

# Keys

## 1. From the old to the young

2. A — 3. Radunitsa, B — 5. Kupalle, C — 2. Draniki, D — 7. Granny, E — 6. a letter, F — 1. a library, G — 8. family traditions, H — 10. the weather, I — 9. Granny's village, J — 4. Maslenitsa.
3. 1. Granny, 2. Kupalle, 3. a letter, 4. Draniki, 5. a library, 6. Granny's village, 7. the weather, 8. Maslenitsa, 9. Radunitsa, 10. family traditions.
4. 1. F — She wears soft sweaters and drinks tea from mugs.  
2. T — Kupalle includes dancing and jumping over the fire.  
3. F — The letter is slow and sent by post, not TikTok.  
4. F — Draniki are not fast food; they're traditional and homemade.  
5. F — The library is quiet and full of knowledge.  
6. F — They leave the town and visit Granny's village.  
7. T — The weather changes, and even Granny doesn't always predict it.  
8. F — Maslenitsa is before spring, not winter.  
9. T — That's the tradition of Radunitsa.  
10. F — Traditions are passed by voice, not written down or emailed.
7. 1. a, 2. the, 3. an, 4. a, 5. the, 6. —, 7. the, 8. the, 9. The.



## 2. Potato frenzy

2. *Sample answers.*

3.

Name of the dish	Description
1. Draniki	c)
2. Babka	a)
3. Kalduny	d)
4. Kliotski	b)

7. 1. the, the; 2. —, a; 3. —, —, an, —; 4. any, —, some; 5. the, —; 6. some, any, some; 7. some, the, a; 8. —, the, the.

## 3. Friendship

3. *Sample answers.*

- A. A girl is texting messages.
- B. Two girls are chatting.
- C. Two girls are playing.
- D. Children are having a ride.
- E. A girl is trying on a skirt.

4. B C E D A

5. 1. They laughed a lot. They played and walked.  
They literally always talked.
2. Perhaps because of the same age  
They've often been on the same page.
3. Her friend lent Sveta all her stylish skirts.  
She wore Sveta's nicely looking shirts.
4. Mark is the girls' classmate.
5. Sveta's friend sat right close to Mark and Sveta had the back seat to embark.

They laughed and screamed and had some fun.  
Unfortunately, Sveta had none.

6. Sveta didn't talk to her friend. She ignored her messages.

7. 1. had, 2. were, 3. lent, 4. met, 5. had to, 6. haven't talked.

8. 1. If I **were** you, I wouldn't react this way.

2. If the girls were really good friends, they **would** sit together on a ride.

3. I'd **choose** to sit at the back if I were Mark.

4. If I fell out with my friend, I **would** — / **will** say "sorry".

5. Even if I had a fight with a friend, I **wouldn't** ignore their messages.

## 4. Marina and Bonny

2. *Sample answers.*

It isn't easy. Dogs need to go for a walk. They need training.

3. He's so happy to see them.

4. 1. Bonny was a bad dog, he peed at home and he spoiled furniture.

2. No, they didn't.

3. Liver sausage.

4. She was afraid he was completely ill-mannered. He might have got fleas.

5. Marina thought he was sweet and unhappy.

6. He's afraid of the broom and dust cloth.

7. No, he doesn't. He's looking for new owners.

6. 1. Nikolai asked Marina if she wanted to take his dog.

