B1 Seviye İngilizce Okuma Metni: The Silk Road and Anatolian Caravanserais

WORKSHEET

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Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

A Read the text: True or False?

Read the text. Then write T (true) or F (false). *(Metni okuyun. Cümleler doğruysa T, yanlışsa F yazın.)*

For more than a thousand years, a network of trade routes connected China with the Mediterranean world. In the nineteenth century, a German geographer gave it a name that is still used today: the Silk Road. Of course, silk was not the only product that travelled along it. Merchants also carried spices, tea, paper, porcelain, glass and precious stones. Just as importantly, ideas, religions, languages and inventions moved along the same roads. Travelling was slow and dangerous. Caravans of camels and horses crossed deserts and mountains, and they had to be protected from bandits and bad weather. In Anatolia, the Seljuk Turks found a solution. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, they built large stone inns called caravanserais along the main routes, usually about a day’s journey apart. Inside their strong walls, travellers could sleep, eat, feed their animals and store their goods safely. Many caravanserais even had a small mosque, a bath and a place where a doctor or a blacksmith could work. One of the largest is the Sultanhanı Caravanserai near Aksaray, which was built in 1229. Today, visitors can still walk through its huge decorated gate and imagine the busy life of the past.

1. The Silk Road connected China with the Mediterranean world. ( )
2. Only silk was carried along the Silk Road. ( )
3. Caravanserais were built by the Seljuk Turks in Anatolia. ( )
4. Caravanserais were usually a week’s journey apart. ( )
5. The Sultanhanı Caravanserai is near Aksaray. ( )

B Reading comprehension

Choose the correct answer according to the text. *(Metne göre doğru seçeneği işaretleyin.)*

1. Who gave the Silk Road its name?

   a) A Chinese emperor b) A German geographer c) A Seljuk sultan d) A Venetian merchant

2. Besides goods, what also travelled along the Silk Road?

   a) Only animals b) Only soldiers

   c) Ideas, religions, languages and inventions d) Nothing else

3. Why were caravanserais useful?

   a) Travellers could rest and keep their goods safe. b) They were used as schools.

   c) They were palaces for sultans. d) They sold tickets for ships.

4. When was the Sultanhanı Caravanserai built?

   a) In the ninth century b) In 1453

   c) In the nineteenth century d) In 1229

C Complete the sentences

Complete the sentences from the text. Use the words in the box. *(Metindeki cümleleri kutudaki kelimelerle tamamlayın.)*

bandits • cheap • gate • precious • store • window

1. Merchants also carried spices, tea, paper, porcelain, glass and _____ stones.
2. Caravans had to be protected from _____ and bad weather.
3. Travellers could sleep, eat, feed their animals and _____ their goods safely.
4. Visitors can still walk through its huge decorated _____ .

D Your turn

Write a short answer based on the text. *(Metne dayanarak kısa bir cevap yazın.)*

1. Today, goods and ideas travel around the world very quickly. Compare this with the Silk Road. What has changed and what has stayed the same?