

Activity

Make the Future Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences:

1. My son _____ (sleep) for two hours by the time I come back.
2. They will be exhausted by the match time. They _____ (run) for 7 hours.
3. Will you _____ (work) in this school for 5 months by the time of the annual parents day?
4. They _____ (wait) long before the party begins at midnight.
5. The government servants _____ (protest) for 6 months by the time the salaries are increased in June.
6. Till October 20th, she _____ (teach) English for 3 years.
7. Will he _____ (drive) taxi for 5 years by 2025?
8. By the end of this year we will have been _____ (live) in this house for 6 years.
9. My brother _____ (attend) this school for two years by 2022.
10. Haris _____ (watch) TV for 3 whole hours by the time my father comes.
11. They _____ (play) for four hours by noon.
12. How long will you _____ (practice) guitar by 2021?
13. My friends _____ (cook) for an hour by the time we get there.
14. We _____ (learn) English for two years by 2021.
14. The Covid-19 _____ (play havoc) for years till it's vaccine is prepared.

Unit 16

Tourist Attractions in Pakistan

By the end of the unit, the students will be able to:

- Use pre-reading strategies to predict the content of a text from topic / picture, title / headings, key words and visuals, etc. by using prior knowledge, asking questions and contextual clues.
- Analyze passages in the text to identify the theme/ general subject, key idea/ central thought (a statement about the general subject), and supporting details.
- Skim text to
 - have general idea of the text.
 - infer theme/ main idea.
- Apply critical thinking to interact with text, use intensive reading strategies (while reading) to
 - scan to answer short questions.
 - make simple inferences using context of the text and prior knowledge.
 - distinguish between what is clearly stated and what is implied.
 - deduce meaning of difficult words from context.
 - use context to infer missing words.
 - read silently with comprehension and extract main idea and supporting detail.
- Use critical thinking to respond orally and in writing to the text (post-reading) to
 - give a personal opinion and justify stance related to viewpoints/ ideas and issues in the text read.
 - relate what is read to his or her own feelings and experiences.
 - explore causes and consequences of a problem or an issue and propose various solutions.
 - evaluate material read.
- Use appropriate vocabulary and correct spelling in their own writing.
- Identify and recognize the functions of anaphoric and cataphoric references.
- Recognise and use sentence inversion for various purposes.

Tourist Attractions in Pakistan

Pakistan is a kaleidoscope of some of the most diverse natural beauty in the world. It is a cradle of ancient civilizations and a 'melting pot' of religions and cultures. The World Economic Forum placed Pakistan among the top 25 per cent of global destinations for its UNESCO 'World Heritage Sites.'

From the stretches of great mountain ranges in the north, to the vast alluvial delta of the Indus River in the south, Pakistan remains a land blessed with nature's beauty and majestic mountains. With shining deserts and some of the world's highest peaks, the country has myriad attractions for sightseers, skiers, trekkers and mountaineers. For those interested in white water rafting, trout fishing, jeep, camel and yak safaris and out of this world flora and fauna, Pakistan is the place to be.

It is a land that holds a reservoir of knowledge for archaeologists, historians, artists, teachers and anthropologists, and contains deep religious heritage for pilgrims of various faiths and beliefs. These attributes mean that the tourism sector in Pakistan has started to register exponential and speedy growth. From less than half a million foreign tourist arrivals in 2015, the world tourism monitoring agencies recorded over two million tourist arrivals during 2019. Domestic tourism crossed the 40-million-mark last year.

Pakistan is ranked number one on *Condé Nast Traveller's* list of 20 best holiday destinations for 2020. *Lonely Planet* called Pakistan 'tourism's next big thing' and *Forbes* ranked Pakistan as one of the '10 Coolest Places to go in 2019.'

The British Backpacker Society (BBS) declared Pakistan as the world's third best potential adventure destination for 2020. The year before, the BBS declared that 'Pakistan tops the list of world's best travel destinations', describing it as 'one of the friendliest countries on earth.' A land of splendour, the landscape stretches remarkably from the high mountain ranges in the north to the plains and deserts of central Pakistan, and the Arabian Sea in the south. In addition to the natural beauty in the four provinces of Pakistan, the people are very hospitable and generous toward foreign tourists.

