burn turn turtle

IV. u-re – [jʊə]

cure during mure pure secure curious lure
endure mural

Practice makes perfect: Uu

purple, secure, dune, bun, mural, tub, cut,
murmur, but, luck, music, huge, dust, during,
mute, purpose, club, pure, subject, bun, dune,
curl, must, endure, church, plum, student, brush,
stupid, curious, pupil, tube, curtain

Буквосочетания гласных: а [ɔ:] перед l - согл.

ball all call chalk tall fall wall talk small hall wallet
walk

Буквосочетания гласных: ау, аі – [eɪ]

day way play rain daily daisy may bay say pray pain
Nail maid pay lay hay today rail tail main

*dairy
['deəri]

Буквосочетания гласных: a[a:] перед s-согл. th, l, n, f

class dance father craft branch grass pass after
can't task path bath palm path plant glass rather
half

*shall [ʃæl]

Буквосочетания гласных: au/aw [ɔ:]

auction authority August author daughter law
audience auto auk automate taught saw audio
auxiliary aura autumn naughty draw

*aunt [ɑ:nt]

Буквосочетания гласных:

air [ɛə]

fair hair pair chair air affair repair flair

Буквосочетания гласных: a-nge [eɪ]

change strange exchange

Буквосочетания гласных: ee/ea [ɪ:]

see green feel team tea meet street meat peace
sea

Буквосочетания гласных: ea-d/-th/-lth [e]

head bread dead death wealth weather feather
leather

Буквосочетания гласных: eigh [eɪ]

eight weigh sleigh weight

Буквосочетания гласных: ey [eɪ] - в ударном слоге

they grey obey convey

Буквосочетания гласных:

ei [ɪ:]

ceiling receive deceive seize

Буквосочетания гласных: ew [ju:]

new knew newspaper few

Буквосочетания гласных:

igh [aɪ]

fight night right high light sight slightly brightly
might flight tights knight

Буквосочетания гласных:

oo [u], [u:] - перед n/l

good cook foot noon cool look took goose spoon
fool book food boot too moon

Буквосочетания гласных: o-m/n/v/th [ʌ]

among some son front brother money come glove
other

*[u] - prove, move, movement, improvement

Буквосочетания гласных: o-Id/oa [эи]

old sold cold hold coat soap toast boat road toad

Буквосочетания гласных: ough [ɔ:]

brought besought fought bought thought sought

Буквосочетания гласных: ou/ow [au] - в середине слова

round bound sound count down owl found about
house mouse crowd power ground loudly out
town brown powder

* [u] - should, could, would

Буквосочетания гласных: ow[эу] – в конце слова

swallow borrow follow snow know sparrow yellow
fellow grow throw marrow row show blow

*[au] now, how, cow

Буквосочетания согласных: с [s] перед буквами e, i, y

city cinema circus since pencil center ceiling cellar
ice circle cyclist cigarette face space cycle

Буквосочетания согласных: с [k] перед остальными буквами

cut cucumber cap come club cat care cry close
college clean colour copy clock capital

Буквосочетания согласных:

ch [tʃ]

chicken choose chess champion kitchen cherry rich
change bench chalk cheese chance church chain
chop channel

Буквосочетания согласных: ск [k]

thick sock lock check duck Jack knock pack black
clock sick neck

Буквосочетания согласных:

dg [dʒ]

bridge badger dredge fridge judge budget edge
sledge badge dodge gadget knowledge

Буквосочетания согласных:

Gg [dʒ] перед e, i, y

gentleman giraffe gesture cage generation
gymnast digital stage geometry Germany village
change giant geology page gym

*get, give, begin

Буквосочетания согласных:

Gg [g] - в остальных случаях

gate garbage green gold garlic gather grow dignity
garage garden good

Буквосочетания согласных: gh [-]

weigh eight bought fought weight eighty brought
daughter

*laugh, enough, cough

Буквосочетания согласных: ng [ŋ]

thing song wing song English ding-dong king
interesting England reading sing

Буквосочетания согласных: nk [ŋk]

think blink chunk clunk drink chink clink crinkle

Буквосочетания согласных:

ph [f]

photo phase autograph phone symphony phrase
sphere physics philosophy

Буквосочетания согласных: qu [kw]

queen quick quiet question quite queue

Буквосочетания согласных:

th [θ]

thin think thing tooth month thick faith both three
health thorn bath thank third wealth

