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UNIT 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE





FROM PROBLEMS TO SOLUTIONS

Pre-reading Look at the title and the pictures to predict the content of the text.

FROM PROBLEMS TO SOLUTIONS

Economic development is necessary if we want to improve society. There comes a time when the old must give way to the new, and it is not possible to preserve everything from our past as we move towards the future. Finding and keeping the right **balance** between progress and the protection of cultural sites can be a big challenge.



While-reading

Task 1: Skim the text for 3 minutes; choose the text structure. Skimming

FROM PROBLEMS TO SOLUTIONS

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Water from the dam would that were an important part of L bt's the United Nations for help in 1969.

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SOLUTION

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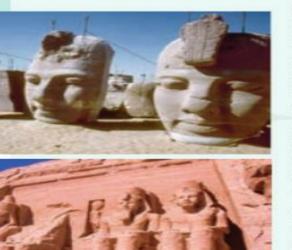
A committee was established to limit damage to the Egyptian buildings a prevent

the loss of cultural relics. The group asked for contribution and raised funds within the international community. conducted several tests, and then made a proposal for b Finally, a document was signed, and the work began in-

PROBLEM

rtments ssue, saved.

The project brought together governments and environmentalists from around the world.

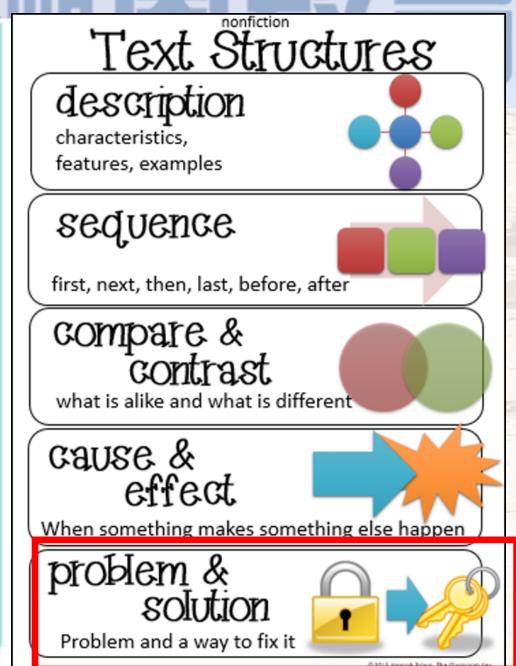


and the later is

Temples and other cultural sites were taken down piece by piece, and then moved and put back together again in a place where they were safe from the water. In 1961, German engineers moved the first temple. Over the next 20 years, thousands of engineers and workers rescued 22 temples and countless cultural relics. Fifty countries donated nearly \$80 million to the project.

When the project ended in 1980, it was considered a great success. Not only had the countries found a path to the future that did not run over the relics of the past, but they had also learnt that it was possible for countries to work together to build a better tomorrow.

The spirit of the Aswan Dam project is still alive today. Perhaps the best example is shown by UNESCO, which runs a programme that prevents world cultural heritage sites around the world from disappearing. If a problem seems too difficult for a single nation, the global community can sometimes provide a solution.



Task 2: Scanning

1950s

the I

Scan the text for numbers; Circle them and guess what they mean.

Economic development is necessary if we want to improve society. There comes a time when the old must give way to the new, and it is not possible to preserve everything from our past as we move towards the future. Finding and keeping the right **balance** between progress and the protection of cultural sites can be a big challenge.

Big challenges, however, can sometimes lead to great solutions. In the 1950s the Egyptian government wanted to build a new dam across the Nile in order to control floods, produce electricity, and supply water to more farmers in the area. But the **proposal** led to **protests**. Water from the dam would **likely** damage a number of temples and destroy cultural relics that were an important part of Egypt's cultural heritage. After listening to the scientists who had studied the problem, and citizens who lived near the dam, the government turned to the United Nations for help in 1959.

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1959

1960



1961

Task 3: Detailed reading

Economic development is necessary if we want to improve society. There comes a time when the old must give way to the new, and it is not possible to preserve everything from our past as we move towards the future. Finding and keeping the right balance between progress and the protection of cultural sites can be a big challenge.

- Why sentence two is mentioned? It is to provide some background information on protecting cultural sites.
- 2. What word can be added to link sentence two and three? Why? "Therefore." Sentence two talks about the difficulty and hence being the reason of a challenge.
- 3. Which sentence is the topic sentence?

The last sentence.

4. What is the function of paragraph one? To introduce the topic. Big challenges, however, can sometimes lead to great solutions. In the 1950s, the Egyptian government wanted to build a new dam across the Nile in order to control floods, produce electricity, and supply water to more farmers in the area. But the proposal led to protests. Water from the dam would likely damage a number of temples and destroy cultural relics that were an important part of Egypt' s cultural heritage. After listening to the scientists who had studied the problem, and citizens who lived near the dam, the government turned to the United Nations for help in 1959.

 Why didn't the author put "however" at the beginning of sentence one? It is used to echo "a big challenge" at the end of last paragraph for better transition in passage progression.

- 2. Which sentence is the topic sentence? Sentence one.
- 3. How did the author support his view in this paragraph?