NOT FOR SALE

Pakistan's mountain ranges include the famous Himalayas, Karakoram and the Hindukush. There are several high peaks in Pakistan, with the tallest being K2 (at 8,611 metres), the second highest in the world. The country is blessed with five out of the 14 highest mountain peaks of the world. From April to September, domestic and international mountaineers throng the area.

The 806 km Karakoram Highway constructed along the ancient Silk Road linking Pakistan to China is the highest trade route in the world. Additionally, the nearby Mintaka Pass lies along the fabulous ancient Silk Road that linked Europe to Asia and over which history's most famous tourists once travelled. These include the Venetian trader Marco Polo in the thirteenth century, the Chinese Monk Fe Hien in the fourth century, and Arab historian Al-Beruni in the eleventh century.

In Pakistan's eastern Karakoram, Baltoro Glacier is one of the world's largest valley glaciers. Though difficult to access, it is one of the most highly trafficked regions in Pakistan because of mountaineering destinations like K2, Broad Peak, and the Gasherbrum peaks at its head. The area is not only known for its stunning scenery, but as a life source — a large portion northern Pakistan's population depends on meltwater from the Karakoram glaciers.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is well known for its varying natural beauty, comprising some awe-inspiring valleys and mountains in the north, including the Kaghan and Swat valleys, and the famous Khyber Pass. Spread over 72,496 square km, the northern areas of Pakistan are as captivating and mesmerising in beauty as the other regions. Amid towering snow-clad peaks, several over 8,000 metres, the beautiful serene valleys of Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu are magnificent.

The cultural patterns in this region are as varied and interesting as its topography. In the northern territory of Gilgit-Baltistan, icy peaks stretch above the Hunza River. Situated on the riverbank and surrounded by glaciers and gorges, the town of Hunza traditionally served as a resting place for travelers descending the Hindu Kush mountains into the Vale of Kashmir. The valley is home to snow leopards, markhors, ibexes, and red-striped foxes. Nestled in the Hunza Valley, Attabad Lake's vibrant turquoise waters cut through the rocky terrain. Though beautiful, the serene landscape has a violent origin story. The lake was formed in

January 2010, when a massive landslide at Attabad Village flooded nearby towns, blocked the flow of the Hunza River, and displaced thousands of people. Today, it is a popular stop for tourists who can take boats out on the water.

Known as "Land of the Giants," a backdrop of snow-dusted mountains rises from the alpine plateau of Deosai National Park. Each spring, the lush valley is swept by wildflowers and rare butterflies, earning the name "Summer's Palace" by locals, who enjoy the wildlife after winter's thaw. This biodiversity hot spot is home to the Tibetan wolf, Himalayan ibex, Tibetan red fox, and golden marmots, but the government granted the park protected status in 1993 with the goal of safeguarding the critically endangered Himalayan brown bear. The park was also nominated for World Heritage status in 2016.

Northern Pakistan's picturesque Kaghan Valley is a place of fairytales. According to one version of a local legend, a prince of Persia fell in love with a fairy princess on the crystalline waters of Lake Saiful Muluk. But a giant was also in love with the princess, and held her captive. One day, the prince escaped with her, and in his fury, the giant flooded the valley and created lakes with his tears. Today, visitors from around the world travel to Kaghan Valley for its alpine lakes, mountain scenery, and clear night skies.



In northern Azad Kashmir, the bow-shaped Neelum Valley is sandwiched between 13,000-foot peaks and blanketed by verdant forest and streams. The small hilltop village of Arang Kel, is known as the pearl of Neelum Valley.

Pakistan is also rich in vegetation and fauna. With their alpine meadows and permanent snow line, coniferous forests down the sub-mountain scrub, the vast Indus plain merging into the great desert, the coastline and wetlands, the Himalayas, Karakoram and the Hindukush ranges all offer a remarkably rich variety of vegetation and wildlife including avifauna, both endemic and migratory. Ten of eighteen mammalian orders are represented in Pakistan with species ranging from the world's smallest surviving mammal, the Mediterranean Pygmy Shrew, to the largest mammal ever known, the blue whale.

