

## 2.6 World Heritage

### Warming up!

#### Chit-Chat

1. I can talk about the world :-

Form groups of 6 to 8 students. Each group should select any one Continent and share the following information about each.

1. Important cities
2. Sight-seeing places of tourist interest
3. Food speciality-cuisine
4. Wild life
5. Different types of region and vegetation.
6. Human life.

Now each group representative from the previously formed groups, should narrate the information to the class, using proper attractive sentences.

2. Prepare a Travel Brochure or Leaflet of your native place or any town/historical place/hill station to attract tourists using the points below.

Nearest Railway Station

.....

Nearest Air Port

.....

Nearest Bus Stand

.....

Top five spots to visit

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Special features of this spots

● .....

● .....

● .....

● .....

● .....

Have Fun! Entertainment

● .....

● .....

● .....

● .....

● .....

Mouthwatering/  
special cuisine

.....

.....

.....

.....

Other nearby  
sight-seeing spots

.....

.....

.....

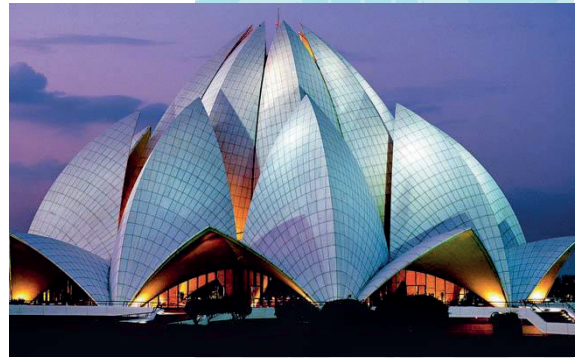
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**HAPPY JOURNEY!**

**Contact : N-joy Travels**

**+91-1234567890/email : njoy@travels.com**

## World Heritage



A World Heritage Site is a site determined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to have significant cultural or natural importance to humanity. As such the sites are protected and maintained by the International World Heritage Programme which is administered by the UNESCO World **Heritage** Committee. Because World Heritage Sites are places that are significant culturally and naturally, they vary in type and include forests, lakes, monuments, buildings and cities.

World Heritage Sites can also be a combination of both cultural and natural areas. For example, Mount Huangshan in China is a site with significance to human culture because it played a role in historical Chinese art and literature. The mountain is also significant because of its physical landscape **characteristics**.

### **HISTORY OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES**

Although the idea of protecting cultural and natural heritage sites around the world began in the

- What significant aspects should a world heritage site have?
- **heritage** : that which is valued because of historical/natural/cultural importance
- ♦ What do world heritage sites include?
- **characteristics** : distinguishing features or qualities

- **artefacts** : any objects made by a human being
- **scores of** : plenty of, many of
- **dismantling** : disassembling, pulling down
- ✦ Why did UNESCO launch an international campaign in 1959?
- **initiated** : began, started
- ✦ Why did a White House Conference in the United States call for a ‘World Heritage Trust’?
- ✦ What does the World Heritage Committee consist of?
- ✦ What is the World Heritage Committee responsible for?

early twentieth century, momentum for its actual creation was not until the 1950s. In 1954, Egypt started plans to build the Aswan High Dam to collect and control water from the Nile River. The initial plan for the dam’s construction would have flooded the valley containing the Abu Simbel Temples and **scores of** ancient Egyptian **artefacts**. To protect the temples and artifacts, UNESCO launched an international campaign in 1959 that called for the **dismantling** and movement of the temples to higher ground. The project cost an estimated US \$80 million, \$40 million of which came from 50 different countries. Because of the project’s success, UNESCO and the International Council on Monuments and Sites **initiated** a draft convention to create an international organization responsible for protecting cultural heritage.

Shortly thereafter in 1965, a White House Conference in the United States called for a “World Heritage Trust” to protect historic and cultural sites but to also protect the world’s significant natural and scenic sites. Finally, in 1968, the International Union for Conservation of Nature developed similar goals and presented them at the United Nations conference on Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden in 1972. Following the presentation of these goals, the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by UNESCO’s General Conference on November 16, 1972.

