

MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

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THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is the founder of the Republic of Turkey. His surname, Ataturk, means "Father of the Turks". He was born in 1881 in Salonika, then part of the Ottoman Empire. He had a long and active military career before entering politics. He was a visionary and revolutionary leader who swiftly modernized Turkey after becoming its first president. His legacy is seen throughout Turkish life today.

When Atatürk was 12, he joined a military school. He later graduated from a military academy in Istanbul in 1905. He quickly established his military reputation by fighting against the Italians in Libya in 1911, and in the Balkan Wars between 1912-1913. He became a hero by defending the Dardanelles against the Allies in 1915. Atatürk was promoted to general at the age of 35 because of his military skills.

Atatürk played a key role in the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1922). He started a nationalist revolution and successfully fought off European armies that had carved up and occupied Turkey after WWI. In 1921, he established a temporary government in Ankara. Two years later, in 1923, Turkey became a secular republic with Atatürk as its president. He remained in office until 1938.

As president, Mustafa Kemal's reforms secularized schools and encouraged education for girls. He also asked women to work to build Turkey's economy. He replaced Islamic courts with secular civil law and replaced Arabic script with a Latin-based Turkish alphabet. He also promoted a more western style of dressing. Atatürk died on November 10, 1938, aged 57 years old. He remains a revered figure in Turkey.

SYNONYM MATCH

Paragraphs 1 and 2

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. founder | a. pioneering |
| 2. revolutionary | b. elevated |
| 3. throughout | c. protecting |
| 4. reputation | d. creator |
| 5. defending | e. name |
| 6. promoted | f. everywhere in |

Paragraphs 3 and 4

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 7. key | g. stayed |
| 8. carved | h. nonreligious |
| 9. remained | i. sliced |
| 10. reforms | j. crucial |
| 11. secular | k. encouraged |
| 12. promoted | l. improvements |

PHRASE MATCH

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Atatürk is the founder of the | a. Turkish life today |
| 2. He was a visionary | b. up and occupied Turkey |
| 3. His legacy is seen throughout | c. his military reputation |
| 4. He quickly established | d. revolution |
| 5. Atatürk was promoted to | e. Republic of Turkey |
| 6. He started a nationalist | f. general at the age of 35 |
| 7. European armies that had carved | g. figure in Turkey |
| 8. He replaced Islamic courts | h. and revolutionary leader |
| 9. He also promoted a more | i. with secular civil law |
| 10. He remains a revered | j. western style of dressing |

LISTENING GAP FILL

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1) _____ the Republic of Turkey. His surname, Ataturk, means "Father of the Turks". He was born in 1881 in Salonika, then part of the Ottoman Empire. He had a long and active military career before entering politics. (2) _____ and revolutionary leader who swiftly modernized Turkey after becoming its first president. (3) _____ throughout Turkish life today.

When Atatürk was 12, he joined a military school. He later graduated from (4) _____ Istanbul in 1905. He quickly established his military (5) _____ against the Italians in Libya in 1911, and in the Balkan Wars between 1912-1913. He became a hero by defending the Dardanelles against the Allies in 1915. Atatürk was (6) _____ at the age of 35 because of his military skills.

Atatürk played a key role in the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1922). He started (7) _____ and successfully fought off European armies that (8) _____ occupied Turkey after WWI. In 1921, he established a temporary government in Ankara. Two years later, in 1923, Turkey (9) _____ with Atatürk as its president. He remained in office until 1938.

As president, Mustafa Kemal's reforms (10) _____ and encouraged education for girls. He also asked women to work to build Turkey's economy. He replaced Islamic courts with secular civil law and replaced Arabic script (11) _____ Turkish alphabet. He also promoted a more western style of dressing. Atatürk died on November 10, 1938, aged 57 years old. He (12) _____ figure in Turkey.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of italics.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is the *finder / founder* of the Republic of Turkey. His surname, Ataturk, means "Father of the Turks". He was born in 1881 in Salonika, then *part / partner* of the Ottoman Empire. He had a long and active military career before *entered / entering* politics. He was a visionary and revolutionary leader who swiftly *modernized / modernization* Turkey after becoming its first president. His legacy is seen throughout Turkish life today.

When Atatürk was 12, he joined a military school. He *after / later* graduated from a military academy in Istanbul in 1905. He quickly established his military *reputable / reputation* by fighting against the Italians in Libya in 1911, and in the Balkan Wars between 1912-1913. He became a hero *by / as* defending the Dardanelles against the Allies in 1915. Atatürk was *promoted / promotion* to general at the age of 35 because of his military skills.

Atatürk played a *key / lock* role in the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1922). He started a nationalist revolution and successfully fought *on / off* European armies that had carved up and *occupation / occupied* Turkey after WWI. In 1921, he established a temporary government in Ankara. Two years later, in 1923, Turkey became a secular republic with Atatürk as its president. He remained *at / in* office until 1938.

