

b) Which of the verbs that you used in future forms tell us about

1) intentions or plans that can be changed; 2) about timetables and travel arrangements; 3) fixed plans; 4) predictions / promises?

c) Which future forms are used after the underlined verbs? Complete the rule below in the box.

After *expect, hope, think, be afraid* and with *probably* ... is used.

4. Discuss with your classmate.

- Do you have a busy schedule for the coming summer?
- If a friend from abroad asks you to make a travel itinerary for a tour around Belarus, what towns / cities / sights will you recommend them to visit?
- What do you expect will happen during the next school year?

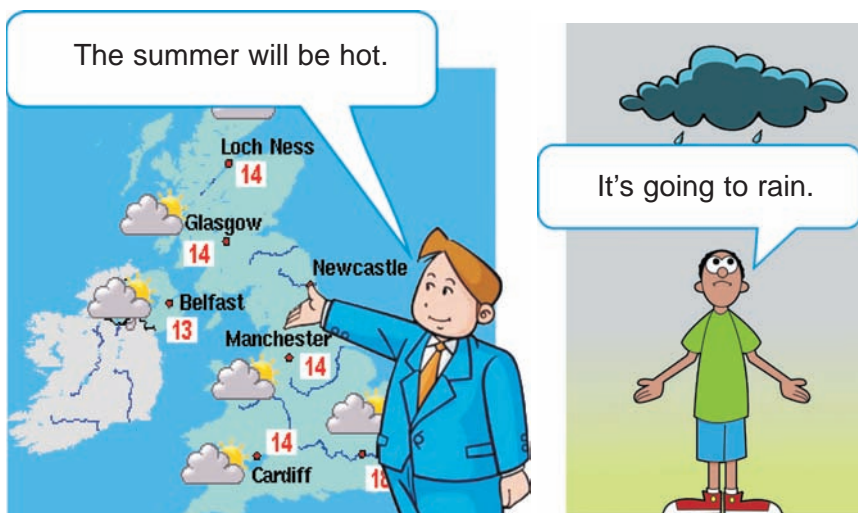
LESSON 8. Itinerary for Belarus

Communicative area: talking about Belarusian tourist attractions, expressing future; listening and reading for detail

Active grammar: the Future Simple and 'to be going to' used for predictions; recycling of all future forms

1. a) Look at the sky. What is the weather like? Is it going to rain? What do you think the weather will be like in Belarus in summer?

b) Look at the pictures. Both of them tell us about predictions. Which prediction about the future is based on some facts in the present? What future tense form is used in it?



c) Complete the sentences with the correct future forms. Explain your choice.

1. Look! The cat (*to catch*) the bird!
2. Gina (*to have a baby*).
3. Her baby probably (*have*) Gina's beautiful hair.
4. One day all people (*live*) in big and comfortable houses.
5. Don't tell her any secrets. She (*tell*) everybody else.
6. Shush! He (*play*) a Beethoven's sonata.

2. a) Mr. Rambler is coming to Belarus for ten days. Look through the three itineraries his Belarusian friend has sent him. Which of the itineraries would you choose? Why?

10-day trip itineraries for Belarus

Itinerary 1: City break

Minsk with

- Khatyn memorial
- museums and theatres
- National Library
- Minsk Victory Square

Vitebsk with Marc Chagall Museum

Polotsk

Mogilev

Gomel

Brest with Brest Fortress

Itinerary 2: Ecology break

Narochansky National Park

Berezina Biosphere reserve

Braslav Lakes National Park

Belovezhskaya Pushcha

Pripyatsky National Park

Itinerary 3: Castle tour

Lida Castle

Krevo Castle ruins

Mir Castle

Nesvizh Palace

Brest Fortress

b) Read the fragment from Mr. Rambler's conversation with his friend via Skype. Which of the itineraries has he chosen?

Mr Rambler: My plane (*arrive*) at eight o'clock on Monday morning.