Буквосочетания согласных:

th [ð]

this that without though either these the rather
bathe weather those with then another they

Буквосочетания согласных: ture [tʃə]

lecture literature nature architecture furniture
mixture moisture feature gesture adventure
picture creature

Буквосочетания согласных: xious, tious, cious [ʃəs]

ambitious expeditious capricious atrocious
ferocious suspicious delicious anxious facetious

Буквосочетания согласных: wr [r] w - не произносятся

wrap wriggle wrest wreck wrinkle write

Буквосочетания согласных: wh [w] - перед любой гласной кроме o

whale wheel which whisper what when while
white wheat where why

Буквосочетания согласных:

wh [h] - перед o

who whole whose whom

Чтение окончания -ed:

[t] – после p, f, k, s, sh, ch, gh, c, x

watch**ed** wash**ed** finished fix**x**ed look**ed** pass**ed**
laugh**ed** help**ed** shopp**ed** danc**ed** risk**ed** mix**ed**
ask**ed** jump**ed** look**ed** typ**ed**

Чтение окончания -ed:

[d] – после b, g, l, m, n, r, v, z или гласной

moved solved lived closed shaved answerd
opend enjoyd turnd examind traveld
organizd pulld happend

Practice makes perfect

Чтение окончания -ed

answered, invited, stayed, helped, matched,
happened, wanted, knitted, worked, worried,
painted, discussed called, cooked, repeated,
painted, checked, finished, repeated, listened,
started, looked, answered, carried, opened,
jumped, invented, wanted, dropped, decorated

01

Прочитайте текст вслух. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и полторы минуты, чтобы прочитать текст вслух.

In some schools, pupils have to **wear** school **uniforms**. Many people believe that this is a good **idea**. It is much easier for parents, **because** they don't have to think about what their children **should** wear to school. It is **also** easier for the pupils **themselves**, because they do not have to spend time deciding what to wear each morning. Usually, children take ten **minutes** longer to get **dressed** when they do not have uniforms. It is also easier for families that have less money and can't buy **expensive** clothes.

Time:



01

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02

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Jumbo jets are the biggest planes in the **world**. The word 'jumbo' means "elephant". They are so big that they often have an upstairs and a downstairs. Some have bedrooms and showers. Some jumbo jets can carry more than **400** passengers **because** they are  so big. A jumbo jet can fly at **900 kilometres** an **hour**. A pilot of a jumbo jet has to go **through** many years of training. He must learn to work hundreds of different buttons in all of the jet's systems.

Time:



02

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Time:

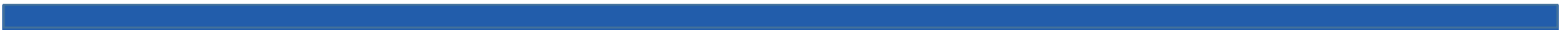


03

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The Sun is the **centre** of our solar system. It is the only star in our solar system. The nine planets and their moons all move **around** the Sun. The Sun **provides** heat and **light** to the planets and their moons. A year is the time it takes for a planet to move around the Sun. A year on **Earth** is **365** days. Some planets are so hot or so cold that **nothing** can live on them. Different planets have a different number of moons. Earth has only one moon, while other planets may have as many as eighteen!

Time:



03

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Time:



04

Прочитайте текст вслух. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и полторы минуты, чтобы прочитать текст вслух.

Animal shelters are places where homeless animals live. Animal shelters provide food, **medicine** and a safe place for animals to sleep. But they are not the best homes. It is often very **loud** in the shelters, and animals have to live in small **cages**. The people who work at shelters do their best to **care** for animals, but the animals do not always get the attention or exercise they need. Sometimes, people who want to have a pet, go to animal shelters and choose a homeless cat or a dog for a pet.

Time:



04

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05

Прочитайте текст вслух. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и полторы минуты, чтобы прочитать текст вслух.

Flowers in a **vase** look very **pretty** on the dinner table. But what about eating them for dinner? In many **cultures** all around the world, people eat and enjoy flowers in their food. The **purple** flowers of the lavender plant add a sweet lemon taste to **chocolate** cake or ice cream. The flowers of plants such as jasmine or rose are **used** to make tea. Some **vegetables** that we eat are **actually** flowers too! Broccoli or **cauliflower**, for example, are flower buds.