The Punjab province comprises rich agricultural lands, an extensive network of rivers and channels, shrines, ancient forts and gardens from the Mughal era. Over 2,000 years ago, the world famous Gandhara Buddhist civilisation flourished in Northern

Pakistan, with Taxila as the principal seat of Buddhist learning. On this land of five rivers a number of places are worth a visit which include Shalimar Gardens Lahore, Wazir Khan Mosque, Tomb of Jahangir, Rohtas Fort, Lahore Fort (Shahi Qila), Badshahi Mosque, Minar-e-Pakistan, Taxila Museum, Khewra Salt Mines, Katas Raj Temple, Kallar Kahar, Derawar Fort and Noor Mahal Bahawalpur.

The Balochistan province is the largest in the country in terms of area. Besides being blessed with nature's bounty of mineral resources, it also has immense natural beauty comprising mountain ranges, mines and a very long coastal belt, including the newly developed Gwadar Port. In Balochistan there are many caves for tourists to visit, including the Juniper Shaft Cave, Shahre-e-Roghan, the Murghagull Gharra cave, Mughall saa cave, and Pakistan's naturally decorated cave, the Mangocher Cave.

The Makran Coastal Highway is a scenic drive along Pakistan's Arabian Sea coast. The route starts in Karachi and runs through Gwadar to the Iran border, and is considered a major infrastructural achievement. Unique, lunar rock formations line a section of the highway known as the Buzi Pass in Hingol National Park. Natural rock sculptures, like the sphinx-shaped "Lion of Balochistan" can be found along the highway. Pakistan's largest national park extends hundreds of miles along the Makran Coast. While Hingol National Park is renowned for its diverse wildlife – Sindh leopards, chinkaras, honey badgers, and Indian pangolins – it is perhaps best known for its cluster of active mud volcanoes. A mix of hot spring activity, gas, and water react chemically with the surrounding rocks to form a boiling mud. When the mud is expelled, it continuously rebuilds the cones, which are easily eroded. One of the most famous mud volcanoes is Chandragup, a sacred annual pilgrimage site for thousands of Hindus, along with the nearby Hinglaj temple.

In the south, the province of Sindh also abounds in natural beauty. It is most famous as home to the ancient city Moenjo-daro (Indus Valley Civilisation), the commercial hub city of Karachi, plus its seaports and beautiful beaches, spread over hundreds of miles of coastline. Through the centuries, waves of invaders and migrants settled down in the land that



is now Pakistan, influencing the locals and slowly being absorbed among them. Modern Pakistanis are a blend of Harappan, Indo-Aryan, Indo-Iranian, Saka, Parthian, Kushan, White Hun, Afghan, Arab, Turkic and Mughal heritages. Thus, the region

encompassing modern-day Pakistan is home to the oldest Asian civilisation (and one of the oldest in the world after Mesopotamia and Egypt), the Indus Valley Civilisation (2,500-1,500 BC).

Pakistan is a land of love and hospitality. A land of spiritual endowment, it is also the resting place of many spiritual saints from all religions, be it the sufi mystics of Islam, the Hindu Tiraths dating back to 3,000BC, the disciples of Buddha attaining 'nirvana' buried under the remains of Gandhara civilisation, or Baba Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion. Pakistan has always wholeheartedly worked to preserve its historical sites – whether it is a church, Gurdwara, temple, mosque, museum, tomb, fort or shrine.

Born in the foothills of the Himalayas, Buddhism found avid followers, supporters and patrons in Gandhara, the Land of Fragrance. Pakistan became the custodian of rich collections of sacred relics and superb specimens of art and architecture from Buddhist civilisation. For example, the Buddhist ruins of Taxila are priceless treasures of immense interest to Buddhists and researchers around the world. Taxila became a centre of excellence when the first ever university was founded there in the 10th century BC.

Since Punjab was the centre of activities for Sikh Gurus, and later the political power base of the Sikhs, there are numerous sites in Pakistan that are sacred to the Sikh community. Among the sacred shrines is Gurdwara Darbar Sahib, Kartarpur, near Lahore. Thousands of pilgrims visit these places from all over the globe. Pakistan opened the Kartarpur Corridor to provide Indian Sikh pilgrims a visa-free access. Kartarpur Corridor was renovated and expanded as a symbol of goodwill of the people of Pakistan for the Sikh community and to pave way for interfaith harmony. All Gurdwaras and Sikh shrines in Pakistan have been declared sacred places and are meticulously maintained by the government.

