

# UNIT 5

# WEATHER

## Lesson 1

### Does Weather Camp look attractive?

1

Underline the silent letters and read the words.

climb	stage	bright	more	what	write
listen	take	light	forecast	where	who
often	dance	fight	bored	when	whose
scientific	make	sight	before	why	know

2a

Guess the verbs.

od \_\_\_\_\_

rycra otu \_\_\_\_\_

edonutc \_\_\_\_\_

} projects, research  
and experiments



2b

Complete the sentences using the correct verb.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ projects in different subjects at school.
2. It's not easy to \_\_\_\_\_ deep research in any sphere of knowledge.
3. Sometimes we \_\_\_\_\_ experiments in Physics and Chemistry.

3a

Complete the charts with the correct word or a word combination from the box. Add your own word combination.

forecast

expect

get acquainted with



warm weather	the school campus	weather
a great holiday	the camp program	future life
a lot of fun	new people	smb's behaviour
interesting gifts	the camp facilities	results

**3b** Fill in the gaps. Use the words from the box.

get acquainted with      forecast  
predict      research      expect

1. More rain is \_\_\_\_\_ for tomorrow.
2. It's better to \_\_\_\_\_ the tasks first before we start doing them.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ a very hot summer as hot weather in summer has become very common.
4. It's hard to \_\_\_\_\_ how the football match will end.
5. You need to do more \_\_\_\_\_ on this topic.

## Lesson 2

# Welcome to the weather camp

### 1 Match the idioms with the pictures.

leave somebody cold

give somebody a very warm welcome

weather the storm

be under the weather

a fair weather friend



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.

### 2 Complete the text. Use the idioms from ex. 1.

Going to the international weather camp is a great idea!

All the participants of the weather camp have one thing in common: they are passionate and enthusiastic about weather. It doesn't (1) \_\_\_\_\_.



They will learn a lot of practical skills which will help them to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at school, in life or even when they are (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The campers will learn to deal with any project, to do experiments and to conduct research. They will get acquainted with peers from all over the world. Hopefully, they will understand that there are real and (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

And last, but not least. The camp organisers will (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the students \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3 Complete the short stories with the correct idiom in the correct form.

full of beans leave somebody cold be a fair weather friend

be under the weather bear in mind weather the storm

give somebody a warm welcome

1. I watched a great film last week. It didn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
2. Alex is a great friend. She's always cheerful, enthusiastic, \_\_\_\_\_.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. I went to visit my friend last summer. His family \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. All the chit-chats with her were fun, but when I had a problem I discovered  
I couldn't rely on her. She \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_.  
5. A lot in our life depends on how much we can do. We will have more  
opportunities if we develop our skills, abilities and talents. They will help  
us to \_\_\_\_\_ any time. But we should also  
\_\_\_\_\_ that we need reliable people surrounding us.

## Lesson 3

# What's the weather like today?

### 1 Complete the sentences with one of the words (see p. 123 in your SB).

1. There are a lot of clouds today. The sky is o\_\_\_\_\_.
2. It's -5. It's f\_\_\_\_\_.
3. In early spring it usually f\_\_\_\_\_ at night.
4. The rain is so heavy that we can say it's a d\_\_\_\_\_.
5. I can't stand d\_\_\_\_\_ — it's everywhere, even under your umbrella.
6. S\_\_\_\_\_ are short heavy rains.
7. When it's s\_\_\_\_\_ you should be careful, because it's slippery (скользко).

### 2 Write 2—3 sentences about each kind of weather.



1

1. It's showery. I t's showering. There's a heavy shower.



2

2. It's sleetting. There's \_\_\_\_\_ on the roads.



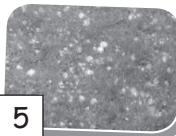
3

3. It's \_\_\_\_\_. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
There's frost on the trees.



4

4. \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. There's also lightning.



5

5. It's hailing. There's a lot of \_\_\_\_\_  
on the grass.



6

6. The rain is simply pouring down. It's a real  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Complete the answer to the question “What weather do you like and why?”. Use one of the words.

drizzle overcast drizzling  
bright relaxing drizzly

1. It's strange, but I like drizzly weather. When it's \_\_\_\_\_, the sky is \_\_\_\_\_, and there's \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere. Yes, the day isn't \_\_\_\_\_, but it's so quiet. For me, it's very \_\_\_\_\_. All my problems are forgotten.

sunny downpour sunshine **showers**  
full of beans showers juicy full of life tidy

2. I also like showers. They usually happen after hot \_\_\_\_\_ weather, when all plants and animals want water very much. \_\_\_\_\_ fall onto the hot earth for a short time, but they make the world clean, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Everything is \_\_\_\_\_ after a \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_, too. I go outside again to celebrate the bright \_\_\_\_\_ after the rainstorm.

## Lesson 4 Are you weather-wise: what is weather?

**1** Write the words and find them in the wordsearch.

The air between the earth and space — \_\_\_\_\_  
The weight of the air on the Earth — \_\_\_\_\_  
The amount of water vapour in the atmosphere — \_\_\_\_\_  
How hot or cold something is — \_\_\_\_\_

Moisture that falls from the air to the ground — \_\_\_\_\_

Molecules of water in the air — \_\_\_\_\_

The movement of the cold and warm air from high to low pressure areas — \_\_\_\_\_

d	t	e	m	p	e	r	a	t	u	r	e	h
s	b	h	y	i	l	p	s	v	a	n	m	l
p	r	e	c	i	p	i	t	a	t	i	o	n
s	v	x	e	w	a	f	g	p	o	k	f	b
p	r	e	s	s	u	r	e	o	v	i	w	e
h	u	m	i	d	i	t	y	u	r	t	i	k
d	b	h	m	v	s	w	f	r	k	v	n	n
s	a	t	m	o	s	p	h	e	r	e	d	i

2

**What is weather? Guess and write the words, beginning with the given letters, to answer the question.**

1. Weather is the *s*\_\_\_\_\_ of atmosphere at a definite time and place.
2. Weather occurs in the *a*\_\_\_\_\_ in the *l*\_\_\_\_\_, closest to the Earth's *s*\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Atmospheric factors *i*\_\_\_\_\_ weather formation: air *p*\_\_\_\_\_, *t*\_\_\_\_\_, *h*\_\_\_\_\_, *p*\_\_\_\_\_.
4. *T*\_\_\_\_\_ is how hot or cold something is.
5. *H*\_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere — in the air.
6. Atmospheric *p*\_\_\_\_\_ is the weight of the air on the Earth's *s*\_\_\_\_\_.
7. *P*\_\_\_\_\_ is the *m*\_\_\_\_\_ that falls to the ground — rain, snow, hail, sleet, drizzle, fog, mist.