Time:



05

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Time:



06

Прочитайте текст вслух. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и полторы минуты, чтобы прочитать текст вслух.

An elephant's **trunk** is **probably** the most **useful** nose in the world. Of course, it is used for **breathing** and smelling, like most noses are. **However**, elephants **also** use their trunks like arms and hands to lift food to their **mouths**. Elephants can use their trunks to carry **heavy** things. Trunks are also **used** for **communication**. Two elephants that meet each **other** touch their trunks to each other's mouth. Sometimes a mother elephant strokes the baby elephant with her trunk to show the child her love.

Time:



06

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07

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Soccer is the world's most popular sport. It is played in many **countries** all over the world. Every four years, an international **competition** is held. It is **called** the World Cup. The game is played with a soccer ball. The ball is usually made of **leather** and is **filled** with **air**. Two teams compete against each other. One point is given to a team when it **scores** a goal. Whichever team scores the most goals wins the game. There are eleven players on each team. They may use their feet, legs, or head to move the ball.

Time:



07

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Time:



08

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Neil Armstrong was an **astronaut**. He made history on the **20th** of **July, 1969**. He was the first man to walk on the moon! When he **stepped** on the moon, he said, "That's one small step for a man, one big step for **mankind**." Millions of people were watching this amazing **event** on TV. It was fantastic to look up at the moon that night and know that a man was walking around on it! For years, people had **wondered** if there **would** be moon **creatures** living there. But the only things Armstrong **found** were moon rocks and moon dust.

Time:



08

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09

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When children go to school or **even** before that, they learn their ABCs. Letters are the building blocks for words. Words are the building blocks for **sentences**. We use sentences to **communicate** what we think and feel. Each letter of the alphabet has at least one sound. Some letters have more than one sound. There are **26** letters in the English alphabet. Many of the English letters came from alphabets made many years ago in **foreign** countries. In fact, the word 'alphabet' comes from two words, alpha and beta, which are the first two letters in the **Greek** alphabet!

Time:



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10

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Kites are toys that people play with on windy days. Kites have a **long** history. More than **2,000** years ago, people in **China** made the first kites. They **used bamboo** to build the frame. Then they **added** silk to make the kite. The kite became an important symbol in China. People **flew** kites to celebrate happy **events** like birthdays. Later, they used kites to study the weather. After a while, the kite found its way from **Asia** to **Europe**. In the **1600s** English children **learned** to make and fly kites. Today, children and **grown-ups** all over the world enjoy flying kites.

Time:



10

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11

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Long ago, students at schools had to use **quill** pens and ink to write. They made quill pens out of **feathers** of big birds, usually geese. Often they had to make their **own** ink, as well. There were many different ways to make ink. One of the most common ways was to use berries, such as blackberries, blueberries or cherries. From different kinds of berries they **could** make different **coloured** inks: blue, black or red. The juice from the berries was **mixed** with **salt**. The ink was kept in special jars.

Time:



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12

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Not many people **know** that it is possible to go to the Arctic **Ocean** as a **tourist**. The best time to visit the Arctic Ocean is **during** the **months** of **July** and **August**. **Throughout** these months the **temperatures** are usually above 7 degrees in the daytime. In January and February, the temperatures can be very **low**. During these months, ice covers many parts of the Arctic Ocean and ships cannot pass **through**. In some places this ice can be several **meters** deep. Only special ships can go to the Arctic. They must be very strong.

Time:



12

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Time:



13

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In the past, some towns in **Northern Alaska** were hard to get to in winter. People **could** only get there by taking a dog **sledge**. As the years **passed**, planes **replaced** dog teams. People began to forget about this old tradition. But in **1973** a **group** of people who were **interested** in Alaskan history **started** a new sport: a dog sledge race. Each sledge is **pulled** by a team of 12 dogs that are **tied** together with ropes. Dog sledge competitions can last for many days. During this time, it is very important to take good care of the dogs.