2. Nikolai said that it wasn't a joke.

3. Marina's father asked Nikolai why he was offering the dog to others.

4. He asked what the reason for such urgency was.

5. Marina asked Katya what he ate.



6. Marina asked Katya what tasty dog treats he preferred.
7. Katya replied that he only ate liver sausage.

## 5. Chalk and cheese

3.
  1. Ray and Mona are dogs.
  2. Ray went after the girl he liked. Mona was taken to her lovely home.
  3. They were taken for a walk by their mums.
4.
  1. Ray ran away from his parents, because they were on the railway station, and he was very curious.
  2. The girl smelled nice, and she was smiling.
  3. It's like sunshine. Ray thinks these people thought he was their sunshine.
  4. It's cool! Lots of things to smell: grass, mice, birds, and even goat families.
  5. Mona was scared because they went by car for a long time.
  6. Ray and Mona went for a walk with their mums.
  7. Three times a day.
  8. No, she doesn't. Ray is sometimes naughty, he doesn't do what Mum says, and Mona's a good girl. She always follows Mum.
5.
  - A — I still sleep in Mum's bed.
  - B — I was scared because we went by car for a long time.
  - C — An older women gave me something to eat.
  - D — Lots of things to smell: grass, mice and of course birds.
  - E — He's a super friend.
6. (1) dog, (2) dark, (3) name, (4) face, (5) heart, (6) bright, (7) more.
8.
  1. A homeless dog called Mona was adopted.
  2. Ray was given something to eat.
  3. I'm taken on morning walks.
  4. I'm called when they need to see me.
  5. I was scared with a long car ride.

6. Orders are usually obeyed by dogs.
7. Pets are loved by people.
8. Animals need to be protected.

## 6. Fashion in Belarus

2. Olga — 3, 5; Anastasiya — 1, 4; Mikhail — 2, 6.
3. 1. F — Belarusian fashion dates back to the 9th century.  
2. F — We see a wide range of styles today.  
3. T — You can learn this art and practice it all your life.
5. *Sample answers.*
  1. Rococo was dominant in the 18th century. This style had lots of frills and stiff corsets. Greek style became popular at the beginning of the 19th century. It's known for loose-fitting dresses with belts under the chest. Paul Poiret is a famous designer.
  2. a) the beginning of Belarusian fashion history; b) the dominance of rococo; c) the dominance of Greek style; d) the appearance of the Minsk House of Models; e) the start of experiments with fashion from Belarusian clothing designers.
  3. Money isn't as important as creativity when it comes to fashion.
7. 1. Olga said that Belarusian fashion had a rich history dating back to the 9th century.  
2. Mikhail said that fashion was a form of art.  
3. Anastasiya said that young people wanted to express their personality.  
4. Olga said that blindly following fashion was not in fashion anymore.  
5. The interviewer asked why fashion was part of our life.



## 7. Fashion styles

### 2. Sample answers.

1. She's wearing a red and white jacket, a scarf and a leather bag.
2. She's wearing a waistcoat and baggy trousers.
3. She's wearing a long skirt, a matching jacket and a hat.
4. She's wearing a white summer dress and sandals.

4.

Picture, №	Style
1	Athleisure
2	Cottagecore
3	Grunge
4	Goth and Dark Aesthetics
5	Skateboarding Style
6	Minimalism
7	Retro
8	Streetwear

7. 1. messier, 2. more comfortable, 3. more colourful, 4. more modern, 5. more romantic.

## 8. Cartoonist Julia Pintsak

### 3. Sample answers.

We see an old man, a little girl and a doll. They lived in a village. There was a fire. The old man saved the girl.

4. 1 — It's a combination of animation and documentary.  
2 — Our films help people to remember.
5. 1 — Memorial Complexes of Belarus.  
2 — She used drone footage.

3 — It's a concentration camp the most terrifying death camp in Belarus.

4 — She walked through the grounds, spoke to museum staff and met historians.

5 — To recreate moments from the past.

6 — They are not important. She wants people to remember.

7. 1 C, 2 C, 3 D.

9. 1. was walking, felt; 2. was talking, saw; 3. were drawing, started; 4. was filming, was taking; 5. was watching, began.

## 9. Mysterious Belarus

1. 1. a lake; 2. a well; 3. a swamp; 4. a swamp; 5. river, lake, pond; 6. a well.

3.

Name	Habitat		Attitude towards people (positive / negative)
	Where do they live?	Do they live all over Belarus?	
1. Rusalka	Rivers, lakes, ponds	All over Belarus	Negative
2. Vodyanoy	Clean rivers, deep wells, small ponds	Throughout Belarus	Negative
3. Ozernitsa	The Black Lake	Myadzel district (Minsk region)	Negative
4. Balamutsen	The Vilia River	Vileika district (Minsk region)	Negative to women
5. Zhevzhik	Rivers	All over Belarus	Positive

4. 1) Vodyanoy, 2) Rusalka and Ozernitsa have, 3) Zhevzhik, 4) Ozernitsa, 5) Balamutsen.