8. Wind is the movement of cold and warm air from *h*\_\_\_\_\_ *p*\_\_\_\_\_ to *l*\_\_\_\_\_ *p*\_\_\_\_\_ areas.

**3** Read the definitions of the words **moist**, **humid**, **wet** and complete the sentences with the correct one.

**Moist** — slightly wet. It is usually used about

- a soil (почва), cake, climate (rainy), air (containing tiny droplets of water — condensed water vapour);
- surfaces containing tiny droplets of water on them: *moist lips, skin, forehead, grass, windows.*



**Wet** — covered with / in or saturated with water or another liquid. It is used about

- hair, clothes, rock, land, leaves, etc.,
- weather (meaning that rain is falling),
- table, paint, floor (meaning not dry yet).

**Humid** — containing a lot of water vapour in the atmosphere.



1. The heat was unbearable because the air was very \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The foggy day with \_\_\_\_\_ air all around us felt cold and unpleasant.
3. If the weather is \_\_\_\_\_, we won't go on a picnic.
4. Hot and \_\_\_\_\_ weather is typical of the tropical climate.
5. Be careful! The floor is still \_\_\_\_\_. You can fall down.
6. These plants need \_\_\_\_\_ soil.
7. Put the plant in a plastic bag with a little water. It gives them the \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere that they like.
8. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ cakes.

9. In autumn there are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ leaves on the ground after rain.
10. If you have left your hat at home, cover your head with a \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper to prevent a heatstroke (тепловой удар).
11. The air was so fresh and everything looked so amazingly clean that they sat down on the grass, forgetting it was \_\_\_\_\_ after the rain.

## Lesson 5

### Are you weather-wise: how does weather work?

1

**Change the sentences from Present Simple Active to Present Simple Passive. Underline parts of the sentence.**

1. Air pressure, temperature, humidity and precipitation influence the atmospheric condition. — The atmospheric condition is influenced by air pressure, temperature, humidity and precipitation.
2. We measure temperature in degrees Celsius in Europe. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We call rain, snow, hail, sleet, drizzle and fog with one word — precipitation. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The air contains water vapour — it's humid. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Weather maps show atmospheric pressure with the help of isobars. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The sun shines and heats the Earth's surface. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Warm and cold air movement changes air pressure. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. The movement of warm and cold air brings about winds. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. The sun heats the water in rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. The cold air high above the earth turns the water vapour into small water droplets. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. The water droplets freeze and turn into little balls of ice high in the clouds. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2** Read the definitions of the words *mist* and *fog* and complete the sentences with the correct one.

**Mist** — a cloud of tiny water droplets in the atmosphere near the earth's surface, not as thick as fog.



**Fog** — a thick cloud of tiny water droplets in the atmosphere near the earth's surface which restricts visibility (ограничивает видимость).



1. Thick \_\_\_\_\_ occurs on this mountain road quite often in autumn.
2. As soon as her hot breath touched the cold window, a light cloud of \_\_\_\_\_ appeared on the glass.
3. When the girl remembered the sad events of the last year, a \_\_\_\_\_ of tears rose over her eyes. “There, there... Stop crying. You’ll forget everything in the \_\_\_\_\_ of time,” her mother said.
4. A few cars ran into each other because of thick \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The weather forecast for today says there will be thick \_\_\_\_\_ and drizzle.
6. When driving across the bridge, they were caught in clouds of \_\_\_\_\_, floating mysteriously (плывущим загадочно) a few metres above the ground.
7. It’s very dangerous to drive through thick \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Guess the words to describe how weather happens on the Earth (see SB, p. 127, ex. 3).

1. The *s\_\_ h\_\_s* the Earth’s surface and the *w\_\_\_\_\_* in *r\_\_\_\_\_*, *l\_\_\_\_\_*, *s\_\_\_\_\_, o\_\_\_\_\_* and in the upper *l\_\_\_\_\_* of the ground.
2. The *w\_\_\_\_\_* on the Earth’s *s\_\_\_\_\_ce e\_\_\_\_\_s* and rises into the *a\_\_\_\_\_* making it *h\_\_\_\_\_*.
3. The water *v\_\_\_\_\_* in the atmosphere *r\_\_\_\_* higher and mixes with the cold air, which turns water *v\_\_\_\_\_* into small droplets of *w\_\_\_\_\_* and forms *cl\_\_\_\_\_*.
4. Small water *d\_\_\_\_\_* run into each other because of the wind and make large *d\_\_\_\_\_*, which are heavy and start falling to the *gr\_\_\_\_* in the form of *r\_\_\_\_*.
5. When the *cl\_\_\_\_* rise *h\_\_\_\_\_*, the *w\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_* in them *fr\_\_\_\_* and turn into little *b\_\_\_\_* of ice or crystals of *i\_\_*.
6. The *b\_\_\_\_* of ice or crystals of *i\_\_* fall on the ground as *h\_\_\_\_* or *s\_\_\_\_*.

7. If the *a\_\_* near the *gr\_\_\_\_* is warm, the *b\_\_\_\_\_* of ice or crystals of *i\_\_* turn into rain and snow or *s\_\_\_\_\_*.  
This is how *w\_\_\_\_\_* happens on the *E\_\_\_\_\_*.

## Lesson 6

## How is weather predicted?

### 1a Write the missing translations.

near (*prep*) — близко, рядом; near (*v*) \_\_\_\_\_

measure (*v*) — измерять; measure (*n*) \_\_\_\_\_

change (*v*) — изменять(ся); change (*n*) \_\_\_\_\_

cover (*v*) — покрывать; cover (*n*) \_\_\_\_\_

forecast (*n*) — прогноз; forecast (*v*) \_\_\_\_\_

watch (*v*) — смотреть; watch (*n*) \_\_\_\_\_

house (*n*) — дом; house (*v*) \_\_\_\_\_



Snow cover

### 1b Write what part of speech the italicized words are.

1. It's clear spring is nearing (v).
2. The bedrooms are *near* (  ) the library.
3. The *measure* (  ) of humidity in the air is percent (%).
4. It's impossible *to measure* (  ) people's kindness.
5. Some *changes* (  ) to our plan are absolutely necessary.
6. Our life is constantly *changing* (  ).
7. The snow always *covers* (  ) the ground in winter here.
8. Snow *cover* (  ) protects all plants in winter.

9. It's difficult *to forecast* (\_\_\_\_\_) the situation.
10. The weather *forecast* (\_\_\_\_\_) for the weekend is very good.
11. It was a great night *watch* (\_\_\_\_\_).
12. I can't *watch* (\_\_\_\_\_) it quietly.
13. Our school *houses* (\_\_\_\_\_) a lot of class-rooms.
14. I like this beautiful *house* (\_\_\_\_\_).



