

D.

1. Bow
2. blow your nose
3. eye contact
4. Shake hands
5. under the table
6. (your) chopsticks
7. make noise
8. Take off your shoes

(Audio 4.6) Listen and complete the chart.

Each culture has its own customs and traditions. For this reason, before you visit a foreign country, it's a good idea to learn at least the most common ones. Here are some dos and don'ts. The first examples are about Japan.

The Japanese greet each other with a bow. According to them, it's a way of showing respect. So bow when you greet someone. And in Japan, don't blow your nose loudly in public. It's considered very rude. Clean your nose quietly.

In China, when you see a group of people, you should greet the oldest people first because it's very important to be respectful towards elders. But don't make eye contact with them. Chinese people find it disrespectful.

In France, you should shake hands when you meet someone on business, but it's right to kiss your friends on the cheek when you greet them. And it's very important to be polite in France, especially when you eat out. Never keep your hands under the table when you're at a restaurant. Always keep both hands on or above the table.

In South Korea, you should use your chopsticks correctly when you eat out. It's impolite to get it wrong. And you shouldn't make noise on a bus or train. You should be quiet there.

In Thailand, you should take off your shoes before you walk into someone's home, a temple or a school room. Leave your shoes outside the door. And when you're in Thailand, don't touch anyone on the head. This makes them feel uncomfortable.

E.

When you're in Japan, you should bow when you greet someone. You shouldn't blow your nose loudly in public.

D. Listen and complete the chart. (Audio 4.6)

Country	Dos and Don'ts
Japan	(1) when you greet someone. Don't (2) loudly in public.
China	Greet the oldest people first. Don't make (3) with them.
France	(4) when you meet someone on business, but kiss your friends on the cheek when you greet them. Never keep your hands (5) when you're at a restaurant.
South Korea	Use (6) correctly when you eat out. Don't (7) on a bus or train.
Thailand	(8) before you walk into someone's home, a temple or a school room. Don't touch anyone on the head.

E. Work with your partner. Look at the chart again. Take turns to talk about the traditions. Start as follows.

When you're in Japan, you should/shouldn't...

F. Work in groups of 4. Read the following quotation. Explain your opinions about it with some examples.

"Learning about another culture is like seeing the world through a new pair of glasses."

G. Read the following sentences. Which ones do you agree with? Why? Share your answers with the class.

- + The world is a wonderful place, with so many different customs to discover and explore.
- + It's important to respect the cultural differences around the world. When we accept the differences, we respect them.
- + Some customs of other countries may seem strange to us, but they're part of their history.

When you're in China, you should greet the oldest people first but you shouldn't make eye contact with them

When you're in France, you should shake hands when you meet someone on business, but you can kiss your friends on the cheek when you greet them. You shouldn't keep your hands under the table when you're at a restaurant. You should always keep both hands on or above the table.

When you're in South Korea, you should use your chopsticks correctly when you eat out. And you shouldn't make noise on a bus or train. You should be quiet there.

When you're in Thailand, you should take off your shoes before you walk into someone's home, a temple or a school room. And you shouldn't touch anyone on the head.

F. Students' own answers

G. Students' own answers

M. The Ahi Foundation

N.

1. It started in Anatolia in the 13th century.
2. Ahi Evran founded the "Ahi-order".
3. He was born in Azerbaijan.
4. He died in 1261.
5. No, he didn't.
6. Yes, it did.
7. Yes, he did.
8. They celebrate it in the third week of September every year.
9. They celebrate the festival in Kırşehir.
10. They celebrate it in order to keep the Ahi Foundation's values alive.

O. The following adjectives should be circled.
honest – generous – tolerant – respectful – modest – helpful – just

P.

1. solidarity
2. recommend
3. founded
4. merchant

Q.

1. recommend
2. founded
3. solidarity
4. merchant

R.

1. the Ottoman Sultans
2. The rich
3. poverty
4. education and medical services
5. fountains, bridges, mosques, markets, inns, roads and so on

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M. Read the following text and write a good title for it.

Traditionally, it's important for Turkish people to set up foundations. The Ahi Foundation is one of the most well-known foundations in our history. It started in Anatolia in the 13th century. Ahi Evran was a Turkish philosopher, and he **founded** the "Ahi-order". He was the leader of 32 craft and trade types. He was born in Azerbaijan. The exact date of his birth is not known, but he died in 1261. His mausoleum is in Kırşehir.

According to Ahi Evran, moral values are essential in professional and trade activities. He used to **recommend** the members of the Ahi Foundation to be honest while trading. He used to tell them to avoid cheating people. The Ahi Foundation used to act as a school and increased its members' knowledge. An Ahi person used to have an occupation. He was a craftsman, a **merchant** or a profession owner. He used to be generous, tolerant, just, respectful and modest. Besides, an Ahi person used to help the poor. **Solidarity** became part of the Turkish society with the Ahi Foundation. This improved the economic life as well.

Turkish people still remember Ahi Evran. In order to keep the Ahi Foundation's values alive, they celebrate the Ahi-order, Craftsmen and Merchants Festival in Kırşehir in the third week of September every year.



N. Answer these questions according to the text above.

1. When did the Ahi Foundation start in Anatolia?
2. Who founded the "Ahi-order"?
3. Where was this person born?
4. When did he die?
5. Did Ahi Evran use to tell the members of the Ahi Foundation to cheat people?
6. Did the Ahi Foundation use to act as a school?
7. Did an Ahi person use to have an occupation?
8. When do people celebrate the Ahi-order, Craftsmen and Merchants Festival?
9. Where do they celebrate the festival?
10. Why do they celebrate it?

O. Read the text again. Circle the characteristics that an Ahi person used to have.



P. Find these words in the text in activity M. Then read the definitions (1-4) and fill in the gaps with the correct words.



1. support by one person or a group of people for another because they share similar feelings, opinions, aims, etc.:
2. advise somebody to do something:
3. started something, such as an organization or a company:
4. a person that buys and sells products in large amounts:

Q. Look at activity P again. Use the correct words to complete the following sentences.

1. We you to book your flight early.
2. His uncle an Internet business last summer.
3. A strong earthquake hit the island two days ago. Since then, hundreds of people have shown with the survivors.
4. My grandfather is a coal He's been selling coal for fifty years.

R. Read the extract from a history textbook. Complete the sentences with the correct information.

The Ottoman Sultans used to build foundations for charity, and these foundations played an important role in improving the society. First of all, the rich came together there and helped the poor. They used to provide food, clean drinking water and clothes for the needy. The Ottomans succeeded in eliminating poverty through the foundations for six centuries. Moreover, these charitable organizations used to offer education and medical services to the public. They also used to pay for fountains, bridges, mosques, markets, inns, roads and so on. In this way, the foundations developed the socio-economic life.

1. It was traditional for to build foundations for charity.
2. used to provide food, clean drinking water and clothes for the needy at foundations.
3. With foundations, it became possible to eliminate for six centuries.
4. Foundations used to offer the public
5. Foundations paid for