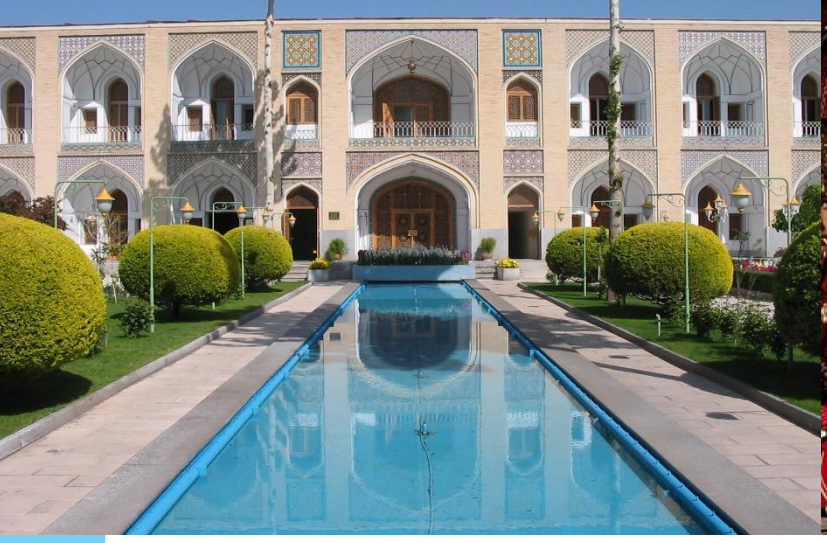



PERSIAN/FARSI

BASIC COURSE

Listening Proficiency Improvement Course (PIC)

Student's Manual
Subcourse 2
Units 6-10

September 1995

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER





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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Persian Listening Comprehension Course was developed by

Soheil Rohani

The listening texts for this subcourse are based on the following publications which have given written permission to use them:

Iran Times International, Washington, DC
Ettelat, Tehran, Iran

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PERSIAN LISTENING COMPREHENSION COURSE

Subcourse Overview

This is the second book in a series of Persian/Farsi listening subcourses written for linguists in the United States Armed Forces.

Subcourse 2 contains articles from Persian newspapers on Military, Economy, Geography, Cultural and Social, and Politics.

The exercises will help you develop strategies for:

predicting information in a text,

distinguishing between main ideas and supporting details,

identifying the main sequence of events in a text,

identifying key words that help you grasp the main idea,

comparing texts and information.

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Listening Subcourse 2

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Unit 6-Military

In this unit you will listen to texts regarding military matters.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text A and answer the following questions in English.

1. What is the main idea of the text? Circle the letter next to the correct answer.

   a. Weapons production

   b. Western influence in the Middle East

   c. The arms race

2. Who is making the statement?

_____

3. Where was the statement made?

_____

4. What is the position of the person making the statement?

_____

Exercise 2 Before listening to Text B, match the Persian words with their English equivalents by writing the number of the Persian word in front of the English word.

a. _____ tensions	١. دنيا
b. _____ international scene	٢. مناسب
c. _____ arms	٣. تشخيص دادن
d. _____ appropriate	٤. تشنجات
e. _____ recognize	٥. سطح بين المللى

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f. _____ world ٦. ركود

g. _____ stagnation ٧. تسليحات

Exercise 3 Listen to Text B and answer the following questions.

1. International tension has

   a. decreased.

   b. increased.

   c. not changed.

2. The arms market

   a. is expanding worldwide.

   b. is only expanding in the Middle East.

   c. is facing stagnation.

3. According to the text, which of the following is a good market for U.S. arms dealers?

   a. Iran

   b. Arab countries of the Middle East

   c. European countries

Exercise 4 Listen to Text C and answer the following questions in English.

1. What is the main topic of Text C?

_____

2. What do Iran and two other Asian countries have in common?

_____

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3. How much is Iran's defense budget?

_____

Exercise 5 Listen to Text D and answer the following questions in English.

١. بودجه نظامی ایران چقدر است؟

_____

٢. جمعیت ایران چند برابر جمعیت عربستان است؟

_____

٣. بودجه نظامی عربستان چقدر است؟

_____

٤. بودجه نظامی عربستان چند برابر بودجه نظامی ایران است؟

_____

٥. چرا ایران نیازی به صرف بودجه های کلان نظامی ندارد؟

_____

٦. نظر ایران نسبت به خریدهای تسلیحاتی کشورهای حوزه خلیج فارس چیست؟

_____

Exercise 6 Listen to Text E. Guess the English meaning of the following from the context.

١. ظرفیت _____

٢. اختصاص یافتن _____

٣. اجرا _____

٤. پروژه _____

٥. گاز رسانی _____

٦. مشارکت _____

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۷. متعهد _____

۸. رسیدگی _____

۹. رفاهی _____

۱۰. امور _____

Exercise 7 Listen to Text E again. Check your understanding by indicating whether the sentences below are True or False.

	T	F
1. Military factories do not produce nonmilitary products.	__	__
2. The Armed Forces execute many developmental projects in Iran.	__	__
3. The Armed Forces executed the gas supply project for the city of Sanandaj.	__	__
4. The Tehran-Saveh freeway was built by the Armed Forces.	__	__
5. Sophisticated weapons were Iran's main resource in the war against Iraq.	__	__
6. The Iranian government is going to reconstruct the human resources of the Armed Forces.	__	__

Exercise 8 Now listen to Text F. This is not a continuation of the previous texts.

1. Match the Persian words with their English equivalents by writing the number of the Persian word in front of the English word.

a. _____ ceremonies

b. _____ celebration

c. _____ graduation

d. _____ officers' academy

۱. فارغ التحصیلی

۲. دانشکده افسری

۳. مراسم

٤. نیروی زمینی

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e. _____ ground forces ٤. جشن

f. _____ in the presence of ٥. فرمانده کل قوا

g. _____ Commander in Chief ٦. در حضور

h. _____ to be conducted ٧. برگزار شدن

2. Listen to Text F again and answer the following questions in English.

a. What is the ceremony for?

_____

b. When was it conducted?

_____

c. What is Khamenei's religious rank?

_____

d. What is Khamenei's nonreligious rank?

_____

Exercise 9 Listen to Text F one more time.

1. Write the English meaning of the following Persian expressions in the spaces provided.

١. پس از ادای احترام نظامی

_____

٢. سرود جمهوری اسلامی

_____

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۳. نیروهای مستقر در میدان

_____

٤. جایگاه یادبود شهدای دانشکده افسری

_____

٥. گرامی داشتند

_____

٦. اجرای تشریفات

_____

۷. اخذ سردوشی

_____

2. The following is some of the events mentioned in Text F. Arrange the events chronologically by writing the letter next to each number in the space provided.

1. _____ الف. دادن سر دوشی

2. _____ ب. ادای احترام نظامی

3. _____ پ. حضور در جایگاه یادبود شهدا

4. _____ ت. نواختن سرود

5. _____ ث. سان دیدن

6. _____ ج. گزارش فرمانده دانشگاه افسری

7. _____ چ. دادن جوائز

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3. How many people were awarded a prize?

   a. Two hundred eighty

   b. Twenty-eight

   c. Eight

4. Who were the people who received prizes?

   a. Students

   b. Instructors

   c. Both students and instructors

5. Who gave the prizes?

   a. The Commander of the officers' academy

   b. The Iranian President

   c. The Commander in Chief

Exercise 10 Listen to Text G.