### **THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

Today, the World Heritage Committee is the main group responsible for establishing which sites will be listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Committee meets once a year and consists of representatives from 21 State Parties that are elected for six year terms by the World Heritage Center’s General Assembly. The State Parties are then responsible for identifying and nominating new sites

within their territory to be considered for inclusion on the World Heritage list.

### BECOMING A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

There are five steps in becoming a World Heritage Site, the first of which is for a country or State Party to take an **inventory** of its significant cultural and natural sites. This is called the Tentative List and it is important because nominations to the World Heritage List will not be considered unless the nominated site was first included on the Tentative List. Next, countries are then able to select sites from their Tentative Lists to be included on a Nomination File. The third step is a review of the Nomination File by two Advisory Bodies consisting of the International Council on Monuments and Sites and the World Conservation Union, who then make **recommendations** to the World Heritage Committee. The World Heritage Committee meets once a year to review these recommendations and decide which sites will be added to the World Heritage List. The final step in becoming a World Heritage Site is determining whether or not a nominated site meets at least one of ten selection criteria. If the site meets these **criteria**, it can then be **inscribed** on the World Heritage List. Once a site goes through this process and is chosen, it remains the property of the country on whose **territory** it sits, but it also becomes considered within the international community.

### TYPES OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES

As of 2009, there are 890 World Heritage Sites that are located in 148 countries (map). 689 of these sites are cultural and include places like the Sydney Opera House in Australia and the Historic Center of Vienna in Austria. 176 are natural and feature such locations as the U.S.'s Yellowstone and Grand Canyon National Parks. 25 of the World Heritage Sites are considered mixed i.e. natural and cultural Peru's Machu Picchu is one of these. Italy has the highest number of World Heritage Sites with 44.

✦ When was the convention concerning the protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted and by whom?

✦ Who makes recommendations to the World Heritage Committee?

● **inventory** : a detailed list

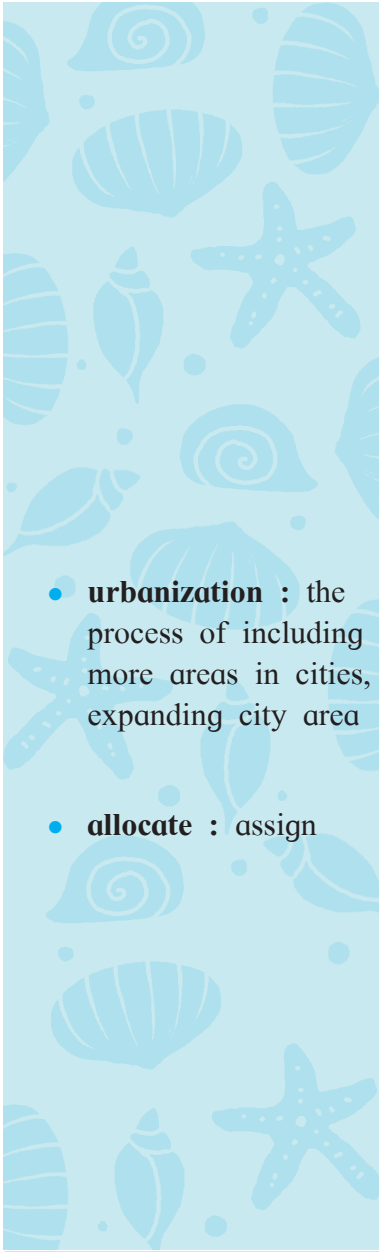
● **recommendations** : suggestions, proposals

● **criteria** : fixed basis to judge

● **to inscribe** : to print, to write or to engrave

● **territory** : region

✦ What is the Peru's Machu Picchu example of?