The author used an example of Egyptian government as supporting detail.

4. Before the building of the dam, what problems did the Nile river bring to the Egyptians?

There might be floods and droughts; not enough electricity.

Big challenges, however, can sometimes lead to great solutions. In the 1950s, the Egyptian government wanted to build a new dam across the Nile in order to control floods, produce electricity, and supply water to more farmers in the area. But the proposal led to protests. Water from the dam would likely damage a number of temples and destroy cultural relics that were an important part of Egypt' s cultural heritage. After listening to the scientists who had studied the problem, and citizens who lived near the dam, the government turned to the United Nations for help in 1959.

5. Can you sort out the advantages and disadvantages of building the new dam?

advantages <mark>(pros</mark>)	disadvantages / effects (cons)			
a)	d)			
b)	e)			
c)				

6. How did the local government make a decision?

The government listened to the professional scientists' advice and citizens' opinion.

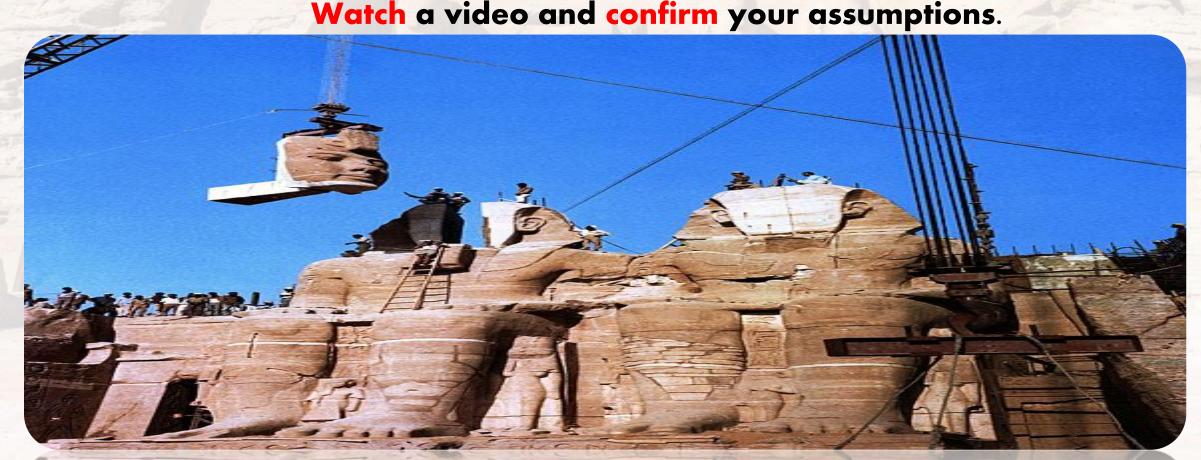
A committee was established to limit damage to the Egyptian buildings and prevent the loss of cultural relics. The group asked for contributions from different departments and raised funds within the international community. Experts investigated the issue, conducted several tests, and then made a proposal for how the buildings could be saved. Finally, a document was signed, and the work began in 1960.

1. Can you sort out UN's specific ways to solve the problem with a mind map?



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2. So, what is the proposal for saving the buildings? Discuss in groups and guess.



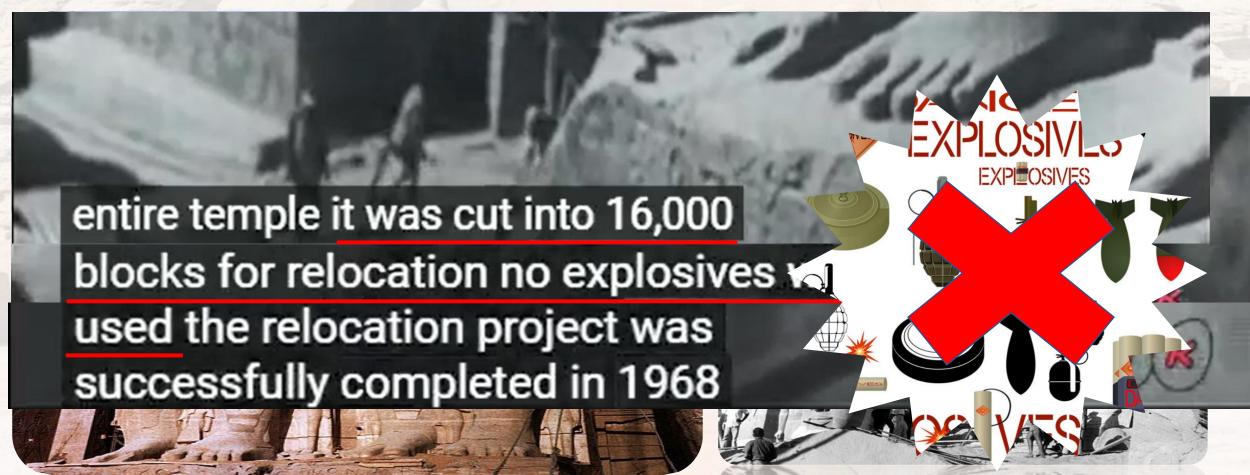


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and STATATION OF

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The project brought together governments and environmentalists from around the world. Temples and other cultural sites were taken down piece by piece, and then moved and put back together again in a place where they were safe from the water. In 1961, German engineers moved the first temple. Over the next 20 years, thousands of engineers and workers rescued 22 temples and countless cultural relics. Fifty countries donated nearly \$80 million to the project.