Time:



13

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14

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People have always **known** that bees make a **delicious** sweet food. To get it, people **looked** for wild bees in the forest and took their **honey**. This was **difficult**. Later, some people understood that it was easier to have bees on a farm. This was **how** the first beekeepers **appeared**. Beekeepers have to wear special clothes that cover their bodies **completely**. To be a good beekeeper, one needs to know a lot about bees. Bees are very special **insects**. They work together in big teams and they work very hard to get the job done. No bee can make honey alone.

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14

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15

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Nowadays, very **few** people write real letters. We use mobile phones and the Internet **instead**. Still, there is something very pleasant about receiving a real letter written by hand. Letter writing is something that people have been doing for a very long time. But for a while, only very rich and important people **could** do it. Not everyone **knew** how to read and write. Letter writing is important for history. Much of what we know about old times comes from letters that people **wrote** to each other. In the **18th** and **19th centuries**, writing letters became a **kind** of art.

Time:



15

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16

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People have always been **interested** in studying the sun, the moon, planets, and stars. **Even** cave people were doing that. They **drew** the different shapes of the moon on the walls of their **caves**. Long ago, sailors **studied** the stars to help them travel. The Greeks **discovered** many of the planets and gave them names. They **believed** that the planets, the moon and the sun were moving around the **Earth**. In the **18th century** people understood that the Earth was also a planet and that all the planets were moving around the sun.

Time:



16

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17

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An animal doctor is **called** a vet. Some vets work for zoos or animal hospitals. Many have their own **private** offices. Vets do most of the same things that doctors do. They take the animal's **temperature**, listen to their **heart** beat and take X-rays. They **also** decide what kind of **medicine** a sick animal may need. If an animal is too thin, too fat or has **specific health** problems, the doctor may **recommend** a special **diet**. It takes about six to seven years of **university** studies to become a vet.

Time:



17

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18

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Black bears and polar bears are different in many ways. But they **also** have a lot in **common**. Their body shapes are alike, and they both have thick coats of **fur**. Baby bears of all kinds are very small and stay with their mother for a year or more. The main difference between black bears and polar bears is their size. Polar bears can be up to three times as big as black bears. Black bears eat berries, nuts and small animals. Polar bears eat sea animals. Black bears sleep **during** the winter, but polar bears remain **active**.

Time:



18

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19

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There are lots of **reasons** to eat breakfast, **especially** for teenagers. Breakfast gives a **person** lots of energy. If a pupil skips his or her breakfast, they may not be attentive **enough** at school or **even** fall asleep in class! A good breakfast also builds strong bones and teeth. Many people have milk and other **dairy products** for breakfast, which help the body to grow strong teeth and bones. A full breakfast keeps people from getting hungry **quickly**. In many **cultures** people think that breakfast is the most important meal of the day.

Time:



19

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Chess is one of the oldest **board** games in the world. It was **invented** in India many years ago. This game is for two players. Each player has six kinds of chess **pieces**. Each chess piece has its own way of moving **through** the chessboard. There was a time when people **thought** that chess was a “King’s game” that **could** teach how to fight a war. Now chess is a sport. It is not part of the Olympic Games, but chess **matches** are held all over the world, and the Chess **International** Federation holds Chess Olympiad every two years.

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20

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21

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A lot of people like cakes. You can buy a cake or you can bake it yourself. If you make it yourself, you can be **sure** you have **added** only good ingredients there. If you want to bake a cake, you **should** go to the shop. You will need to buy some flour, eggs, sugar, milk and butter.  They should be fresh and of good **quality**. When you are baking a cake, it is very important for you to follow the instructions. If you do not do it, something may go **wrong**. You may **serve** your cake with fruit or berries. Some people also love cake with ice cream.

Time:



21

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When you learn grammar, you learn not only about **basic** types of words, but **also** about the **word** order. For example, the order of words is very important for the English **language**. The meaning of a sentence **changes** when the word order changes. Here are two sentences: The car hit the tree and The tree hit the car. We use the same words in these two sentences. Yet, their meaning is very different **because** the word order is different. In the Russian language the order of words is not so strict, but still important.

Time:



22

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Nowadays people can travel to any part of the world. One of the most important parts of travelling is visiting **museums**. There are many different kinds of museums. Museums let people learn about their past. They are the best of many worlds under one roof. In most museums you can learn about the history of a country or an area. You can see a country's traditional clothes and learn about its **culture**. Some museums are very famous. It is **expensive** to go there. Still, some countries have great museums which are free for everybody.

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