1. Extract the three essential information elements of Text G and write them in Persian in the spaces provided.

_____ .۱

_____ .۲

_____ .۳

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2. Listen to the following portion of Text G and transcribe it in the space provided.

_____

_____

_____

3. Which of the following is the most logical continuation of Text G?

۱. در سال گذشته کویت میلیاردها دلار سلاح از کمپانیهای غربی خریده است.

۲. کمپانیهای سازنده جنگ افزار در پیشرفت تکنولوژی نظامی نقش مهمی دارند.

۳. ایران کماکان از کشورهای غربی اسلحه میخرد.

4. According to Text G, which of the following is true?

a. All Persian Gulf States are smaller than a township in Iran.

b. The weapons producing companies are bankrupt.

c. Iran is a vast country.

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Key Vocabulary

execution	اجرا
recognize	تشخیص دادن
tensions	تشنجات
world	دنیا
stagnation	رکود
shoulder strap	سردوشی
anthem	سرود
level	سطح
capacity	ظرفیت
mentioned	عنوان کرد
graduation	فارغ التحصیلی
ceremony	مراسم
appropriate	مناسب

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Unit 7-Economy

In this unit you will listen to texts regarding Iranian economy. The texts have been broken down into several texts to make them easier to work with.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text H. Guess the English meaning of the following from the context.

١. کارخانه فولاد سازی _____

٢. محصولات کیفی _____

٣. ورقهای فولادی _____

٤. ضخامت _____

٥. تکنولوژی _____

٦. ماشین آلات _____

٧. اطلاعات فنی _____

٨. رقم _____

Exercise 2 Listen to Text H again and answer the following questions in English.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

_____

2. When was Kavian opened?

_____

3. What kind of steel is produced at Kavian?

_____

4. What is the annual output of Kavian?

_____

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Exercise 3 Listen to Text H one more time and answer the following questions.

1. When did Kavian produce 11,500 tons of steel?

   a. In the year A.H. 1327

   b. In the first half of the year A.H. 1372

   c. In the second half of the year A.H. 1372

2. How much steel was produced by Kavian in the previous year?

   a. 115,000 tons

   b. 230,000 tons

   c. 800,000 tons

3. The technology used in Kavian

   a. is outdated.

   b. is the most advanced.

   c. has been developed in Iran.

Exercise 4 Listen to the following selection of Text H and transcribe it in the space provided.

_____

_____

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Exercise 5 Listen to Text I.

1. Extract the two essential information elements of Text I and write them in English in the spaces provided.

a._____

b._____

2. According to Tabib the quality of steel produced at Kavian is

a. very good.

b. poor.

c. very bad.

Exercise 6 Listen to Text J and answer the following questions in English.

۱. واحد دوم شرکت صنایع فولاد اهواز در چه عرصه ای پیشرفت کرده است؟

_____

۲. چرا این واحد جایزه گرفته است؟

_____

۳. مقر موسسه مدیریت کیفیت جهانی کجاست؟

_____

٤. موسسه مدیریت کیفیت جهانی هر سال چه می کند؟

_____

٥. در نیمه اول امسال چه مقدار فولاد صادر شده است؟

_____

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٦. ارزش فولاد صادر شده چقدر است؟

_____

Exercise 7 Listen to Text K.

1. Guess the English meaning of the following words from the context.

١. میزان _____

٢. سال جاری _____

٣. با بهره گیری از _____

٤. ظرفیت _____

٥. اسمی _____

2. Answer the following questions in Persian.

١. مدیر بازرگانی صنایع فولاد اهواز کیست؟

_____

٢. این کارخانه تا کنون چه مقدار فولاد صادر کرده است؟

_____

٣. این کارخانه به چه کشورهائی فولاد صادر کرده است؟

_____

٤. در سال جاری میزان تولید صنایع فولاد اهواز چقدر خواهد بود؟

_____

٥. کارخانه فولاد اهواز کی شروع به کار کرد؟

_____

٦. ظرفیت اسمی کارخانه فولاد کاویان چقدر است؟

_____

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3. Which of the following is the most logical continuation of Text K?

۱. از محصولات صنایع فولاد اهواز در دیگر کارخانجات ایران نیز استفاده می شود.

۲. اهواز کارخانه ذوب آهن ندارد.

۳. در چند سال اخیر صنایع اهواز رشد چشمگیری نداشته است.

Exercise 8 Listen to Text L. Guess the English meaning of the following words from the context.

۱. حاکیست _____

۲. اقلام _____

۳. دستباف _____

٤. پسته _____

٥. آهن آلات _____

٦. بز _____

۷. کشمش _____

۸. ملبوس _____

۹. پشم _____

۱۰. روده _____

۱۱. خاویار _____

Exercise 9 Listen to Text L again.

1. Extract the two essential information elements of Text L and write them in English.

a. _____

b. _____

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2. What is your impression of the Iranian economy?

a. Iran is a major industrial country.

b. Iran is not a major industrial country.

c. Iran is a major agricultural country.

Exercise 10 Listen to Text L one more time.

1. Answer the following questions in English.

۱. مهمترین کالای صادراتی غیر نفتی ایران چیست؟

_____

۲. ارزش کالاهای صادراتی به دلار چقدر است؟

_____

۳. وزن کالاهای صادراتی نسبت به سال گذشته چند در صد افزایش داشته است؟

_____

٤. ارزش کالاهای صادراتی نسبت به سال گذشته چقدر افزایش یافته است؟

_____

٥. وزن فرشهای صادراتی چقدر است؟

_____

2. Listen to the following selection of Text L and transcribe it.

_____

_____

3. Translate the transcribed text into English.

_____

_____

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Exercise 11 Listen to Text M.

1. There are three numbers in the text. Write in English the numbers and the nouns that follow them.

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

2. What do the above noun phrases refer to?

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

Exercise 12 Listen to the text again and answer the following questions in Persian.

1. Who is Mr. Darabi?

_____

2. What is Saveh's share in wheat production?

_____

3. Where is Saveh's wheat transported to?

_____

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Exercise 13 Listen to Text M and rewrite the story in English.

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Key Vocabulary

nominal	اسمی
technical information	اطلاعات فنی
items	اقلام
ironware	آهن آلات
by using	با بهره گیری از
goat	بز
pistachio	پسته
wool	پشم
technology	تکنولوژی
indicates	حاکیست
caviar	خاویار
hand-woven	دستباف
figure	رقم
gut	روده
current year	سال جاری
thickness	ضخامت
capacity	ظرفیت
steel plant	کارخانه فولاد سازی
raisin	کشمش
machinery	ماشین آلات
quality products	محصولات کیفی
clothing	ملبوس

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amount	میزان
steel sheets	ورقهای فولادی

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Unit 8-Geography

In this unit you will listen to texts regarding Iranian geography.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text N. Guess the English meaning of the following from the context.