Pakistan is also a land of Saints and Sufis who preached amity, peace and universal love. Their teachings promoted religious co-existence, communal harmony and tolerance in society. Perhaps that is why there has always been communal harmony in Pakistan. The shrines of Data Ganj Bakhsh Hajveri, Hazrat Abdullah Shah Ghazi, Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, Sachal Sarmast, and Hazrat Bahauddin Zakaria, are worth a visit for spiritual solace and eternal satisfaction.

Reference & Source

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Glossary

Word	Meaning
alluvial (adj)	made of sand and earth that is left by rivers or floods
alpine (adj)	relating to high mountains
avifauna (adj)	the birds of a particular region, habitat, or geological period
backdrop (n)	a painted cloth hung at the back of a theatre stage as part of the scenery.
captivating (adj)	taking all your attention; very attractive and interesting
coniferous (adj)	connected with any tree that produces hard dry fruit called cones
custodian (n)	a person who takes responsibility for taking care of or protecting something
endemic (adj)	(of a plant or animal) native and restricted to a certain place.
exponential (adj)	(of a rate of increase) becoming faster and faster
fabulous (adj)	extremely good
flora and fauna (n)	the plants and animals of a particular area
kaleidoscope (n)	a toy consisting of a tube that you look through with loose pieces of coloured glass and mirrors at the end. when the tube is turned, the pieces of glass move and form different patterns
melting pot (n)	a place where different peoples, styles, theories, etc. are mixed together
mesmerise (v)	to have such a strong effect on you that you cannot give your attention to anything else
meticulously (adv)	in a way that pays careful attention to every detail
mountaineers (n)	a person who climbs mountains as a sport
nirvana	the state of perfect happiness and peace
picturesque (adj)	(of a place, building, scene, etc.) pretty, especially in a way that looks old-fashioned
renovate (v)	to repair and paint an old building, a piece of furniture, etc. so that it is in good condition again
snow-clad (adj)	covered with snow
solace (n)	to make somebody feel better or happier when they are sad or disappointed

sphinx (n)	a winged monster having a woman's head and a lion's body.
thaw (v)	(of ice and snow) to turn back into water after being frozen.
tirth (n)	sacred place.
topography (n)	the physical features of an area of land, especially the position of its rivers, mountains, etc.; the study of these features
turquoise (n)	a blue or blue-green semi-precious stone
Venetian (adj)	Something that belongs to the city of Venice

Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions

1. What is the world's view of tourism potential in Pakistan?
2. What are the natural attractions for the tourists in Pakistan?
3. What is the historical importance of 'Karakoram Highway'?
4. Which religious sites attract the tourists to Pakistan? What is their significance?
5. How is Baluchistan important for tourism?
6. How can we improve the global image of Pakistan to attract tourists from around the world?
7. Highlight Pakistan as a tourist destination for 'Buddhist' and 'Sikh' tourists.

Writing Suggestions

Write a description of a visit you made to somewhere that interests you. It may be a visit to an archaeological site, a museum, a zoo or a healthy mountainous area. The essay should start with a clear introductory paragraph with a central thought. Provide key ideas which prove, explain or support the central thought. Use a separate paragraph for each key idea.

Oral Communication

Each student should write three statements about themselves on a piece of paper. Two of them should be true, and one should be false. Students read their three statements, and their classmates question them to try to determine which statement is false.

Vocabulary and Grammar

A. Complete the following sentences using appropriate form of the word given in the brackets.

1. Everyone was impressed by the of the occasion. (solemn)
2. We should never injustice. (tolerance)
3. Something in her speech moved him (sufficient)
4. breeds contempt. (familiar)
5. He was a leader. (rebel)
6. The chief guest delivered the address. (inaugurate)
7. He was a great (patriotic)
8. From him we can learn many lessons in (patriot)
9. We must be proud of our past. (glory)
10. Many athletes are punished for using (stimulate)

B. Fill in the blanks with the transitional words given in the box.

accordingly, nevertheless, otherwise, however, therefore, whenever, in order to, actually, moreover, as soon as, further, although, since, until, meanwhile,

1. Sulaiman's work is wonderful he got a raise.
2. Najma was a terrible employee she got promoted.
3. We hope to receive the order on time; we will cancel.
4. Haroon had seniority; he was laid off.
5. to your request of last week, we are sending you a catalog.
6. She was attractive; she was not beautiful.
7. last week, she has not been the same.
8. the boss arrives, I am the one who makes rules.
9. he can, the director will receive you.
10. Please be on time; try to be early.
11. we are thinking of expending.
12. fulfill his contract, he will have to submit his sketches by Friday.
13. an invoice is paid by cheque, make sure it is deposited as soon as possible.
14. Our company expanded; we hired new personnel.
15. you can type a new letter.