**2 Complete the letter with the correct prepositions.**

in    with    from    of    about    out    at    with  
      in    on    on    about    at    with

Hi everybody,  
 You also asked me (1) about the people here.  
 Well, they come (2) \_\_\_\_\_ different countries, but we all have  
 one thing (3) \_\_\_\_ common – we are crazy (4) \_\_\_\_\_ weather  
 and we aim (5) \_\_\_\_ becoming weather-wise. We have got acquainted  
 (6) \_\_\_\_\_ each other, and I am happy we get along well (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 each other. We carry (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of experiments and we do  
 different tasks (9) \_\_\_\_ groups. Naturally, we depend (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 each other. We can cope (11) \_\_\_\_ the tasks only if we work together,  
 if we can rely (12) \_\_\_\_ each other, if we lend each other a helping  
 hand. We work well as a team, because we are fond (13) \_\_\_\_ and good  
 (14) \_\_\_\_ different things, we have different skills, and only the  
 weather doesn't leave us cold.

I like it here, but I miss you too.

Love, Nelly.

## Lesson 7

### Weather forecasts

- 1 Read the definitions of the phrases with the word *beginning* and complete the sentences with the correct one.

**At the beginning** is used to refer to the start or first part of something. It is usually followed by *of*.

**In the beginning** means ‘at first’, and it usually suggests a contrast with a later situation. It is not usually followed by *of*.

1. People are usually inexperienced at the beginning of their careers.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I thought we had a lot in common.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of the last century life was completely different.
4. The weather was really nasty<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the week.
5. \_\_\_\_\_, computers were only used for the organization of information.

**At the end** means in the final part of an event or period of time, and it is usually followed by *of*.

**In the end** is similar to *finally* or *eventually*. It is not usually followed by *of*.

1. In an ideal world, teenagers would talk openly to their parents who would in the end respect their child’s opinion and decision.
2. Remember to say *goodbye* and *thank you* \_\_\_\_\_ of the interview.
3. The group of musicians arrives back in London today, \_\_\_\_\_ of a 20-day European tour.
4. Her English improved \_\_\_\_\_ of the school year.
5. Her English improved \_\_\_\_\_.

<sup>1</sup> nasty [ˈnæsti] — отвратительный.

**2a** Look at the weather forecast and compare the weather in different cities. Write the adjectives in the correct form and the missing city.

1. It's as (*warm*) warm in Minsk as in Mogilev.
2. It's not so (*warm*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Minsk as it is in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It's (*warm*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Grodno than in \_\_\_\_\_ too.
4. It's not as (*windy*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Gomel as in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It's (*windy*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Mogilev than in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It's a bit (*windy*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Vitebsk than in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. It's a lot (*rainy*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Brest than in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. It's slightly (*rainy*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Minsk than in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It's not so (*rainy*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Gomel as in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. It's not as (*dry*) \_\_\_\_\_ in Brest as in \_\_\_\_\_.

City	Temperature (°C)	Wind speed (kph)	Precipitation (mm)
Brest 	22	12	4
Vitebsk 	19	18	2
Gomel 	24	10	1
Grodno 	22	12	0
Minsk 	20	14	3
Mogilev 	20	17	0

**2b** Write six more sentences about the weather in Belarus.

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**3a** Read the newspaper weather forecast for the Christmas week in London and complete the dates and the days.

22 December, Monday.

It will be dry and mild with plenty of sunshine. 14 °C.

                , Tuesday.

Early fog will be slow to clear to leave a bright day. 10 °C.

                ,                 ,  
Christmas Eve.

Any fog will clear to leave a dry and fine day. 8 °C.

25th December, \_\_\_\_\_,

Christmas Day.

Mainly cold and dry with low fog slow to lift. 6 °C.

                ,                 ,

Boxing Day.

A chilly and windy but predominantly fair day with sunshine. 6 °C.

                , Saturday.

Cold and gusty in the morning, but later dry and fine. 5 °C.

**3b** Complete the same weather forecast for TV.

The Christmas week in London will start with \_\_\_\_\_.

The middle of the week will see \_\_\_\_\_.

On Christmas day the weather will be still \_\_\_\_\_  
and it will get a bit \_\_\_\_\_.

The end of the week, including Boxing Day, will turn \_\_\_\_\_, but it will be \_\_\_\_\_ with a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

The temperature will be \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of the week. It will \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ degrees on Tuesday, and then \_\_\_\_\_ degrees on \_\_\_\_\_ Eve and Christmas Day. \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the week it will fall to \_\_\_\_\_.

On the whole, it will be a \_\_\_\_\_ week. I hope the weather will help you celebrate this fantastic holiday. And you will feel absolutely warm with your family and friends. Best wishes for the coming holiday!

## Lesson 8

### Should we trust weather forecasts?

#### 1 Read the joke, guess and write the words.

Although he was an educated *m\_\_\_\_\_*, Hopkins had a terrible record of forecasting for the TV news *p\_\_\_\_\_*. He became something of a local joke when a newspaper began keeping a record of his *p\_\_\_\_\_s* and showed that he had made wrong *f\_\_\_\_\_s* almost three hundred times in a single (=one) year. It was more than enough for him to *l\_\_\_\_\_* his job. He moved to another part of the *c\_\_\_\_\_* and applied (написал заявление) for a similar job. One *q\_\_\_\_\_* on the job application form (заявление) asked why he had left his previous (предыдущая) job. Hopkins *w\_\_\_\_\_*, “The climate didn’t agree with me.”

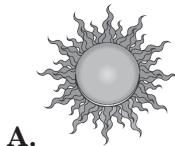
#### 2 Read the joke and write the correct article where necessary. Explain your choice.

\_\_\_\_\_ film crew (команда) was on location deep in \_\_\_\_\_ desert. One day \_\_\_\_\_ old Indian went up to \_\_\_\_\_ director (режиссер) and said, “Tomorrow,

rain." \_\_\_\_\_ next day it rained. \_\_\_\_\_ week later, \_\_\_\_\_ Indian went up to \_\_\_\_\_ director and said, "Tomorrow, storm." \_\_\_\_\_ next day there was \_\_\_\_\_ hailstorm. "This Indian is incredible (невероятный)," said \_\_\_\_\_ director. He told his secretary to hire (нанять) \_\_\_\_\_ Indian to predict \_\_\_\_\_ weather. However, after several successful predictions, \_\_\_\_\_ old Indian didn't show up for \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks. Finally \_\_\_\_\_ director sent for him. "I have to shoot (снимать) \_\_\_\_\_ big scene tomorrow," said \_\_\_\_\_ director, "and I'm depending on you. What will \_\_\_\_\_ weather be like?" \_\_\_\_\_ Indian shrugged his shoulders (пожал плечами). "Don't know," he said. "\_\_\_\_\_ radio broke."