۱. آب و هوا	_____
۲. معتدل	_____
۳. دوره	_____
٤. بخصوص	_____
٥. چین خوردگی	_____
٦. جریان	_____
۷. دامنه	_____
۸. جلگه	_____
۹. ریزش باران	_____
۱۰. کویر	_____

Exercise 2 Listen to Text N again and answer the following questions in English.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

_____

2. How is the weather in most of Iran?

_____

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3. How does the weather change when we go from north to south?

_____

Exercise 3 Listen to Text N one more time and answer the following.

1. Rain mostly falls

   a. in the highlands.

   b. in the lowlands.

   c. in the central parts of Iran.

2. Air currents from the Atlantic Ocean cause rainfall

   a. in the Caspian Sea.

   b. in the northern foothills of Alborz.

   c. to the west of Iran.

3. A large part of Iran is dry because of

   a. the northeast hot currents.

   b. the southwest cold currents.

   c. the southwest hot and dry currents and northeast cold and dry currents.

Exercise 4 Listen to the following selection of Text N and transcribe it in the space provided.

_____

_____

_____

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Exercise 5 Listen to Text O.

1. Guess the English meaning of the following from the context.

الف. در مجموع _____

ب. حوضه _____

پ. برجستگی _____

ت. ناهمواریها _____

ث. میسر _____

2. Extract the two essential information elements of Text O and write them in English in the spaces provided.

a. _____

b. _____

Exercise 6 Listen to Text O again and answer the following questions in English.

۱. ایران در مجموع چگونه سرزمینی است؟

_____

۲. چه قدر ایران از کوههای بلند پوشیده است؟

_____

۳. حد اکثر ارتفاع کوههای ایران چقدر است؟

_____

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٤. چه زمینهائی بالاتر از سطح آب اقیانوسها هستند؟

---

٥. چه زمینهائی پائین تر از سطح آب اقیانوسها هستند؟

---

٦. پوشش گیاهی در چه مناطقی دیده می شود؟

Exercise 7 Listen to Text O again. Check your understanding by indicating whether the sentences below are True or False.

	T	F
1. A vast part of Iran is relatively level.	—	—
2. Iranian rivers usually have little water in spring.	—	—
3. The water in many Iranian rivers is salty.	—	—
4. The current in Iranian rivers is mostly rapid.	—	—
5. Iran has many navigable rivers.	—	—
6. No Iranian river flows into the Caspian Sea.	—	—

Exercise 8 Answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following is the most logical continuation of Text O?

الف. دماوند، بلند ترین قله ایران، ٥٦٧١ متر ارتفاع دارد.

ب. پسته مهمترین محصول سمنان است.

پ. کارون مهمترین رود حوزه خلیج فارس است.

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2. Which of the following is most appropriate about Iran?

a. Iran does not have the potential for becoming a major agricultural center.

b. Iranian rivers can play a major role in domestic transportation.

c. It is not difficult to create forests in Iran.

Exercise 9 Listen to Text P. Guess the English meaning of the following words from the context.

١. به طور قابل ملاحظه ای _____

٢. آمارگیری _____

٣. تخمین _____

٤. بر می آید _____

٥. به طور یکنواخت _____

٦. پراکنده _____

٧. جنس خاك _____

٨. عرصه _____

٩. نتایج _____

١٠. محسوس _____

Exercise 10 Listen to Text P again. Extract the two essential information elements of Text P and write them in English.

1. _____

2. _____

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Exercise 11 Answer the following questions in English.

1. How much was the Iranian population in A.H. 1365?

_____

2. What is the annual increase in the Iranian population?

_____

3. In A.H. 1365, what was the average population per square kilometer?

_____

4. What factors account for the fact that the Iranian population is not scattered evenly?

_____

5. How has the urban population changed in recent years?

_____

Exercise 12

1. Listen to the following selection of Text P and transcribe it.

_____

_____

_____

2. Translate the transcribed text into English.

_____

_____

_____

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Exercise 13 Listen to Text Q and indicate what the following numbers refer to.

1. 10 million

_____

2. 58 million

_____

3. 1330

_____

4. 4.5

_____

5. 2.5

_____

Exercise 14 Listen to the text again and answer the following questions in English.

1. What will the population be in 20 years?

_____

2. What percentage of the population is under 20 years?

_____

3. What factors account for the high population density in Tehran province?

_____

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Exercise 15

1. Listen to the following selection of Text Q and transcribe it.

2. Translate the transcribed text into English.

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Key Vocabulary

climate	آب و هوا
administrative	اداری
ocean	اقیانوس
census	آمار
highland	برجستگی
on the whole	بطور کلی
scattered	پراکنده
estimate	تخمین
plain	جلگه
population	جمعیت
corrugation	چین خوردگی
basin	حوضه
soil	خاك
dry	خشك
temperature	دما
period	دوره
precipitation	ریزش باران
obstacle	سد
land	سرزمین
lowlands	سرزمینهای پست
rapid	شتابان
soar	شمسی

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salty	شور
considerable	قابل ملاحظه
part	قسمت
navigation	کشتیرانی
humid	مرطوب
course	مسیر
temperate	معتدل
possible	میسر
semihumid	نیمه مرسوب
vast	وسیع
invasion	هجوم
level	هموار

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Unit 9-Cultural and Social

In this unit you will listen to texts regarding Iranian culture.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text R. Guess the English meaning of the following from the context.

_____ ۱. زبان مادری

_____ ۲. مرحله تاریخی

_____ ۳. فارسی قدیم

_____ ٤. دست کم

_____ ٥. خط میخی

_____ ٦. فارسی میانه

_____ ۷. موبدان زرتشتی

_____ ۸. خط عربی

_____ ۹. حرف صامت

_____ ۱۰. مصوتهای بلند

Exercise 2 Listen to Text R again and answer the following questions in English.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

_____

2. What percentage of Iranians are native speakers of Persian?

_____

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3. From how many historical stages has the Persian language passed?

_____

4. When was the Old Persian used?

_____

Exercise 3 Listen to Text R one more time and answer the following.

1. Old Persian was written

   a. in Pahlavi scripts.

   b. in Arabic script.

   c. in cuneiform.

2. Middle Persian was in use

   a. from 250 A.D. until 900.

   b. from 250 A.D. until the 19th century.

   c. throughout the middle ages.

3. Middle Persian was the language of

   a. the Muslim priests.

   b. Zoroastrian priests.

   c. the Achaemenid Empire.

Exercise 4 Listen to Text R again. Check your understanding by indicating whether the sentences below are True or False.

	T	F
1. After the Arab invasion of Iran many Persian words entered the Arabic language.	__	__
2. Cuneiform is written from left to right.	__	__

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3. Iranians added 4 characters to the Arabic script. — —

4. Most Persian characters have 4 different forms. — —

5. Since the time of the Islamic Revolution, efforts have been made to decrease Arabic words in the Persian language. — —

Exercise 5

1. Listen to the following selection of Text R and transcribe it.

_____

_____

_____

2. Translate the transcribed text into English.

_____

_____

_____

Exercise 6 Listen to Text S. Guess the English meaning of the following from the context.

_____ ١. كوچى

_____ ٢. شبانى

_____ ٣. سابقه

_____ ٤. عشاير

_____ ٥. درصد

_____ ٦. منابع

_____ ٧. تاريخى

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۸. روی کار آمدن _____

۹. تخته قاپو کردن _____

۱۰. طایفه _____

Exercise 7 Answer the following questions in English.