- **urbanization** : the process of including more areas in cities, expanding city area
- **allocate** : assign

India has 36 (28 cultural, 7 natural and 1 mixed) World Heritage Sites. The World Heritage Committee has divided the world’s countries into five geographic zones which include (1) Africa, (2) Arab States, (3) Asia Pacific (including Australia and Oceania), (4) Europe and North America and (5) Latin America and the Caribbean.

### WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN DANGER

Like many natural and historic cultural sites around the world, many World Heritage Sites are in danger of being destroyed or lost due to war, poaching, natural disasters like earthquakes, uncontrolled **urbanization**, heavy tourist traffic and environmental factors like air pollution and acid rain. World Heritage Sites that are in danger are inscribed on a separate List of World Heritage Sites in Danger which allows the World Heritage Committee to **allocate** resources from the World Heritage Fund to that site. In addition, different plans are put into place to protect and/or restore the site. If however, a site loses the characteristics which allowed for it to be originally included on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee can choose to delete the site from the list. To learn more about World Heritage Sites, visit the World Heritage Centre’s website at [whc.unesco.org](http://whc.unesco.org).

## ENGLISH WORKSHOP

1. Write the importance of the years given below, with reference to World Heritage Sites.

Year	Importance
1959	.....
1965	.....
1968	.....
1972	.....
2009	.....

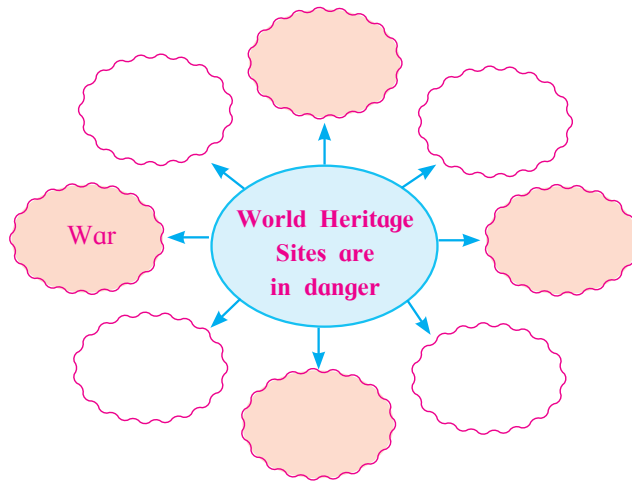
**2. Name the following.**

- (a) The country where Mount Huangshan is situated .....
- (b) The famous dam in Egypt on River Nile .....
- (c) The place where the conference based on Human Environment was held .....
- (d) The country in which the highest number of World Heritage Sites are .....
- (e) The body which can exclude a site from World Heritage list .....

**3. Complete the following sentences.**

- (a) The World Heritage Sites include .....
- (b) There are around ..... World Heritage Sites in the world.
- (c) The Role of World Heritage Committee is .....
- (d) The tenure of World Heritage Committee is .....
- (e) We can get more information about World Heritage Sites from its .....