**3** Match the picture with the description and write  
4–5 sentences about the weather and what you  
can do in this weather.

I think



A.



B.



C.



D.

- B** 1. It's as if the whole world is freezing! It's terribly cold. -20 °C is not the best weather for being outside. I don't think I can go skating or skiing. I'd better do it some other day. Staying inside and reading a book is the best thing I can do today.

2. The heat is unbearable! \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Lovely weather for ducks! \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. It's a nasty day! \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 9

### Be a weather presenter

1 Write the weather forecast for Minsk (June 2018) using the information.

Date	Monday 18 June	Tuesday 19 June	Wednesday 20 June
Day temperature	+22 — +26	+30 — +32	+24 — +26
Pressure	748 mm	744 mm	745 mm
Humidity	38 %	40 %	38 %
Wind speed	2 mps NNW	5 mps S	3 mps N
Evening temperature	+16 — +22°	+23 — +25°	+20 — +22°

Thursday 21 June	Friday 22 June	Saturday 23 June	Sunday 24 June
+20°..+22° 744 mm 64% 1 mps SE +17°..+19°	+22 — +24° 743 mm 45 % 3 mps N +16 — +18°	+24 — +26° 745 mm 35 % 2 mps SW +20 — +22°	+19 — +21° 739 mm 94 % 4 mps S-SW +15 — +17°

2

Read example sentences with the word *like*, guess the translation of the word and match the sentences with the meaning of *like*. Answer questions 1, 2 and write your own examples on the lines below the sentences.

- 1) He was very loud and sounded **like thunder**.  
a) similar to somebody or something
- 2) She looks **like her sister**.  
b) similar to somebody or something
- 3) What does your new friend **look like**?  
c) asking for an opinion about somebody's appearance (внешность)
- 4) It's just **like him** to let the cat out of the bag. I'll tell him no more secrets.  
d) saying what is typical for somebody
- 5) Don't treat your students **like little kids**. They don't like it.  
e) in the same way (as somebody else)
- 6) What is **your dad like**?  
f) asking for an opinion about somebody's character
- 7) You can cook this dish **like this**.  
g) in a certain way

1.

2.

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# UNIT 6

# CLIMATE

## Lesson 1

### Climates of the world

1

Match the names with their transcription and read them correctly.

1. Nevada
2. Utah
3. Idaho
4. Wyoming
5. Oregon
6. California
7. Lake Tahoe
8. the Mojave Desert
9. the Wasatch Mountains
10. the Sierra Nevada
11. the Cascade Mountains
12. Las Vegas
13. Reno
14. Salt Lake City
15. Mexico

- A. [ˈju:tɔ:,-ta:]
- B. [ˈaɪdəhəʊ]
- C. [nɪˈva:də]
- D. [kælɪˈfɔ:nɪə]
- E. [waiˈəʊmɪŋ]
- F. [ˈtɑ:həʊ]
- G. [ˈbrɪg(ə)n]
- H. [ˈwɒ:sætʃ]
- I. [məʊˈha:vɪ]
- J. [rɪ:nəʊ]
- K. [kæ'skeɪd]
- L. [meksɪkəʊ]
- M. [sɪ'ærə]
- N. [læs ˈveɪgəs]
- O. [sɔ:ltlɪk ˈsɪtɪ]

2a

Read about the Great Basin in the US and circle the correct words.

#### What is the Great Basin<sup>1</sup>?

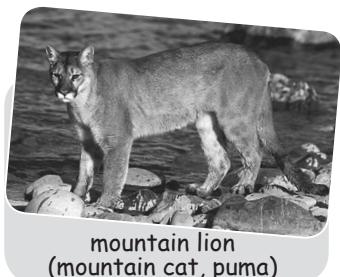
1. The Great Basin is a 200,000 square mile area (1) *when* / *where* all its streams and rivers flow<sup>2</sup> into the inland marshes (болота) and numerous lakes (2) *located* / *location* here, but find no way to either the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean. All (3) *precipitation* / *humidity* in the region evaporates, goes underground or flows into lakes (mostly salty), for example the Great Salt Lake,

<sup>1</sup> the Great Basin — Большой Бассейн (рек).

<sup>2</sup> flow (v) — течь.

Pyramid Lake, or Lake Tahoe which is North America's (4) *large / largest* alpine<sup>1</sup> lake.

2. The heart-shaped Great Basin (5) *cover / covers* most of Nevada, half of Utah, and sections of Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and California. Its east boundary (граница) is (6) *the Wasatch Mountains / Wasatch Mountains* of Utah and the western edge (край) is formed by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains that create a rain shadow ('тень от дождя') over much of the Great Basin, (7) *helping / preventing* many Pacific storms from reaching the region — so there are almost no rains.



3. The region includes rivers, valleys, basins, lakes, deserts and mountain ranges (хребты). Though (хотя) it (8) *is called / calls* "the Great Basin", it is actually made up of many small basins.

4. The (9) *landscape / area* of the Great Basin has its own rhythm. You can feel it driving Highway 50 across Nevada where you will see basin and range, basin and range.

5. There are other contrasts too — between (10) *the Great Basin Desert / Great Basin Desert* — the cold, northern, high-elevation (высоко над уровнем моря) desert dominated by sagebrush (полынь) — and (11) *Mojave Desert / the Mojave Desert* — the hot, southern, low-elevation desert of cactus.

6. The Great Basin has (12) *an amazing wildlife / amazing wildlife* with 71 species of mammals (млекопитающие), 18 species of reptiles, 241 species of birds,



<sup>1</sup> alpine [ˈælpɪn] — situated in high mountains, especially the mountains of the European Alps.

8 species of fish, and over 800 species of plants in Great Basin National Park and the neighboring valleys.

7. The Great Basin's two most (13) *populated / unpopulated* areas lie on the extreme boundaries of the region, with Reno on the far western side and Salt Lake City on the far eastern side. The area between these two cities is sparsely (редко) populated. The largest cities (14) *are linked / linked* by a few railroads and roads. Highway 50 in Nevada is nicknamed "The Loneliest Road in America".

8. A photograph of (15) *Western United States / the Western United States* at night from space shows the (16) *bright / brightly* lights of Las Vegas, Reno and Salt Lake City. In between is a black hole (дыра). The Great Basin is a vast emptiness (огромная пустота) in the heart of the West.



**2b** Write the conclusion, based on the text about the Great Basin (use a pencil).

The Great Basin covers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

It includes valleys,  
\_\_\_\_\_ and mountain ranges.

The climate of the Great Basin is arid and semi-arid as it is influenced by  
\_\_\_\_\_

which prevent rains and storms from \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

The largest cities in the Great Basin are \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Read the explanation of the words. Use the words and write 4 sentences about the landscape, climates, seasons and weather in the USA.