۱. زندگی کوچی بر چه استوار است؟

_____

۲. در اواخر دوران قاجار عشایر چند در صد جمعیت ایران را تشکیل می دادند؟

_____

۳. سیاست رضا شاه چه بود؟

_____

٤. سیاست رضا شاه چه نتیجه ای داشت؟

_____

٥. در سال ١٣٦٦ تعداد عشایر چقدر بود؟

_____

Exercise 8 Listen to Text S again. Check your understanding by indicating whether the sentences below are True or False.

	T	F
1. Pastoral life is one of the oldest life styles.	___	___
2. Tribes go to Yeylaq in summer.	___	___
3. Garmsir is another name for Yeylaq.	___	___

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4. In 1366, two percent of the Iranian population were tribesmen. __ __

5. The Iranian population is not mentioned in the text. __ __

Exercise 9 Which of the following is the most logical continuation of Text S?

۱. ایل شامل طایفه های مختلفی است که به دلیل خویشاوندی با یکدیگر متحد هستند.

۲. چراگاههای ایل قشقائی در جنوب و شمال شیراز قرار دارد.

۳. رهبر ایل قشقائی به دستور رضا شاه کشته شد.

Exercise 10

1. Listen to the following selection of Text S and transcribe it.

_____

_____

_____

2. Translate the transcribed text into English.

_____

_____

_____

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Exercise 11 Listen to Text T. Guess the English meaning of the following words from the context.

_____ ١. ایل

_____ ٢. قشلاق

_____ ٣. ییلاق

_____ ٤. جاذبه

_____ ٥. تجمع

_____ ٦. دام

_____ ٧. خانوار

_____ ٨. زراعت

_____ ٩. باغداری

_____ ١٠. صنایع دستی

Exercise 12 Listen to Text T again. Extract the two essential information elements of Text T and write them in English.

1. _____

2. _____

Exercise 13 Answer the following questions in English.

1. Where do the largest tribes live?

_____

2. Why are the winter and summer quarters mentioned in the first paragraph attractive for tribes?

_____

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3. What percentage of the Iranian population are nomads?

_____

4. For what purpose are the handicrafts produced by tribes?

_____

5. What are the tribes' most important handicrafts?

_____

Exercise 14 Check your understanding by indicating whether the sentences below are True or False.

	T	F
1. Tribes own 1/4 of the Iranian stocks.	—	—
2. A tribe's most important economic activity is gardening.	—	—
3. Lorestan's tribes have more stocks than any other tribe.	—	—
4. On the average, each tribe's family owns 100 stocks.	—	—
5. Nomadic tribes of Fars do not engage in agriculture.	—	—

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Exercise 15

1. Listen to the following selection of Text T and transcribe it.

_____

_____

_____

2. Translate the transcribed text into English.

_____

_____

_____

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Key Vocabulary

Sassanid Empire	امپراتوری ساسانی
revolution	انقلاب
gardening	باغداری
depending	بسته به این که
sporadic	پراکنده
Pahlavi	پهلوی
to be imposed	تحمیل شدن
to settle	تخته قاپو کردن
consonant	حرف صامت
Arabic script	خط عربی
cuneiform	خط میخی
percentage	در صد
at least	دست کم
Qajar period	دوره قاجاریه
prevalent	رایج
official	رسمی
mother tongue	زبان مادری
current year	سال جاری
winter quarters	سرد سیر
pastoral	شبانی
handicraft	صنایع دستی
clan	طایفه

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tribes	عشایر
signs	علائم
Old Persian	فارسی قدیم
Middle Persian	فارسی میانه
Modern Persian	فارسی نوین
nomadic	کوچی
summer quarters	گرمسیر
stage	مرحله
sources	منابع
short vowels	مصوتهای کوتاه
Zoroastrian priesthood	موبدان زرتشتی

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Unit 10-Politics

In this unit you will listen to texts regarding Iranian politics.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text U. Guess the English meaning of the following from the context.

_____	۱. فوت
_____	۲. فقیه
_____	۳. یگانه
_____	٤. مرجع
_____	٥. کانون مرجعیت
_____	٦. تسلیت
_____	۷. دخالت
_____	۸. انتقال مجدد
_____	۹. تلقی کردن
_____	۱۰. مدرس

Exercise 2 Listen to Text U again and answer the following questions in English.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

_____

2. What did Borujerdi do?

_____

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3. What did Mohammad Reza Shah do after Borujerdi's death?

Exercise 3 Listen to Text U one more time and answer the following.

1. Ayatollah Hakim

   a. was an Iraqi citizen.

   b. lived in Qum.

   c. opposed Khomeini.

2. How was the Shah's telegram interpreted by the Iranian mullahs?

   a. As a sign of respect for mullahs

   b. As opposition to Islam

   c. As opposition to Iranian mullahs

3. Khomeini was

   a. the supreme jurisconsult.

   b. a teacher in Iraq.

   c. a teacher in Qum.

Exercise 4 Listen to the following selection of Text U and transcribe it in the space provided.

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Exercise 5 Translate the transcribed text into English.

_____

_____

_____

Exercise 6 Listen to Text V. Guess the English meaning of the following from the context.

_____ ١. مصادف است با

_____ ٢. به عکس

_____ ٣. صمیمانه

_____ ٤. مجهز

_____ ٥. تشنجات

_____ ٦. جار و جنجال

Exercise 7 Extract the two essential information elements of Text V and write them in English in the spaces provided.

1. _____

2. _____

Exercise 8 Listen to Text V again and answer the following questions in English.

١. رابطه شاه با دموکراتها چگونه بود؟

_____

٢. رابطه شاه با جمهوری خواهان چگونه بود؟

_____

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۲. نتیجه سیاست فضای سیاسی نیمه باز چه بود؟

_____

٤. امینی از پشتیبانی چه کسانی بر خوردار بود؟

_____

٥. چرا امینی استعفا داد؟

_____

Exercise 9 Check your understanding of Text V by indicating whether the sentences below are True or False.

	T	F
1. Democrats believed that the Shah should give more freedom to people.	—	—
2. Republicans wanted a strong Shah.	—	—
3. Kennedy did not force the Shah into changing any of his policies.	—	—
4. Imami became Prime Minister after Amini.	—	—
5. Alam was obedient to the Shah.	—	—
6. The Shah carried out American policies.	—	—

Exercise 10 Which of the following is the most logical continuation of Text V?

الف. این برنامه ها عبارت بودند از اصلاحات ارضی و دادن اختیارات بیشتر به استانها.

ب. در سال ۱۳٤۰ اعتصاب معلمان آغاز شد.

پ. ارتش شاه آنقدرها هم نیرومند نبود.

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Exercise 11 Listen to Text W. Guess the English meaning of the following words from the context.

_____ ١. اصلاحات ارضی

_____ ٢. تمرکز

_____ ٣. به وقوع پیوست

_____ ٤. نخست وزیری

_____ ٥. مشارکت

_____ ٦. علما

_____ ٧. طلبه

Exercise 12 Extract the essential information element of Text W and write it in English.

_____

Exercise 13 Answer the following questions in English.

1. What were Alam's programs?

_____

2. For how long was Alam Prime Minister?

_____

3. Why is Alam's period of premiership important?

_____

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4. What did Alam do that made the clergy angry?

