



World Heritage Sites in Pakistan

After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

- read with accurate pronunciation, appropriate pitch and voice variation suitable for fictional and nonfictional texts
- use pre-reading and while-reading strategies to analyse and explore different layers of meaning within texts including biases and opinions.
- ask and answer higher-order questions to guide/assess reading
- apply skimming and scanning strategies for relevant information and main points in texts to identify the writer's purpose, and intended audience. Infer the theme/main idea of the text, distinguishing between fact and opinion where necessary
- give an informed personal and analytical response to a text and provide some supporting textual reference
- cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
- demonstrate knowledge and application of parts of speech (Pronouns) in oral and written communication in varying degrees of complexity.
- produce legible work that shows the correct spelling of the conventions of punctuation and capitalization.
- comprehend and use contemporary Idioms and proverbs in the different texts and in their speech.
- write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

Pre-Reading

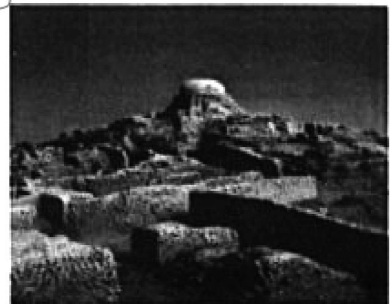
- Have you ever visited or heard about any famous historical or cultural sites in Pakistan?
- Why do you think some sites are designated as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO?
- What do you already know about Pakistan's World Heritage Sites?

World Heritage Sites in Pakistan

It is said that the world has become a global village and we, as the global citizens, need to protect our common cultural and natural heritage irrespective of where these are. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites are places of outstanding cultural or natural importance to all humanity. UNESCO has designated six sites in Pakistan as World Heritage Sites and twenty-six sites are on the tentative list. They are: Archaeological Ruins of Moenjodaro, Ancient Monuments at Makli, Thatta, Taxila, Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol, Lahore Fort & Shalamar Gardens in Lahore, and the Rohtas Fort. Let's see what made these sites so important.

The Ruins of Mohenjo-Daro

The ancient civilization of Mohenjo-Daro dates back to 26BC. In fact, it is believed to be the oldest physical evidence of urban planning. From well-planned streets to baked brick structures and a sophisticated drainage system, the layout of this historic settlement proves the occupants of Indus Valley were not only expert planners but were also well-versed in complex civil engineering.



After being abandoned some 3,000 years ago, MohenjoDaro remained buried under layers of dust and sand for several centuries. Archaeologists re-discovered it in 1920 in what is now the modern-day district of Larkana in Sindh. The opulence of the lost city became quite apparent after historians found valuable gold, ivory and lapis lazuli artefacts among other precious metals and stones. This historical site was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1980.

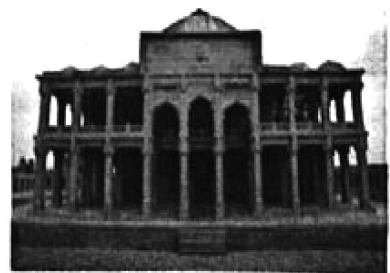
How to get there: If you are staying at Sukkur, you can make a day trip to Mohenjo-Daro. It will take you about two hours to reach your destination

While-reading

How do you think the city of Mohenjo-Daro was destroyed?

Makli Necropolis

Makli Hill is one of the largest communal burial sites in the world dating back to the 14th century. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in 1981. The massive funerary site is home to the tombs and mausoleums of several emperors, queens, governors, saints, philosophers, scholars and other significant people from different eras. In fact, historians believe around 5 hundred



thousand to 1 million people were buried on the hill between the 14th and 18th century. The intricate stone carvings on the gravesites in the 'City of Dead' display Hindu, Islamic, Persian, Mughal, Gujarati and Middle Eastern-style artwork. It indicates the necropolis was used by more than one religion or civilization. The sprawling necropolis covers an area of 10 kilometres.

