- from 39 mm to 43 mm of precipitation in Grodno region; 24 mm in Minsk;
- 510 towns, villages and cities; suffer from the impacts of the storm;
- injure 36 people;
- cut off electricity in 1,128 towns, villages and cities;
- disrupt automobile, air and railway traffic;
- more than 4,250 fallen trees, including 3,611 trees in Minsk; broken or uprooted trees;
- 450 fallen trees − damage cars (447 in Minsk); damage 8 planes at the national airport;
- damage and flood 622 houses, 6 industrial and 89 agricultural buildings;
- destroy 1/10 of the forests;
- 13 mln BYN worth of damage ($6.5 mln).

Lesson 4. How to survive extreme weather?

1. 💿 Listen and read the following talk about the weather. What was the weather like? Do you think it was dangerous?

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(*Two children are talking outside their house.*)

- It looks like rain. Look at those black low clouds.
- Yes, it **might (may)** *rain* soon.
- It will probably (вероятно) rain in a few minutes. We'd better run inside!

- Right! Look at the trees! They're bending almost to the ground. And the clouds! Oh, there's a drop of rain on my face! A thunderstorm **must** *be coming*!
- After a week of very hot weather we'll give it a warm welcome.
- You must be joking! You **can't** *be enjoying* a thunderstorm! It's very scary!
- Yes, I can. It feels so cool and nice after this boiling weather!

- It's here! Let's run inside!

(*Parents are talking near the front door of their house.*)

- Where are Tom and Nell? I can't see them.
- They **must** *have gone* inside.
- Yes, look at the puddles (лужи). It **must** *have been raining* heavily.
- Right you are. They **can't** *have gone* anywhere else.

Grammar focus

Modal verbs *may / might / must / can't / could* + different infinitives for expressing certainty and possibility

- **Answer the following questions (in L1):**

What is the meaning of all the sentences with the words in bold (see ex. 1)?

Which of the sentences show that
- a person is 100% sure something will happen / has happened?
- a person believes something will happen / has happened (but is not sure)?
- a person is 100% sure something is impossible?

What are the words in bold? What are the words in bold italics?
How are the sentences formed? What time do they refer to (относятся)?

● **There are different types of infinitives in English. Guess how they are formed and complete the table.**

Indefinite Infinitive **V** (rain, etc.)	Continuous Infinitive **be + V ing** (be raining)
Perfect Infinitive **have + ...** (have rained)	Perfect Continuous Infinitive **... ... + V ing** (have been raining)

📖 **Read the rule (p. 283–284) and check your answers.**

2. **Complete the sentences about different extreme weather phenomena, making the right choice of the modal verbs.**

1. When there is a thunderstorm, *it must / might* have been very hot and humid.
2. If you see lightning and hear thunder at just about the same moment, the storm *can't / must* be far from you.
3. Sometimes when you don't see any flashes of lightning, but the sky lights up from time to time, the storm *may / must* be very far away.
4. Floods *can / may* occur after heavy rain, a cyclone, snow melting, or *can / may* be caused by a tsunami.
5. Floods *can / can't* be caused by a tornado.
6. Flash floods and tornadoes *can / can't* occur during any month of the year.

3. **How well do you understand extreme weather? Complete the following quiz, adding the correct modal verb (*may / might / must*).**

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Fact or fiction?

1. When you see dark clouds in the sky, it … rain soon.
2. When you hear a loud banging noise on the house roof, it … be hailing.
3. When you see trees bending to the ground, a violent wind … be blowing.
4. When there is a drought, there … have been no rain over a long period of time.
5. If you see a flash of lightning but can't hear thunder, it means that lightning … be as long as 150 km away from you.
6. If the streets are flooded, it … have been raining for a long time.
7. If a hurricane is approaching, there … be heavy rain or a flood.
8. Lightning … strike the same place twice.

4a. **Look at the pictures of the Car Safety Kit[1] (p. 164) and say what each object *might*, *must*, *can* or *should be* used for.**

In fair weather, on a good motorway, the need for a car safety kit seems slightly absurd [əbˈsɜːd].

However, matters are quite different when you find yourself driving through a blizzard, or if your car starts giving you mechanical problems – or simply stops working – on a road in a remote area at two o'clock in the morning, and the nearest house is many kilometres away, then having an emergency[2] kit on hand is a major convenience, and might even save your life.

Model: When you are travelling in a car, especially in winter, you *must* have a first aid kit. You *might* need it or not, but if you do, it *can* help you avoid serious problems or even save your life. You *should* also have…, because you *might*…, so it *can* help you a lot.

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[1] **car safety kit** – набор для обеспечения безопасности во время путешествия в машине

[2] **emergency** [ɪˈmɜːdʒ(ə)nsɪ] – чрезвычайная ситуация

knife

snow brush

ice scraper

small shovel

booster cables

drinking water

first aid kit

sleeping bag

paper towels

money

tool kit

torch

blanket

mobile phone

a tow [təʊ]
chain (rope)

pillow

long-lasting snacks (dried
vegetables, fruit, yoghurt)

tinned food

4b. Choose 7 most important objects and write what each object *might*, *must*, *can* or *should* be used for (see the model in ex. 4a).

5a. Read the description of the situation and answer the questions. Work in pairs.

When people in the US in January 2016 got a **warning** about a nearing blizzard, ice storm and windstorm, many of them went shopping to buy the necessary things in order to survive the disastrous [dɪˈzɑːstrəs] weather.

It was one of the worst storms in the US. It was given various unofficial names, including *Winter Storm Jonas*, *Snowmageddon* and *Snowzilla*, but when the weather system left the East Coast of the United States on January 25, it was named *Karin* by the University of Berlin.

What must have people bought? What might have they bought to prepare for the storm?

warn [wɔːn] (*v*) – inform somebody of a possible problem or danger so that they will not be hurt
warning (*n*) – a statement giving somebody information about a possible problem or danger

5b. Listen to your classmates and say what else people should have bought.

6a. Develop safety tips for those who are caught in a blizzard, which will help to save people. Work in groups.

get frostbite – получить обморожение
be stranded – застрять

Model: You *might* (*may*) get frostbite. You *can* put on a few layers of clothes before going out, but you shouldn't stay out long.

6b. 💿 Listen to the safety rules during winter storms and compare with your ideas. Make a complete list of safety rules together with the class.

7. ✏️ **Write what you would prepare and how you would behave to survive a winter storm and a heatwave. Use ex. 4a, 5a, 6a.**

🌐 **Year 9 → Unit 6 → Lesson 4 → Modal verbs**
may / *might* / *must* / *can't* / *could* (cloze test)

Lesson 5. An interview about the US weather and climate

1. **Look at the map and answer:** *What do you already know about the US climate?*

2a. 💿 **At the weather camp participants speak about the climates of their countries. Listen to the interview and number the questions in the correct order. Which of the questions wasn't asked?**

A. When does winter arrive?
B. How many seasons are there in the US?
C. What's the weather like in winter?
D. What are the hottest months?
E. What kind of summer weather does the country experience?
F. When does spring begin?
G. When is the hurricane season?
H. Is the weather rainy and dull in autumn?

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