_____

5. What did Khomeini say regarding women's participation in elections?

_____

Exercise 14 Listen to Text W and indicate what the following dates refer to.

1. Khordad 15, 1342

_____

2. Esfand 9, 1341

_____

3. 13 Khordad 1342

_____

Exercise 15 Check your understanding of Text W by indicating whether the sentences below are True or False.

	T	F
1. Khomeini started the White Revolution.	__	__
2. On Farvardin 2nd, the government sent commandos to Qum.	__	__
3. Commandos attacked Khomeini's followers in Qum.	__	__
4. No one was killed during the commando raid in Qum.	__	__
5. The Shah's palace was damaged during the uprising.	__	__

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Exercise 16 Listen to the following selection of Text W and transcribe it in the space provided.

_____

_____

_____

Exercise 17 Translate the transcribed text into English.

_____

_____

_____

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Key Vocabulary

land reform	اصلاحات ارضی
on the contrary	به عکس
happened	به وقوع پیوست
condolence	تسلیت
upheavels	تشنجات
to interpret	تلقی کردن
concentration	تمرکز
interference	دخالت
cordial	صمیمانه
student	طلبه
the clergy	علما
jurisconsult	فقیه
death	فوت
center of authority	کانون مرجعیت
equipped	مجهز
instructor	مدرس
authority	مرجع
participation	مشارکت
coincides with	مصادف است با
premiership	نخست وزیری
sole	یگانه

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Speaking Suggestions

Unit 6-Military

a. Divide your class into two groups. One group will represent Iran and another group will represent Saudi Arabia. The first group should argue against purchase of foreign arms. The latter group should argue the opposite view.

b. Divide your class into two groups. One group represents arms dealers. The other group represents first Iran and then Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. They are to discuss military needs of the countries and sales of arms.

Unit 7-Economy

a. Ask for a volunteer from the class. Then, without letting the rest of the class see it, show the volunteer a piece of paper with a noun or a noun phrase on it. Explain to your students that each one of these nouns is related to the topic of Unit 7. Examples of these are:

کارخانه فولاد سازی، ورقهای فولادی، ماشین آلات

Ask the rest of the students to guess the noun or noun phrase written on the paper by asking the volunteer questions. Yes/no questions (Is this object made in Iran?) and what, where, why, when and how questions (Where is this object produced? Where does this person work?) are allowed but not the direct question--What noun is written on your paper?

b. Ask for three students to form a panel of visiting journalists. The rest of the class takes the role of directors of the Ahvaz steel plants. The journalists will interview the other team regarding the production level, future plans of the plants, and the amount of steel exported to other countries.

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Unit 8-Geography

a. Divide your class into two groups. One group will talk about the shortage of water in Iran. The other group will offer solutions to the problem.

Include the following in your discussion:
The geographic location of Iran
The amount of rainfall
The condition of rivers
The building of dams

b. Divide your class into two groups. One group represents Iran and the other group represents France. Students will discuss the population trends in both countries and the underlying reasons for these trends.

Unit 9-Cultural and Social

a. Divide your class into two groups. One group will support the idea of eliminating Arabic words from Persian. The other group will argue the opposite view.

b. Divide your class into two groups. One group will support the idea of changing Persian script into Latin. The other group will argue for the status quo.

b. Ask for three students to form a panel of visiting journalists. The rest of the class takes the role of leaders of tribes. The journalists will interview tribal leaders regarding the different aspects of tribal life.

Unit 10-Politics

a. Ask for three students to form a panel of visiting journalists. The rest of the class takes the role of supporters of the Shah. The journalists will interview the other group regarding the different aspects of the Shah's policies.

b. Divide your class into two groups. One group will support the ideas of Khomeini. The other group will argue the Shah's views.

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Answer Key
Unit 6 - Military

Exercise 1

1. c
2. Torkan
3. Zahedan
4. Minister of Defense and Support

Exercise 2

a. ٤

b. ٥

c. ٧

d. ٢

e. ٣

f. ١

g. ٦

Exercise 3

1. a
2. c
3. b

Exercise 4

1. Comparison of defense budgets with gross national products(GNP)
2. Less than 4% of their GNP
3. 3.8% of Iran's gross national product

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Exercise 5

1. $850 million
2. Three times
3. Sixteen billion five hundred million dollars
4. Twenty times
5. Because it has good relations with its neighbors
6. Iran does not consider these purchases a threat against itself.

Exercise 6

1. capacity
2. to be allocated
3. execution
4. project
5. gas supply
6. participation
7. dedicated
8. investigation
9. welfare
10. affairs

Exercise 7

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. T

Exercise 8

1. a. ٢

   b. ٤

   c. ١

   d. ٢

   e. ٤

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f. ٦

g. ٥

h. ٧

2. a. A graduation ceremony of students of the officers' academy of the Ground Forces
   b. Wednesday evening
   c. Ayatollah
   d. Leader of the Islamic Revolution and Commander in Chief

Exercise 9

1. 1. After paying military respect (salute)
   2. The Islamic Republic anthem
   3. Forces present on the ground
   4. Memorial to the martyrs of the officers' academy
   5. Honored
   6. Conducting ceremonies
   7. Receiving shoulder-straps
2. 1. ب

   2. ت

   3. ث

   4. پ

   5. ج

   6. چ

   7. الف

3. b
4. c
5. c

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Exercise 10

1.

۱. نیروهای مسلح از شریف ترین اعضای نظام اسلامی اند.

۲. ایران می خواهد از اتکای نیروهای مسلح به کشورهای خارجی بکاهد.

۳. خریدهای نظامی ایران از کشورهای خارجی از خریدهای نظامی کشورهای کوچك حوزه خلیج فارس کمتر است.

2.

رهبر انقلاب نیروهای مسلح را در زمره شریف ترین اعضای نظام اسلامی خواندند.

3. ۱

4. c

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Answer Key
Unit 7 - Economy

Exercise 1

١. steel plant

٢. quality products

٣. steel sheets

٤. thickness

٥. technology

٦. machinery

٧. technical information

٨. figure

Exercise 2

1. Iran's entry into the international steel market
2. Azar 16, A.H. 1372
3. Steel sheets of 8 to 40 millimeters thick
4. 800,000 tons of steel

Exercise 3

1. b
2. a
3. b

Exercise 4

یکی از این سه شرکت شرکت فولاد کاویان است که در ١٦ آذر ٧٠ افتتاح شد.

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Exercise 5

1. a. quality of Kavian's steel
   b. Kavian's trade sides
2. a

Exercise 6

١. In the field of technology and commerce

٢. For offering quality products

٣. Geneva

٤. It designates one of the top world companies for its quality products.

٥. Four hundred thousand tons

٦. Eighty million dollars

Exercise 7

1. ١. amount

   ٢. current year

   ٣. by using

   ٤. capacity

   ٥. nominal

2.