**Vary** ['veəri] (v) [intransitive] — to be different in different situations:  
*The climate of Belarus varies in summer and winter.*

**Various** ['veəriəs] (adj., usually before noun) — different, and more than a few: *We experience different weather.*

**Varied** ['veərid] (adj.) — including a wide range of things or people:  
*Our weather is varied.*

**Variety** [və'raɪətɪ] (n) [singular] — a collection or number of people, things, ideas etc. that are all different from one another: *There's a variety of weather conditions in autumn.*

NB: A plural verb is used after *a (wide) / an (astonishing) variety of:*  
*A wide variety of climates are found in the US.*

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## Lesson 2

### Extreme weather events

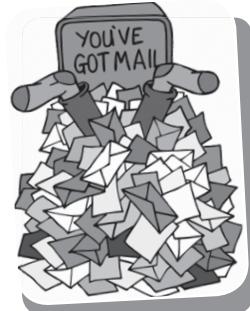
**1** Read the transcription and write the words and their translation.

1.	['ævələntʃ]	avalanche	лавина
2.	['blɪzəd]		
3.	[flʌd]		
4.	[draʊt]		
5.	['hʌrɪkən]		
6.	['laɪtnɪŋ]		

7.	[ <i>'θʌndə</i> ]		
8.	[ <i>stɔ:m</i> ]		
9.	[ <i>'hi:t,weɪv</i> ]		
10.	[ <i>tɔ:'neɪdəʊ</i> ]		
11.	[ <i>'θʌndəstɔ:m</i> ]		
12.	[ <i>'waɪldfaɪə</i> ]		

**2 Write the correct word in the gaps. Use the words from ex. 1 (some can be verbs).**

- The companies are fighting an \_\_\_\_\_ of problems at the moment.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ of stones fell off the mountain and blocked the road.
- Roads were closed because of a heavy snowfall — it was a real severe \_\_\_\_\_.
- There was a \_\_\_\_\_ of phone calls and emails — I couldn't cope with answering them.
- There wasn't a drop of rain for a long time. It looked like we were going to have a \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ usually cause great damage — they burn a lot of forests.
- Water \_\_\_\_\_ local villages after the long heavy rain.
- The ground floor of the house was \_\_\_\_\_ when the snow melted.
- I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_. Heat is unbearable for me.
- A flash of \_\_\_\_\_ lit up the sky.



**light (v), lit, lit —**  
**(зажигать, освещать)**

11. She lay awake, listening to the \_\_\_\_\_ and watching flashes of \_\_\_\_\_.
12. People say \_\_\_\_\_ never strikes twice in the same place.
13. His voice \_\_\_\_\_ in the quiet room.
14. He ran into the room like a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 3

### Are extreme weather events related to climate?

#### 1 Read the clues and correct the mistakes.

A. Don't write the *-ed* and *-ing* forms of **occur** with only one 'r'. The correct spellings are *occurred* and *occurring*, because the stress falls on the final syllable of the verb in its infinitive form.

B. When **damage** means 'harm, injury or a negative effect on someone or something' it is an uncountable noun, and so:

- it is never used in the plural
- it never comes after *a* or *a number*

1. It never ocured to me that I could be wrong.
2. Many changes are occuring at every level of education.
3. These toxins can cause a number of damages to the lungs and brain.
4. They should consider the serious damages that their decisions may cause.
5. A great damage has been done to agriculture, forests, and people's health.

#### 2 Guess the word in each block of sentences and write it in the correct form. Which sentences do the pictures illustrate?

damage (v, n)      cause (v, n)      strike (v, n)

### A.

1. Lightning \_\_\_\_\_ always scare me.
2. It suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ him that he had seen her before.
3. It's amazing that lightning \_\_\_\_\_ Sullivan seven times and didn't kill him.
4. It is \_\_\_\_\_ you have come unprepared for the job interview!
5. It was dark in the room and he \_\_\_\_\_ his head on / against the open door.



### B.



1. No \_\_\_\_\_ had been done, and we pushed the car back onto the road.
2. The house suffered only small \_\_\_\_\_ in the fire.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank's image is extremely serious.
4. The newspaper caused untold \_\_\_\_\_ to his political reputation.
5. Many buildings and cars were \_\_\_\_\_ in the flood.

### C.

1. The fire was \_\_\_\_\_ by a problem with electricity.
2. The storm \_\_\_\_\_ widespread damage.
3. It is widely believed that greenhouse gases are \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth's atmosphere to heat up.



4. He apologizes for (извиняется за) \_\_\_\_\_ you any trouble.
5. She was charged with (обвинили в) \_\_\_\_\_ of death by dangerous driving.

**3 Fill in the gaps with the correct words.**

heated      degrees      weather      extreme  
temperature      impact      disastrous      on      average  
damage      caused      bought

### Heatwave in Belarus

The year 2010 became the hottest year ever recorded in Belarus. The (1) \_\_\_\_\_ was 5 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ higher than (3) \_\_\_\_\_ July temperatures. The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ weather occurred in all Belarusian regions.

Luckily, the extremely hot (5) \_\_\_\_\_ did not have a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ impact (7) \_\_\_\_\_ all spheres of the Belarusian economy. For example, people (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and drank more kvass, juice and other drinks. Besides, fans (вентиляторы) sold very well.

We can speak about its negative (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on our ecology though. The sun (10) \_\_\_\_\_ water to 30—35 degrees C in some rivers and lakes, which killed a lot of fish. It (11) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of (12) \_\_\_\_\_ to some fish farms which suffered great losses.

drowned      heat      wildfires      destroy  
heatwave      suffer      rain      lake

The good news is that Belarusian agriculture did not (13) \_\_\_\_\_ from low crop yields (низкий урожай).

Nevertheless (тем не менее), the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ did have an impact on people. It was hard to work in the afternoon as the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ became unbearable.

The Ministry of Nature was worried because every day there were up to 30,000 people on each river or (16) \_\_\_\_\_. Lake Svityaz received 40,000 holiday makers every day. Unfortunately, people polluted the water. 452 people (17) \_\_\_\_\_ in rivers and lakes.

In July and August there were 423 (18) \_\_\_\_\_, but they did not (19) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of forests as there was (20) \_\_\_\_\_ as well. The sad statistic shows that most wildfires were caused by people.

## Lesson 4

### How to survive extreme weather?

#### 1 Write the correct modal verb **may, might, must or can't**.

1. Where is David? He \_\_\_\_\_ be at school. Classes begin at 8.
2. Derek \_\_\_\_\_ be at work, or perhaps he's in the gym — or even at his friend's.
3. Who's that at the door? It \_\_\_\_\_ be Susie — she's still at work now.
4. I haven't got my keys! I \_\_\_\_\_ have left them in the taxi.
5. She looks too young. She \_\_\_\_\_ be a doctor.
6. Your mum looks tired. She \_\_\_\_\_ have been working all day.
7. Emma has a huge library in her house. She \_\_\_\_\_ love books.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ be living in London at the moment, but I'm not sure.
9. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ have left the party with John last night, but I didn't see it.