**4. Complete the following Web by giving reasons why World Heritage Sites are in danger.**



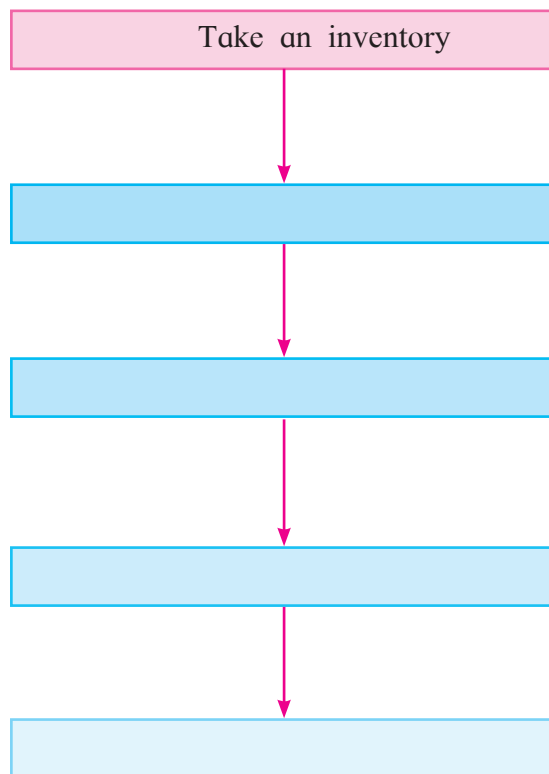
**5. Answer in your own words :**

- (a) What are our duties towards preservation of any historical site?  
.....  
.....
- (b) Why should we preserve the World Heritage Sites?  
.....  
.....
- (c) What is the role of World Heritage Sites in promoting tourism in any country?  
.....  
.....

**6. Read the following duties towards preservation of any historical site and make sentences about each of our duties.**

- Obey rules and regulations – Visitors must obey the rules and regulations, displayed at the Entrance.
- Maintain discipline and order
- Maintain cleanliness
- Use dustbins and garbage bags
- Observe silence
- Maintain environmental safety
- Protect our country's history/heritage.

**7. Complete the following flow-chart by choosing from the options given below to show how any site of any country can become a World Heritage Site.**



1. Inclusion of the name of a site from the tentative list to the nomination file.
2. Name of the site is inscribed on the World Heritage list after meeting the criteria.
3. Inclusion of the name of site for the nomination in a tentative list after an inventory in the country or the state.
4. Decision of the World Heritage Committee after review of the nominated file.
5. A review of the file included by the advisory bodies.

**8. Match the pairs to define different roles of the World Heritage Sites.**

	A		B
1.	Identify cultural and natural sites	a	green, local based, stable and decent jobs
2.	Identify sites of	b	of outstanding universal value across countries
3.	Identify sites that represent	c	preserve outstanding sites and natural resources
4.	UNESCO seeks to	d	tourism
5.	World Heritage Sites should have	e	an asset for economic development and investment
6.	World Heritage Sites should	f	protect these sites
7.	World Heritage Sites serve as	g	best examples of world's cultural and/or natural heritage
8.	World Heritage Sites should ensure	h	special importance for everyone
9.	It should at large develop	i	relevant development plan policies

**9. Do you know the difference between** [ World heritage. ?  
Cultural heritage.

Refer to a dictionary/encyclopaedia/reference books/website/google search to get the detailed meaning.

**10. Following are the ways to preserve 'World Heritage Sites.' Transfer these points into a small paragraph. Suggest a suitable title.**

- Practical conservation of posterity
- Human/animal trespassing
- Unmonitored/uncontrolled/unrestricted access
- Threat of local administrative negligence

**11. Find from the text minimum 8 words related to cultural heritage and make a word register. Arrange them in alphabetical order.**

**12. Look at the words and their meanings. Underline the correct alternatives.**

- (i) **determine** : (a) think over (b) decide (c) ask for (d) look over  
 (ii) **monument** : (a) statue (b) pillar (c) memorial building (d) fort  
 (iii) **significant** : (a) clever (b) effective (c) systematic (d) important  
 (iv) **disaster** : (a) problem (b) incident (c) calamity (d) accident



**13. Rewrite the following sentences using ‘not only but also’ and ‘as well as’ in 2 separate sentences.**

- (i) UNESCO and the International Council on monuments initiated a draft convention to create an international organisation responsible for protecting cultural heritage.
- (ii) The state parties are responsible for identifying and nominating new sites.
- (iii) Opera House in Australia and the Historic Center of Vienna in Austria are cultural sites of World Heritage.
- (iv) World Heritage Sites can be a combination of both cultural and natural areas.
- (v) To protect the temples and artifacts, UNESCO launched an international campaign.

**14. Rewrite the following sentences replacing ‘as soon as’ by ‘No sooner...than...’ (Note : The phrase, ‘No sooner’ must always be followed by an auxiliary (helping verb)).**

For example : As soon as he came, they all gave an applause.