HOW TO GET THERE: If you're staying at Karachi, you can make a day trip to Makli and Thatta. It'll take you about two hours to reach your destination

The Archaeological Complex of Taxila

Taxila includes a Mesolithic cave and the archaeological remains of four early settlement sites, Buddhist monasteries, and a Muslim mosque and madrassa. Situated near the Silk Road that linked China to the West, Taxila reached its zenith between the 1st and 5th centuries. It is now one of the most important archaeological sites in Asia. One of the sites, the Bihir mound, is associated with the historic event of the triumphant entry of Alexander the Great into Taxila. The archaeological sites of Saraikala, Bhir, Sirkap, and Sirsukh are collectively of unique importance in illustrating the evolution of urban settlement on the Indian subcontinent. The Taxila serial site also includes Khanpur cave from where microlithic tools of the Mesolithic period were found. Buddhist monuments erected throughout the Taxila valley transformed it into a famous religious destination for pilgrims from Central Asia and China. This historical site was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1980.



HOW TO GET THERE: If you are staying at Islamabad/ Rawalpindi, you can make a day trip to Taxila. It will take you about one hour to reach your destination.

Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Sahr-i-Bahlol

Dating back to 1 AD, Takht-i-Bahi monastery is one of the most well-preserved Buddhist complexes from that time period. Due to its location in the mountainous range of what is now the modern-day city of Mardan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, this stone monastery remained largely unaffected from the invaders and aggressors. Archaeologists believe the inscriptions found in Takht-i-Bahi, which literally means 'throne of spring,' refer to Gondophares I, the founder of the ancient Indo-Parthian Kingdom. After being abandoned in 7 AD, the sites sustained some damage. However, it was re-discovered in the early 1900s. The excavations began in 1907, leading archaeologists to unearth the large complex along with other important artefacts and statues. Both Takht-i-Bahi and Sahr-i-Bahlol were listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1980.



HOW TO GET THERE: If you are staying at Islamabad, you can make a day trip to Takht e Bahi. It will take you about one and half hours to reach your destination. From Peshawar it takes around one and half hour.

While-reading

What does the word "inscription" mean?

Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens

These are two masterpieces from the time of the brilliant Mughal dynasty, which reached its height during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan. The fort contains marble palaces and mosques decorated with mosaics and gilt. The area includes two distinct royal complexes, the Lahore Fort and the Shalimar Gardens, both located in the City of Lahore, at a distance of 7 km. from each other. Both sites are outstanding examples of Mughal artistic expression at its height, as it evolved during the 16th and 17th centuries. There are 21 monuments preserved within the boundaries of Lahore Fort from the reign of Akbar (1542-1605) through the reign of Shah Jahan (1627-58). Equally the Shalimar Gardens, laid out by Shah Jahan in 1641-2 embodies Mughal garden design. Both complexes together may be understood to constitute a masterpiece of human creative genius. These two historical sites were added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1981.



HOW TO GET THERE: Both of these sites are located within the territory of Lahore City. It will take you about half an hour to one hour to reach your destinations depending on the location of your place of stay.

Rohtas Fort

Pashtun King Sher Shah Suri, the founder of short-lived Suri dynasty, built the Rohtas Fort in the 16th century. It is located near the city of Jhelum. UNESCO described it as an 'exceptional example of the Muslim military architecture of Central and South Asia.' The remarkably intact Rohtas Fort was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site in Pakistan in 1997. This incredible fortress was built in 7 years.



The rationale behind its construction was to stop the forces of Mughal Emperor Humayun from invading the region following his defeat in the Battle of Chausa. The Rohtas Fort sits on an elevated hill on the Pothohar Plateau. The sprawling fortress is surrounded by four kilometers of fortified walls reinforced with 68 bastion towers and twelve gates. This historical site in Pakistan used to hold a force of up to 30,000 personnel. That makes it an incredibly difficult military stronghold to attack.

HOW TO GET THERE: If you are staying at Islamabad, you can make a day trip to Rohtas Fort. It will take you about two hours to reach your destination. From Lahore it takes around three and half hours.

(The above text has been taken from a travel brochure of Pakistan Tourism Development corporation's website. <https://tourism.gov.pk/ptdc.html>)

Post-reading

- Name the Heritage site you like the best?



Glossary

Given below are the difficult words from the unit. Look at their meanings and give synonyms of each in the given column. The first one is done for you.