## 2 Write the correct infinitives after the modal verbs.

1. Can you hear that noise? It must (*rain*) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Look at this mess! She must (*paint*) \_\_\_\_\_ the walls.
3. Jess left work half an hour ago. She might (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ later than expected.
4. Are you joking! Bob can't (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris last week. I thought he had to sort out the problems at work first.
5. My mum cleaned my room yesterday. She must (*sweep*) \_\_\_\_\_ my project.
6. The children must (*eat*) \_\_\_\_\_ all the biscuits! There are none left.
7. I don't know what Kate is doing. She may (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
8. Jane isn't here yet, but she might (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ any moment.
9. Nick can't (*play*) \_\_\_\_\_ football. I've just seen him in the room.

## 3 Complete the rules of safe behaviour during a heatwave.

- to drink a lot of water, tea, iced tea, kvass, juice; to prevent dehydration<sup>1</sup>
- to avoid heat-stroke, not to walk or sit in the sun for a long time, to hide in the shade (в тени) or under an umbrella
- to be careful in a river or lake, to prevent drowning, not to swim too far, not to swim if there are no life guards<sup>2</sup>
- to wear light clothes with long sleeves and a hat, to protect your skin from sunburn

<sup>1</sup> dehydration [di:haɪ'dreɪʃ(ə)n] — обезвоживание

<sup>2</sup> life guards [ga:(r)dz] — спасатели

Summer heatwaves can be as dangerous as winter blizzards. You should know how to protect (защитить) yourself. Actually, it's quite simple.

First of all, do your best to \_\_\_\_\_.

You should \_\_\_\_\_.

It is also important to \_\_\_\_\_.

You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.

You should \_\_\_\_\_ or under an \_\_\_\_\_.

Sunburn can cause pain and high temperature. You should \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

There is nothing worse than drowning, naturally. To \_\_\_\_\_, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ and you shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 5

### An interview about the US weather and climate

1

Read the information about the verbs *sink* and *drown* and complete the sentences with the right word in the necessary form.

**Sink (v) (about objects) (sank, sunk)**

1) [intransitive] to disappear below the surface of the water: *The ship sank not far from the coast of Newfoundland during a storm.*

2) [transitive] to make something, especially a boat, disappear below the surface of the water: *The storm sank three ships last night.*





### Drown (v) (*about people*)

1) [intransitive] to sink under water and die:  
*He fell overboard and nearly drowned.*

2) [transitive] to kill someone by pushing them under water: *It's cruel to drown unwanted kittens.*

1. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ behind the hills.
2. Do you think the cork (пробка) will \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Two children \_\_\_\_\_ after falling into the river.
4. The rock (камень) \_\_\_\_\_ to the bottom of the pool.
5. She tried to \_\_\_\_\_ herself.
6. The passengers (пассажиры) had been rescued from the boat before it \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
7. My foot \_\_\_\_\_ into the deep mud (грязь).
8. He tried to save the \_\_\_\_\_ man.
9. The torpedo \_\_\_\_\_ the ship.
10. The temperature \_\_\_\_\_ quickly after the sun sets.

### 2 Read the clue about the verbs *lie* and *lay* and complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ in bed all day long yesterday.
2. I was sorry to learn you had \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
3. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_ the table? We are going to have dinner.
4. The kitten was \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa when we came home.

**lie (lied, lied)** — лгать

**lie (lay, lain)** — лежать

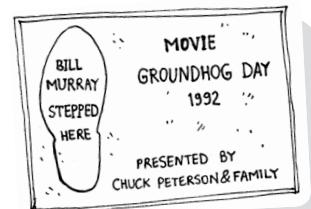
**lay (laid, laid)** (the table / an egg) — накрывать (на стол), снести (яйцо)

NB: lie + ing = lying

5. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ to people, that's why I avoid telling lies.
6. We have a few hens. They \_\_\_\_\_ eggs every day.

### 3 Number the sentences in the correct order to make a dialogue.

- 4 I strongly advise you to go and enjoy celebrating Groundhog Day (День Сурка) there.
- 1 What places in the US would you recommend visiting?
- 3 Why not! Sounds interesting, but I know that a place, called Punxsutawney [pʌŋksət'ɔ:n̩i] in Pennsylvania and Groundhog Phil are very popular. Is the celebration on the same day — February 2<sup>nd</sup>?
- 2 Why? What's interesting there?
- 5 Right! But after the film “Groundhog Day” in 1993 the event became very popular and spread to more places, including Woodstock, where some scenes were filmed in 1992.
- 6 I can't promise that. You know, the climate there is humid continental with four seasons: hot and humid summers, mild autumns, cold winters and cool springs. It might rain as well. But I know that the event organizers promise a lot of fun rain or shine. There will be exciting, adventurous groundhog stories by famous writers. People will be able to play Groundhog Day movie trivia game and bingo. There will be a band to wake Woodstock groundhog, called Willie. Together with Willie, you will do weather-forecasting for the coming spring. There is a superstition that if the day is clear and sunny and Willie sees its shadow when coming out of its burrow (нора), spring will arrive in six weeks.
- 1 I recommend visiting Woodstock, Illinois. It's not far from Chicago.
- 2 I like that! I think I'll follow your advice. Thanks.
- 3 Great! Will I enjoy the weather, too?
- 4 You're welcome.



Official Plaque of Movie(Groundhog day)  
Woodstock, IL



## Lesson 6

# First-hand experience of the British climate

### 1 Match the titles to the key words.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The UK's climate                  | 5. Extreme weather warnings                    |
| 2. Four seasons and summer in the UK | 6. Making the most of each season              |
| 3. Precipitation in the UK           | 7. Dealing with the changeable British weather |
| 4. Autumn and winter in the UK       |  |
- a. ... might cause dangerous impacts, be warned about ... by the Met Office; ... issue warnings for floods; occur any time in any season; be a big problem; cause a lot of damage; cost a lot of money.
- b. know how to weather the storm; think of ...; time flies; spring, bring the long Easter ...; escape to ... .
- c. mild; never, too hot or too cold; be influenced by; not be farther than = be very close (близко) to every city or town in the UK; warm slowly in ..., cool slowly in ...; expect, similar weather in ... .
- d. in all seasons, never experience, a rain deficit; have warm or hot summer months; heatwaves, an exception; during a heatwave, suffer from lack of ..., suffer from high ... .
- e. be spread evenly throughout ...; get 885 mm of ..., have 133 days of ... annually; in the mild maritime climate of ..., might have a feeling, fall 24/7 in the form of ...; seldom suffer from lack of ... ; cover hills, valleys, plains, garden lawns; look full of life.