Alex: OK, I hope I (*meet*) you at the airport. So what are your plans?

MR: I (*travel*) to Polesye first, then – to Vitebsk and Minsk regions and, finally, to Brest region. What about the weather?

A: I expect we (*not / have*) problems with bad weather, especially at the beginning of the tour. The weather forecast for the South of Belarus is very good, so you (have) a good start.

MR: Fine! I'm afraid it (*not / be*) an easy trip, but very enjoyable for sure! I'm sorry I can't do all the three itineraries this year. They're all so fascinating!

A: You probably (*come*) over next year with more time for the cities and the castles.

MR: Right. You know, I'm sitting in the garden now with my laptop, but the sky is so dark – it (*rain*). I must finish off and get back into the house. Bye for now!

A: Bye! See you in Minsk.

c) Complete the conversation with the correct future forms. Then, listen and check.

3. a) Which of the itineraries do these descriptions come from?

A. This Fortress, one of the most important places in Belarus, dates back to the 19th century and is one of the symbols of the World War II. It is the largest tourist attraction in Brest. The fortress was not rebuilt after the end of the war, but was turned into a war memorial. When you enter the fortress, you see a huge star cut into concrete. The radio informs you about the beginning of the war. As you walk up to the centre of the fortress, you see 'Thirst' – a large monu-

ment showing a soldier who is trying to get some water from the river. The soldiers of the fortress fought there for many days and nights without water or food. There are other monuments on the territory of the fortress and a museum, too.

B. This city is a popular tourist attraction in Belarus. It was founded in 862 and it is the oldest city not only in Belarus, but in the whole Slavic region. Throughout its long history it has fought against the Vikings, crusaders*, Ivan the Terrible, Napoleon's soldiers and the Nazis. Euphrossinya of Polotsk and Frantsysk Skorina were born there. It is also one of the most beautiful cities of Belarus as it is situated on the picturesque banks of the Western Dvina. There is a huge cathedral in the centre of the city – the Cathedral of Saint Sophia. It was built between 1044 and 1066. Much of the cathedral has been destroyed and rebuilt, but some parts are original. The city is full of historical buildings and monuments: Red Bridge from the 12th century, several museums and a monastery.

C. This memorial is situated in the Minsk region of Belarus and is one of the most memorable places in the country. It used to be a usual Belarusian village, but on March 22nd 1943, 149 people were burned alive by the Nazis there – like people in other 186 Belarusian villages. Only one of the villagers survived. After the war a memorial was built in this village to all those who died across Belarus during the war. The memorial has 26 chimneys with bells – one for each of the houses in the village – which ring every hour. The Square of Memory has three birch trees and an eternal

* **crusader** – крестоносец

flame* as a symbol of each fourth Belarusian who died in the war and the other three who survived.

D. This National Park is situated in Gomel region in the South of the country, 250 km from Minsk. It is a huge park where you can find about 50 mammal species, 37 species of fish, 246 species of birds and other animals. In 1987 the European bison was brought to the park. Now, after Chernobyl, scientists say that the danger to visitors is minimal. The area of the park is strictly controlled and some parts of it cannot be visited by tourists. There are over 30 lakes in it and it is a wonderful place for boating, fishing and bird watching. There you can travel back several hundred years looking at the untouched beauty of Belarusian nature.

b) Which facts from the descriptions have you always known? Which are new for you?

c) Match the descriptions in ex. 3a with the pictures. Read out the parts of the text which describe the pictures.



*eternal flame – вечный огонь



d) Tell your partner which of the places

- you have visited
- you would like to travel to
- you would recommend to your friends from abroad

Give as many details as possible.

LESSON 9. A letter to a friend

Communicative area: reading and writing about the news and plans for the future; using letter-writing conventions

1. a) What will you need to write a letter?

b) Nick – Mr. Rambler's nephew and Yan decided to write letters to each other to improve Yan's English. Read one of the letters. Do you think Yan and Nick will meet in summer?