١. مهندس رضوی

٢. يك و نيم ميليون تن

٣. چين، تايلند، كره جنوبی، آلمان، ژاپن و هندوستان

٤. يك ميليون و دويست هزار تن

٥. فروردين سال ١٣٦٨

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٦. يك و نيم مليون تن

3. 1

Exercise 8

١. indicates

٢. items

٣. hand-woven

٤. pistachio

٥. ironware

٦. goat

٧. raisin

٨. clothing

٩. wool

١٠. gut

١١. caviar

Exercise 9

1. a. kinds of non-oil exports
   b. value of non-oil exports

2. b

Exercise 10

1. ١. Hand-woven carpet

   ٢. $2,498 million

   ٣. 21 %

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٤. 19 %

٥. 19 thousand tons

2.

مجموع کالای صادراتی طی این هفت ماه ٤٢٠٠ هزار تن به ارزش ٤٣٧٢ میلیارد ریال بود.

3. During this time, the exported commodities totalled 4.2 million tons with a value of 4,372 billion rials.

Exercise 11

1. a. 63,000 tons of wheat
   b. 23,000 tons
   c. 16 billion rials
2. a. Farmers' excess wheat crop that has been purchased
   b. Increase in wheat purchase compared to the prior year's purchase
   c. Price of wheat purchased in Saveh

Exercise 12

1. مسئول سازمان تعاون روستائی ساوه

2. ساوه در استان مرکزی بیشترین سهم را در تولید گندم دارد.

3. سیلو های کرج و اهواز

Exercise 13

Sixty three thousand tons of farmers' excess wheat has been bought in the present year for $16 billion. This is 23,000 tons more than the amount bought last year. Saveh produces more wheat than any other town in the central province. But it has no silos. Its wheat is transported to silos in Karaj and Arak.

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Answer Key
Unit 8-Geography

Exercise 1

١. climate

٢. temperate

٣. period

٤. specially

٥. corrugation

٦. current

٧. foothill

٨. plain

٩. precipitation

١٠. salt desert

Exercise 2

1. Climate of Iran
2. Warm and dry
3. Temperature increases

Exercise 3

1. a
2. c
3. c

Exercise 4

کم بارانترین قسمت ایران ناحیهٔ کویرهای داخلی بخصوص قسمتهای شرقی بیابان لوت است.

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Exercise 5

1. الف. on the whole

   ب. basin

   پ. protrusion

   ت. uneven terrains

   ث. possible

2. a. terrain features
   b. rivers of Iran

Exercise 6

1. Iran is a highland.
2. A small part
3. 5,671
4. The lowlands of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman
5. The lowlands next to the Caspian Sea
6. The northern foothills of Alborz and scattered parts of western Iran

Exercise 7

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. F

Exercise 8

1. پ

2. a

Exercise 9

1. considerably
2. census

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3. estimate
4. indicates
5. evenly
6. scattered
7. soil quality
8. throughout
9. results
10. tangibly

Exercise 10

1. Increase in the Iranian population
2. The way population is scattered in Iran

Exercise 11

1. 50 million
2. 2 million
3. thirty
4. geographic factors
5. The urban population has tangibly increased.

Exercise 12

۱. از تخمینهای آماری چنین بر می آید که همه ساله نزدیك به دو میلیون نفر به جمعیت ایران افزوده می شود.

2. Census estimates indicate that the Iranian population increases by 2 million each year.

Exercise 13

1. The Iranian population in the solar year 1300
2. The Iranian population in the solar year 1370
3. The year in which the rapid population growth started
4. The Iranian population has increased by 4.5 times in 40 years.
5. The average population growth rate for the next 20 years

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Exercise 14

1. Over 95 million
2. 56 %
3. The political, administrative and economic situation of Tehran

Exercise 15

۱. پر تراکم ترین استان ایران استان تهران است که در سال ۱۳۷۰ حدود ۳۷۰ نفر در هر کیلومتر مربع جمعیت داشته است. این تراکم ناشی از موقعیت برتر سیاسی، اداری و اقتصادی استان تهران است.

2. Tehran is the most densely populated province. In A.H. 1370, about 370 people lived in each square kilometer in this province. This density is due to the better political, administrative and economic situation of Tehran.

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Answer Key
Unit 9-Cultural and Social

Exercise 1

١. mother tongue

٢. historical stage

٣. Old Persian

٤. at least

٥. cuneiform

٦. Middle Persian

٧. Zoroastrian priesthood

٨. Arabic script

٩. consonant

١٠. long vowels

Exercise 2

1. Developments of Persian language and scripts
2. About half of the Iranians
3. Three
4. From 514 B.C. until 250 A.D.

Exercise 3

1. c
2. a
3. b

Exercise 4

1. F
2. T
3. T

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4. T
5. F

Exercise 5

1.

فارسی میانه یا پهلوی که از حدود سال ۲۵۰ تا ۹۰۰ میلادی رایج بود و زبان رسمی امپراطوری ساسانی و موبدان زرتشتی بود.

2. Middle Persian or Pahlavi which was in use from about A.D. 250 to 900 and was the official language of the Sassanid Empire and of the Zoroastrian priesthood.

Exercise 6

١. nomadic

٢. pastoral

٣. precedence

٤. tribe

٥. percentage

٦. sources

٧. historical

٨. coming to power

٩. to settle

١٠. clan

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Exercise 7

١. Nomadic

٢. 20%

٣. To settle the nomads

٤. It decreases the number of nomads.

٥. 1.2 million

Exercise 8

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F

Exercise 9

١

Exercise 10

١. ییلاق یا سرد سیر ناحیه ای است که عشایر تابستان را در آنجا می گذرانند.

قشلاق یا گرمسیر به ناحیه ای می گویند که عشایر زمستان را در آنجا می گذرانند.

2. Yeylaq, or cold region, is the area in which the pastoral nomads live.
Qeshlaq, or warm region, is the area in which the nomads live in winter.

Exercise 11

١. tribe

٢. winter quarters

٣. summer quarters

٤. tribe

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٥. attraction

٦. gathering

٧. family

٨. agriculture

٩. gardening

١٠. handicraft

Exercise 12

1. tribe's place of living
2. tribe's main activities

Exercise 13

1. Central Zagros and southeast Zagros
2. Because summer and winter quarters are close to each other
3. 2 percent
4. For family consumption
5. Carpets

Exercise 14

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

Exercise 15

١. قالی که مهمترین صنعت دستی جامعه عشایری است تنها در کمتر از یك سوم خانوارهای تولید کننده به منظور فروش بافته می شود.

2. Carpet, which is a tribe's most important handicraft, is woven for sale in only less than 1/3 of the producing families.

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Answer Key
Unit 10-Politics

Exercise 1

١. death

٢. jurisconsult

٣. sole

٤. authority

٥. center of authority

٦. condolence

٧. interference

٨. retransfer

٩. to interpret

١٠. teacher

Exercise 2

1. Differences between the Shah and Khomeini over the issue of religious authority
2. He transfered the center of religious authority from Iraq to Iran.
3. He sent a condolence telegram to Hakim.

Exercise 3

1. a
2. c
3. c

Exercise 4

اختلافات خمینی با محمد رضا شاه از روز فوت آیت الله بروجردی عمیق تر شد.

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Exercise 5

Khomeini's differences with Mohammad Reza Shah deepened from the day Ayatollah Borujerdi died.