- f. be unpredictable; talk about; praise; blame ... for ...; deal with the naughty weather; need a ‘brolly’, ... wear and layers of ... .
- g. signal its arrival with ...; occur after dull autumn days, cheered up by ... of a warm bright Indian summer; start in ... with ... temperatures, ... roads; cause injuries and ... , slippery surfaces.

2

**Write questions for an interview about the UK’s climate.**

1. many / How / are / seasons / the UK / there / in ?

---

2. kind of / does / What / summer / experience / the country ?

---

---

3. are / months / the hottest / What ?

---

4. the weather / autumn / and / rainy / Is / dull / in ?

---

5. winter / When / arrive / does ?

---

6. the weather / in / like / What’s / winter ?

---

7. spring / When / begin / does ?

---

8. is / When / season / to / the best / visit / country / your ?

---

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**3**

**Read the text and circle the right word. Explain your choice.**

*based on the materials of TUT.BY, 03.02.2012*

The winter of 2011—2012 (1) *in* / *at* Belarus brought one of the (2) *longer* / *longest* periods of (3) *extreme* / *extremely* frosty weather in its history. The country was under the (4) *influence* / *action* of severe frosts from 25 January to 18 February. Sometimes the temperatures (5) *rose* / *fell* below -25 °C. Though this kind of weather did not cause (6) *some* / *any* chaos in the country,



it did lead to school (7) *disruption* / *disrupt* in some regions. It also (8) *brought* / *has brought* to life the work of the Red Cross staff and volunteer teams who helped drivers and walkers on the Minsk ring road to deal with extreme weather conditions and its impacts. If (9) *the* / *a* car broke down (10) *the* / *a* volunteers delivered hot meals and tea, (11) *a* / - warm blankets and helped to transport the broken cars. The Red Cross teams had (12) *the* / *a* minibus, (13) *a* / *the* powerful Pinzgauer, heat generators, blankets, hot (14) *meals* / *meels* and tea, a radio station with a special range at 27,030 MHz MW (Medium Waves).

Hot tea and warm clothes (15) *were given* / *was given* to anyone in need (16) *at* / *in* mobile tents or in all Red Cross district offices in Minsk and in other cities.

This is very valuable experience (17) *which* / *who* started in Belarus in the winter of 2011—2012 and (18) *who* / *which* is a good example of response to extreme winter weather conditions not only by the government, but by society (общество) as well.



## Lesson 7

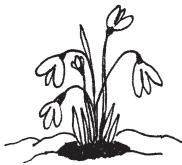
# Welcome to Belarus — any time, any season!

1

Match the words to their translation. Use them to speak about spring in Belarus.

### March

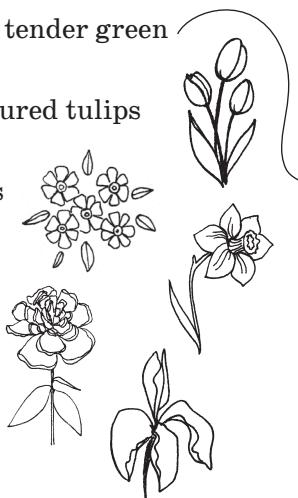
- 1) melt away fast
- 2) slush and unattractive views
- 3) give way to
- 4) green grass
- 5) the first flowers
- 6) stand the night's hoar frost
- 7) freezing temperatures



- a) зеленая трава
- b) быстро таять
- c) уступать дорогу (кому-либо, чему-либо)
- d) первые цветы
- e) выстоять ночные заморозки
- f) дождь со снегом и непривлекательные виды
- g) температуры ниже нуля

### April

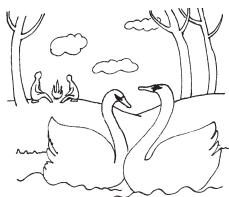
- 1) fresh and tender green
- 2) multicoloured tulips
- 3) primroses
- 4) peonies
- 5) daffodils
- 6) irises



- a) пионы
- b) многоцветные тюльпаны
- c) ирисы
- d) нарциссы
- e) свежая и нежная зелень
- f) примулы

## May

- 1) fabulous, beautiful nature
- 2) fair weather
- 3) comfortable temperatures
- 4) busy birds making nests
- 5) blossoming fruit trees
- 6) encourage life
- 7) limitations about activities
- 8) go for a swim in a river or lake
- 9) cold water
- 10) a picnic by a river
- 11) gracious swans



- a) ясная погода
- b) комфортные температуры
- c) поощрять жизнь
- d) холодная вода
- e) птицы, занятые постройкой гнезд
- f) ограничения относительно занятий
- g) цветущие фруктовые деревья
- h) сказочная, красавая природа
- i) сходить поплавать в реке или в озере
- j) грациозные лебеди
- k) пикник у реки

2

**Read about the windstorm in Gomel region and circle the correct word. Explain your choice.**

### Windstorm in Gomel region

There was a violent windstorm (1) *(on)* / at the 26th of July, 2010.

Two hundred and eighty-six towns and villages remained (2) *with* / *without* electricity. The violent wind with the speed of 28 mps (3) *downed* / *down* 10 km of electricity lines. Ninety-three dwelling (жилой) houses and 92 agricultural buildings (4) *was* / *were* damaged (5) *in* / *at* 11 districts of Gomel region.

The village of Terenichi in Gomel region (6) *saw* / *has seen* the windstorm twice.

It (7) *destroy* / *destroyed* fences (заборы), (8) *uprooted* / *uproot* trees and (9) *blew* / *blown* away roofs of some houses.

Helen, whose house (10) *was destroyed / had been destroyed* by a fallen tree, said: “It was horrible, not at all like when it’s (11) *showing / shown* on TV. I was sitting in a safe corner, crying.... The house was shaking, as if it was (12) *an / the* earthquake. (13) *These / Those* were 15 minutes full of horror. We (14) *were / are* so happy when it was all over and we were alive”.

(15) *Another / The other* woman remembered: “I’ve lived 54 years, and I’ve never, ever seen (16) *something / anything* like this. Horrible! Really horrible! It was a huge downpour, which (17) *was pouring / was poured* right into the house from under the windows.”

The residents of the village of Terenichi said that they (18) *had to / must* light their houses with candles (19) *at / in* the evening, as there was (20) *no / not* electricity after the windstorm. Unfortunately the food in fridges (21) *got / gets* spoilt.