Words	Meanings	Synonyms
irrespective	without regard to something specific	regardless
communal	relating to or used by a community	
funerary	relating to or associated with funeral rites	
carvings	designs or figures that are carved into a surface	
necropolis	a large cemetery of an ancient city	
zenith	the highest point or peak	
mesolithic	relating to the middle part of the Stone Age, characterized by the use of microliths (small stone tools)	
bastion	a projecting part of walls built at an angle	
rationale	a set of reasons or a logical basis	



Reading and Critical Thinking

a. Read the unit carefully and answer the following questions.

1. Which site is described as "the oldest physical evidence of urban planning"?
2. What is the significance of the Makli Necropolis?
3. What does the inclusion of multiple styles of artwork in Makli Necropolis suggest about its history and usage?
4. What historical events and figures are associated with the Taxila archaeological complex, and why is it significant?
5. In what ways do these heritage sites reflect the rich and diverse history of Pakistan?
6. Do you think it's important for the government to invest in the preservation and maintenance of such heritage sites? Why or why not?
7. Imagine you had the opportunity to visit one of these sites. Which one would you choose, and what aspects of its history and culture would you be most interested in exploring?
8. Do you believe that it's the responsibility of all global citizens to protect and preserve cultural and natural heritage? Why or why not?

b. Answer the given short questions by choosing the correct answer:

- i. Why was Makli Necropolis declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO?
 - a) It is a famous religious destination for pilgrims.
 - b) It is the oldest physical evidence of urban planning.
 - c) It is a massive funerary site with tombs from different civilizations.
 - d) It is associated with the triumphant entry of Alexander the Great.
- ii. Which historical event is associated with the Bihir mound in Taxila?
 - a) The Battle of Chausa
 - b) The founding of the Indo-Parthian Kingdom
 - c) The triumphant entry of Alexander the Great
 - d) The evolution of urban settlement on the Indian subcontinent
- iii. What was the primary purpose behind the construction of Rohtas Fort?
 - a) To showcase Mughal artistic expression
 - b) To serve as a Buddhist pilgrimage site
 - c) To stop the forces of Mughal Emperor Humayun from invading the region
 - d) To act as a communal burial site for various civilizations.

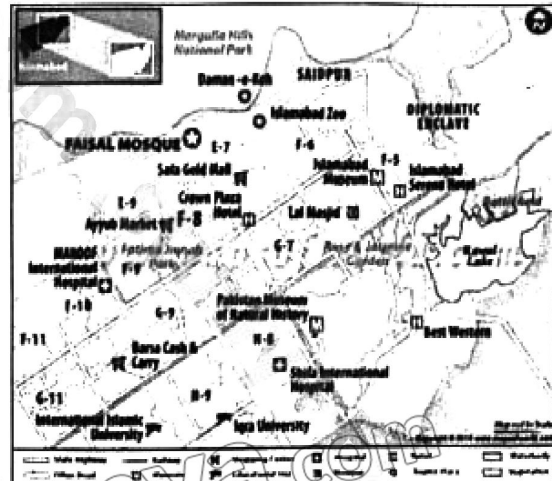


Oral Communication

Geographical Information System and Tourism

Geographic information systems (GIS) are essential for developing the tourism sector. It makes it possible to create applications and interactive maps that provide visitors latest details about places to go, attractions to see, and services available in those areas. GIS aids travellers in route planning, hotel choices, and locating sites. By examining tourist information, traffic patterns, and weather updates, it also helps with sustainable tourism management. Additionally, GIS supports risk assessment and catastrophe management for safer travel including landslide and flashflood warnings.

Globally, GIS enables the tourism industry to provide more customised, effective, and responsible services, improving the travel experience for visitors.



Activity

The teacher will assign each student group a tourist site in Pakistan and provide them with a map. Students will mark their assigned site on the map and use GIS tools to calculate distances, locate airports, train stations, bus terminals, hotels, and resorts. Each group will then present their virtual tour itinerary to the class, covering site details, travel routes, transportation options, and accommodations. The class will engage in discussions, questions, and comparisons of different sites, exploring the advantages and challenges of visiting each location.



Vocabulary and Grammar

Idioms and Proverbs:

Idioms and proverbs enrich language by providing colorful expressions, conveying cultural values, assisting efficient communication, and adding depth and variety to conversation. They are an integral part of language and culture worldwide. Some proverbs and idioms related to travelling are shared below with meanings:

Idioms:

Hit the road: *To begin a journey or start traveling.*

We should hit the road early tomorrow to avoid traffic.