No sooner did he come, than all gave an applause.

- (a) As soon as the Bill is passed, it will become an Act.
- (b) As soon as the thief escaped, the family informed the police.
- (c) As soon as you have finished, you can submit your answer-papers.
- (d) As soon as they can manage, they should change their house.
- (e) As soon as the bell will ring, the School Assembly will start.

**15. Prepare a ‘tourism leaflet’ on any one of the following. (You may refer to the points given in Warming Up.)**

- (A) Your Home Town
- (B) A Historical Place
- (C) A Place of Natural Beauty
- (D) A Place of Pilgrimage

**16. Project :**

- (a) Make a list of sites from our State that are included in the World Heritage Sites. Try to visit one of them. Write the importance of that World Heritage Site. Also write your impression of it in your notebook.



# Live English!

## Slide Shows

### Making Power Point Presentations

**(a) Read the following paragraph about Power Point.**

A Power Point is like a magic wand that makes you a wizard in presentation skills. There are innumerable uses of Power Point and it has been one of the most popular applications of Microsoft Office since the very beginning. A slide show can help a teacher deliver a lesson, illustrate historical and geographical facts and data, easily display and analyse statistical information, or in training.

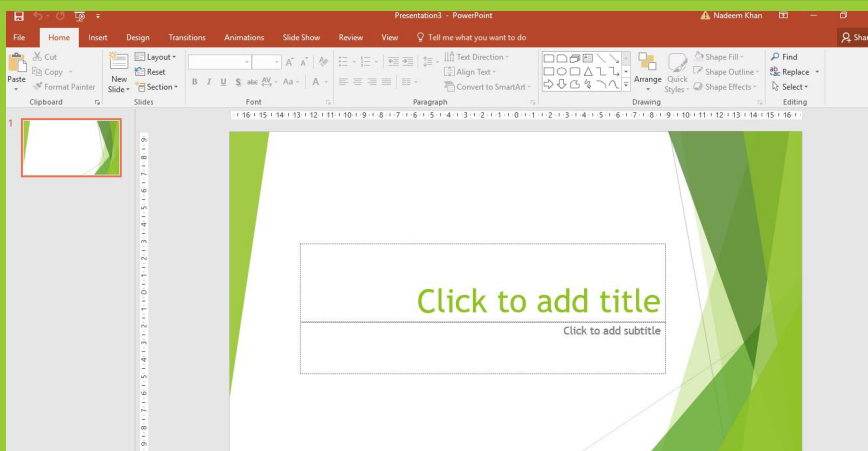
A slide show can be a valuable tool for learning and sharing for the learners. Whether presenting at annual events, science meets or convincing parents to get a gadget, Power Point presentations are very useful.

Gaskins has saved our hours of painstakingly handcrafting displays by inventing Power Point. Here are steps on how to create a basic slide show using Microsoft Power Point.

## STEPS

### Step 1: Open Microsoft Power Point

**Step 2: Go to File at the top of the screen and click “New”. Choose Blank Presentation or any of the Templates from the right side of your screen. Click it to create new Presentation 1.**



### Step 3: Slide Design

You may choose a different color and design for your template by clicking on “Design” button in the Menu option.

### Step 4: Adding Text

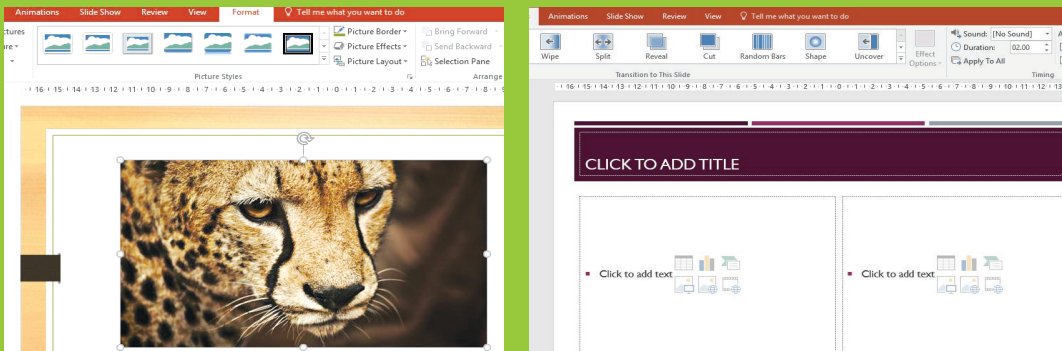
Enter your text by clicking and then typing in the box titled “Click to Add Text” or “Click to Add Title” on the Slide 1.