5. 1) Zhevzhik, 2) Vodyanoy, 3) Rusalka, 4) Ozernitsa, 5) Balamutsen, 6) Rusalka.
7. 1. People can be killed by Rusalkas.  
2. River floods are caused by Vodyanoy, and fishing tools are spoiled by him.  
3. Dresses made of swamp grass are worn by Ozernitsas.  
4. Girls are never taken underwater forever by Balamutsen.  
5. People in danger on the water are rescued by Zhevzhik.  
6. Zhevzhik is respected by all water spirits.

## 10. Belarusian folklore

1, 2. *Ss' own answers.*

3.

Type of oral stories	Content ( <i>It is about...</i> )	Storyteller	Characters
Etiological legend	where the things come from	usually no author	anymals, plants, insects
Padanne	some place, a local object	unknown author	stones, lakes, rivers, springs
Bylichka	a supernatural event	people, witnesses	people, perhaps dead people

4. Why the *Stork Hunts Bugs and Snakes* is a legend. It explains why hurting a stork is a bad thing.  
*Rusalka Dance at the Graveyard* is a bylichka. It's about a supernatural event.  
*Vuzhova Gara* is a padannie. It explains the origin of the name the Eel's Hill near the village of Roh.

5. 1. Yes, he did. He opened the sack, because he was curious.  
2. Yes, he was. He transformed the man into a stork.  
3. Yes, they were.  
4. Yes, she was. She went to the village to get more people see this.  
5. He died, he drowned.  
6. She cursed the river and made a hill.
7. (1) was walking, (2) found, (3) wrapped, (4) calmed, (5) appeared, (6) have shown, (7) turned, (8) made / was making, (9) ran, (10) won.

## 11. Forester Alex

5. You are a guest in the forest.
6. 1. T.  
2. F — Trees are wise old friends.  
3. F — Birds often hide in the branches.  
4. F — You should stay calm.  
5. F — Some berries are dangerous.
8. 1. birches, 2. leaves, 3. branches, 4. raspberries, 5. cranberries, 6. lilies of the valley, 7. owls, 8. deer, 9. wild boar, 10. squirrels.

## 12. A tree debate

1. *Sample answers.*
  1. Both trees are cone-bearing plants with needle-like leaves. The difference is in the needles. Larches get rid of their needles for winter. Pine trees have needles all year round.
  2. They might be important for their durable timber, ecological benefits, cultural symbolism and their wonderful smell.
  3. To reflect its natural heritage, cultural identity or historic significance.



2. Alex is interested in nature. His grandparents like nature too.
3. The larch tree. Some people believe the pine tree is a national tree of Belarus, while others insist it's the larch.
4. Pine trees have dark green needles that stay all year round. Larch trees are different. They have soft, bright green needles that turn golden-yellow in autumn before falling off.
5. People make vitamin-rich tea from pine needles. Pine resin is used for medicine. Pine wood is perfect for furniture.  
In the past, people built boats and water wells from larch trees. Today, the best traditional saunas are made of larch! People use the bark to make a reddish dye for traditional fabrics, and the soft wood is perfect for church decorations.
6.
  1. Pine trees show strength like Belarusian people.
  2. Many Belarusians believe larch trees better represent their country because they're adaptable. Larches are the only conifer trees that lose their needles in winter.
8.
  1. the needles turned golden-yellow in autumn before falling off.
  2. those trees had survived wars and cold winters.
  3. in their folk songs and stories, pine trees represented strength.
  4. which I thought was their national tree.
  5. having two national trees made Belarus twice as special.
9.
  1. Pine resin is used to make medicine by Belarusians.
  2. Boats were built from larch wood.
  3. Saunas are made from larch trees.
  4. Vitamin-rich tea is made from pine needles.
  5. Larch bark is used to produce dye by traditional craftsmen. /  
Larch bark is used to produce dye.