Travel light: *To pack only the essentials and not carry too much luggage.*

When backpacking, it's best to travel light for convenience.

Catch a red-eye flight: *To take an overnight flight.*
I'll catch a red-eye flight so I can arrive in the morning.



Proverbs:

Home is where the heart is: *No matter how far you travel, your true home is where you feel the most comfortable and loved.*

The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step: *To achieve a significant goal, you must start with a small, manageable action.*

Travel broadens the mind: *Traveling and experiencing different cultures can expand your perspective and knowledge.*

When in Rome, do as the Romans do: *Adapt to the customs and behaviors of the place you are visiting.*

Use the above mentioned proverbs and idioms in your own sentences.

Pronoun:-

As studied in earlier grades, a pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase. Pronouns refer to either a noun that has already been mentioned or to a noun that does not need to be named specifically.

Types of Pronouns.

Pronoun Type	Definition	Examples	Use in a Sentence
Personal Pronoun	Replaces specific people or things	I, you, he, she, it, we they	He is a lucky man We are heading towards the hills.
Possessive Pronoun	Demonstrates ownership or possession	Mine, yours, his, hers, theirs, ours	This bag is mine. Yours is on that table.
Reflexive Pronoun	Reflects the subject and object being the same person or thing	Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves	She has baked the cake herself. He manages to do his work himself.
Demonstrative Pronoun	Points to specific people or things	This, that, these, those	I don't like these. Can I take those?
Interrogative Pronoun	Used to ask questions	Who, whom, whose, which, what	Who is responsible for this? Which one do you like the most?
Indefinite Pronoun	Doesn't specify who or what is referred to	Somebody, someone, nobody, no one, everybody	Everyone thought that someone will do it and at the end no one did it.
Relative Pronoun	Introduces a dependent clause	Who, whom, whose, which, that	The cyclist who won the race trained hard. Where did you buy the dress that you wore last week
Reciprocal Pronoun	Indicates a mutual action or relationship	Each other, one another	We all must respect one another.
Emphatic Pronoun	Emphasizes a noun or a pronoun	Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves	Aline, herself is responsible for her failure. Ali, himself asked for a raise.
Distributive Pronouns	Refers to members of a group individually	Each, either, neither, none, any	Each year thousands of people go for Hajj. Neither of them goes to the gym.

a) Encircle the demonstrative pronoun in each sentence given below.

- This is my favorite teddy bear.
- Would you like some of these?
- Those years at the lake were the best times of my life.

b) Add an interrogative pronoun in the following sentences.

- _____ one of the books is your favorite?
- _____ is the title of the poem that you liked?
- _____ should I address the letter?
- _____ was the package sent?

c) Fill in the blanks with appropriate types of pronouns

Yesterday, _____ went to the park and met up with some friends. _____ had brought their adorable dog with _____, and _____ was a bundle of energy. _____ played fetch for a while, and then I decided to take a walk by _____ to enjoy the peaceful surroundings. As I strolled, _____ beautiful flowers caught my eye, and I couldn't resist picking a few. Later, _____ asked me about the flowers, and I happily shared the story of my solo adventure.

d) Punctuate the given lines.

encouraging travel also boosts consumer and business confidence it supports two way trade and creates export income for the poor countries with few similar alternatives



Writing

Ecotourism has gained popularity as a responsible and sustainable way to explore natural environments while minimizing negative impacts. We all must protect and preserve the areas we visit during our holidays. The goal of ecotourism may include educating tourists about clean environment, raising money for environmental preservation, safeguarding the animals and plants of the area and fostering respect for various cultures.

Keeping the above in mind, write an essay on "How can we become responsible Tourists?"



Teacher's Point



- Encourage the students to engage in extended discussions and critique taking into account other speakers' viewpoints and presenting one's own with clarity.
- In writing, help the students by introducing a topic; organizing complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- In classroom discussions, a variety of linguistic exponents may be used, such as inquires, persuasion, arguments, comparisons, evaluations in a wide range of context throughout the oral communication skills practice session.