1. What was the order of the huge movement? Please fill in the blanks.







When the project ended in 1980, it was considered a great success. Not only had the countries found a path to the future that did not run over the relics of the past, but they had also learnt that it was possible for countries to work together to build a better tomorrow.

1. Which one is the topic sentence?

The first sentence is the topic sentence.

- 2. What type of details is used to support the author's idea in this paragraph?
 - A. Facts B. Examples
- 3. What's the use of "not only...but also..." structure in sentence two?
 It is a partial inversion which is to highlight and to emphasize the right way to protect cultural relics.

C. Explanation

The spirit of the Aswan Dam project is still alive today. Perhaps the best example is shown by UNESCO, which runs a programme that prevents world cultural heritage sites around the world from disappearing. If a problem seems too difficult for a single nation, the global community can sometimes provide a solution.

- 1. What is the spirit International coor
- 2. What rhetorical function?

The final syllables strong rhythm and rh

3. What inspiration In the time of glob international team we example of this.



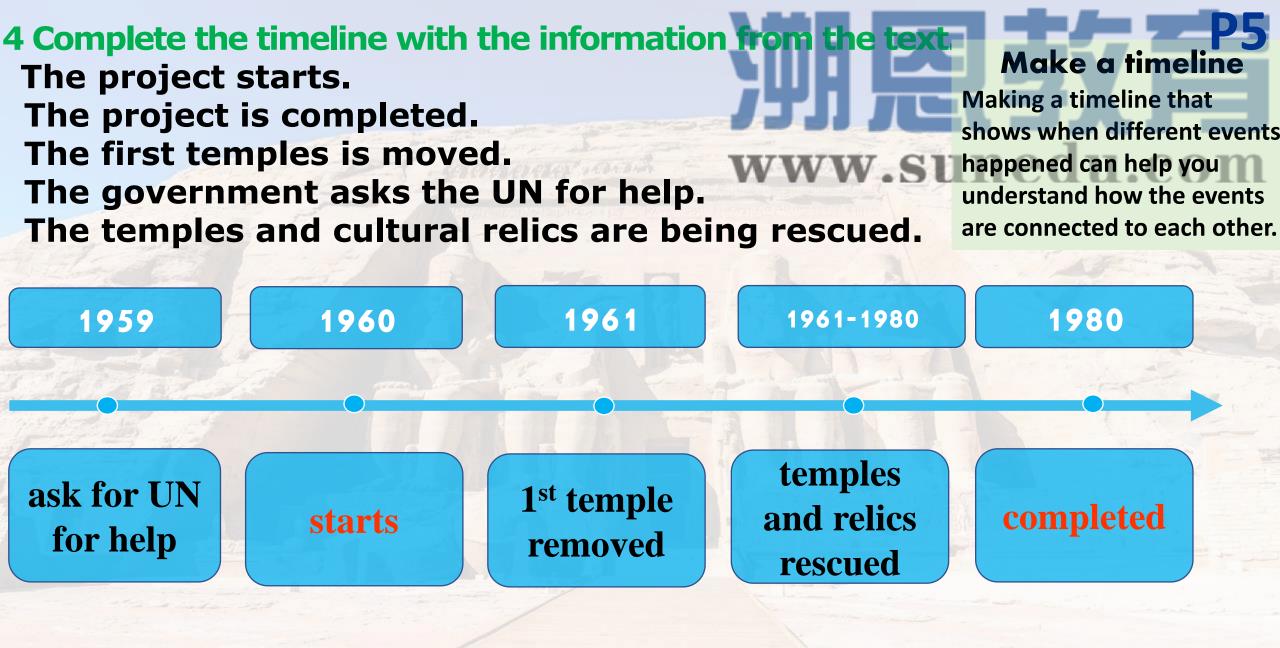
3. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 Why did the Egyptian government want to attempt the building of the dam?

To control floods, produce electricity, supply water to more farmers in the area. (Para. 2, Sentence 2)

2 How were the temples and other cultural sites saved? Taken down piece by and piece, and then moved put back together again. (Para. 4, Sentence 2)

3 How long did it take to complete the project? Almost 20 years. (Para. 4, last but one sentence)





A lot of money was spent on protecting cultural heritage in China. Do you think it worthwhile or not? It is worthwhile to protect It is not worthwhile to protect

cultural heritage.

CONS

It is worthwhile to protect cultural heritage.

PROS

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	Cairo, 16 March, 195	6					
					as well. But she ac		
-	"We should not accept the project if it puts our cultural in danger. We must prote					otect	
	the and	make sure that	no	is done." Befo	ore she ended her spe	ech,	
	the scientist suggest the cultural heritage a				of experts to	- 8	

Based on the debate, write an argument to show your view. Include:

- a topic sentence
- at least three supporting details
- a conclusion