### Step 5: Adding Pictures

Click on **Insert** in the File and click on “Pictures” to add picture from your computer. Or just Drag and Drop the picture in Slide layout from the folder in your computer.

### Step 6: Resizing Pictures

You may change the size of your picture by clicking on the picture. The picture will then have black lines around it with small bubbles or boxes in the corners. Place your mouse over the bubbles or boxes and click. Holding the mouse pointer down, drag the picture to the size you want. Various image formatting tools can be accessed from “Format” in the Menu.



### Step 7: Add Transitions

Add effects to your presentation by selecting different transition modes for different slides from “Transition” in the Menu.

### Step 8: You’re Done

Wasn’t that easy? Now you can do it again to make more Slides. Select design of your new slide from “New Slide” button under “Home” Menu. Keep adding!

### Step 9: Go Live! Start your Slide Show.

Click “From Beginning” button under “Slide Show” in the Menu.

**(b) Rearrange the following steps of creating a Power Point slide in proper sequence.**

(1) Save your slide and start Slide Show from the beginning. (2) Click "New" to create Blank Presentation 1. (3) Add Pictures by clicking "Insert" button. (4) Click "Design" to choose color and design template. (5) Click to add Text and Title in the slide. (6) Add New Slide from Home menu. (7) Resize your pictures, or graphics. (8) Open Microsoft Power Point. (9) Add effects from Transitions menu.

**(c) Follow the given Slide Handout on 'Types of Sentences' given below. Create similar slide Handouts on one of the given topics:**

**(1) Pollution (2) Modes of Transport (3) Our Solar System (4) The United Nations**

Slide 1

## Types of Sentences

: Presented By:  
XYZ  
ABC School

Slide 2

### Definition of Sentence

A group of meaningful words that conveys a sense and is complete in itself.

Slide 3

### Types of Sentence

- Assertive
- Imperative
- Interrogative
- Exclamatory

Slide 4

Assertive **makes a statement.**  
Imperative **makes a request or gives order, command.**  
Interrogative **asks a question. (WH or Verbal)**  
Exclamatory **strong expressions.**

Slide 5

SENTENCE TYPE	Contains mainly	Ends With
ASSERTIVE	Subject	Full Stop
IMPERATIVE	Verb	Full Stop
INTERROGATIVE	Wh-word /Supp. Verb	?
EXCLAMATORY	Interjection	!

Slide 6

**Thank You !**

**(d) Tips for writing an effective Slide Handout**

1. Begin with writing a Title and name of presenter on the Slide 1.
2. Write points you want to explain in main bullet points in the Slide 2.
3. Give meanings, definitions and examples in bullet points.
4. Use aphoristic style of language, give only main points.
5. Give your contact number and email ID for feedback towards the end.

**(e) Tips for making an effective Power point Presentation**

1. While speaking, show your passion and use positive body gestures.
2. Start strongly try to connect with your audience using proper tone.
3. Keep it simple: concentrate on your core message.
4. Smile and make eye contact with your audience.
5. Conclude on positive note.

**(f) The 10/20/30 rule of Power Point**

If you are not familiar with the 10/20/30 Rule of Power Point created way back in 2005 by Guy Kawasaki, here's how it goes:

***"The most effective Power Point presentations should contain no more than 10 slides, last no longer than 20 minutes, and feature font no smaller than 30 points."***