## 13. Museums in Belarus

2. 1. The Museum of the Belarusian Maliavanka in Zaslavl;  
2. Vietka Museum of Old Believers and Belarusian Traditions;  
3. Polotsk Jesuit Collegium;  
4. The Samovar House in Nanosy;  
5. The Museum of Cold War “Bunker-77” in the Shchuchin district;  
6. The Aviation Museum in Minsk;  
7. Motol Folk Arts Museum in Palesse;  
8. The Museum “Strana Mini” (“Country Mini”) in Minsk.
3. a) loves art — Veronika, Mogilev;  
b) doesn’t like ordinary things — Maria, Vitebsk;  
c) prefers quests and games to listening to someone’s stories — Pavel, Brest;  
d) loves planes — Nikita, Grodno;  
e) would like to visit several places in Belarus — Olga, Minsk.
4. Veronika — texts A, B;  
Maria — texts C, D;  
Pavel — texts E, F;  
Nikita — texts E, F;  
Olga — text H.
5. 1. F — on a piece of cloth;  
2. F — in Vietka Museum;  
3. F — in the Aviation Museum;  
4. F — in Motol Museum;  
5. T — there’s a souvenirshop with quest-books;  
6. F — the Samovar House is in a recreational area;  
7. F — near lake Naroch;  
8. F — in Polotsk Jesuit Collegium.



7. 1. The biggest collection of traditional Belarussian painted carpets is in **the** Zaslavl, not far from **the** Minsk. (No article needed for city names.)
2. You can see original carpets by Yazep Drazdovich and Alena Kish, who lived and worked in **the** first half of the 20th century. (Missing **the** before ordinal numbers and decades.)
3. Vietka is **a** town to **the** east of Belarus, in **the** Gomel region. (Missing **a** before *town*, **the** before *east*, and **the** before *Gomel region*.)
4. A three-storey building houses **the** greatest collections of Belarussian towels and **the** elements of traditional costumes. (**The** is needed before superlative *greatest*, but not before general plural elements.)
5. Polotsk is **the** oldest city of Belarus. Close to **the** town centre, you can talk to **a** mechanical head of **a** wise elderly man. (Missing **the** before superlative *oldest*, **the** before *town centre*, and **a** before *mechanical head* and *wise elderly man*.)
6. You can drink tea from **the** 200-litre samovar, which is higher than **an** average man. (Missing **the** before specific *200-litre samovar* and **an** before *average man*.)
7. “Bunker-77” is **the** only object of its kind in Belarus, open for visit of tourists. (Missing **the** before *only*.)
8. It’s **the** first open-air museum of **the** aviation equipment in Belarus. (Missing **the** before *first*, but no article before general *aviation equipment*.)
9. If you’d like to explore Palesse — **the** south region of Belarus, hear their dialect, that’s **the** right place. (Missing **the** before *south region* and *right place*.)
10. **The** museum has rich collections of **the** weaving, **the** embroidery, and **the** clothing. (No articles needed before uncountable nouns like *weaving*.)

## 14. Traditional crafts

2. embroidery — E, vytsinanka — D, maliavanka — A, pottery — B, wood carving — F, straw weaving — C.
3. Straw weaving has deep cultural value. Vytsinanka is an important part of Belarusian Cultural Heritage.
4.
  1. F — It's an ancient craft.
  2. T.
  3. F — In 2022.
  4. F — It originated in China.
  5. T.
  6. T.
  7. F — They used vytsinanka technique.
  8. T.
6.
  1. — (countries usually take no article);
  2. an (vowel sound);
  3. a, a (general singular nouns);
  4. — (no article before possessive pronouns);
  5. the, the (specific titles / lists);
  6. — (plural general noun);
  7. — (no article before names of arts), an (vowel sound);
  8. — (countries), — (uncountable general noun);
  9. — (plural general nouns);
  10. — (years), an (vowel sound).

## 15. From mother to daughter

3. Elena's mum inspired her to embroider, but she discovered beads herself. Beads can show shades better and they never fade.
4.
  1. sewing, knitting and embroidery.
  2. German.