## Lesson 8

### Months and seasons

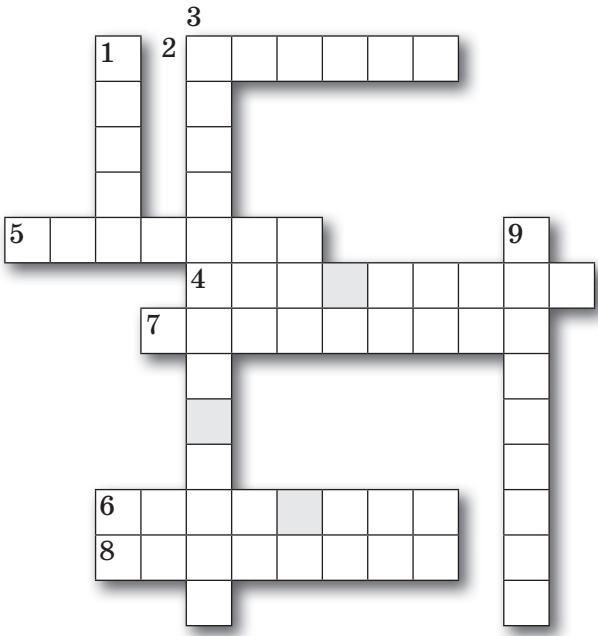
#### 1 Do the cross word about winter weather in Belarus.

- Down:**
1. In Belarus there is a white cover of ... for at least a month.
  3. Sometimes when the temperature of the air is a little above zero and it starts raining, we have ... ....
  9. If you want to avoid ... and be safe, you should stay inside during any of the extreme winter weather events.

- Across:**
2. The weather is usually ... in winter in Belarus.

4. Freezing rain is also called ... ....
5. Freezing rain or ice storm occurs because the falling rain ... on the ground, which has the temperature below zero.
6. Freezing rain causes ... ....

7. Black ice always means slippery roads and many *injuries*.
8. During a *blizzard* a strong wind accompanied by falling snow sweeps through various places in Belarus.
10. Everybody should plan their trips and activities following weather *forecasts* and extreme weather warnings.



**2 Find answers to the questions in the word search. Write the words.**

1. What kind of views do cities, towns and villages present at the beginning of March? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What makes weather fair in spring? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What makes spring a beautiful season? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What word could you use to describe Belarusian weather in late spring?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What's the most beautiful month in spring? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What do birds make in spring? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What do people like to have on a fair day by a river or lake? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the most important religious holiday in spring? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the other very popular holiday in Belarus? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What does spring usually encourage? \_\_\_\_\_

W	R	B	Z	O	D	S	K	S	E	O	P	E
O	S	K	M	E	V	B	M	K	L	A	X	R
M	U	N	A	T	T	R	A	C	T	I	V	E
E	N	Q	Y	F	L	S	U	P	E	V	B	T
N	S	C	O	M	F	O	R	T	A	B	L	E
S	H	L	Q	W	L	A	C	V	K	U	C	X
D	I	R	I	R	O	E	S	T	P	I	T	S
A	N	H	P	F	W	A	C	U	I	A	J	P
Y	E	Y	O	N	E	S	T	S	C	I	D	F
A	U	K	R	P	R	T	O	I	N	F	C	Y
D	S	H	U	T	S	E	I	J	I	V	L	K
Y	X	L	A	O	P	R	C	M	C	R	B	D

### 3

### Guess and write the words about autumn in Belarus.

The first half of autumn in Belarus is (1) \_\_\_\_\_, the second half is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ or even hot.

It seems that the classic (3) \_\_\_\_\_ has moved two weeks from September, starting now in the first ten days of October. Whenever it happens, an Indian summer brings a couple of weeks of warm weather, clear blue skies, lots of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of colour.

It is like a final goodbye to the warm (6) \_\_\_\_\_ days of the leaving summer. It is also like an apology (как извинение за) for the coming (7) \_\_\_\_\_, grey, dull days of late autumn. It is as if nature understands that we people won't be able to enjoy (8) \_\_\_\_\_ days with (9) \_\_\_\_\_ skies and continuous (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

Whatever the case (в любом случае), it's a lot better to be optimistic in any weather — rain or shine as the British people say.

#### 4 Choose and write the correct word.

It is difficult to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the weather in summer. Summers are usually hot in Belarus. When there is a (2) \_\_\_\_\_, the heat is unbearable. For many days, people and plants (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from lack of rain in Belarus. Everybody looks forward to refreshing rain. But if a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ occurs, it throws tons of water on the dry ground and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ floods in many cities, towns and villages.

Sometimes there are (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Both (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and windstorms can have bad (8) \_\_\_\_\_. They (9) \_\_\_\_\_ normal life and cause a lot of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to both individual people and to the economy of the country.

It's important to follow weather forecasts and warnings about extreme weather events.

### Lesson 9

## Does the weather support your plans?

#### 1 Complete the weather forecasts for the season you chose. One of the forecasts should be for good weather, the other for bad.

A. The weekend will start with \_\_\_\_\_. Saturday will see \_\_\_\_\_ weather in the afternoon. The temperature will be \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning and it will (*fall / rise*) by \_\_\_\_\_ by noon. It will be around \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.

On Sunday it will get (*warmer / colder*). The temperature will be \_\_\_\_\_ most of the day.

It will be a (*calm / windy*) \_\_\_\_\_ weekend. The wind will blow from the (*south / north*) \_\_\_\_\_ and bring (*warmer / colder / hot / cold / humid*) \_\_\_\_\_ air.

Relative humidity will be \_\_\_\_\_ % on Saturday and \_\_\_\_\_ % on Sunday.

As you see, (*much / little*) \_\_\_\_\_ precipitation is expected at the weekend.

On the whole, it will be a \_\_\_\_\_ (*winter / early spring / late spring / summer / early autumn / late autumn*) \_\_\_\_\_ day.

Chances are, you'll have (*a great weekend in Belarus! / to do something different in Belarus.*) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**B.** The weekend will start with \_\_\_\_\_ . Saturday will see \_\_\_\_\_ weather in the afternoon.

The temperature will be \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning and it will (*fall / rise*) by \_\_\_\_\_ by noon. It will be around \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.

On Sunday it will get (*warmer / colder*). The temperature will be \_\_\_\_\_ most of the day.

It will be a (*calm / windy*) \_\_\_\_\_ weekend. The wind will blow from the (*south / north*) \_\_\_\_\_ and bring (*warmer / colder / hot / cold / humid*) \_\_\_\_\_ air.

Relative humidity will be \_\_\_\_\_ % on Saturday and \_\_\_\_\_ % on Sunday.

As you see, (*much / little*) \_\_\_\_\_ precipitation is expected at the weekend.

On the whole, it will be a \_\_\_\_\_ (*winter / early spring / late spring / summer / early autumn / late autumn*) \_\_\_\_\_ day.

Chances are, you'll have (*a great weekend in Belarus / to do something different in Belarus.*) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.