Exercise 6

1. Coincides
2. On the contrary
3. Cordial
4. Equipped
5. Disturbances
6. Upheavals

Exercise 7

1. The Shah's relations with American parties
2. Disturbances in Iran

Exercise 8

1. It was not good.
2. Cordial
3. Disturbances, teachers strike, upheaval in Majlis
4. Americans
5. Because he could not carry out the reforms.

Exercise 9

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. T

Exercise 10

الف

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Exercise 11

1. Land reform
2. Concentration
3. Happened
4. Premiership
5. Participation
6. The clergy
7. Student

Exercise 12

Opposition of the clergy with the emancipation of women

Exercise 13

1. Land reform, allocating more authority to provinces, and eliminating the concentration of works in Tehran
2. Twenty-one months
3. Because Khomeini's rebellion occurred during that time
4. He allowed women to vote and be elected.
5. He said it is against Islam.

Exercise 14

1. Khomeini's uprising took place on this date.
2. Parliament approved women's right of participation in elections.
3. When Khomeini criticized the Shah

Exercise 15

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. F

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Exercise 16

برنامه های علم عبارت بودند از ادامه طرح اصلاحات ارضی، دادن اختیارات بیشتر به استانها، و از بین بردن تمرکز کارها در تهران.

Exercise 17

Alam's program consisted of continuing the land reform, giving more authority to provinces and eliminating the concentration of works in Tehran.

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Dictionary

climate	آب و هوا
execution	اجرا
nominal	اسمی
land reform	اصلاحات ارضی
technical information	اطلاعات فنی
items	اقلام
ocean	اقیانوس
census	آمار
Sassanid Empire	امپراتوری ساسانی
revolution	انقلاب
ironware	آهن آلات
by using	با بهره گیری از
gardening	باغداری
highland	برجستگی
goat	بز
depending	بسته به این که
on the whole	بطور کلی
on the contrary	به عکس
happened	به وقوع پیوست
scattered	پراکنده

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sporadic	پراکنده
pistachio	پسته
wool	پشم
Pahlavi	پهلوی
to be imposed	تحمیل شدن
to settle	تخته قاپو کردن
estimate	تخمین
condolence	تسلیت
recognize	تشخیص دادن
upheavels	تشنجات
technology	تکنولوژی
to interpret	تلقی کردن
concentration	تمرکز
plain	جلگه
population	جمعیت
corrugation	چین خوردگی
indicates	حاکیست
consonant	حرف صامت
basin	حوضه
soil	خاك
caviar	خاویار
dry	خشك
Arabic script	خط عربی

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cuneiform	خط میخی
interference	دخالت
percentage	در صد
at least	دست کم
hand-woven	دستباف
temperature	دما
period	دوره
Qajar period	دوره قاجاریه
world	دنیا
prevalent	رایج
official	رسمی
figure	رقم
gut	روده
stagnation	رکود
precipitation	ریزش باران
mother tongue	زبان مادری
current year	سال جاری
obstacle	سد
winter quarters	سرد سیر
shoulder strap	سردوشی
land	سرزمین
lowlands	سرزمینهای پست
anthem	سرود

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level	سطح
pastoral	شبانی
rapid	شتابان
soar	شمسی
salty	شور
cordial	صمیمانه
handicraft	صنایع دستی
thickness	ضخامت
capacity	ظرفیت
clan	طایفه
student	طلبه
tribes	عشایر
signs	علائم
the clergy	علما
mentioned	عنوان کرد
Old Persian	فارسی قدیم
Middle Persian	فارسی میانه
Modern Persian	فارسی نوین
graduation	فارغ التحصیلی
jurisconsult	فقیه
death	فوت
considerable	قابل ملاحظه
part	قسمت

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steel plant	کارخانه فولاد سازی
center of authority	کانون مرجعیت
navigation	کشتیرانی
raisin	کشمش
nomadic	کوچی
summer quarters	گرمسیر
machinery	ماشین آلات
equipped	مجهز
quality products	محصولات کیفی
instructor	مدرس
ceremony	مراسم
authority	مرجع
stage	مرحله
humid	مرطوب
course	مسیر
participation	مشارکت
coincides with	مصادف است با
short vowels	مصوتهای کوتاه
temperate	معتدل
clothing	ملبوس
appropriate	مناسب
sources	منابع
Zoroastrian priesthood	موبدان زرتشتی

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amount	میزان
possible	میسر
premiership	نخست وزیری
semihumid	نیمه مرسوب
steel sheets	ورقهای فولادی
vast	وسیع
invasion	هجوم
level	هموار
sole	یگانه

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Listening Subcourse Test

Unit 6 - Military

Listen to Text A and answer questions 1 - 5.

1. What is Velayati's political office?

   a. Head of Iran's atomic energy commission
   b. Iran's permanent envoy to the United Nations
   c. Foreign minister
   d. Head of Iran's delegation to the United Nations

2. What will Iran do in 1995?

   a. It will oppose nuclear disarmament.
   b. It will sign the ban on nuclear weapons proliferation.
   c. It will not sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.
   d. It will not participate in the disarmament conference.

3. What does Velayati say about Israel?

   a. Israel has nuclear weapons.
   b. Israel's massive armament is a threat to its neighbors.
   c. Israel must join the United Nations.
   d. Israel should allow the UN experts to inspect its installations.

4. According to Velayati, Persian Gulf States

   a. have spent too much on purchasing weapons.
   b. should stop their nuclear programs.
   c. should stop producing weapons.
   d. should spend at least $40 billion a year on weapons.

5. According to the text,

   a. nonnuclear countries are not supposed to procure nuclear weapons.
   b. nuclear countries are not supposed to purchase new nuclear weapons.
   c. all countries are supposed to stop nuclear tests.
   d. arms sales should be conducted under UN supervision.

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Listen to Text B and answer questions 6 - 10.

6. What is the main point of Velayati's speech?

a. Complete disarmament
b. Nuclear disarmament
c. Ending the arms race
d. Marketing Iran's arms

7. According to Velayati, the Persian Gulf States should use their wealth for

a. purchasing conventional weapons.
b. economic development.
c. scientific research.
d. none of the above.

8. What is the tone of Velayati's speech?

a. Bitter
b. Moderate
c. Arrogant
d. Harsh

9. What is the greatest threat to the Middle East security?

a. The Arms race
b. The Arab-Israeli conflict
c. The nuclear program
d. Nuclear weapons

10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

a. Iran is requesting the full disclosure of the Middle East countries' atomic projects.
b. Israel is refusing to allow inspection of its atomic installations.
c. Israel is refusing to sign a nuclear nonproliferation treaty.
d. Israel's nuclear programs are no great threat to the Middle East countries.

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Unit 7 - Economy

Listen to Text C and answer questions 11 - 15.

11. How much is the factory's annual production?

a. 60 thousand tons
b. 80 thousand tons
c. 17 thousand tons
d. 99 thousand tons

12. Where was the contract signed?

a. In China
b. In Kerman
c. In the Ministry of Mines and Metals
d. In Khatunabad

13. How much is the value of the factory?

a. $60 million
b. $48 million
c. $71 million
d. $100 million

14. According to the text,

a. the factory will be built in Sarcheshme.
b. the production can be expanded up to 100,000 tons.
c. the factory's products are 100% pure.
d. the factory's output will be totally used in Iran.