C. Anaphoric and Cataphoric References.

Anaphora and cataphora are two common forms of style that are used to reduce repetition and focus emphasis on specific ideas.

Anaphora: (Anaphoric reference)

Anaphora is a backward reference. The term has been derived from the Ancient Greek "ena" and "Phero" which means "a carrying back".

Linguistically, it means the use of a word or an expression in a text, the meaning of which is clarified when referred back to another word for expression (antecedent) used earlier in the text. For example,

- a. I met Aleena in the welcome party. She looked really awful."

Here, the meaning of 'she' is clarified when referred back to Aleena; and also, the repetition of the word Aleena is avoided.

- b. Nazish dropped the glass. It shattered into fragments.

Here, the pronoun 'it' is an anaphor which points to its antecedent 'the glass'.

- c. If Haris buys a new cell phone, Abdullah will do it as well.

Here, the verb phrase 'do it' is an anaphor referring back to its antecedent 'buys a new cell phone.'

Cataphora: (Cataphoric reference)

It is the converse of Anaphora. It is a backward reference. The term has been derived from the Ancient Greek 'kata' and 'phero' which means carrying downwards.

Linguistically, cataphora is a word or expression in a text that refers to another word or expression used later in the text (Postcedent); So, one has to look ahead to understand its meaning. For example,

- a. When he arrived, Afaq noticed that the window pane was broken.

Here, the meaning of "he" is understood well when we look ahead at the word "Afaq". So 'he' is used as a cataphor.

- b. His friends have been criticizing Umair for highlife.

Here, the possessive adjective 'his' is a cataphor pointing to its Postcedent "Umair"

- c. Although Haris might do so, Abdullah will not buy a new cell phone.

Here, the verb phrase "do so" is a cataphor that points to its Postcedent "buy a new cell phone".

Activity

1. Use the reading resource below. (Teacher may use any news article, narrative, or essay as well.)

"Mario thought, should I tell her or shouldn't I? The question spun round and round in his head and it slowly started to push every other logical argument to the sides, like a

massive centrifuge. Slowly, though, he started to see the answers he needed. They were all lined up in neat little lists. And the first one was no, he shouldn't!" (The teacher may use a longer text if desired).

2. Scramble the clauses and give them to various groups of three students each. Each group should have the same materials. Ask them to match each clause together.

3. After they have finished matching up the clauses, ask them to reorganize the sentences into a cohesive article.

4. After matching all the information together, spend a couple of minutes to ask a few comprehension questions on the original text

(Then, using the sentences from this activity as examples, teach the students anaphoric and cataphoric references.)

5. Finally, ask the students to pick a trending topic from the news to write a few sentences about .Tell the students to divide the clauses onto several strips pieces of paper.

When each group has finished writing five sentences, allow them to exchange their clauses with the group to their left which will be supposed to match the clauses together to make a cohesive paragraph of it.

Exercise

Read the following sentences carefully and tell whether the word/expression in italics is an anaphor or a cataphor. Also mention its antecedent/ Postcedent.

- Hurain and her parents visited Dubai last year. *They* had such a great time together .
- Hamad bought a new motorbike yesterday. *He* loves his new motorbike very much.
- One day, while *he* was washing clothes, a big peach floated down the stream. The old washerman took the peach home.
- One morning, a terrorist group attacked the village. *It* stole all the villagers' belongings and destroyed most of *their* houses.
- During *his* early rehearsals , an actor may forget *his* lines.
- The Qatar team was opportunistic; *it* took advantage of every break.
- A person needs to see *his* dentist twice a year.
- If any one of the sisters needs a ride, *she* can call me.
- If someone has been drinking, *he* may drive poorly.
- Neither the pilot nor the attendants gave *their* opinion about the mishap.
- Each of these companies had *its* books audited.
- Umair says that If you need help with *your* grammar, you may see *him*.