As / Was president, Mustafa Kemal's reforms secularized schools and encouraged education for girls. He also asked women to *toil / work* to build Turkey's economy. He replaced Islamic courts with secular civil law and replaced Arabic *script / words* with a Latin-based Turkish alphabet. He also promoted a more western style of dressing. Atatürk died on November 10, 1938, aged 57 years old. He remains a *reveres / revered* figure in Turkey.

SPELLING

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. the neorudf of the Republic of Turkey
2. He had a long and active military aeecrr
3. He was a nvryiosia and revolutionary leader
4. His alyceg is seen throughout Turkish life today

Paragraph 2

5. He later teaadrug from a military academy
6. He quickly established his military iuertoatnp
7. He became a hero by dngefeind the Dardanelles against the Allies
8. Atatürk was mpootder to general at the age of 35

Paragraph 3

9. European armies that had vdaecr up and occupied Turkey
10. he established a epyaromrt government in Ankara
11. Turkey became a culsera republic
12. He rnededai in office until 1938

Paragraph 4

13. dcueeaongr education for girls
14. He alperdec Islamic courts
15. He also moptredo a more western style of dressing
16. He remains a rreeevd figure in Turkey

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () and active military career before entering politics. He was a visionary and revolutionary
- () years later, in 1923, Turkey became a secular republic with Atatürk as its president. He remained in office until 1938.
- () between 1912-1913. He became a hero by defending the Dardanelles against the Allies in 1915. Atatürk
- () Atatürk played a key role in the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1922). He started a nationalist
- () education for girls. He also asked women to work to build Turkey's economy. He replaced Islamic courts with secular
- () As president, Mustafa Kemal's reforms secularized schools and encouraged
- () was promoted to general at the age of 35 because of his military skills.
- () civil law and replaced Arabic script with a Latin-based Turkish alphabet. He also promoted a more
- () western style of dressing. Atatürk died on November 10, 1938, aged 57 years old. He remains a revered figure in Turkey.
- () up and occupied Turkey after WWI. In 1921, he established a temporary government in Ankara. Two
- (**1**) Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is the founder of the Republic of Turkey. His surname, Ataturk,
- () revolution and successfully fought off European armies that had carved
- () leader who swiftly modernized Turkey after becoming its first president. His legacy is seen throughout Turkish life today.
- () When Atatürk was 12, he joined a military school. He later graduated from a military academy in Istanbul in 1905. He quickly
- () means "Father of the Turks". He was born in 1881 in Salonika, then part of the Ottoman Empire. He had a long
- () established his military reputation by fighting against the Italians in Libya in 1911, and in the Balkan Wars

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. a had He career military active and long

2. and visionary a was He leader revolutionary.

3. legacy life is today seen throughout His Turkish.

4. He established military quickly his reputation.

5. to general at the age of 35 Atatürk was promoted.

6. up Armies and that occupied had Turkey carved.

7. established He Ankara in government temporary a.

8. civil Islamic law courts with He secular replaced.

9. dressing also more of He a style promoted western.

10. Turkey in figure revered a remains He.

DISCUSSION (Write your questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What do you know about Mustafa Kemal Atatürk?
2. What three adjectives best describe Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (and why)?
3. What would you like to know about Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and why?
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. What did you learn from this text about Mustafa Kemal Atatürk?
2. What questions would you like to have asked Mustafa Kemal Atatürk?
3. What would his answers be to those questions?
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

THE MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK SURVEY

Write five questions about Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or other search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find more information about Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK POSTER: Make a poster showing the different stages in the life of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Show your poster to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all find out similar things?

4. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Include an imaginary interview with an expert on him.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

5. LETTER: Write a letter to a Mustafa Kemal Atatürk expert. Ask him/her three questions about Atatürk's life. Give him/her three of your opinions on Atatürk. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your "Mustafa Kemal Atatürk expert" partner(s) will try and answer your questions.

ANSWERS

SYNONYM MATCH:

Paragraphs 1 and 2

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
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| 2. revolutionary | b. pioneering |
| 3. throughout | c. everywhere in |
| 4. reputation | d. name |
| 5. defending | e. protecting |
| 6. promoted | f. elevated |

Paragraphs 3 and 4

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|--------------|-----------------|
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| 8. carved | h. sliced |
| 9. remained | i. stayed |
| 10. reforms | j. improvements |
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PHRASE MATCH:

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| 1. Atatürk is the founder of the | a. Republic of Turkey |
| 2. He was a visionary | b. and revolutionary leader |
| 3. His legacy is seen throughout | c. Turkish life today |
| 4. He quickly established | d. his military reputation |
| 5. Atatürk was promoted to | e. general at the age of 35 |
| 6. He started a nationalist | f. revolution |
| 7. European armies that had carved | g. up and occupied Turkey |
| 8. He replaced Islamic courts | h. with secular civil law |
| 9. He also promoted a more | i. western style of dressing |
| 10. He remains a revered | j. figure in Turkey |

ALL OTHER EXERCISES:

Look at the text on page 2.