3. flowers and embroidery.
  4. make threads.
  5. think embroidery was interesting.
  6. one year.
  7. mist and water.
  8. mountains.
  9. she thinks it's part of her life, not for sale.
  10. not to be afraid of new things.
- 6.** Yana asked Elena when she had started making crafts from beads. Elena replied that she had started beading about 10 years ago. Yana asked if Elena had gone to special classes. Elena answered that she had taught herself, as there had been no clubs for it. Yana then asked what Elena's favourite bead colour was. Elena said that she loved experimenting with different combinations. Yana asked if Elena liked giving her beadwork to her relatives. Elena replied that she did and that she would give her crafts to her family. Yana asked what animals Elena had made from beads. Elena said that she had made a fly, spiders, and a bee. Finally, Yana asked how many bead bracelets Elena had. Elena answered that she wasn't sure of the exact number.

## 16. Money matters

### Quiz

1. 1. A) Belarusian Ruble (BYN);  
2. D) Both A and C (Br is the symbol, and BYN is the currency code since the 2016 redenomination.);  
3. A) blue;  
4. B) National Library of Belarus;  
5. B) European bison (wisent);

6. C) The smallest modern Belarusian banknote is five rubles (since one-ruble and two-ruble notes were replaced by coins after the 2016 redenomination);
7. A) The 5-ruble note features the Kamyanyets Tower (also known as the “White Tower”), a famous 13th-century landmark in Western Belarus.

2, 3. *Ss' own answers.*

4.

Question	The Money Museum ( <i>Ann</i> )	The Groshi Money Museum ( <i>Paul</i> )
1. Where is it located?	Inside the National Bank in Minsk	On Zybityskaya Street in the center of Minsk
2. How can we get there?	Book free tickets online and enter the National Bank building	Easy to reach and tickets are affordable
3. Can we find out anything about the history of money there?	Yes — from ancient coins to post-Soviet coupons and more	Yes — history of money in Belarus is one of the main exhibitions
4. What unique exhibits are there?	Ancient coins, treasure maps, gold and silver bars, real bank vault	Misprinted banknote, coin with ballet, coin with diamond eyes
5. Are there any collections of commemorative coins there?	Yes — sports, animals, flowers, festivals, zodiac signs	Yes — Belarus is a leader in commemorative coin design



Question	The Money Museum ( <i>Ann</i> )	The Groshi Money Museum ( <i>Paul</i> )
6. What else can we do / see there?	Learn about security features, touch real gold, explore the old money vault	Play quests, find animals on currency, get “money detective” badges

7. 1. have always wanted; 2. has held; 3. have been learning; 4. has won; 5. has organized; 6. has been collecting; 7. have changed; 8. have checked; 9. have learned; 10. has become.

## 17. Biblio Night

2. Biblio Night is held in different libraries in Belarus in April. It's allowed to dance, play games, sing and have a snack in libraries during this event.
4. They attended: Harry Potter quiz, Quest on Belarusian folklore (fairy tales), Psychological workshop for teens.
5. 1. F — They only went to Minsk National Library.  
 2. F — They realized “the potions” were just coloured liquids, but it was fun.  
 3. T.  
 4. T.  
 5. F — They failed the escape challenge.  
 6. T.
7. 1. into, for; 2. with, on; 3. in, about; 4. up, at; 5. on; 6. out.

## 18. Streets — what's in a name?

4. Tanya likes her hobby because — she never knows what she'll find; it's more exciting than the gym; she's learned so much about her city; she takes great photos to share with her friends.
7. 1. d), 2. b), 3. c), 4. b), 5. d), 6. d).
9. 1. used to go / went, 2. used to walk / walked, 3. started, 4. began, 5. used to walk / walked, 6. ended up.
10. 1. I used to / I didn't use to go the gym.  
2. I used to / I didn't use to write a blog.  
3. I used to / I didn't use to explore my neighbourhood.  
4. I used to / I didn't use to learn some facts about my city.  
5. I used to / I didn't use to get bored at the weekends.  
6. I used to / I didn't use to take long walks with my friends or parents.

