

İNGİLİZCE 9

1. SINAV



Adı ve Soyadı:

Sınıfı:

Numarası:

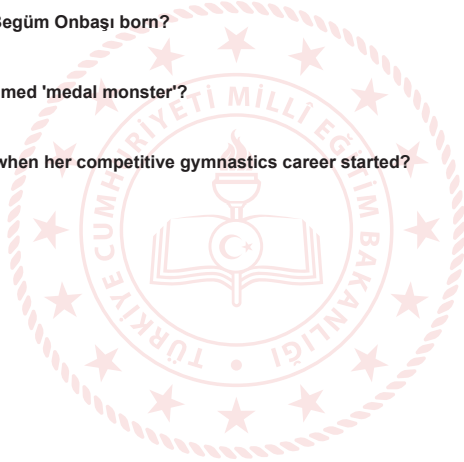
SENARYO 1

Learning Outcome: E9.5.R1. Students will be able to scan a text for specific information.

1. Read the text below and answer the questions.

Ayşe Begüm Onbaşı was born in Manisa on December 9, 2001. She began learning ballet at the age of three. Her career in competitive gymnastics started at the age of seven. To be successful, she has trained for six hours, five days a week. She has won more than 60 medals at national and international competitions, so people call her 'medal monster'.

- Where was Ayşe Begüm Onbaşı born?
- Why is she nicknamed 'medal monster'?
- How old was she when her competitive gymnastics career started?



1. SINAV

İNGİLİZCE 9

SENARYO 1

Learning Outcome: E9.5.R2. Students will be able to guess the meanings of unknown words from the contexts.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct personal traits.

My roommate, Nicole, is a ----- woman because she always makes jokes and makes me laugh. She is very ----- because whenever she sees a needy person, she wants to help her/him. However, she doesn't change her mind easily, so she is a little -----.

Learning Outcome: E9.6.R1. Students will be able to scan short texts describing some famous cities in the world for specific information.

3. Complete the table according to the text.

The Egyptian Pyramids are really old buildings like triangles. There are over 100 pyramids. They were built as tombs 4500 years ago. The kings, their family members, and their valuable stuff were generally buried in the pyramids. The first pyramid is in Saqqara. The most important ones are Cheops, Khafre, and Menkaure. The biggest is Cheops, which is 138 meters tall and made of 2.3 million stones. Even today, we don't know exactly how people built these pyramids.

Names of the most important pyramids	-----
Number of the stones Cheops has	-----
Place of the first pyramid	-----
Height of Cheops	-----
Shape of the pyramids	-----



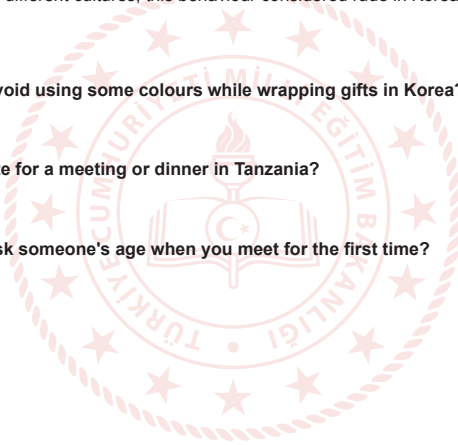
SENARYO 1

Learning Outcome: E9.6.R2. Students will be able to get the main points of the informative texts related to intercultural differences.

4. Read the text below and answer the questions.

A behaviour considered rude in one country may not be recognised as a problem in another one. For example, in Japan, it's okay to ask someone how old they are in the first meeting, while that is thought to be rude in many cultures. In Tanzania, it isn't a problem if people arrive 15 minutes late to their appointments. In Korea, people avoid wrapping their gifts in black, green, and white paper because black is associated with sadness, green with illness, and white with bad luck. As colours are associated with different meanings in different cultures, this behaviour considered rude in Korea may not be a problem in other countries.

- Why do people avoid using some colours while wrapping gifts in Korea?
- Is it rude to be late for a meeting or dinner in Tanzania?
- Where can you ask someone's age when you meet for the first time?

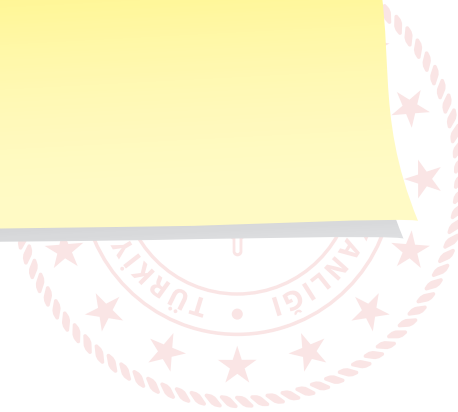
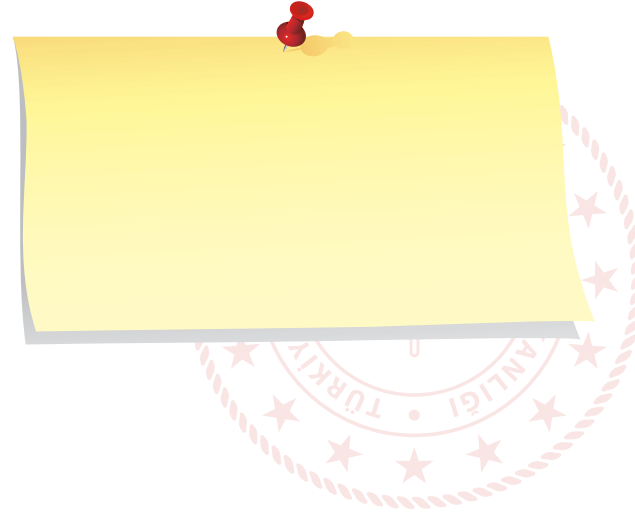


SENARYO 1

Learning Outcome: E9.6.W1. Students will be able to write a short message to leave at the reception desk for their parents.

- Imagine you are staying at a hotel with your parents in a foreign city. They went sightseeing, and you preferred staying at the hotel. After a while, you wanted to go out, but you couldn't find your smartphone and decided to leave a note for your parents.

Write down a short message to leave at the reception desk for your parents.





SENARYO 1

Learning Outcome: E9.7.R1.Students will be able to ask and answer the questions about a text related to the world heritage.

6. Read the text below and answer the questions.

Göbeklitepe, an ancient site in Türkiye, is significant because it is one of the oldest known temples in the world. It has changed our previous understanding of ancient civilizations. While it was traditionally believed that temples were constructed after the establishment of settled communities, Göbeklitepe appears to have been built by hunter-gatherers. At Göbeklitepe, large rocks have figures of animals such as foxes, snakes, and birds. Archaeologists believe these figures as symbols of religious rituals. It is particularly surprising that these figures were created without using any modern tools.

- Why is Göbeklitepe important?
- Which historical pictures of animals are found on large rocks?
- What is amazing about the pictures on the rocks?