15. According to the text,

a. the contract was signed in Mordad.
b. the factory was opened in A.H. 1371.
c. the construction of the factory will take 48 months.
d. the factory's products cannot be purified in Sarcheshme.

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Listen to Text D and answer questions 16 - 20.

16. According to the text,

a. 51 million tons of pistachio nuts have been exported.
b. the value of the exported pistachio nuts was 310 million Rials.
c. the value of the pistachio nuts has increased recently.
d. Iran has exported less pistachio nuts compared to last year.

17. How much steel has been exported this year?

a. 282 thousand tons
b. 748 thousand tons
c. 33 thousand tons
d. 40 thousand tons

18. Compared to the prior year, Iran's export of steel has

a. increased 33%.
b. decreased.
c. remained the same.
d. decreased 40% weightwise.

19. How much commodity was exported from Bandar Abbas?

a. 1,966,000 tons
b. 1,085,000 tons
c. 192,000 tons
d. 462,000 tons

20. Which of the following customshouses ranked first in value of exports?

a. West Tehran Custom
b. Bandar Abbas
c. Bandar Imam Khomeini
d. Orumiye

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Unit 8 - Geography

Listen to Text E and answer questions 21 - 25.

21. Which of the following is true about Iran?

a. Iran is located on the world desert belt.
b. Iran is mostly covered with forests.
c. There is too much rainfall in most of Iran.
d. Iranian deserts are located in northern Iran.

22. How much is the average rainfall in Iran?

a. 860 millimeters
b. 240 millimeters
c. 22 millimeters
d. 50 millimeters

23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

a. There is a shortage of water for agriculture.
b. The underground waters have decreased in many parts of Iran.
c. The average rainfall in Yazd is 60 millimeters.
d. There are permanent rivers in most of Iran.

24. Which of the following is Iran's main task?

a. Increasing the rainfall
b. Changing the course of permanent rivers
c. Controlling the surface waters
d. Increasing agricultural production in Anzali

25. What is the government's water policy?

a. The government will build many dams during the second five-year plan.
b. The government has already built 22 dams.
c. Some dams will be utilized by the end of the first five-year plan.
d. Iran needs foreign capital to build dams.

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Listen to Text F and answer questions 26 - 30.

26. Which of the following can be inferred about Iran?

a. The rate of employment for women is low.
b. The literacy rate must be high.
c. The government's population policies have been successful.
d. Iran has not faced a population explosion in the 20th century.

27. Which of the following is true about Iran's population?

a. It has increased by 70% in the last 6 years.
b. It has increased by 6 times in the last 70 years.
c. It was 28 million in 1789 A.D.
d. It has increased by 6 times in the last 200 years.

28. What is the Iranian population now?

a. 56 million
b. 60 million
c. Over 60 million
d. The population is not mentioned in the text.

29. Which of the following is mentioned in the text?

a. The rate of the French population growth is 3.2%.
b. The French population increases by 856,000 per year.
c. Iran's rate of population growth is less than 3%.
d. Iran's population increases by over 1,800,000 per year.

30. What is the gist of the text?

a. Iran does not have to worry about population growth.
b. Iran is a third world country.
c. The population growth rate in developing countries is much higher than the population growth rate in developed countries.
d. France does not have a population problem.

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Unit 9 - Social and Cultural

Listen to Text G and answer questions 31 - 35.

31. Which of the following is true about Persian?

a. It is related to Arabic.
b. It is an Indian language.
c. It is the most important Indo-Iranian language.
d. It is not related to Greek.

32. According to the text,

a. Persian is a relatively easy language for English-speaking people.
b. Persian verbs tend to be irregular.
c. Latin has nothing to do with Persian.
d. Persian is the most difficult language in the Middle East.

33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

a. Persians enjoy the poems of Ferdowsi.
b. Prepositions are much used in Persian.
c. Adjectives are not much used in Persian.
d. Noun plural formations tend to be regular.

34. Which of the following had an adverse impact upon Persian?

a. The Greek invasion of Iran at the time of Alexander the Great.
b. The Arabic script imposed upon Iranians.
c. Lack of sufficient scientific words.
d. The Arab invasion of Iran.

35. What is the Persian language's most pressing problem in this century?

a. A rapid increase in the use of Arabic loan words
b. Opposition of the clergy to the expansion of science
c. Rapid expansion of European loanwords in Persian
d. Romanization of the writing of Persian

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Listen to Text H and answer questions 36 - 40.

36. According to the text, Bakhtiaris live in

a. Lorestan.
b. Khorramabad.
c. Zagros.
d. Khuzestan.

37. Which of the following is true about Bakhtiaris?

a. They are Shia.
b. They form the largest tribe in Iran.
c. They are mostly Sunni.
d. They became a major political force after the Islamic Revolution.

38. What was the population of Lurs in mid 1980?

a. 1 million
b. 700,000
c. 600,000
d. 500,000

39. Which of the following is true about Lurs?

a. They are all nomads.
b. In the 1940s, Reza Shah tried to settle them.
c. They are composed of over 60 tribes.
d. They are not related to Mamasani tribes.

40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

a. Baluchis speak a language that is distantly related to Persian and more closely related to Pashtu.
b. Baluchis are concentrated in the Makran highlands.
c. Baluchis are mostly Sunni.
d. Baluchis are mostly farmers.

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Unit 10 - Politics

Listen to Text I and answer questions 41 - 45.

41. What did the Minister of Justice do?

a. He had Khomeini arrested.
b. He talked Khomeini into supporting the Shah.
c. He declared that judges do not have to be only men.
d. He declared that only muslims can be judges.

42. When did the Shah severely criticize the clergy?

a. 13 Khordad, A.H. 1342
b. 15 Khordad, A.H. 1342
c. A.H. 1357
d. A.H. 1341

43. What happened after Ashura?

a. Khomeini fled to Tehran.
b. Khomeini hid in Qum.
c. Khomeini led demonstrations against the Shah.
d. Khomeini was arrested.

44. When did the demonstrations begin in Qum?

a. From dawn of the 13th of Khordad
b. From dawn of the 15th of Khordad
c. Late at night on Ashura Day
d. From dawn of the 13th day of Khordad

45. Which of the following did NOT happen during Khomeini's uprising?

a. A great number of clergy were killed.
b. The Shah was terrified.
c. Alam ordered the military to suppress the uprising.
d. Soldiers attacked Khomeini's house.

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Listen to Text J and answer questions 46 - 50.

46. What does number 21 refer to?

a. The number of clergy killed during the rebellion.
b. The number of ministers in Mansur's cabinet.
c. The number of women elected for parliament.
d. The parliament.

47. Which of the following is true about Mansur?

a. He succeeded Alam.
b. He was Minister of Court.
c. He was Minister of Justice.
d. He was a follower of Khomeini.

48. When was Mansur assasinated?

a. A.H. 1342
b. Two months after Khomeini's exile
c. Three months after Khomeini's exile
d. In Khordad, A.H. 1343

49. Where was Mansur assasinated?

a. In Marmar's Palace
b. In Qum
c. In a mosque
d. In front of parliament

50. What is NOT mentioned in the text?

a. After Khomeini's rebellion, the Shah intensified his programs.
b. When Khomeini arrived in Qum, many people went to meet him.
c. The Shah escaped an attempted assasination.
d. Alam was assasinated.

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