## 19. Bike path

2. (Encourage them to use the noun constructions for speculation: *It looks like + noun, It might / could be a + noun, It seems to be + noun.*)  
1. a park, 2. a palace, 3. a statute, 4. a fountain, 5. a water park.
3. A quest is an exciting journey where you need to do tasks to complete a mission. It may include solving a mystery, finding a hidden object, or learning something new. It's full of adventures and challenges.
4. (Don't give them the correct answers at this point.)
5. Group A Starting point — picture 1 Gorky Park, challenge a) (take a selfie outside);  
Group B Checkpoint 1 — picture 2 Sport Palace, challenge d) (draw a sketch);



Group C Checkpoint 2 — picture 3 Fountain “Parus”, challenge b) (take a selfie near water);

Group D Checkpoint 3 — picture 4 Sculpture “Three Storks”, challenge e) (stand on one leg);

Group E Final Destination — picture 5 Waterpark Lebyazhiy, challenge c) (take a photo of the sunset).

**6.** 1, 2 — *ss' own answers*; 3: Group A — a), Group B — d), Group C — b), Group D — e), Group E — c).

**7A.** 1. d), 2. c), 3. b), 4. a), 5. e).

**7B.** 1. c), 2. a), 3. e), 4. d), 5. b).

**7C.** 1. e), 2. a), 3. d), 4. b), 5. c).

**7D.** 1. c), 2. a), 3. b), 4. e), 5. d).

**7E.** 1. e), 2. d), 3. c), 4. a), 5. b).

**12.** 1. —; 2. —; 3. —, the; 4. —; 5. a, —; 6. —, —; 7. the, —; 8. —.

## 20. Minsk street art — myth or reality

**2.** 1. b), 2. c), 3. a), 4. e), 5. d).

**3.** 2 (Before the students read: accept any answers they come up with.)

### After they read

1. Myth. Only murals created during the art festival Vulica Brasil were created with the help of Brazilian artists.

2. Reality. Foreign artists used Belarusian characters and ornaments in their works.

3. Myth. Though it looks huge and mysterious, it has positive energy.

4. Reality. You can see a lot of Cat Murals in Minsk. They're all funny and make you smile — so you will definitely be in a good mood.
5. 1. Two. "Vulica Brasil" and "Urban Myths".
  2. *Possible answer.* (Accept any answer students come up with.)
  3. Cat murals are created by the local Belarusian artists.
  4. Space, science, different professions appreciated at that time.
  5. This is the way of their self-expression, they want to leave a mark and be noticed.
7. 1. was wandering, noticed; 2. were working, are, were learning;  
3. came, touched, appeared; 4. looked, found; 5. took; 6. cost.

## 21. Music in my heart

3. 1. Yes, he does. He likes to see his learners succeed.  
2. He plays clarinet, dudka, duda and ocarina.
4. 1. F — He was lucky to have great teachers. He learnt a lot from them.  
2. F — He thinks you don't have to be born here, but you need to know the culture.  
3. T — For some learners it's two year, usually his students study for about seven years.  
4. F — Hard-working students often get better results.  
5. T — To recruit children.  
6. F — He loves watching football, taking part in quizzes, following live broad casts, cheering for his favourite team.  
7. T — He thinks children should listen to any music they like. They should listen whatever they enjoy.
6. 1. The interviewer asked, what Sergei enjoyed most about his work.



2. The interviewer wanted to know, how long it took to learn instruments.
3. Sergei mentioned that he had been lucky to have great teachers at college and university.
4. Sergei asked the children, who wanted to play the dudu.
5. He was happy to say that their team often won.

## 22. Batleika

**2, 3.** 1. A), 2. B), 3. B), 4. A), 5. A), 6. B).

4. 1. from town to town, bringing joy and entertainment to people of all ages.  
2. the upper level symbolizes heaven, the middle — ground, and the lower level — hell.  
3. beautiful puppets. They are made from wood or cloth. They have colourful costumes.  
4. a great combination of modern stories and traditional puppet design.
6. 1. was introduced; 2. are made; 3. were told; 4. can be seen; 5. was forgotten, has been revived.
7. 1. are moved (passive); 2. represent (active); 3. have never seen (active); 4. has experienced (active); 5. are attracted (passive).