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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

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

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 ..... (teaadrdug) 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 ..... (rnemedai) in office until 1938

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS