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To The Students

Welcome to Persian! *Leila Goes to Iran* represents the second textbook in Talk Like a Persian textbook series aimed at teaching Persian to foreign students. Leila, the leading character is a generation 1.5 young lady who grow up in Los Angeles in a home in which Persian language is spoken. Although she speaks Persian with her family, she does not know how to read and write in Persian and is unaware of the discrepancies between oral and written skills and academic discourse expectations and conventions and facts about Persian language. Leila is going to Iran to visit her family and friends, discover her roots in Iran and find more about her heritage. Come along on her journey to discover a rich language and culture dating back some 2,500 years.

By learning Persian language and cultures, students will be able to gain a competitive edge in today's global economy. Persian was the language of ancient cultures across Western and Central Asia. Today, Persian continues to be spoken widely throughout the same region in the form of three main dialects: Farsi in Iran, Dari in Afghanistan, and Tajik in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The present book primarily intends to help students develop listening and reading comprehension, speaking and writing, and cultural awareness to communicate on a basic level. Students will also learn about Persian customs, cultures and civilization.

Book Components

Leila Goes to Iran consists of 22 chapters and each chapter contains Culture, Glossary, Conversation, Spoken Vs. Written Form, Movie, Language Structure and Activity. All the materials are taken from authentic language used in real life situations, Persian movies, and Persian weblogs.

Learning Strategies

There are some language learning strategies that you can use for learning the Persian Alphabet. These strategies include:

- a. Active participation in class.
- b. Practice to identify the letters.
- c.Read the letters and words out loud.
- d. Study with others.
- e. Get real world practice and speak the language.
- f. Make flash cards.
- g. Use SRS (Spaced Repetition System) and mnemonic memory aids to quickly memorize the new words.
- h. Don't just watch the movie. Study it.
- i. Read the language out loud.

j.Record yourself speaking the language.

k.Break things up into consumable, repeatable segments.

I.Engage with the materials. A movie clip is an open book on body language, accents, inflection, pronunciation and many other areas of language learning. Get involved in the story, act out parts, repeat lines and body movements and make the language come alive!

m. Listen to the songs and sing along.

n.Interact with other learners and with native speakers.

Course Components

This book is accompanied by audios and videos and online activities on Talk Like a Persia Website (www.talklikeapersian.com) .

Course Length

Students can master *Leila Goes to Iran in* 64 hours through 22 chapters and accompanied audios, videos and online activities.

Course Time	Course Duration	Weekly Class Time	Weekly Outside Classroom Time
64 hours	16 weeks	4 hours	1 hour

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1. Hi, Good morning!

Culture - Introductions

Persian culture is a culture of community. In Iranian culture, greetings tend to be affectionate. Men kiss other men and women kiss other women at social events. If they meet on the street, a handshake is the more common greeting. When Iranians greet each other they take their time and converse about general things. Younger people greet the older first. The most common greeting is درود "salâm" or درود "dorood" Hello.

Glossary- Greetings

English	Transliteration	Persian
Hi (Arabic Loan Word)	salām	سُلام
Good morning	sobh bekheir	صُبح بِخِير
Good afternoon	zohr bekheir	ظُهر بِخِير
Good evening	asr bekheir	عَصر بِخِير
How are you?	che toreed?	چه طُورید؟
I am fine.	khoobam	خويَم

Conversation - 1. Hi, good morning!

Listen to the audio files and transcribe the conversations. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversations.



Good morning!	 \$
- Good morning!	- سَلام، صُبح بِخير.
	 - سَلام، صُبح بِخير.
- Good evening!	
- Good evening!	 - عَصر بِخير. -عَصر بِخير.
How are you?I am fine. Thank you.	 -چە طُورىد؟
	- خوبَم. مُتشَكرَم.

Movie - 1. Hi!

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



a. Hi, Mrs. Simin.

I am Mehran.

Are you alright?

الف. سَلام، سيمين خانُم. مِهران هَستم. حالِ شُما خويه؟

Language Structure - Word Order

Writing from right to left, the basic word order in Persian is subject-predicate-verb. The verb is always placed at the end of the sentence. In Persian verb endings mark the person, the number and the tense. Therefore, a verb may be considered as a complete sentence or a clause by itself and does not need a subject at all times.

Verb + Predicate + Subject

Examples		
I am Leila.	man Leila hastm.	مَن لِيلا هَستَم.
l am Leila.	Leila hastm.	ليلا هَستَم.

Activity 1

1. Match each word or phrase with its English counterpart.

- 1. Good evening
- 2. Good afternoon
- 3. How are you?
- 4. Hello
- 5. I am fine.
- 6. Thank you
- 7. Good morning

- ۱. سیلام
- ۲. صبح بخبر
- ٣. ظهر بخير
- ۴. عصر بخیر
- ٠٠ چه طوريد؟
 - ع. خوبم
 - ۷. متشکرم
- 2. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

- مبح سلام بخیر
 بخیر عصر
- 3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

خويم سلام عصر بخير

- ۱. سلام، صبح بخير!
- ۱. صبح بخیر!
 - ٣. عصر بخير!
 - <u>!....</u> ۴
 - ۵. چه طورید؟

4. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

خوبم. متشكرم. ظهر بخير سلام صبح بخير عصر بخير سلام صبح بخیر ظهر بخیر عصر بخیر چه طورید؟

5. Respond to the questions or statements.

سلام
 صبح بخیر
 ظهر بخیر
 عصر بخیر
 عصر بخیر
 چه طورید؟

6. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What greeting expression is used?
 - a. صبح بخير
 - عصر بخیر b.
 - سلام C.



2. What is your name?

Culture - Meeting People

In general, you can use your first name to introduce yourself to someone whom you have not met before but in business meetings use your last name. You may introduce yourself "Man [your name] hastam" (I am [your name]) and in return to ask their name you can say "Esm-e shoma cheeye?" What is your name. When they respond, you say "Khoshvaghtam" Pleased to meet you.

Glossary- Greeting Expressions

English	Transliteration	Persian
My sister, Leila.	khâharam , Leila.	خواهَرَم ، لِيلا .
This is my friend.	eeshân doostam ast.	ایشان دوستکم است.
What is your name?	esm-e shomâ cheest?	اِسم شُما چیست؟
I am Leila.	man Leila hastam.	مَن بيتا هَستم.
Nice to meet you.	khoshvaghtam.	خوشوقتم.
Me too.	man ham hamintowr.	مَن هَم هَمينطُور .

Conversation - 2. What is your name?

Listen to the audio files and transcribe the conversations. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversations.



- My sister, Leila.	 - خواهَرَم ، لِيلا.
- This is my friend.	 ایشون دوستَمه.
- What is your name?	 - اِسمِ شُما چیه؟
- I am Leila.	 - مَن بيتا هَستم.
- Nice to meet you.	 - خوشىوَقتَم.
- Me too.	- مَن هُم هُمينطور.

Movie - 2. Glad to meet you!

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Dear Sima
- b. Hi, I am Sima.

I am so glad to meet you.

c. Hi, I am Bahar.

Me too.

- d. Kamran
- e. Your devoted friend, Babak.

الف. سيما جان!

ب. سَلام ، سيما هُستَم.

از دیدنتان خِیلی خوشحالم.

پ. سَلام مَن هَم بهَارَم.

مَن هُم هُمينطُور.

ت. كامران.

ث. مُخلِص شُما بابك!

Language Structure - Spoken Vs. Written Form

Many words and sentences have a spoken form that is different from their written form.

The table below shows you the distinction between the written form vs. spoken form in this lesson. Although, the written form will never be used in spoken conversation.

Examples		Written	Spoken	
What is?	cheest?	چیست؟	cheeye?	ڊميچ
He/ She	eeshân	ایشان	eeshoon	ايشون
She is my friend.	doostam ast.	دوستَّم اُست	doostame.	دوستتَمه

Activity 2

1. Match each word or phrase with its English counterpart.

1.	What is your name?	خواهرم ، ليلا .	٠,١
2.	I am Leila.	ایشان دوستم است.	۲.
3.	Nice to meet you.	اسم شما چیست؟	.٣
4.	Me too.	من بيتا هستم.	۴.
5.	My sister, Leila.	خوشىوقتم.	۵.
6.	This is my friend.	من هم همینطور.	۶.

2.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right to their written-form counterparts on the left.

3. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

 شما - اسم - چیست؟	٠١
 هستم - من - ليلا.	۲.
 هم- همينطور - من.	۳.
دوست- است - ایشان.	۴.

4.	Fill in	the	blanks	with	the	appropriate	words.
----	---------	-----	--------	------	-----	-------------	--------

	من	ایشان	شما
١.	دوستم است		
۲.	اِسم چیست؟		
.٣	يتا هستم.		

5. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

من هم همينطور.	٠,١	اسم شما چیست؟	٠.١
من ليلا هستم.	۲.	خوشىوقتم.	۲.

6. Respond to the questions or statements.

 اسم شما چیست؟	٠.١
 خوشىوقتم.	۲.

7. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- How does the mother address Sima?
 a. خانم
 b. جان
 c. عزیزم
- How does Sima introduce herself?
 a. من سیما هستم.
 - اسم من سيما است. b.
 - سيما هستم. C.
- 3. What greeting expression is used to say "Glad to meet you!"
 - a. خوشوقتم
 - خورسندم .b
 - خوشحالم C.



3.Goodbye!

Culture - Leave-taking

All countries have peculiar social customs and Iran is no exception. When people are getting ready to leave a gathering, everybody stands up as a sign of respect. You should say "khodâ hafez", Goodbye and shake hands. It's also customary to say وز بخير "rooz bekheir", Good day on entering a small shop, waiting room or lift, and Good day or Goodbye on leaving. When Persians take their leave, they take their time and converse about general things.

Glossary- Leave-taking Expressions

English	Transliteration	Persian
Goodbye	khodâ hâfez	خُدا حافِظ
Goodbye	khodâ negahdâr	خُدا نِگُهدار
Have fun	khosh begzarad	خوش بِگذَرَد
Thank you very much	kheilee mamoon	خِیلی مَمنون
Take care	movâzeb bâsh	مُواظِب باش
Okay	bâshe	باشه

Conversation - 3. Goodbye!

Listen to the audio files and transcribe the conversations. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversations.



- Goodbye	 - خُدا حافِظ!
- Goodbye	 -خُدا نِگهدار!
- Have fun	 -خوش بِگذَره !
- Thank you very much	 -خِيلى مَمنون.
- Take care	 - مُواظِب باش!
- Okay	- باشه.
-	

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	sh Written Spoken			
Have fun	khosh begzarad	خوش بِگذَرَد	khosh begzare	خوش بِگذَره

Movie - 3. Take care of yourself!

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



a. Take care of yourself.

Do not make yourself too tired.

Goodbye.

الف. مُواظِبِ خودِت باش. زیاد خودِت را خَسته نَکن. خُداحافظ.

Language Structure - 3. Spoken Form of Verb "to be"

There is a clear distinction between the written form and the spoken form in Persian and in some words phonological transformations takes place in the spoken language. For example, the third person singular of verb "o be" است "ast" Is is pronounced as ﴿ ، ﴾ " e" or "s" depending on the last letter of the word.

ه ، "e" is suffixed to words ending in a consonant or the vowel ي "ee".

 $\,$ "s" is suffixed to words ending in other vowels (a, e, o, â, oo).

Examples	Written		Spoken	
It is my friend.	doostam ast.	دوستم اُست.	doostame.	دوستتَمه.
This is a table.	een meez ast.	این میز اُست.	een meeze.	این میزه.
It is here.	eenjâ ast.	اينجا اُست.	eenjâs.	اینجاس.

Activity 3

1.Match each word with its English co	unterpart.	
1. Thank you very much	خُدا حافِظ	٠.١
2. Okay	خوش بگذرد	۲.
3. Goodbye	خیلی ممنون	۳.
4. Take care	مواظب باش	۴.
5. Have fun	باشه	۵.
2.Match the spoken Persian phrases of the left.	on the right to their written-form counterparts	on
اينجا است.		
دوستم است.	دوستمه.	۲.
خوش بگذرد.	این میزه. ۳	۳.
این میز است.	اينجاس.	۴.
3.Rearrange these words to make gra	mmatically correct questions and statements.	
	ممنون - خیلی	٠.١
	باش- مواظب	۲.
	بگذرد- خوش	۳.

4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

	خیلی	خدا نگهدار	باشه
٠.١	خُدا حافِظ!		
۲.	<u> </u>		
۳.	خوش بگذرد!		
۴.	ممنون.		
۵ .	مواظب باش		
.۶			

5. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

باشه	٠.١	خدا حافظ	٠,
خیلی ممنون	۲.	خوش بگذرد	۲.
خدا نگهدار	.٣	مواظب باش	.٣

6.Respond to the questions or statements.

	خدا حافظ!	٠.١
	خوش بگذرد!	۲.
	مواظب باش!	.٣
	3 . 2 3	

7. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What does the mother say to her daughter?
 - a. خوش بگذره
 - b. مواظب خودت باش
 - خیلی ممنون C.
- 2. What leave-taking expression does she use?
 - a. خدا نگهدار
 - b. به سلامت
 - د. حافظ C.



4. Please go ahead!

Culture - Târof

Iran is the land of artful politeness. This doesn't mean that people are always polite but that there are some underlying rules for social exchange. Târof is a key concept and an important tradition in Iranian culture. Toro can be described as a specific form of Iranian etiquette or politeness. It is a verbal dance to show respect for others. It is a way of denying your will to please your counterpart, however the will is only denied because of the custom and not to please the counterpart.

There are situations where Târof persists upon a request to make the counterpart genuinely satisfied. For example, when you enter through the door you are supposed to be humble and respectful of the person that is with you and try to get him to enter the door first to show him you are respectful. One of the most common Târof phrases is بفرمایید "befarmâeed", Go ahead and based on the context it has different meanings including "Come on in, Go ahead, Help yourself, You first, Take a seat or There you go".

Another Târof expression is قابل نداره "ghâbel nadare", Not worth it. You hear that when you complement something or you ask for the price. Basically , it means that you can have it for free but of course , most do not mean it. They are just posturing. A phrase to end Târof is قربونِ شما برم "ghorboon-e shomâ beram", May I sacrifice myself for you which means thanks you.

Glossary- Târof

English	Transliteration	Persian
Please / There you go	befarmâeed	بِفَرمایید
No	na	نه
You	shomâ	شُما
Very	kheilee	خِیلی
Thank you	mamnoon	مَمنون خواهِش می کُنمَ صورَت حِساب
You are welcome	khâhesh meekonam	خواهِش می کُنمَ
Bill	soorat hesâb	
Please	lotfan	لُطفاً
Not worthy of you (A Târof	ghâbel nadâre	قابِل نَدارَد
Expression)		

Conversation - 4. Go ahead!

Listen to the audio files and transcribe the conversations. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversations.



-	Please, go ahead!	 بفرمایید!	-
-	No, you go ahead	 نه شُما بِفَرمایید!	_
-	Thank you very much.	خِيلى مَمنون!	
-	You are welcome .	 خواهِش مي كُنمَ.	
		 4 6 0 7 0	
-	The bill , please!	 صورَت حِساب ، لُطفاً.	-
-	Not worth it!	 قابِل نَداره!	-
-	Thank you.	 خِیلی مَمنون.	-

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written	Spoken	
Not worth it	ghâbel nadârad	ghâbel nadare قابل نَدارَد	قابل نَداره

Movie - 4. Go ahead, sir!

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Go ahead, sir (master).
- b. Go ahead!
- a. Not at all.
- b. You go ahead. You are older.
- a. No, no, any way you are the guest.
- e. No, go ahead.

الف. بِفرماييد ، قُربان.

ب. بِفَرماييد!

الف. نه دیگه.

ب. شُما بِفَرمایید. بُزُرگتَرید.

الف. نه، نه، به هَرحال شُما مِهمانيد.

ب. نه ، بِفَرمایید.

Language Structure - 4. Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are used in place of nouns referring to names of persons , places or things. These pronouns in Persian may function as subject or object or possessive pronouns. As personal pronouns we use them at the beginning of the sentence like English subject pronouns. The second-person singular "to" You is used for God, close friends and small children. شما "shomâ" You which is the second-person plural can be used to refer to the second-person singular when you want to show more respect toward someone such as your teacher or doctor and also for second-person plural.

Examples		
I	man	مُن
You	to	تو
He/she - He/she (Formal)	oo - eeshân	او - ایشان
We	mâ	ما
You (Plural & Formal)	shomâ	شُما
They	ânhâ	آنها

Activity 4

1. Match each word with its English counterpart.

1.	Very
2.	Bill
3.	Go ahead
4.	Not worthy of you
5.	Please
6.	No
7.	You
8.	Thank you
9.	You are welcome

بفرماييد	٠,١
نه	۲.
شما	.٣
خیلی	۴.
ممنون	۵.
خواهش می کنم	۶.
صورت حساب	٧.
لطفأ	.۸
قابل ندارد	.٩

2.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right to their written-form counterparts on the left.

اينجا است.	٠.١
دوستم است.	۲.
قابل ندارد.	.٣
خوش بگذرد.	۴.
این میز است.	۵.

٠.١	قابل نداره.
۲.	خوش بگذره.
٣.	دوستمه.
۴.	این میزه.
۵.	اینجاس.

3. Rearrange these words to make	e grammatically correct	t questions and statements.
----------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------

4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

لطفاً خواهش مي كنم بفرماييد نه شما! ۳. خیلی ممنون! صورت حساب قابل ندارد! ۶.

5. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

۱ قابل ندارد! ٢. نه شما بِفرمایید! ۳ خواهش می کنم.

- ۲. خیلی ممنون!۳. صورت حساب ، لطفاً.

6.Respond to the questions or statements.

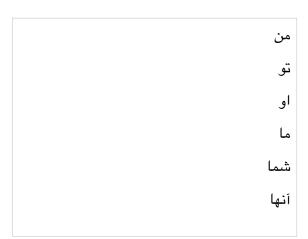
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بفرمایید!

خیلی ممنون!

صورت حساب ، لطفاً.

- 7. Match each word with its English counterpart.
 - 1. He/she
- 2. You (plural)
- 3. I
- 4. You (singular)
- 5. They
- 6. We



- 8. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.
 - 1. What does the young man tell Mr. khorsandi?
 - a. شما مهمانید
 - شما بزرگترید .b
 - نه دیگر .c
 - 2. What Târof expression is used by the host and the guest when they are entering the house?
 - a. خواهش می کنم
 - b. بفرمایید
 - قابل ندارد C.



5. What is this?

Culture - Gift Giving

In Iranian culture, guests, friends and family are dearly treasured and loved. Highlighting and reinforcing the love for one another in every imaginable way is common among Iranians. Iranians will give gifts at various social occasions, such as going on a trip to visit family, returning from a trip or to mark the achievement of a major personal or business success.

On birthdays sweets, cakes and gifts are expected. On Nowrooz, the Iranian New Year, monetary gifts, new bank notes or gold coins, are usually given to younger family members, servants or other service providers. If invited to an Iranians house, one ought to bring flowers or pastry for the hosts. It is customary for Iranians to bring a small gift when visiting an Iranian household or if it's a special occasion. Sweets and flowers are popular gift choices and always apologies for the inadequacy of the gift (Târof).

Glossary- Personal Items

English	Transliteration	Persian
This	een	این
That	ân	آن
What	che	چه
Is	ast	اُست
What is this?	een cheest?	این چیست؟
This is a watch.	een sâat ast.	این ساعت است.
Is this a book?	een ketâb ast ?	این کِتاب است؟
What is that?	ân cheest?	آن چیست؟
That is a bag.	ân keef ast.	أن كيف اُست.
Or	yâ	يا
Magazine	Majalle	مَجَّله

Conversation - 5. What is this?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- What is this?
- This is a watch.
- Is this a book or a magazine?
- This is a book
- What is that?
- That is a bag.

- این، چیه؟
- این، ساعته.
- این، کِتابه یا مَجَله؟
 - این، کِتابه.
 - اون، چيه؟
 - اون، كيفه.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

There is a clear distinction between the written form and the spoken form in Persian and Phonological transformations takes place in the spoken language. The table below shows you the distinction between the written form vs. spoken form in this lesson. Although, the written form will never be used in spoken conversation.

English	Written		Spoke	n
What is	cheest	چيست	cheeye	چیه
Is	ast	است	е	4 , 8
That	ān	آن	oon	اون
What is this?	een chist?	این چیست؟	een cheeye?	این چیه؟
This is a watch.	een sāat ast.	این ساعت اُست.	een sāate.	اين ساعَته.
Is this a book or a	een ketāb ast ya	این کتِاب اُست یا	een ketābe ya majale?	این کِتابه یا مَجَّله؟
magazine?	majalle?	مَجَّله؟		
This is a book.	een, ketāb ast.	این، کِتاب اُست.	een ketābe.	این، کِتابه.
What is that?	ān cheest?	آن چیست؟	oon cheeye?	اون چيه؟
That is a bag.	ān keef ast.	أن كيف اُست.	oon keefe.	اون كيفه.

Movie - 5. It is a pair of sunglasses.

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- الف. بِفُرماييد.
- ب. چې هُست؟
- الف. عِينكه. بَراى شُما كَرِفتَم.
 - ب يكشيد.
 - بَه بَه !
 - واو!
- مرجان، تو چِرا این جوری شُدی؟

- a. There you go!
- b. What is this?
- a. It is a pair of sunglasses. I got it for you.
- b. Excuse me.

Well done!

Wow!

Why did you become like this Marjan?

Language Structure - 5. Demonstrative Pronouns

The singular demonstrative pronouns are اين "een" This and آن "ân" That .

The plural demonstrative pronouns are اينها "eenhâ" These and آنها "ânhâ" Those.

As a general rule , plurals of inanimate nouns take singular verbs.

Examples		
This is a book.	een ketâb ast.	این کِتاب اَست.
That is a book.	ân ketâb ast.	اَن كِتاب اُست.
These are books.	eenhâ ketâb ast.	اينها كتاب اُست.
Those are books.	ânhâ ketâb ast.	أنها كتاب اُست.

Activity 5

1. Match each word with its English counterpart.

What
 Is
 This
 That
 What is this?
 That is a bag.
 Or
 Magazine
 This is a watch.
 Is this a book?
 What is that?

٠.١	این
۲.	آن
٣.	چه
.۴	است
۵.	این چیست؟
.9	این ساعت است.
.٧	این کتاب است؟
٠.٨	آن چیست؟
.٩	آن كيف است.
٠١٠.	لي
٠١١.	مجله

2.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right to their written-form counterparts on the left.

است
 چیست
 این ساعت است.
 آن
 این چیست?
 آن کیف است.
 این کتاب است یا مجله?
 این، کتاب است.
 آن چیست?

٠.١	چيه
۲.	٩ ، ٥
.٣	اون
۴.	اين چيه؟
۵.	این ساعته.
۶.	این کتابه یا مجله؟
٧.	این، کتابه
.۸	اون چيه؟
.٩	اون كيفه.

3.Rearrange these words to r	nake grammatio	cally corre	ct questions and statements.	
			چیست - این؟	٠,١
			ساعت - این - است.	۲.
			است - كتاب - يا - مجله - اين؟	۳.
			كتاب - اين - است.	۴.
			چیست - اَن؟	۵.
			است - آن - كيف.	.9
4.Fill in the blanks with the ap	propriate words	S.		
است		چيست	لي	
	است.	این، ساعت	این،	_ \
.:	له؟ این، کتاب اسد	مجا	این، کتاب است	۲.
			آن چیست؟ آن کیف	۳.
5. Match the question or state	ement on the rig	ght with its	appropriate response on the	left.
اب است.	۱. این کت		این چیست؟	٠.١
ب است.	۲. آن کیف		آن چیست؟	۲.
اعت است.	٣. این س		این کتاب است یا مجله؟	.٣
6.Respond to the questions o	r statements.			
			این چیست؟	١.
			آن چیست؟	۲.
			این کتاب است یا مجله؟	۳.

7. Match each word with its English counterpart.

- 1. These
- 2. Those
- 3. This
- 4. That

این	٠.١
اَن	۲.
اينها	۳.
آنها	۴.

8. Match each word with its English counterpart.

- 1. These are books.
- 2. Those are books.
- 3. This is a book.
- 4. That is a book.

این کتاب است
 آن کتاب است.
 اینها کتاب است.
 آنها کتاب است.

9. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What gift did he receive?
 - a. یک کتاب
 - b. کنید کی
 - c. کیف
- 2. What interjection did the husband use when he saw the gift?
 - اوه a.
 - b. به به
 - وای C.



English	Transliteration	Persian
Zero	sefr	۰. صفر
One	yek	۱. یک
Two	do	۲. دو
Three	se	۳. سـه
Four	chehâr	۴. چِهار
Five	panj	۵. پنگج
Six	shesh	۶. شِش
Seven	haft	٧. هَفت
Eight	hasht	۸. هُشت
Nine	noh	٩. نُه
Ten	dah	١٠. دَه
Eleven	yâzdah	۱۱. يازدَه
Twelve	davâzdah	۱۲. دَوازدَه
Thirteen	seezdâh	۱۳. سیزدَه
Fourteen	chehârdah	۱۳. سیزدَه ۱۴. چهاردَه
Fifteen	pânzdah	۱۵. پانزدَه
Sixteen	shânzdah	۱۶. شانزدَه
Seventeen	hefdah	۱۷. هِفَدَه
Eighteen	hejdah	۱۸. هِجِدَه
Nineteen	noozdah	۱۹. نوزدَه
Twenty	beest	۲۰ . بیست

6. What is your phone number?

Culture - Telephones and Mobile Phones in Iran

Iran's country code is 98. To dial out of Iran call 00; if calling from outside Iran, drop the initial 0 from all area codes. In general, In Iran, the area codes are three digits. In Tehran phone numbers have eight digits. The first two digits are the area code. In Tehran the area code is 021 and the phone numbers are eight digits. In other cities, the phone numbers are seven digits.

There are public phones and payphone in newsstands and stores for domestic calls.

Travelers can make international calls at small, private telephone offices where they can give the number to the front desk and wait for a booth to become available. International calling cards are also available at newsstands, grocery stores and internet cafes.

Irancell is a mobil phone network that is owned by the government. Travelers can purchase a one-month tourist SIM card sold at a booth located upstairs in Tehran's Imam Khomeini International Airport for about IR500,000 that covers calls and texts plus 5GB of data for a month. Irancell SIMs also allow GPRS data transfer after a free registration process. Basically, 4G is available in big cities and 3G in mid-sized ones.

Glossary- Numbers 1-20 Glossary

English	Transliteration	Persian
How may I help you?	befarmâeed	بِفَرمایید
A	yek	یِک
Taxi	tâxi	تاكسى
Ineed	mikhâham.	تاکسی می خواهم آدرِسِتان
Your address	âdresetân	آدرِسِتان
What is?	cheest?	جيسيع؟
Vanak street	kheeyabân e Vanak	خيابانِ وَنَک
Number 3	pelâk e se	ڽؚؚڸڒػؚ٣
Your phone	Telefonetân	تِلِفُنِتان
What is?	chand ast?	چُند اُست؟
Now	alân	اُلان
It comes	meeâyad	می آید

Conversation - 6. What is your phone number?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- How may I help you?
- I need a taxi.
- What is your address?
- Vanak street, number 3
- What is your phone?
- 2857693
- It comes now.

- بفَرمایید!
- په تاکسې مي خوام.
 - آدرسِتون چیه؟
- خيابونِ وَنك، پلاكِ ٣.
 - تِلِفُنِتون چَنده؟
 - TABV898 -
 - اُلان مى آد.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		Spoken	
One	yek	یک	ye	يه
I want	meekhâham	می خواهَم	meekhâm	می خوام
Your address	âdresetoon	آدرِسِتان	âdresetoon	آدرسِتون
What is	cheest	چىست	cheeye	چیه
Street	kheeyâbân	خيابان	kheeyâboon	خيابون
Your phone	telefonetân	تِلفُّنِتان	telefonetoon	تِلِفُنِتون
What number is	chand ast	چَند اُست	chande	چَنده
It comes	meeâyad	می اَیُد	meeâd	می آد
Four	châhâr	چِهار	châr	چار
Six	shesh	شِش	sheesh	شيش

Movie - 6. What is your unit number?

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Do you want me to open the garageto put (park) the car?
- b. No, It is not necessary. I park around here. What is your unit (number)?
- a. Floor three, unit nine.
- b. Okay, I come to you (formal).You go (formal).

الف. پارکینگ را باز کُنَم ، ماشین را بِگذاری؟ ب. نه، لاِزم نیست. هَمین جا ها پارک می کُنَم. واحِدِتان چَنده؟ الف. طَبَقه سه، واحِدِ نُه ب. چَشم، می آیم خِدمتِتان. شُما تَشریف بِبَرید.

Language Structure - 6. Counting Word

The most common counting word in Persian is "tâ" One of a pair .This counting word comes after all numbers except "yek" One . All numbers are followed by a singular noun and plural nouns are never used after numbers .

Examples		
One book	yek ketâb	یِک کِتاب
Two books	do tâ ketâb	دو تا کِتاب
Ten books	dah tâ ketâb	دَه تا كِتاب
One thousand books	hezâr tâ ketâb	هِزار تا کِتاب

Activity 6

1. Match each word with its English counterpart.

- Two
 Zero
- 3. One
- 4. Five
- 5. Six
- 6. Three
- 7. Four
- 8. Eight
- 9. Nine
- 10. Ten
- 11. Seven

٠,١	٠. صفر
۲.	۱. یک
.٣	۲. دو
۴.	٣. سه
۵.	۴. چهار
.9	۵. پنج
٠٧.	۶. شش

- ۸. ۷. هفت
- ۹. ۸. هشت
 - ۱۰. ۹. نه
- ۱۱. ۱۰.ده

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

- 1. Fifteen
- 2. Nineteen
- 3. Eleven
- 4. Twelve
- 5. Thirteen
- 6. Fourteen
- 7. Twenty
- 8. Sixteen
- 9. Seventeen
- 10. Eighteen

- ۱. ۱۱. یازده
 - ۲۔ ۱۲ دوازدہ
 - ۳. ۱۳. سیزده
 - ۴. ۱۴. چهارده
 - -
 - ۱۵. پانزده
 - ۷. شانزده
 - ۸. ۱۷ هفده
 - ۹. ۱۸. هجده
 - .۱۰ ۱۹ نوزده
 - ۲۰ یست

3. Match each word with its English counterpart.

I need
 Yes (How may I help you?)
 a
 taxi
 your address
 What is?
 What is your phone number?
 Now
 It comes
 Vanak street
 Number 3
 your phone

	بفرماييد
	یک
	تاكسى
	مى خواهم
	آدرستان
	ېيست؟
	خيابانِ ونک
	پلا <i>ک ِ</i> ۳
	تلفنتان
9.2	تلفنتان چند است
	الان
	می آید

4. Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right to their written-form counterparts on the left.

٠.١	أدرستان
۲.	چیست
۳.	یک
۴.	مي خواهم
۵.	می آید
۶.	چهار
٧.	شش
۸.	خيابان
.٩	تلفنتان
٠١٠	چند است

يه	٠.١
می خوام	۲.
أدرستون	.٣
چيه	۴.
خيابون	۵.
تلفتنون	.۶
چنده	٠.٧
می آد	۸.
چار	.٩
شيش	٠١٠

5.Rearrange these words to make gramı	matically corre	ect questions and statements.	
		- تاکسی - یک - می خواهم.	. 1
		چیست - آدرستان؟	۲
		· ونک - خیابانِ - پلاکِ ۳۰.	٣
		- چند - تلفنتان - است؟	۴
		مى آيد- الان.	٥
6.Fill in the blanks with the appropriate w	vords.		
یک	تلفنتان	آدرستان	
	ىي خواھم.	تاکسی	٠.١
		چیست؟	۲.
		خيابانِ ونک، پلاکِ ٣.	۳.
	ت ؟	چند است	۴
		718V89T	۵.
. Match the question or statement on th	ne right with its	appropriate response on the l	eft.
7.0V998 -1		بفرمایید!	٠.١
۲. یک تاکسی می خواهم.		آدرستان چیست؟	۲.
٣. خيابانِ ونک، پلاکِ ٣.		تلفنتان چند است ؟	۳.
B.Respond to the questions or statemen	ts.		
		بفرماييد!	
		آدرستان چیست؟	-
		تلفنتان چند است؟	

9.Match each word with its English counterpart.

- 1. One thousand books
- 2. One book
- 3. Two books
- 4. Ten books

تاب	۱. یک ک
كتاب	۲. دوتا
كتاب	٣. دهتا
تا کتاب	۴. هزار

10. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What type of transportation did they use?
 - a. اتوبوس
 - تاكسى .b
 - ماشین c.
- 2. What floor does she live on?
 - a. طبقه یک
 - طبقه دو b.
 - طبقه سه C.
- 3. What is the house number?
 - a. واحد هفت
 - واحد نه .b
 - واحد دو C.



7. Where are you from?

Culture - Ethnic Minorities in Iran

The official language of Iran is Persian. Persian is spoken in those parts of Iran where the Fârs people, Persians, dwell, as well as in the Republic of Tajikistan. Iran is a diverse country culturally. Ethnically Iran and Iranians are also quite diverse. Many of us use the terms Iranian and Persian interchangeably and may even prefer the latter especially in the west when speaking to a non-Iranian. Iran is a predominantly Shiite Muslim state but contains sizable ethnic and religious minorities that influence Iran's foreign and regional policy.

Persians only make up about half of Iranians which is about 51%. Iran is also home to several ethnolinguistic minorities including the Turks, the Kurds, the Baluchis, the Arabs, the Turkmans and the Lurs, all whom have their own specific history, culture, customs, language, accent, handicrafts, food, jokes and stereotypes. The most common question to ask about someone's nationality is 'کجایی هستید؛ "kojâee hasteed?" Where are you from? When you want to ask about someone's hometown, you can ask: 'ahle kojâ hasteed?" Where are you from (home town)?.

Glossary- Nationalities

English	Transliteration	Persian	
Iranian	Iranee	ايرانى	
British	eengleesi	ٳڹڴؚڸۑٮٮؽ	
American	âmreekâee	آمریکایی	
Chinese	cheenee	چینی	
Japanese	zhâponee	<u>ژ</u> اپُنی	
Spanish	espâneeyâee	اِسپانیایی	

Glossary

English	Transliteration	Persian
1	man	مَن
I am	hastam	هُستَم
You	shomâ	شُما
You are	hasteed	هَستيد
Where from	kojâee	هُستید کُجایی
Where are you from?	shomâ kojâee hasteed?	شُما کُجایی هَستید؟
From	ahle	اَهـلِ
Where	kojâ	کُجا
Where are you originally from?	ahle kojâ hasteed?	اَهلِ كُجا هَستيد؟
Persian	fârsi	فارسىي
You know	baladeed	بَلَديد
A/ An/One	yek	یک
Little	kam	کَم
I know	baladam	بَلَدَم

Conversation - 7. Where are you from?

Listen to the audio file and transcribe the conversation. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- \	Where are you from?		شُما کُجایی هَستید؟	-
-	am Iranian-American.		مَن ایرانی- آمریکایی هَستَم.	-
- \	Where are you originally		اُهل کُجاهَستید؟	_
f	from?		مَن اُهل لوس أنجلِس هُستم.	
-	am from Los-Angeles.		فارسنی بلَدید؟	
- [Do you know Persian?			
-	know a little.		يه كُم بَلُدَم.	-

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English		Written		Spoken	
A/An/One	Yek		یِک	ye	يه

Movie - 7. Are you here?

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



Hi, my dear! I came. Are you here?

سَلام عَزيزَم . مَن آمَدَم. اينجايي؟

Language Structure - 7. Verb "to be"

Verb "to be" has two forms; long form and short form. The long form consists of "hast" plus the personal endings (م، ی، است، یم، ید، ند). The short form consists of just the personal endings. Personal endings can be attached to the end of nouns and adjectives with the exception of third person singular which is "ast" Is. The personal endings give information about the person, the number and the tense. For example, the "am" ending in "man khoob hastam" or "man khoobam" I am fine shows that the subjects are first Person singular. If the word before the short form of verb "to be" ends in a vowel, the following spelling rules take place:

If the final vowel of the word end in $\hat{\ }$ " a" or $_{\mathfrak{G}}$ " oo", the semivowel $_{\mathfrak{G}}$ "y" is inserted.

I am a student.

We are wise.

If the word ends in the vowel و "ee" or ه - ه "e", the letter i "alef" is inserted.

I am from America.

We are tired.

ایشان "eeshân" He-She (formal-written) is used as a polite substitute for او "oo" He, "she. In spoken it is pronounced" ایشون "eeshoon" He-She (spoken) and we use third person plural verb هستند "hastand" Are with this pronoun.

او خسته است.
He is tired (informal).
ایشان خسته هستند.

He is tired (formal).

Long Form and Short Form of verb " to be"

Examples	Short Form	or Personal endings	Long	Form
I am	am	ŕ	hastam	هَستَم
You are	ee	ی	hastee	هُستی
He/She is	ast	است	hast- ast	هُست - اُست
We are	eem	يم	hasteem	هَستيم
You are	eed	يد	hasteed	هُستيد
They are	and	ند	hastand	هُستَند

Activity 7

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

- 1. Spanish
- 2. American
- 3. Iranian
- 4. British
- 5. Japanese
- 6. Chinese

- ۱. ایرانی
- ۲. انگلیسی
- ۳. آمریکایی
 - ۲. چینی
 - ۵. ژاپنی
- ۶. اسپانیایی

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

- 1. I am Iranian.
- 2. Where
- 3. Where from
- 4. Do you know Persian?
- 5. Where are you from
- 6. You are American.
- 7. I know a little.
- 8. Where are you from (Home town)?

- ۱. من ایرانی هستم.
- ۲ شما آمریکایی هستید.
 - ۳. کجایی
 - ۴. شما کجایی هستید؟
 - ۵. کجا
 - اُهل کجا هستید؟
 - ۷_ فارسى بلديد؟
 - ۸ یک کم بلدم.

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right	to their written-form counterparts on
the left.	

اینجا است.
 قابل ندارد.
 خوش بگذرد.
 یک
 یک

٠,١	قابل نداره.
۲.	چيه؟
.٣	يه
۴.	خوش بگذره.
۵.	اينجاس.

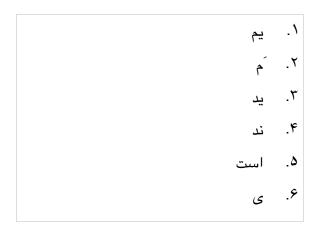
4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

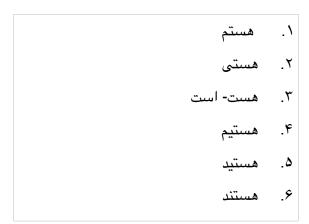
5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

	هستم	بلديد	بلدم	هستيد
٠.١	شما کجایی	ς		
۲.	من ایرانی- اَمریکایی .			
۳.	فارسىي	ç		
۴.	یک کم			

6. Match the question or statement on the rig	ght with its appropriate response on the left.
من اَهل لوس اَنجلس هستم.	۱. شما کجایی هستید؟
یک کم بلام.	۲. اُهل کجاهستید؟
من ایرانی- آمریکایی هستم.	۳. فارسىي بلديد؟
7.Respond to the questions or statements.	
	۱۰ شما کجایی هستید؟
	۲. اَهل کجاهستید؟
	٣. فارسى بلديد؟
8.Match each word or phrase with its English	h counterpart.
1. He/she is	۱. من هستم
2. You (plural) are	۲. تو هستی
3. I am	۳. او هست- است
4. You (singular) are	۴. ما هستیم
5. They are	۵. شما هستید
6. We are	۶. آنها هستند
9.Match the subject pronouns with appropri	ate verb "to be" .
۱. هستی	۱. من
۲_ است	٢. تو
٣_ هستيم	۳. او
۴. هستم	ه. ۴
۵. هستند	۵. شما

10. Match the long form of verb "to be" with the appropriate short form of verb "to be" by looking at the verb endings.





11. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

	هستم	ھستى	است	ميتيم	هستيد	هستند
٠.١	ما چینی					
۲.	من ایرانی					
.٣	تو آمریکایی					
۴.	او انگلیسی .					
۵.	أنها اسپانيايم	ىى				
۶.	شما ژاپنی					

12. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice question.

- 1. What question does Saeed ask his wife? a. کجایی؟

 - کجاست؟ b.
 - اینجایی؟ C.



8. What do you study?

Culture - Universities and Education

Majority of Iranians think college education is Very Important. Iran has a large network of private, public, and state affiliated universities offering degrees in higher education. In June each year, high school graduates in Iran take a stringent, centralized nationwide university entrance exam, also known as the كنكور "concour", seeking a place in one of the public universities. The competition is fierce and the exam content rigorous since the seats at universities are limited. University of Tehran and Sharif university are among the top public universities in Iran. In 2003, administrators at Stanford University's Electrical Engineering Department announced that the majority of foreign students who aced the notoriously difficult Ph.D. entrance exam came from Sharif University of Science and Technology in Iran. Women are taking up precious spaces in universities and have outnumbered men in the entering classes of universities two to one for the last several years.

Glossary- Majors

English	Transliteration	Persian
Persian anguage	zâbân-e fârsi	زَبانِ فارسى
English literature	adabeeyat-e engleesee	اَدَبِیاتِ اِنگِلِسِی
Islam history	târeekh-e eslâm	تاريخِ اِسلام
Biology	zeest shenâsee	زیست شِناسی
Law	hoghoogh	حُقوق
Business	bâzargâni	بازَرگانی
Marketing	bâzâryâbee	بازاریابی
Medical	pezeshkee	پِزِشکی
Communication	ertebâtât	إرتباطات
Psychology	ravânshenâsee	روانشِناسى

Glossary- What do you study?

English	Transliteration	Persian
I live	zendeghee meekonam	زِندگی می کُنَم
I study	meekhânam	می خوانکم زندگی می کُنید
You live	zendegee meekoneed	زِندِگی می کُنید
You do/work	kâr meekoneed	کار می کُنید
You study	meekhooneed	می خوانید
Student	dâneshjoo	دانِشجو
major	reshte	رِشْيته
Medicine	pezeshkee	پِزِشکی
In	too	تو

Conversation - 8. What do you study?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- Where do you live?
- I live in Shiraz.
- What do you do?
- I am a student.
- What major do you study?
- I study medicine.

- شُما كُجا زندگى مى كُنيد؟
- تو تِهران زِندگی می کُنَم.
 - چې کار مې کُنید؟
 - مَن دانِشجو هَستم.
 - چه رشته ای می خونید؟
 - مِن پِزِشكى مى خونَم.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

Englis	h	Written	Spoken	
What	che	چه	chee	چی
You stu	dy meekhân	می خوانید eed	meekhooneed	می خونید
I study	meekhân	am مى خوانكم	meekhoonam	می خونَم

Movie - 8. I studied dramatic Literature.

Watch the movie clip. Role play the underlined part of the conversation and record yourself.



This is me. Behnaz Jafari.

I am 24 years old and I was born in Tehran

I am the only child of the family and I live all

alone in this big city

I studied dramatic literatures and

I work part time in a girls' school.

My house is near and

I usually walk home.

Here is the house

that I live in.

این مَنَم. بِهناز جَعفَری. ۲۴ سالَمه و مُتِوَلِدِ تِهرانَم.

تنَها فَرزَند خانِواده هَستَم و تَک و تَنها

تو این شکهر بزرگ زندگی می کُنَم.

رِشته اَدبیاتِ نَمایشی را خواندَم و

تویک مدرسه دُختَرانه نیمه وَقت کار می کُنَم.

خانه ام نزدیک است و

معمولاً پیاده می رَوَم خانه.

اینجا خانه ای اُست

که مَن در آن زِند گی می کُنَم.

Language Structure - 8. Question words "Who" and "What"

The question words چه "kee" Who and چه "che" What , when are followed by "ast" Is combine to form چیست "cheest" What is and کیست "keest" Who is.

Except for چه "che" which has a colloquial variation as چه "Chee", the rest of the questions words are the same in colloquial Persian. Question words appear at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence after subject.

Examples		
Who	kee	کی
Who is? (Written)	kee ast?	کی اُست؟
Who is ? (Written)	keest?	كيست؟
Who is? (Spoken)	keeye?	کیه؟
What	che- Chee	چه - چی
What is ? (Written)	chee ast?	چی اُست؟
What is? (Written)	cheest?	چیست؟
What is? (Spoken)	cheeye?	چیه؛

Activity 8

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1.	Biology
2.	English literature
3.	Persian language
4.	Islam history
5.	Law
6.	Business
7.	Communication
8.	Psychology
9.	Marketing
10	. Medical

٠.١	زبانِ فارسىي
۲.	ادبیاتِ انگلیسی
.٣	تاريخ اسلام
۴.	زیستِ شناسی
۵.	حقوق
.9	بازرگانی
٧.	بازاريابي
٠.٨	پزشکی
٠٩.	ارتباطات
٠١٠.	روانشناسى

- 2.Match each word with its English counterpart.
- 3.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right to their written-form counterparts on the left.
- 4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

		شما- زندگی می کنید - کجا؟	٠١
		تهران - تو - زندگی می کنم.	٠٢
		کار می کنید - چه؟	٠٣
		هستم - من - دانشجو.	٠٤
		می خوانید - رشته ای - چه؟	۵.
		پزشکی - من -می خوانم.	.5
1. I live		زندگی می کنم	٠,١
2. You live		می خوانم	۲.
3. You study		زندگی می کنید	.٣
	5.Fill		۴.
in the blanks with the appropriate word	ds		۵.
m the blanks with the appropriate work			
هستم	زندگی می کنم	می خوانم	
هستم	زندگی می کنم	می خوانم شما کجا زندگی می کنید؟	.1
هستم	زندگی می کنم	,	. 1
هستم	زندگی می کنم 	شما کجا زندگی می کنید؟	
هستم		شما کجا زندگی می کنید؟ تو تهران	۲.
هيئتم		شما کجا زندگی می کنید؟ تو تهران	. ۲ . ۳
هستم		شما كجا زندگى مى كنيد؟ تو تهران	.۲ .۳ .۴
פיייה 6. Match the question or statement on		شما كجا زندگى مى كنيد؟ تو تهران	.۲ .۴ .8
	the right with its	شما كجا زندگى مى كنيد؟ تو تهران	.۲ .۴ .8
6. Match the question or statement on	the right with its	شما کجا زندگی می کنید؟ تو تهران	. Y . Y . S . S left.
6. Match the question or statement on من دانشجو هستم.	the right with its	شما کجا زندگی می کنید؟ تو تهران	.۲ .۴ .۵ .۶ left.

7. Respond to the questions or statements.

- ۱. شما کجا زندگی می کنید؟
 - ۲. چه کار می کنید؟
 - ۳. چه رشته ای می خوانید؟

- 8. Match each word with its English counterpart.
- 1. What
- 2. Who
- 3. What is?
- 4. Who is?

- ا. كى
 ٢. كيست؟
 ٣. چه چى
 ٩. چيست؟
- 9. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.
 - 1. What did she study?
 - a. تاریخ اسلام
 - بازرگانی .b
 - ادبیات نمایشی C.
- 2. Where does she work?
 - a. در مدرسه دخترانه
 - در مدرسه پسرانه b.
 - در مدرسه خصوصیی .



9. What do you do?

Culture - Literature and Poetry

Iranians love poetry and it is not unusual to hear verses from poets living 600 to 900 years ago. The poems pop up in daily interactions, on TV and radio, and even during political speeches. The public's reception of modern works of literature depends on different political, social, and economic factors, with numerous ups and downs in recent history.

There is a rich trove of classical works. شاهنامه "Shahnameh" Book of Kings is an epic composed by the Iranian poet Ferdowsi and completed around 1010 CE. It took Ferdowsi thirty three years to complete his epic. The epic chronicles the legends and histories of Iranian kings from primordial times to the Arab conquest of Iran in the 7th century CE, in three successive stages: the mythical, the heroic or legendary, and the historic. Ferdowsi is seen as a national Iranian hero who re-ignited pride in Iranian culture and literature, and who established the Persian language as a language of beauty and sophistication.

Modern Iranian literature is less than a hundred years old. We can consider the works of Sadegh Hedayat in fiction and Nima Yushij in poetry as the beginning of Iran's modern literature.

In modern days, the Persian population is engaged in a broad array of occupations, in both urban and rural settings. In urban areas, Persian society is stratified by profession; realestate investors and commercial entrepreneurs occupy the highest position, followed by upper-level administrators, merchants, and clergy. The middle class consists largely of civil servants and assorted white-collar workers. The next group generally comprises laborers of various sorts, while the lowest class includes the unskilled and the unemployed.

Glossary- Occupations

English	Transliteration	Persian
Engineer	mohandes	مُهَندِس
Professor	ostâd	أستاد
Nurse	parastâr	پُرَستار
University student	dâneshjoo	دانِشجو
School student	dânesh âmooz	دانِش آموز
Employee	kârmand	كارمَند
Lawyer	vakeel	<u>و</u> َکیل
Doctor	doktor	دُ کتُ ر پِ
Teacher	moalem	مُعَلِّم

Glossary- What do you do?

English	Transliteration	Persian
You	shomâ	شُما
What job	che kâre	چه کاره
You are (short form of "to be")	eed	اید
Professor	ostâd	اأستاد
History	târikh	تاريخ
Iran	eerân	ايران
Where	kojâ	کُجا
You work	kâr meekoneed	کار می کُنید
In/ At	too	تو
A/ An/ One	yek	کِ
University	dâneshgâh	دانِشگاه
I work	kâr meekonam	دانِشگاه کار می کُنّم سَخت
Difficult	sakht	
Easy	âsân	آسان
No	na	نه

Conversation - 9. What do you do?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- What do you do?
- I am a professor of Iran history.
- Where do you work?
- I work at a university.
- Is Iran history difficult or easy?
- Neither difficult, nor easy.

- شُما چی کارہ اید؟
- مَن استاد تاريخ إيران هستَم.
 - کُجا کار می کُنید؟
- تو یه دانِشگاه کار می کُنّم.
- تاريخِ ايران سَخته يا أسون؟
 - نه سَخته ، نه اَسون.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		Spoken	
What	che kâre	چە كارە	chee kâre	چى كارە
A/ An/ One	yek		ye	يه
Is difficult	sakht ast	سَخت اُست آسان اُست	sakhte	سَخته اَسونه
Is easy	âsân ast		âsoone	

Movie - 9. I work part time.

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



This is me. Behnaz Jafari

I am 24 years old and I was born in Tehran
I am the only child of the family and I live all
alone in this big city

I studied dramatic literatures and

I work part time in a girls' school.

My house is near and

I usually walk home.

Here is the house

that I live in.

این مَنَم. بِهناز جَعفری.

۲۴ سالَمه و مُتِولِد تِهرانَم.

تنَها فَرزَند خانواده هَستَم و تَک و تَنها

تو این شَهر بُزرگ زِندگی می کُنَم.

رِشته اَدَبیاتِ نَمایِشی را خواندَم و

تویک مَدرسه دُختَرانه نیمه وَقت کار می کُنَم.

خانه اَم نزدیک است و

مُعمولاً پیاده می رَوَم خانه.

که مَن در آن زِند گی می کُنَم.

اینجا خانه ای اُست

Language Structure - Negative Form of Verb "to be"

The negative conjugation is formed by adding prefix 'a "na" No to the beginning of the verb. The verb بودن "budan" To Be has a special negative form in present tense. It's the result of the contraction of ني "nee" A Negative Prefix in Classic Persian and ستم "astam" To Be in Classical Persian. For example, نيستم "nee+astam makes" نيستم "neestam" I am not.

Now that you know how to conjugate present tense of verb To Be, you can use that knowledge to conjugate the negative form by dropping letter "he" H from the beginning of the present tense of verb To Be and replacing it with "nee" A Negative Prefix in Classic Persian.

In Persian, we use a single expression for all kinds of tag questions and that's '
عگه نه'
"mage na?" Isn't / Aren't ... ? . It always appears at the end of the sentence.

Example:

او ایرانی است، مگه نه؟

He is Persian, isn't he?

Examples		
I am not.	man nistam.	مَن نيستَم.
You are not.	to neestee.	تو نیستی.
He / she is not.	oo neest.	او نیست.
We are not.	mâ neesteem.	ما نیستیم.
You are not.	shomâ neesteed.	شما نیستید.
They are not.	ânhâ neestand.	أنها نيستَند.

Activity 9

1. Match each word with its English counterpart.

Engineer
 Professor
 Nurse
 University student
 School student
 Employee
 Lawyer
 Doctor
 Teacher

١.	مهندس
۲.	استاد
۳.	پرستار
۴.	دانشجو
۵.	دانش آموز
.9	كارمند
.٧	وكيل
.۸	دكتر
٠٩.	معلم

2. Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. History
2. Iran
3. You
4. Where
5. What job
6. You are (short form of "to be")
7. Professor
8. A/ An/ One
9. University
10. I work
11. You work
12. ln/ At

79

شما	٠.١
چه کاره	۲.
اید	۳.
استاد	۴.
تاریخ	۵.
ايران	.9
كجا	٠.٧
کار می کنید	٠.٨
تو	.٩
يک	٠١٠
دانشگاه	٠١١_
کار می کنم	.17

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right	to their written-form counterparts on
the left.	

۲. چیست؟
 ۳. می خوانم
 ۳. می خوانید
 ۶. چه

۱. چی

۲. می خونید

۲. می خونم

۴. کیه؟

۵. چیه؟

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

۵٠

آسان ؟

5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

آسان چکاره کجا

- ٔ شما اید؟من استاد تاریخ ایران هستم.
- ۲. کار می کنید؟ تو یک دانشگاه کار می کنم.
- ۳. تاریخ ایران سخت است یا اَسان ؟ نه سخت است ، نه

6.Match the question	or statement or	n the right with it	s appropriate respo	nse on the left.
----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	---------------------	------------------

من دانشجو هستم.
 من پزشکی می خوانم.
 من تو تهران زندگی می کنم.

- ۱. شما کجا زندگی می کنید؟
 - ۲. چه کار می کنید؟
 - ۳. چه می خوانید؟

7. Respond to the questions or statements.

- ۱. شماچه کاره اید؟
- ۲. کجا کار می کنید؟
- ٣. تاريخ ايران سخت است يا آسان؟

8. Match each sentence with its English counterpart .

- 1. You are not. (singular)
- 2. I am not.
- 3. You are not. (plural)
- 4. They are not.
- 5. He / she is not.
- 6. We are not.

- ۱. من نیستم.
- ۱. تونیستی.
- '. اونیست
- ا. ما نیستیم.
- الما نيستيد شما نيستيد
- ۶. آنها نیستند.

9. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

	نيستم	نیستی	نيست	نيستيم	نيستيد	نيستند
٠.١	او وکیل					
۲.	ما استاد					
.٣	آنها دانشجو					
۴.	من مهندس					
۵.	تو پرستار					
۶.	شما كارمند					

10. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What type of job does she have ?
 - a. نیمه وقت
 - تمام وقت .d
 - شبانه روزی .
- 2. Where is her house?
 - a. نزدیک
 - دور .b
 - نه نزدیک ، نه دور C.
- 3. How does she go to work?
 - a. پیاده
 - با ماشین b.
 - با اتوبوس C.



10. How old are you?

Culture - Women and Fashion Industry

Iran is a country with respecting Islamic rules including حجاب "hejâb" Veil. Iranian law states that women ought to wear a long coat/tunic over their regular clothes and cover their hair with a scarf and men should wear long pants. Women are very modest in picking their "hejâb" Veil and its equivalent cannot be seen anywhere in the Middle East. Young Iranians are very stylish and take great care of how they look. Modern Iranians observe the laws by wearing colorful scarves, tunics and cardigans and they dress mostly in Western clothes. Many Iranians dress very Western for private functions and events. If you are visiting government agencies, schools, and embassies obeying the rules is highly recommended.

Age is no bar and even the older generation of women also tends to be very fashion conscious, almost never seen in public without make-up and perfume. It is probably make up that seems to be the only way that they can express themselves and to make an individual style statement.

Respecting the elderly is a salient characteristic of Iranian culture and ancient practice. Traditionally the older people are respected, listened to and are treated accordingly. It is customary for young people to stand up once an elderly enters a room and to give their seats to the elderly in public places such as metro and bus. The most common phrase to ask one's age is **gualua** chand sâlete?" How old are you?.

Glossary- Numbers 20-30

English	Transliteration	Persian
Twenty	beest	۲۰. بیست
Twenty one	beest o yek	۲۱. بیست و یک
Twenty two	beest o do	۲۲. بیست و دو
Twenty three	beest o se	۲۳. بیست و سه
Twenty four	beest o chehâr	۲۴. بیست و چِهار
Twenty five	beest o panj	۲۵. بیست و پَنج
Twenty six	beest o shesh	۲۶. بیست و شبش
Twenty seven	beest o haft	۲۷. بیست و هَفت
Twenty eight	beest o hasht	۲۸. بیست و هَشت
Twenty nine	beest o noh	۲۹. بیست و نُه
Thirty	see	۳۰. سىي

Glossary- How old are you?

English	Transliteration	Persian
Your age	sâletân	سالِتان
My age	sâlam	سالِتان سالَم
Week	hafte	هَفته
Next	deegar	دیگر
My birthday.	tavalodam	تَوَلُّدَم
Your birthday	tavalodetân	تَوَلُدِتان
Нарру	mobârak	مُبارَک
Thank you	motshakeram	مُتشَكِّرَم كُجا
Where	kojâ	
You were born	be donya âmadeed	به دُنیا آمَدید به دُنیا آمَدَم
I was born	be donya âmadam	به دُنيا آمَدَم
In/At	too	تو

Conversation - 10. How old are you?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- How old are you?
- I am 25 years old.
 Next week is my birthday.
- Happy birthday!
- Thank you.
- Where were you born?
- I was born in the USA.

- شُما چَند سالِتونه؟
- مَن بيست و پَنج سالَه. هَفته ديگه تَوَلُّدَمه.
 - تَوَلُّدِتون مُبارك!
 - مُتشَكِّرَم.
 - كُجا به دُنيا اومَديد؟
- تو آمریکا به دُنیا اومَدَم.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		Spoken	
ls your age	sâletân ast	سالِتان است	sâletoone	سالِتونه
Is my age	sâlam ast	سالَم است	sâlame	سالمه
Next	deegar	دیگر	deege	دیگه
It is my birthday.	tavalodam ast	تَوَّلُدَم است	tavalodame	تَوَّلُدَمه
Your birthday	tavalodetân	تَوَّلُدِتان	tavalodetoon	تَوَّلُدِتون
You were born	be donyâ âmadeed	به دنیا آمَدید	be donyâ oomadeed	به دنیا اومَدید
I was born	be donyâ âmadam	به دنیا آمَدَم	be donyâ oomadam	به دُنيا اومَدَم

Movie - 10. I was born in Tehran.

Watch the movie clip. Role play the underlined part of the conversation and record yourself.



This is me. Behnaz Jafari
I am 24 years old and I was born in Tehran.
I am the only child of the family and I live all alone in this big city
I studied dramatic literatures and
I work part time in a girls' school.
My house is near and
I usually walk home
Here is the house

that I live in.

این مَنَم. بِهناز جَعفری.

۲۴ سالَمه و مُتِولِدِ تِهرانَم.

تنها فرزند خانواده هستَم و تَک و تَنها

تو این شَهر بُزرگ زندگی می کُنَم.

رِشته اَدَبیاتِ نَمایِشی را خواندَم و

تویک مَدرسه دُختَرانه نیمه وَقت کار می کُنَم.

خانه اَم نَزدیک اَست و

مُعمولاً پیاده می رَوَم خانه.

اینجا خانه ای اَست

Language Structure - 10. Possessive Pronouns

These pronouns are used as both possessive and objective pronouns. When these pronouns are attached to the nouns, they act as possessive pronouns and when they attached to the verbs, they act as objective pronouns. For example, "am" My in "tetâbam" My book, is the possessive pronoun while in بُريَم "bordam" He/she took me., it is an objective pronoun.

The pronouns give information about the person and the number. For example, pronouns a "am" My in "sâlam" My age or "ketâbam" My book refers to first person singular.

Examples					
My age	sâlam	سالَم	Му	am	<u>م</u>
Your age	sâlet	سالِت	Your	et	ت
His/her age	sâlesh	سالَش	His/her	esh	<u>ش</u> ِ
Our ages	sâlemân	سالِلان	Our	mân	مان
Your ages	sâletân	سالِتان	Your	tân	تان
Their ages	sâleshân	سالِشان	Their	shân	شان

Activity 10

1. Match each word with its English counterpart.

- 1. Next
- 2. Your age
- 3. My age
- 4. Week
- 5. My birthday.
- 6. Your birthday
- 7. I was born
- 8. Happy/Congratulations
- 9. In/At
- 10. Thank you
- 11. Where
- 12. You were born

- ۱. سالتان
 - ٢. سالم
 - ٣. هفته
 - ۴. دیگر
 - ۵. تولدم
 - تولدتان
 - ۷. مبارک
 - ۸. متشکرم
 - ۹. کجا
 - ١٠. به دنيا آمديد
 - ۱۱ به دنیا آمدم
 - ۱۲. تو

2. Match each word with its English counterpart.

- 1. Twenty three
- 2. Twenty four
- 3. Twenty
- 4. Twenty one
- 5. Twenty two
- 6. Twenty nine
- 7. Thirty
- 8. Twenty five
- 9. Twenty six
- 10. Twenty seven
- 11. Twenty eight

- ۱. ۲۰. بیست
- ۲. ۲۱. بیست و یک
- ۳. ۲۲. بیست و دو
- ۴. ۲۳. بیست و سه
- ۲۴. بیست و چهار
- ۶. ۲۵. بیست و پنج
- ۷. ۲۶. بیست و شش
- ۲۷. بیست و هفت
- ه. ۲۸. بیست و هشت
 - .١. ٢٩. بيست و نه
 - ۱۱ ۳۰ سی

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right	to their written-form counterparts on
the left.	

الحم است
 الحدان
 السالتان است
 السالم است
 المدالم است

٠.١	سالتونه
۲.	مللى
٣	دیگه
۴.	تولدمه
۵.	تولدتون

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

6.M	atch the question or statement o	n the right with its appropriate response on the le	ett.
	تو آمریکا به دنیا آمدم.	شما چند سالتان است؟	٠.١
	من بيست و پنج سالم است.	هفته دیگر تولدم است.	۲.
	تولدتان مبارك!	کجا به دنیا آمدید؟	۳.
7.R	espond to the questions or state	ments.	
		شما چند سالتان است؟	٠.١
		هفته دیگر تولدم است.	۲.
		تولدتان مبارك!	۳.
		کجا به دنیا آمدید؟	۴.
8. N	latch each word with its English	·	
1.	Your (singular)	۴	٠.١
2.	Their	ت	
3.	Му	<u>ش</u>	
4.	Your (plural)		٠,۴
5.	His / Her	تان د د د	۵.
6.	Our	شان	.9
9.R	espond to the questions or state	ments.	
		او چند سالش است؟	٠,١
		تو چند سالت است؟	۲.
		آنها چند سالشان است؟	۳.
		شما چند سالتان است؟	۴.

10. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate possessive pronouns by looking at the subject pronouns.

	سيالم	سالت	سالش	سالمان	سالتان	سالشان
١.	<u>من</u> بيست سالم	ا اس	. ت			
۲.	ما بیست و سه		است.			
۳.	أنها بيست و هشن	ت	است .			
۴.	او بیست و دو		است.			
۵.	تو سى	اسـ	ت .			
۶.	شما بیست و نه .		است .			

- 11. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.
- 1. How old is she?
 - a. او بیست و نه سالش است.
 - او بیست و پنج سالش است. b.
 - او بیست وچهار سالش است. . C.
- 2. Where was she born?
 - a. متولد شیراز است.
 - b. متولد تهران است
 - متولد اصفهان است. . C.



11. Where is the map?

Culture - Geography of Iran

Iran, or as it is officially called, the Islamic Republic of Iran, is located in western Asia, a region that is better known as the Middle East. Iran is a large country with the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf making up much of the northern and southern borders respectively. To the west, Iran shares a large border with Iraq and a smaller border with Turkey. It also shares large borders with Turkmenistan to the northeast and Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east.

Iran is one of the only countries in the world which has the complete four seasons . The land whose every inch needs deep evaluation. Its north is covered with evergreen forests and a beautiful lake with moderate climate, its south is led to the Persian Gulf, with hot and humid climate, beautiful and attractive palm trees, its east with a hot desert and running sand, with its nights full of stars and the west of this vast land with mountains high in the sky, attracts the attention of every visitor.

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Glossary- Prepositions of Place

English	Persian
On/Above/ Over	رو
In	تو
Below/ under	زير
Next to / Beside	کِنار
Behind	پُشت
In front of	جِلق
In front of	روپرو
Up/Over	بالا
Down	پایی <i>ن</i>
Between	ېين

Glossary

English	Persian
Dear	جان
Pencil	خودکار
You have	خودکار داری
Yeah	آره
On	رو
Table	ميز
Мар	نَقَتْبه
Where	کُجا
In	تو
Drawer	کشو پول ِخُرد
Change	پول ِخُرد
Also	هُم
Unfortunately	مُتِاسِفانه نَدارَم
I do not have	نُدارَم

Conversation - 11. Where is the map?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- Dear Aria, do you have a pen?
- Yeah, there is a pen on the table.
- Where is the map?
- The map is in the drawer.
- Do you have change too?
- Unfortunately, I do not have change.

- -آریا جون، یه خودکار داری؟
 - آره، یه خودکار روی میزه.
 - نَقشه كُجاس؟
 - نَقشه توی کشوس.
 - پول خورد هَم دارى؟
- مُتِأسِفانه پول خورد ندارَم.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		Spo	ken
Dear	jân	جان	joon	جون
A/An/ One	yek	یِک	ye	طي
It is on the table.	roy-e meez ast	روی میز اُست	roo-ye meeze	روی میزه
Where is it?	kojâ ast?	كُجا اُست؟	kojâs	کُجاس؟
It is in the drawer.	too-ye kesho ast	توى كشو است	too-ye keshos	توی کشو س.
Change	khord	خُرد	khoord	خورد

Movie - 11. Where are you?

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Where are you miserable? Where? huh,I saw you, I saw you. How are you miserable?b. Thank you (I sacrifice myself for you). Are you fine?
- الف. کُجایی نِکبَت؟ هان ؟ کُجا؟ آها، دیدَمِت، دیدَمِت، دیدَمِت، دیدَمِت، دیدَمِت، دیدَمِت، پرَوَم. خوبی؟

Language Structure - 11. The connective /e/ - Part 1

In Persian, we connect some words together and we speak with flow. For example, in زيرميز "zeer-e meez" Under the table, the two words are connected together with the particle _ "e". In Persian, this connective /e/ is called اضافه "ezâfe". It does not carry any meaning. It is used in three situations to connect a noun with its modifier that can be a preposition, an adjective or another noun:

Noun+ ezâfe+ Prepositions	Under the table	زيرِ ميز
Noun + ezâfe + Adjectives	A good book	كتاب ِ خوب
Noun + ezâfe + Noun	Vanak street	خيابان ِ وَنِک

The prepositions of place come before nouns and are connected to the noun with "ezâfe". "ezâfe" comes in form of "e" or "ye" depending on the last letter of the word. If the word ends in vowels i "â" or "oo", the "ye" is used to connect the preposition and noun together. In other cases, "e" is used and we do not have to show it in writing but we pronounce it.

Noun + ezâfe ("e" or \mathcal{L} "ye") + Preposition

Examples		
Under the table	zeer-e meez	زير ِميز
On the table	roo-ye meez	رو ی میز
Over the table	bâlâ- ye meez	بالا ی میز

Activity 11

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Next to / Beside
2. On
3. In
4. Below/ under
5. Behind
6. Down
7. Between
8. In front of
9. In front of
10. Up/Over

١.	رو
۲.	تو
۳.	زير
۴.	كنار
۵.	پشت
۶.	جلق
٧.	روبروی
۸.	بالا
.٩	پایین
٠١٠	ېين

2. Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Yeah	
2. On	
3. Dear	
4. Pencil	
5. In	
6. You have	
7. Drawer	
8. Table	
9. Map	
10. Where	

99

جان	١.
<u>خو</u> دکار	۲.
اري	٣. د
ره	í .¢
و	ه. م
ىيز	.9
قشبه	٧. ن
کجا	۸. ک
<u>و</u>	. د
كشو	٠١.

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right	to their written-form counterparts on
the left.	

روی میز است.
 جان
 یک
 خُرد
 کجا است؟
 توی کشو است.

٠,١	جون
۲.	يه
.٣	روی میزه.
۴.	کجاس؟
۵.	توی کشو س.
۶.	خورد

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

متأسفانه	داری	رو	کجا

6.Match the question	n or statement on	the right with its	appropriate res	ponse on the left.

- ١. متأسفانه پول خُرد ندارم .
- ۲. آره، یک خودکار روی میز است.
 - ۳. نقشه توی کشو است.

دارى؟	خودكار	یک	جان،	آريا	٠.١
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- ٢. نقشه كجا است؟
- ٣. پول خُرد هم دارى؟

7. Respond to the questions or statements.

 	•••••

- ۱. آریا جان، یک خودکار داری؟
 - ۲. نقشه کجاست؟
 - ٣. پول خُرد هم دارى؟

8. Look at Aria's untidy room and match the questions with the right answers.

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۴.



- ۱. کیفش زیر میز است.
- ۲. بلوزش روی صندلی است.
- صند کش جلوی تخت است.
- ۵. کتابهایش روی قفسه است.
 - گیتارش روی زمین است.

- '. كتابهايش كجا است؟
 - ۲. كيفش كجا است؟

.٣

- بُلوزش كجا است؟
- . گيتارش كجا است؟
- مُندُلش كجا است؟

9.Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions. If the preposition ends in vowels 1 "â " or "oo", the ezâfe will come in form of "ye" to connect the preposition and noun together.



10. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. Where are they?
 - آنها توی خیابان هستند. a.
 - آنها توی ماشین هستند. .b
 - آنها توی خانه هستند. .C.
- 2. Which one is a common Târof expression?
 - خوبى؟ a.
 - کجایی؟ .b
 - قربانت بروم. C.



12. Would you please give directions?

Culture - Housing, Economy and Transportation

Housing and construction sectors have been significant for the Iranian economy both in terms of employment as well as capital formation. Historically, investments in the housing sector had been a safe strategy in the Iranian economy. Due to a growing demand and a tendency to prefer investments in tangible assets, property prices offered a guaranteed profit in Iran until 2012 with very few exceptions of short-term stagnation. Nonetheless, since the summer of 2013, an unprecedented real decline in housing prices has been experienced. In Iran, like many other big cities, people generally rent apartments by paying both a monthly rent as well as a security deposit. Some landlords prefer to get most if not all of the money up front.

As in all monster-cities the key to move fast is to know the transportation system. In Tehran, taxis are a very easy way to travel. However congestion is one of the most prevalent transport problems, Taxis can be used alone or with a partner or can be shared with strangers. Shared ones are called تاكسى "Taxi" and the other ones are called آرانس "âzhâns" Agency.

Taxis are usually green or yellow. You can simply reach one of them and ask if they carry you and then agree on a price. In Tehran, travelers don't pay for trip duration, but by distance and they pay the agreed price. The average price of a journey through the city is between 10.000 and 40.000 Tomans(100,000 to 400,000 Riyals). Other transportations in Tehran are taxi, bus and subway and Snapp. Snapp is a ride-hauling company like Uber that operates in Tehran. People can request a ride via the iOS or Android app, by indicating their location and destination. The price of the trip is set beforehand, to eliminate haggling.

Glossary- Places in Town

English	Persian
Home	خانه
Shopping center	مَركز خَريد
Museum	موزه
Hospital	بيمارستان
School	مُدرِسه
University	دانِشگاه
Library	كتابخانه
Book store	كتابفُروشىي
Company	شِرِکَت
Restaurant	کتابفُروشی شِرِکَت رستوران بازار
Bazar	بازار

Glossary

English	Persian
Excuse me	بِيَحْشيد
Sir / Mr.	آقا
You know	می دانید
Museum	موزه
In front of	روبرو
Shopping center	مَركز خَريد
Would you	مى شُوَد
Please	لُطفاً
You give address	آدرس بِدَهيد
Madam	خانُم
Go	برُو
Turn	بيبي
Straight	مُستَقيم
Right hand	دُست ِ راست
Left hand	دُست چپ
Then	بَعد
Right there	هُمان جا

Conversation - 12. Would you please give directions?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



Excuse me sir, do you know where is the museum?

Yes. It is in front of the shopping center.

Would you please give directions?

Sure. Ma'am, go across the street,

turn right

then go straight.

It is right there.

It is on the left hand side of the street.

-بِبَخشيداَقا، مى دونيد موزه كُجاس؟

- بله. روبروی مرکز خریده.

- مى شه لُطفا آدرس بديد؟

-حَتماً. خانم، برو أن طرف خيابون،

بَييچ دستِ راست،

بَعد بُرو مُستَقيم.

هُمون جاست،

دَستِ چَپِ خيابونه.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		Spoken	
Where is	kojâ ast	كُجا اُست	kojâs	کُجاس
You know	meedâneed	می دانید	meedooneed	می دونید
Would you	meeshavad	می شُود	meeshe	مى شە
You give address	âdress bedaheed	آدرس بِدَهيد	âdress bedeed	آدرس بِدید
Right there	hamân jâ	هُمان جا	hamoon jâ	هُمون جا
Street	kheeyâbân	خيابان	kheeyâboon	خيابون

Movie -12. Let me give you a ride!

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Nader, sit, let me give you a ride.
- b. I do not want.

I want to walk.

Your hand may not hurt (Thank you) .

a. Goodbye

الف.نادر ، بِنِشین ، بِرِسانَمِت

ب. نِمی خواهَم!

می خواهَم پیاده بِرَوَم.

دَستِت هَم دَرد نَكُنَد

الف. خُداحافِظ

Language Structure - 12. The connective /e/ - Part 2

In Persian, we connect some words together and we speak with flow. For example, in زيرميز "zeer-e meez" Under the table, the two words are connected together with the particle _ "e". In Persian, this connective /e/ is called اضافه "ezâfe." it is used in three situations to connect a noun with its modifier that can a preposition, an adjective or another noun.

A noun may be modified with more than one modifier. We connect these modifiers with **ezâfe** that comes in form of "e" or "ye" depending on the last letter of the word. If the word ends in vowels í "â " or "oo", the "ye" is used to connect the noun and it's modifier together. In other cases, "e" is used and we do not have to show it in writing but we pronounce it.

In order to decide about the word order in a phrase, we need to put the head noun at the beginning. Adjective is placed immediately after the head noun and the possessive pronouns thereafter.

Examples		
My right hand	dast-e râst-e man	دَست ِ راستِ مَن
Left side of the street	dast-e chap-e kheeyâbân	دَستِ چَپ ِ خيابان
Our Persian class	kelâs-e fârsi-e mâ	کِلاس ِفارسی ِما
My nice mother	mâdar-e khoob-e man	مادر ِ خوبِ مَن
His American friend	doost-e âmreekâee-e oo	دوست ِ آمريكاي <i>ي</i> ِ او

Activity 12

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Museum
2. Home
3. Shopping center
4. Hospital
5. School
6. Restaurant
7. Bazar
8. University
9. Library
10. Book store
11. Company

٠.١	خانه
۲.	مرکز خرید
۳.	موزه
۴.	بيمارستان
۵.	مدرسيه
.۶	دانشگاه
<u>.</u> v	كتابخانه
٠.٨	كتابفروشىي
	شركت
٠٩	دفتر
٠١٠	رستوران
٠١١_	بازار

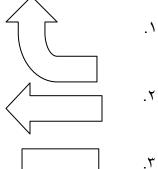
2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

- 1. In front of
- 2. Shopping center
- 3. Excuse me
- 4. Sure
- 5. You know
- 6. Museum
- 7. Madam
- 8. Go
- 9. Would you
- 10. Please
- 11. You give address
- 12. Then
- 13. Right there
- 14. Turn
- 15. Straight
- 16. Right hand
- 17. Left hand

ثىىد	ىىخ	٠,١
**	• •	

- ٢. حتماً
- ۳. می دانید
 - ۴. موزه
 - ۵. روبرو
- ۶. مرکز خرید
 - ۷. می شود
 - ٨. لطفاً
- ۹. آدرس بدهید
 - ١٠. خانم
 - ۱۱. برو
 - ۱۲. بپیچ
 - ۱۳. مستقیم
- ۱۴. دست راست
 - ۱۵. دست چپ
 - ١۶. بعد
 - ان جا

3. Match each word with the appropriate picture.





- . برو مستقیم
 - ۲. بیپچ دست راست
 - ٣. بپيچ دست چپ

4.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right	to their written-form counterparts on
the left.	

- آدرس بدهید
 کجا است
 همان جا
 خیابان
 می دانید
- می دونید
 می شه
 آدرس بدید
 کجاس
 همون جا
 خیابون
 خیابون

5. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

۶.

می شود

٠.١	ببخشید- اَقا- کجا- است- می دانید -موزه؟
۲.	روبروی - بله - مرکز خرید - است.
.٣	لطفاً - آدرس بدهید - می شود؟
۴.	برو - خيابان - أن طرف.
۵.	بپیچ - راست - دست.
۶.	مستقيم - بعد - برو.
٧.	جا- همان - است.
۸.	چپ - دست - خيابان- است.

6.Fill in the blanks with	the appropriate	words.
---------------------------	-----------------	--------

آدرس	می دانید	روبروی	
ç	. موزه كجا است	ببخشيداً قا،	٠,١
	خرید است.	بلهمرکز.	۲.
	بدهید؟	مى شود لطفاً	.٣
7.Fill in the blanks with the appropriate	words.		
برو	بدهيد	بپيج	
	ķ	مى شود لطفاً آدرس	٠.١
	رف خيابان.	خانم، أن ط	۲.
	راست.	دست ر	۳.
8.Match the question or statement on th	ne right with its	appropriate response on the l	eft.
۱. خانم، بپیچ دست راست. همانجااست.	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	ببخشیداقا، می دانید موزه کجاس	٠,١
۲. بله، روبروی مرکز خرید است.		مى شودلطفا بهم آدرس بدهيد؟	۲.
9.Respond to the questions or statemer	nts.		
	ېت?	ببخشیداَقا، می دانید موزه کجاس	. '
		مى شود لطفاً بهم آدرس بدهيد؟	٠,۲

10. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct phrases. The connective /e/
"e" or "ye" is used to modify, qualify or describe the head noun in a noun phrase.

If the word ends in vowels i "â " or "ye" oo", the "ye" is used to connect the noun and it's modifier together.

۱.	ليلا - زَند - خانمِ
۲.	آقای - زَند ـ آریا
۳.	ایرانی - دانشجو ی
۴.	دوست ِ- من - ايراني ِ
۵.	تلفن ِ - شماره - من
۶.	- خانه - آدرس ِ- شما
٠٧.	دست - خيابان ِ - راست
۸.	فارسىي - كتاب ِ - من

11. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What does she ask him to do?
 - a. برو
 - بپیچ b.
 - بنشین .C
- 2. What does " دستت درد نکند mean?
 - a. خواهش می کنم
 - متشكرم .b
 - بفرمایید c.



13. What day is it today?

Culture - Iranian Calendar (Solar Calendar)

Equivalent

The Iranian calendar also known as Persian calendar or the Jalaali Calendar is a solar calendar currently used in Iran and Afghanistan. It is observation-based, rather than rule-based, beginning each year on the vernal equinox as precisely determined by astronomical observations from Tehran. The Persian year starts at vernal equinox within a day of 21 March of the Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of the Gregorian calendar, add 621 or 622 (depending on the time of the year) to a Solar Hijri year. The names and lengths of the 12 months that comprise the Persian year are:

Paraian Mantha

Equivalent	Persian Months
Mar-Apr	فَر <u>و</u> َردين
Apr-May	ارُديبِهِشت
May-Jun	خُرداد
Jun-Jul	تير
Jul-Aug	مُرداد
Aug-Sep	شُـهريوَر
Sep- Oc	مِهر
Oct-Nov	آبان
Nov-Dec	ٱذُر
Dec-Jan	دِی
Jan-Feb	بَهمَن
Feb-Mar	اسفند

Glossary- Days of the Week

English	Persian
Saturday	شَنبه
Sunday	يكشنبه
Monday	دوشَىنبه
Tuesday	سه شَنبه
Wednesday	چِهار شَنبه
Thursday	پَنج شَنبه
Friday	جُمعه
Everyday	هُرروز
Today	إمروز
What day is it today?	إمروز چَند شَنبه اَست؟
What day is it today?	اِمروز چه روزی اُست؟
Today is Tuesday.	إمروز سه شَنبه است.

Glossary

English	Persian
Day	روز
Days	روزها
Today	إمروز
Everyday	هُرروز
What	چه
When	کِی
What day	چَند شَنبه چه روزهایی
What days	چه روزهایی
S (plural marker)	La
Class	کِلاس
English	ٳڹػؙڸڛٮؽ
You have	داری
I have	دارم سا
You work	کار می کُنی کار می کُنَم
I work	
You are off	تَعطیلی تَعطیلَم
I am off	تعطينم

Conversation - 13. What day is it today?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- What day is it today?
- Today is Thursday.
- What days do you have class?
- I have English class on Saturdays.
- Do you work everyday?
- No, I work on Mondays and Wednesday.
- When are you off?
- I am off on Fridays.

-إمروز چَند شَنبه س؟

-إمروز پنجشنبه س.

- چه روزهایی کلاس داری؟

-مِن روزهای شَنبه کلاِس اِنگِلیسی دارَم.

-هَرروز كار مى كُنى؟

-نه، دوشَنبه ها و چهار شنبه ها کار می کنم.

-كِي تَعطيلي؟ -جُمعه ها تَعطيلَم.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Writte	en	Spol	ken
What day is ti?	chand shanbe ast?	چَند شَنبه اَست	chand shanbas?	چَند شَنبه س.
It is Thrusday.	panj shanbe ast.	پَنج شَنبه اَست	panj shanbas.	پنج شَنبه س.

Movie - 13. What date is it today?

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. What date is it today?
- b. Dear?
- a. What is the date today?
- b. What ever you say.
- a. Today is first of Azar. Do you remember? What day
- is it today?
- b. First.
- a. Ok, first of what day?
- b. Is it our wedding anniversary?
- a. No.
- b. Our divorce anniversary?
- a. No.
- b. Uh, how dumb I am! Happy birthday!
- a. Is my birthday first of Azar?

الف. إمروز چَنُدمه ؟

ب. جان

الف. امِروز چَنُدمه ؟

ب. هَرچِی شُما بِگویید.

الف. إمروز اَوَّل اَذَره . يادِته؟ إمروز چه روزيه؟

ب. اُوَّل.

الف. خُب ، اوَّل چه روزی؟

ب. سالگردِ اِزدواجمان است؟

الف نه

ب. سالگردِ طَلاقِمان ...؟

الف نه

اب. آه، چِقدر مَن خِنگم! تَوَلُّدِت مُبارَك

الف. تُوَلُّد مَن اَوَّلِ اَذَره؟

Language Structure - 13. Verb Endings

Verb conjugation in Persian is simple. There is no particular way of dealing with regular and irregular verbs in the present and past tenses. In order to conjugate the verbs, you need to know the personal endings and the verb endings that go with each personal ending. The verb endings give information about the person and number. Even if you do not know what the verb means, by looking at the ending, you will be able to tell the person for that verb. For example, the verb ending at the end of verb "m" at the end of verb "daram" I have shows that the subject is من "man" I. With personal pronouns all the personal endings are the same for the present and past tense, except for the 3rd person singular, which in the past tense does not take any ending. In order to make the verbs negative, prefix "ne" Not is added at the beginning of the verb. For example, the negative forms of the present tense of verb "to have" are as follows:

Examples		Present Tense Verb Endings	Pronouns
I have	دارَم	۴	مَن
You have	داری	ی	تو
He/She has	دارَد	د	او
We have	داريم	يم	ما
You have	دارید	ید	شُما
They have	دارند	ند	أنها

Activity 13

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Monday
2. Tuesday
3. Saturday
4. Sunday
5. Wednesday
6. Thursday
7. What day is it today?
8. Today is Tuesday.
9. Friday
10. Everyday
11. Today
12. What days

٠.١	شنبه
۲.	يكشنبه
.٣	دوشننبه
.۴	سه شنبه
۵.	چهار شنبه
.9	پنج شنبه
٠٧.	جمعه
۸.	هرروز
.٩	امروز
٠١٠	چه روزهایی
٠١١.	امروز چند شنبه است؟
١٢.	امروز سه شنبه است.

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Excuse me
2. Sir / Mr.
3. You know
4. Museum
5. In front of
6. Shopping center
7. Would you
8. Please
9. You give address
10. Madam
11. Go
12. Turn
13. Straight
14. Right hand
15. Left hand
16. Then
17. Right there

٠.١	روز
۲. ,	روزها
۳. ا	امروز
۴. ه	هرروز
ه.	چه
.9	کِی
	چند شنبه
۰.۸	چه روزهایی
٩	La
٠١٠.	کلا <i>س</i>
11	انگلیسی
17	داری
.11	دارم
.16	کار می کنی
, ., .	کار می کنم
• '/	تعطیلی
.17	تعطيني

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right to their written-form counterparts on the left.

۱. پنجشنبه است. ۲. چند شنبه است. ۱. چند شنبه س. ۲. پنجشنبه س.

است - امروز - پنج شنبه. روزهایی- چه - کلاس - داری؟ من - شنبه -کلاس- انگلیسی دارم - روزهای. کار می کنی - هرروز؟ نه - کار می کنم - دوشنبه ها - و - چهار شنبه ها. تعطیلی - کِی؟					
روزهایی- چه - کلاس - داری؟ من - شنبه -کلاس - انگلیسی دارم - روزهای. کار می کنی - هرروز؟ نه - کار می کنی - دوشنبه ها - و - چهار شنبه ها . تعطیلی - کی؟ تعطیلی - کی؟ Tadیلی - جمعه ها . (some days) روزهایی Versus روزهایی (a day) The " یی " in یی " in یی " in یوزهایی is connective /e/ or ezâfe that connects the noun to another noun or adject امروز			است - چند شنبه؟	امروز -	•
من - شنبه - کلاس - انگلیسی دارم - روزهای. کار می کنی - هرروز؟ نه - کار می کنی - هرروز؟ نه - کار می کنم - دوشنبه ها - و - چهار شنبه ها. تعطیلی - کِی؟ تعطیلی - کِی؟ Till in the blanks with the appropriate words. (some days) روزهای Versus (a day) The " یی " in یی			مروز - پنج شنبه.	است - ا	.`
کار می کنی - هرروز؟ نه - کار می کنم - دوشنبه ها - و - چهار شنبه ها . تعطیلی - کی؟ تعطیلی - کی؟ تعطیلم - جمعه ها . (some days) روزهای Versus روزهایی (a day) The " یی " in روزهایی is the indefinite enclitic that means "a" or "some". The " ی " in روزهای is connective /e/ or ezâfe that connects the noun to another noun or adject شنبه وزهایی وزهای پنجشنبه امروز			چە - كلا <i>س - دارى</i> ؟	روزهایی-	۲.
نه - کار می کنم - دوشنبه ها - و - چهار شنبه ها . تعطیلی - کی؟ تعطیلی - کی؟ تعطیلم - جمعه ها . (some days) روزهایی Versus روزهایی (a day) The " یی " in روزها یی is the indefinite enclitic that means "a" or "some". The " " in روزهایی is connective /e/ or ezâfe that connects the noun to another noun or adject شنبه وزهای پنجشنبه امروز		ی.	ه -کلاس- انگلیس <i>ی</i> دارم - روزها	من - شنب	٠,٢
الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله			نـى - هرروز؟	کار می ک	٤.
(some days) روزهای Versus (a day) The " يه " in روزهای is the indefinite enclitic that means "a" or "some". The " نه نابه المروز المالي is connective /e/ or ezâfe that connects the noun to another noun or adject المروز المالي كالاس دارى؟		شنبه ها.	سی کنم - دوشنبه ها - و - چهار ه	نه - کار ه	.5
(some days) روزهای Versus روزهای (a day) The " یی " in روزها یی is the indefinite enclitic that means "a" or "some". The " نه نه is connective /e/ or ezâfe that connects the noun to another noun or adject بند شنبه ورزهایی روزهای پنجشنبه امروز			کِی؟	تعطیلی -	٠.\
(some days) روزهای Versus روزهای (a day) The " یی " in روزها یی is the indefinite enclitic that means "a" or "some". The " ن in روزهای is connective /e/ or ezâfe that connects the noun to another noun or adject وزهای اینجشنبه وزهای اینجشنبه روزهای اینجشنبه امروز			جمعه ها.	تعطيلم -	ر.
امروز					lject
امروز		ر ما هنه .			
چە كلاس دارى؟	پنجشنبه	رورسى	روزهایی	چند شنبه	•
	پنجشنبه	رورسى		•	
من شنبه کلاس انگلیسی دارم.	پنجشنبه	رورسى	است؟	مروز	1 .
	پىجىتىب	رورسىي	ا است؟	مروزمروز	. .
	پىجىتىىب		است؟ است. است. کلاس داری؟	مروز مروز	.

6.Match the que	estion or statem	ent on the r	ight with its ap	propriate resp	onse on the l	eft.
	ه ها تعطیلم.	۱. جمع		به است؟	امروز چند شنب	١.
	ز پنجشنبه است.	۲. امرو		لا <i>س دارى</i> ؟	چه روزهایی کا	۲.
ں	روزهای شنبه کلاس	۳ <u>.</u> من		کنی؟	هرروز کار می	.٣
	سىي دارم.	انگلی				
	وشنبه ها و چهار	۴. نه، د			کی تعطیلی؟	۴.
	ها کار می کنم.	شنبه				
7.Respond to th	ne questions or	statements.				
				به است؟	امروز چند شنب	٠.١
				لا <i>س دارى</i> ؟	چه روزهایی کا	۲.
				کنی؟	هرروز کار می	۲.
					کِی تعطیلی؟	۴.
3.Fill in the blan	iks with the app	ropriate forr	m of verb "to ha	ave".		
دارند	داريد	داريم	دارد	داری	دارم	
				ں فارسی	ِ دوشنبه ها کلاس	۔ او
					ا امروز کار	۰. م
					ها یک بچه	۱. آذ
					ن پول خرد	۱. مر

۵. تو یک خودکار ؟

ع شما موبایل

9. Match the affirmative form of verb "to have" with the the negative form.

نداری	٠,١
نداريم	۲.
ندارد	.٣
ندارم	۴.
ندارند	۵.
ندارید	.9

٠.١	دارم
۲.	دارى
۳.	دارد
۴.	داريم
۵.	دارید
.۶	دارند

10. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What are they talking about ?
 - a. تاریخ
 - مكان .b
 - افراد .c
- 2. What day of the month is it ?
 - a. سِوُم آذر
 - اول آذر b.
 - نُهم آذر C.
- 3. What did the man told his ex-wife?
 - a. سالگرد ازدواجت مبارک
 - سال نو مبارک .b
 - تولدت مبارک .c



14. What time is it now?

Culture - Holidays

In Iran, working days are Saturday to Thursday. Friday is the only official weekend holiday, but some companies are off or work half day on Thursdays. Iran's official holidays are being extracted from two calendar systems:

- 1. National Official Calendar is a Solar calendar (1 year = 365 days) and is easily comparable to Gregorian (international) calendar. نوروز "Nowrooz" Persian New Year, the celebration of Iranian New Year, starts on March 20 and is considered the most important holiday in Iran. Festivities take place over 12 days and usually involve the cleaning of homes, giving monetary gifts and the visiting of relatives. The last day of the Nowrooz is called سيزده بدر "seezde bedar" .Iranians spend سيزده بدر "seezde bedar" the thirteenth day of the New Year outdoor.
- 2. Islamic Calendar is a Lunar Calendar (1 year=355 days) which causes the religious holidays move along the solar year.

Glossary- Time Expressions

English	Persian
Time/ Clock/ Watch/ O'clock	ساعَت
Minute	دَقيقه
A quarter	رُبِع
A quarter past two	دو و رُبع
Half past	نيم
Half past 2	دو و نیم
A quarter to	یِک رُبع به
It is a quarter to two	یِک رُبع به دو
What time is it?	ساعَت چَند اُست؟
It is ten O'clock.	ساعَت ده َاست.
It is a quarter past 10:00.	ساعَت ده و رُبع اُست.
It is 10:20.	ساعَت دَه و بيست دَقيقه است.
It is half past ten .	ساعَت دَه و نيم اُست.
It is a quarter to eleven.	ساعَت يه رُبع به يازدَه اُست.
It is 10 AM.	ساعَت دَه صُبح اُست.
It is two in the afternoon.	ساعَت دو بَعد از ظُهر است .
It is nine PM.	ساعَت نُه شَب اَست.
In ten minutes	دَه دَقیقه دیگر

Glossary

English	Persian
Now	اَلان
Time/ O'clock/ Watch	ساعَت
What time/ How much	چَند
What time is it?	ساعَت چَنده
What time	چە ساغتى
How about	چه طُور
A quarter past ten	دَه و رُبع
Bazar	بازار
Open	باز
Closed	بُسته
From	ارَ
Till	تا
Morning	صُبح
Afternoon	بَعد اَزظُهر وَقت داری
You have time	وَقت دارى
But	وَلَى
Tomorrow	<u>ف</u> َردا
Good	خويه
Too/ Also	هُم
I am available/ I am unemployed	بیکارَم

Conversation - 14. What time is it now?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- What time is it now?
- It is a quarter past ten.
- What time is the bazar open?
- From nine o'clock a.m. till five p.m.
- Do you have time today?
- Yes, but the bazar is closed on Fridays.
- How about tomorrow?
- It is good. I am available too.

- -اَلان ساعَت چَنده؟
- ساعت ده و ربعه.
- -چه ساعتی بازار بازه ؟
- از ساعت نه صبح تا پَنج بَعدازظُهر
 - إمروز وقت دارى ؟
 - -آره، ولى بازار جُمعه ها بسته س.
 - -فَردا چه طُور؟
 - -فردا خوبه. من هم بیکارم.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		Spoken		
What time is ti?	sâat chand ast?	ساعَت چَنداَست ؟	sâat chande?	ساعَت چَنده؟	
It is a quarter past ten.	sâat dah o rob' ast.	ساعَت دُه و رُبع اُست.	sâat dah o rob' e.	ساعَت دُه و رُبعه.	
Is it open?	bâz ast?	باز اُست؟	bâze?	بازه؟	
That is good.	khoob ast.	خوب اُست	khoobe	خوبه.	
It is closed on Fridays .	jom'e ha baste ast .	جُمعه ها بُسته اُست.	jom'e ha bastas.	جُمعه ها بَسته س.	

Movie - 14. It is three minutes to five.

Watch the movie clip. Role play the underlined part of the conversation and record yourself.



- a. What day is it today?
- b. Today, Tuesday.
- a. Bravo, what time is it?
- b. five
- a. No, it is not!
- b. Uh, a few minutes left.
- a. Three minutes. Every Tuesday, sharp at 5 o'clock, a young lady comes out of the salon on the 7th floor, gets in the elevator, comes to the ground floor. She came. It takes 10 seconds to get to the ground floor. Stands there. Three minutes later, Mr Mani's father closes his shop and leaves. He does not go home before 11 p.m. and this matter is repeated every Tuesday.

الف. إمروز، چَند شَنبه اَست؟

ب. إمروز، سه شَنبه.

الف. آفَرين. ساعَت چَند اَست؟

الف. نه دیگر!

ب. آهان ، يک چَند دَقيقه مانده.

الف. سه دَقیقه . هر سه شَنبه، رأسِ ساعَت پَنج بِک خانُم جَوان از تو آرایشگاه تو طَبَقه هَفتمُ می آید آید بیرون سَوار آسانسور می شَود، می آید طَبقه هَمکَف. آمَد . ۱۰ ثانیه طول می کشَد بِرِسَد طَبقه پایین . آنجا وایمیسته. سه دَقیقه بَعد هَم، پِدَر آقا مانی دَرِ مَغازه اَش را می بَندَد و می رُود. ایشان قبل از ساعتِ یازدَه شَب نِمی رَود خانه و این قضیه هر سه شَنبه تِکرار می شَهَد.

Language Structure - 14. Telling Time

The word ساعت "saat" in Persian means Watch, Clock , Time and Hour .

Examples

ساعت چند است؟ What time is it?

ساعت یک است. Lt is one o'clock.

ساعت یک و ده دقیقه است. Lt is 10 minutes after one.

ال is a quarter past one. / It is one fifteen.

الله است. It is half past one. / It is one thirty.

it is 10 minutes to two. ساعت ده دقیقه به دو است.

الله is two in the morning. ساعت دو صبح است.

الا is five in the afternoon. ساعت پنج بعد از ظهر است.

Activity 14

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. A quarter		
2. A quarter past 2		
3. Half past		
4. A quarter to		
5. Time/ Clock/ Watch/ O'clock		
6. It is a quarter to 2		
7. What time is it?		
8. It is half past ten .		
9. It is 10:00.		
10. Minute		
11. It is 10:20.		
12. Half past 2		
13. It is a quarter past 10:00.		

٠.١	ساعت
۲.	دقيقه
۳.	یک ربع
۴.	دو و ربغ
.۵	نيم
.9	دو و نیم
٠٧.	یک ربع به
٠,٨	یک ربع به دو
.٩	ساعت چند است؟
٠١٠.	ساعت ده است.
٠١١.	ساعت ده و ربع است.
.17	ساعت ده و بیست دقیقه است.
. 18	ساعت ده و نیم است.

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Time/ O'clock/ Watch			
2. What time is it?			
3. Now			
4. What time			
5. A quarter past ten			
6. How much			
7. What time			
8. How about			
9. Bazar			
10. Morning			
11. Afternoon			
12. Open			
13. Closed			
14. From			
15. Till			
16. Good			
17. Too/ Also			
18. I am available/ I am unemployed			
19. You have time			
20. But			

الان	.\
ساعت	۲.
چند	۳.
ساعت چنده	٦.
چە ساعتى	.۵
چه طور	.۶
ده و ربغ	.٧
بازار	۸.
باز	.٩
بسته	٠١.
از	. \ \
تا	. 17
صبح	٠١٣.
بعد ازظهر	.16
وقت داری	.10
ولى	.18
فردا	. \\
خويه	٠١٨.
هم	١٩
بیکارم	. ۲٠

3. Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right	to their written-form counterparts on
the left.	

خوب است.
 جمعه ها بسته است.
 ساعت چنداست ؟
 ساعت ده و ربع است.
 باز است؟

۱. ساعت چنده؟ ۲. ساعت ده و ربعه. ۳. بازه؟

۴، خویه.

جمعه ها بسته س.

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

الان - چند- است -ساعت؟
 ربع - ساعت - ده - و- است.

۲. چه - باز - ساعتی - بازار - است ؟

۴. ساعت - نه صبح - تا - پنج بعدازظهر- از

ه. داری - وقت - امروز ؟

9. بازار- ولى -جمعه ها - بسته - است - أره.

۷. چه - فردا - طور؟

ا. خوب - فردا - است.

۹. هم - من - بیکارم.

5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

باز تا ساعت چند

١. الان ساعت است ؟

۲.ده و ربع است.

۳. چه ساعتی بازاراست ؟

۴. از ساعت نه صبحپنج بعدازظهر

6.	Fill in	the	blanks	with	the	app	rop	riate	words.
----	---------	-----	--------	------	-----	-----	-----	-------	--------

بيكارم	بسته	وقت	فردا	
		داری ؟	امروز	٠.١
	ت.	است	آره، ولى بازار جمعه ها	۲.
		ير؟	چه طر	.٣
			فردا خوب است. من هم	۴.

7. e left.

٠,١

۲.

٠٣

۴.

۵.

on the	e right with its appropriate response on the
١.	الان ساعت چنداست ؟
۲.	چه ساعتی بازار باز است ؟
.٣	امروز وقت دارى ؟
۴.	فردا چه طور؟
۵.	کِی تعطیلی؟
	.1.

8. Respond to the questions or statements.

 · امروز چند شنبه است؟
 ' چه روزهایی کلاس دار <i>ی</i> ؟
 ۱. هرروز کار می کنی؟
 ۱. کِی تعطیلی؟

9. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of verb "to have".

	دارم	داری	دارد	داريم	دارید	دارند
٠.١	او دوشنبه ها کلاس	ں فارسیی				
۲.	ما امروز کار					
.٣	آنها یک بچه					
۴.	من پول خرد					
۵.	تو یک خودکار		· · · ·			
۶	شما مویایل		ç .			

10. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What time is it?
 - a. سه دقیقه به پنج
 - پنج b.
 - پنج و سه دقیقه C.
- 2. Where is the hair salon?
 - a. طَبَقه سِوم
 - طبقه هُفتم .b
 - طبقه هُمكف C.
- 3. What does Mony's dad do after 11:00 PM?
 - a. او مغازه را باز می کند.
 - او مغازه را می بندد. b.
 - او به خانه می رود. ..
- 4. What day is it?
 - a. يكشنبه
 - سه شنبه b.
 - پنج شنبه C.



15. What is the weather like?

Culture - Weather

Iran is a county of four seasons. It possesses characteristics of all four regions, given its position at the crossroads of these four geo-climatic zones. It is a land of wonder, paradox and diversity. In fact, due to the large size of Iran, there can be great variation in weather conditions across the country. Winter weather in the northwest of Iran is typically cold with heavy snowfall and subfreezing temperatures, whilst in the southern regions of Iran; the weather during this period is often fairly mild. Weather during the Spring period in Iran is typically fairly mild and most of the rainfall seen in Iran occurs during the Spring and Winter periods.

However the weather within the Caspian coastal area of Iran (which is a high mountainous region) is very different to the rest of Iran and this area usually experiences rain fall throughout the whole year. Due to the different weather conditions in this country, the region is far more fertile to the rest of Iran which is typically fairly arid. Summer weather in Iran is typically very hot and dry. It is not uncommon for the temperature in the south of Iran to exceed 37 degrees centigrade during this period. The sun shines almost continuously during this season. Like the spring, autumn is a fairly short season in Iran and it's advisable to visit at this time. High Season are March through May and that is the best time to visit Iran because of the ideal temperatures in most of Iran with generally mild, clear weather. Keep in mind that during this high season prices in hotels go up.

Glossary- Weather Expressions

English	Persian
Weather	هَوا
Clear	صاف
Sunny	آفتابى
Warm	گرم
Cold	سَرد
Good	خوب
Cloudy	اَبرى
Rainy	بارانى
Snowy	بَرفی
What is the weather like?	هَوا چه طُور اَست؟
It is clear and sunny.	هُوا صاف و آفتابی است.
Season	فَصل
Spring	بَهار
Summer	تابِستان
Fall	پاییز
Winter	زِمستان
What season is it now?	اَلان چه فَصلی اَست؟
It is Fall season now.	الان فَصلِ پاییز اَست.

Glossary

English	Persian
Far	دور
Near	نَزدیک
Or	ي
Almost	تَقريباً
How	چه طُوری بَرویم
Let's go	بَرويم
Come	بتا
With	با
Agency	آژانس
Then	پُس
Our date	قَرارِمان
Tomorrow	فَردا
Right at One o'clock	سَر ساعَتِ یک
Early	زود
Don't be late	دیر نَکُن
By the way	راستى
Weather	هُوا
Clear	صاف
Sunny	آفتابی گرم
Warm	گُرم

Conversation - 15. What is the weather like?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- Is the bazar far or near?
- It is almost close.
- How could we go there?
- Let's go with a taxi.
- Then we meet tomorrow right at one o'clock.
- Come early, don't be late.
- By the way, what is the weather like tomorrow?
- Tomorrow, it is clear and sunny and warm.

- بازار دوره یا نزدیک؟
 - تقريباً نَزديكه.
 - چه طُوری بِریم؟
 - بيا با آژانس بِريم.
- پُس قُرارمون فُردا ، سُر ساعَت ِ یک.

زود بيا . دير نَكُن.

-راستى فرَدا هَوا چه طُوره؟

- فردا هوا صاف و آفتابي و گرمه.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	ish Written		Spoke	n
Is the bazar far or near?	bâzâr door ast yâ	بازار دور اُست یا نَزدیک	bâzâr doore yâ nazdeeke?	بازار دوره یا
	nazdeek ast?	اُست؟		نَزديكه؟
It is near.	nazdeek ast.	نَزدیک اَست.	nazdeeke.	نَزديكه.
How could we go there?	che towree beraveem?	چه طوُری بِرَویم؟	che towree bereem?	چه طُوری بِریم؟
Let's take a taxi.	beeyâ ba âzhâns	بيا با آژانس بِرَويم.	beeyâ ba âzhâns bereem.	بيا با آژانس بِريم.
	beraveem.			
Then we meet tomorrow.	pas gharâremân fardâ.	پَس قرَارمِان فَردا	pas gharâremoon fardâ.	پِّس قرَارمون فُردا
What is the weather like?	havâ chetowr ast?	هَوا چه طُور اَست؟	havâ chetowre?	هَوا چِه طُوره؟
It is clear and sunny and	havâ sâf o âftâbi o	هُوا صاف و آفتابی و گرم	havâ sâf o âftâbi o garme.	هَوا صاف و اَفتابي
warm.	garm ast.	اُست.		و گرمه.

Movie - 15. I love Marjan.

Watch the movie clip. Role play the underlined part of the conversation and record yourself.



- a. I love Marjan.
- b. No, no, no, you still love me.
- a. Actually, the opposite.

I love Marjan right now.

I do not love you anymore.

- b. What did you say?
- a. The same that you heard.
- b. No, it sounds like I didn't hear it correctly.

Say it out loud one more time.

- a. I do not like you anymore
- b. Why?

الف. مَن مَرجان را دوست دارَم.

ب. نه ، نه، نه، تو هَنوز خودَم را دوست داري.

الف. اِتِّفاقاً بَرعَكس.

مَن الان مرجان را دوست دارَم.

تورا دیگر دوست نَدارَم.

ب. چى گُفتى؟

الف. هَمين كه شِنيدي.

ب. نه ، مِثل این که مَن دُرُست نَشنیدَم.

یک دَفعه دیگر بُلَند بِگو.

الف. مَن ديگر تو را دوست ندارَم.

ب. چرا؟

Language Structure - 15. "Yes or No" Questions

Examples		
You are Iranian.	Falling intonation	شُما ایرانی هَستید.
Are you Iranian?	Rising intonation	شُما ایرانی هستید؟
Yes, I am Iranian.	Falling intonation	بَله، مَن ایرانی هَستم.
No, I am not Iranian.	Falling intonation	نه، مَن ایرانی نیستَم.
They have class.	Falling intonation	آنها کِلاس دارَند.
Do they have class?	Rising intonation	آنها کلاس دارَند؟
Yes, they have class.	Falling intonation	بَله، آنها کِلاس دارَند.
No, they do not have class.	Falling intonation	نه، آنها کِلاس نَدارَند.

Activity 15

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1.	Good	
2.	Cloudy	
3.	Weather	
4.	Clear	
5.	Sunny	
6.	Warm	
7.	Cold	
8.	Rainy	
9.	Fall	
10	. Winter	
11	. Snowy	
12	. Season	
13	. Spring	
14	. Summer	

٠.١	هُوا
۲.	صاف
٣	آفتابي
۴.	گرم
۵.	سُرد
.9	خوب
٧.	اُبری
۸.	بارانى
.٩	بَرفی
٠١٠	فُصل
٠١١.	بَهار
.17	تابِستان
. 17	پاییز
.16	زِمستان

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Let's go
2. Near
3. Or
4. Far
5. Almost
6. How
7. Then
8. Our date
9. Tomorrow
10. Come
11. With
12. Agency
13. Weather
14. Clear
15. Don't be late
16. By the way
17. Sunny
18. Warm
19. Right at One o'clock
20. Early

دور	٠.١
نزدیک	.۲
يا	۳.
تقريباً	۴.
چه طوری	۵.
برويم	۶.
بيا	٧.
با	.۸
ٱڒۧٳڹڛ	.٩
پس	٠١.
ق رارمان	٠١١.
فردا	.17
سر ساعت یک	. 17
زود	.14
دیر نکن	.10
راستى	.18
هوا	. \٧
صاف	٠١٨
آفتابى	.19
گرم	٠٢٠

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases	on the right	to their	written-form	counterparts on
the left.				

بازار دوره یا نزدیکه؟		۱. بیا با آژانس برویم.
نزدیکه.		۲. بازار دور است یا نزدیک است؟
چه طوری بریم؟	,	۳. نزدیک است.
بيا با آژانس بريم.		۴، هوا صاف و آفتابی و گرم است.
پس قرارمون فردا		۵. پس قرارمان فردا
هوا چه طوره؟		۶.
هوا صاف و آفتابی و گرمه.	,	٧۔ هوا چه طور است؟

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

 . است - بازار - دور - يا - نزديك،؟
 . نزدیک - تقریباً - است.
 . چه - برویم - طوری؟
 . بيا - آژانس - برويم - با.
 . فردا - پس - قرارمان
 ا. سر- یک-ساعت.
 . زود- دیر - نکن - بیا
 استى - چه طور - است - فردا- هوا؟
 . فردا- صاف -است- هوا.

5.Fill in the blanks with the	appropriate words.
-------------------------------	--------------------

	. 1. :		1.	<i>e</i>		
یر	فردا د	گرم	هوا		برويم	
					بازار دور است یا ن ر	
				است.	نقريباً	
					چه طوری برویم؟	
					بیا با آژانس	۴.
			، سر ساعت یک		پس قرارمان	۵.
				نكن.	رود بيا ،	, , , 9
			چه طور است ؟	•	راستی فردا	٠,٧
		ت.	اس	فتابی و	فردا هوا صاف و أه	٠.٨
6. Match the q	uestion or stateme	ent on the rig	th with its ap	propriate res	sponse on the le	eft.
و گرم است.	ا هوا صاف و آفتابی	١. فرد		یا نزدیک؟	بازار دور است	٠,١
	یباً نزدیک است.	۲. تقر		ç	چه طوری برویم	۲.
	با آژانس برویم.	۳. بیا		چه طور است ؟	راستى فردا هوا	۳.
7.Respond to	the questions or s	atements.				
				ا نزدیک؟	بازار دور است ي	٠,١
					چه طوری برویم؟	٠٢
				له طور است ؟	راستی فردا هوا چ	.٣
8.Match the qu	uestion on the righ	t with its app	propriate resp	onse on the	left.	
	آنها آمریکایی نیستند.	۱. نه،		9:5	بازار نزدیک است	٠.١
	من فردا كلاس ندارم.	۲. نه،		يت؟	فردا هوا خوب اس	۲.
	، من فردا تعطيل هستم.	۳. آره		ارى؟	تو فردا کلاس د	۳.
	بر، فردا هوا خوب نیست	۴. نخ		هستید؟	شما فردا تعطيل	۴.
	، بازار نزدیک است.	۵. بل		ستند؟	آنها آمریکایی ها	۵.
		14	7			

9. Answer the "Yes or No" questions.

"Yes or No" Questions

اب "bale" Yes to a "Yes or No" question you can simply start your response with به المعادة ال "bale" Yes and copy the question. If your answer is 4 "na" No, make sure to make the verb negative. You also need to change the subject pronouns ما or من I or من We and change the verb endings from ید - ی **You** (the second person singular or plural) to م I or ید - ی **We** (first person singular or plural).

من امروز وقت ندارم	نه،
، فردا هوا خوب است.	بله
	نه
	آره
ير،	نخب

تو امروز وقت دارى؟ ٢. فردا هوا خوب است؟ شما ایرانی هستید؟ فردا كلاس تاريخ داريد؟ تو امروز کار داری؟

۵.

- 10. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice question.
- 1. What does the man tell the woman?
 - a. من تو را دوست ندارم.
 - من تو را دوست دارم. .b
 - من عاشقتم. .C.



16. How much is this?

Culture - Shopping

Persian style always evokes mystery and beauty, its handicraft is famous for being intricate, elegant and sophisticated. Adding to that, Persian cuisine is also one ancient and delicious culinary tradition so some Iranian ingredients and sweets can make a lovely gift. Souvenir shopping in Tehran Bazar is enjoyable as working your way through the atmospheric bazaar. You can find anything you want from Persian carpet to saffron.

Iran is among countries in which چانه زدن "chaaneh Zadan" Haggling , plays a key role in everyday trades. Ask your Iranian friend or tour guide to accompany you through shopping.

When you need to ask the price , say "chande" How much is it? . And, in order to get discount you can say چنده "takhfeef bede" Give discount.

You hear the Târof expression قابل نداره "ghâbel nadâre", Not worth it when you complement something or you ask for the price. Basically , it means that you can have it for free but of course , most people do not mean it.

Glossary- Colors and Souvenirs

English	Persian
Green	سَبز
White	سفيد
Red	قِرمِز
Black	ەليىس
Blue	اَبی
Yellow	زَرد
Carpet	ف <i>َ</i> رش
Saffron	زَعفِران
Necklace	گردَنبَند
Ring	ٱنكُشتَر
Watch	ساعَت
Shoes	<u> ک</u> َفش
Scarf	شال
Dish	ظُرف

Glossary

English	Persian
This	این
How much	چَند
Which	كُدام
Bracelets	دَستبَند ها
Not worthy of you	قابِل نَدارَد
Official currency of Iran	تومان
Forty Thousand Toman	چِهِل هِزار تومان
How	چِقَدر
Expensive	گِران
A little	یِک کُم
Discount	تَخفيف
Give	ېده
Sale	حَراج
What color	چه رَنگی می خواهی
White	می خواهی
Blue	سفيد
How much did it come to?	اَبى
	چَند شُد

Conversation - 16. How much is this?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- How much is this?
- Which one ma'am?
- These bracelets.
- Not worthy of you . Forty thousand Toman.
- How expensive! Give me a little bit discount, sir!
- It is on sale, ma'am. What color do you want?
- Give me a white and a blue.How much did it come to with the discount?
- Give seventy thousand Toman with discount.

- این چَنده؟
- كُدوم خانوم؟
- این دُستبند ها .
- قابِل نَداره. چهِل هِزار تومَنه.
- چِقَدر گِرون! آقا، يه كَم تُخفيف بِده.
- حراجه ، خانم. چه رَنگی می خوای ؟
 - يه سفيد و يه آبي بده.
 - با تَخفيف چَند شُد؟
 - با تَخفيف، هَفتاد هِزار تومَن بِده .

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		sh Written Spoken		en
How much is this?	een chand ast?	این چَند اَست؟	een chande?	این چَنده؟	
Which one madam	kodâm khânom.	كُدام خانُم؟	kodoom khânoom.	كُدوم خانوم؟	
Not worthy of you	ghâbel nadârad	قابِل نَدارَد	ghâbel nadâre	قابِل نَداره	
Forty Thousand	chehel hezâr toomân	چِهِل هِزار تومان	chehel hezâr tomane.	چِهل هِزار	
Toomân	ast.	اُست.		تومَنه.	
How expensive	cheghadr gherân	چِقَدر گِران	cheghadr gheroon	چِقَدر گِرون	
A little	yek kam	یِک کَم	ye kam	یه کُم	
It is on sale.	harâj ast	حراج اُست	harâje	حَراجه	
What color do you	che rangi meekhâhee?	چه رَنگی	che rangi meekhây?	چه رَنگی	
want ?		می خواهی ؟		می خوای ؟	
A white and a blue	yek sefeed va yek âbee	یِک سِفید و یِک آبی	ye sefeed o ye âbee	یه سِفید و یه اَبی	
Toman	toomân	توما <i>ن</i>	haftâd hezâr toman	تومَن	

Movie - 16. Ma'am, buy a flower!

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Dear boy, come
- b. Ma'am, buy a flower
- a. Give it. Let me see.
- .b. All of them are fresh, ma'am
- a. Get it.
- . b. Thank you ma'am
- .Thank you

الف. پِسَر جان، بیا ب. خانُم، یک گُل بِخَر الف. بِده، بِبینَم ب. هَمه اَش تازه اَست خانُم الف. بیا ب. مِرسی،خانُم الف. دَسبِت دَرد نَکُنَد

Language Structure - 16. Wh Questions

Unlike "Yes or No" questions, questions that start with a question word have a falling intonation like statements. In Persian, the question word normally carries the sentence stress while in English, it is the verb that is stressed.

ڭجا بودى ؟ (Falling intonation)

kojâ boodee?

Where were you?

In order to respond to a question that starts with a question word, take out the question word and replace it with your response and copy the rest of the sentence.

او کجایی است؟

او آمریکایی است.

Examples			
What is this?	ای <u>ن چه</u> است؟	What	چه
	این <u>چی</u> ست؟		
Who is he?	این <u>کی</u> است؟	Who	کی
	این <u>کی</u> ست؟		
Where is he?	او <u>كُجا</u> است؟	Where	کُجا
Where is he from?	او <u>کُجایی</u> است؟	Where from	کُجایی
When did he come?	او <u>کی</u> اَمد؟	When	کِی
Why did he come?	ا <u>و چِرا</u> اَمد؟	Why	چِرا
How is he?	او چطُور اَست؟ چطُور ؟	How	چِطُور
How come?	چِطُور ؟		,
How much is this?	اين چَند اَست؟	How much	چَند
What day is today?	امروز <u>چَند</u> شَنِبه اَست؟	What	
What time is it?	ساعت <u>چُند</u> اُست؟	How many	
How many brothers do you have?	چَند تا بَرادَر داری؟		

Activity 16

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1.	Black		
2.	White		
3.	Red		
4.	Blue		
5.	Green		
6.	Carpet		
7.	Saffron		
8.	Necklace		
9.	Scarf		
10. Dish			
11.	Ring		
12.	Yellow		
13.	Watch		
14.	Shoes		

سبز	١.
سفيد	۲.
قرمز	۳.
مىياه	۴.
أبى	۵.
زرد	.۶
فرش	٧.
زعفران	۸.
گردنبند	.٩
انگشتر	٠١.
ساعت	٠١١.
كفش	.17
شال	۱۳.
ظرف	.16

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Which 2. Official currency of Iran 3. Forty Thousand Toomân 4. Bracelets 5. Not worthy of you 6. This 7. How much/ How many 8. How /What 9. Give 10. Expensive 11. White 12. Blue 13. How much did it come to? 14. A little 15. Discount 16. Sale 17. What color 18. You want

این	٠,١
چند	۲.
كدام	۳.
دستبند ها	۴.
قابل ندارد	۵.
تومان	۶.
چهل هزار تومان	٧.
چقدر	.۸
گران	.٩
یک کم	٠١٠
تخفيف	٠١١.
بده	.17
حراج	۱۳ ـ
چه رنگی	.16
می خواهی	.15
سفيد	.18
آبى	. \\
چند شد	٠١٨

3. Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right to their written-form counterparts on the left.

چقدر گران	٠.١
این چند است؟	۲.
کدام خانم؟	.٣
چهل هزار تومان است.	۴.
یک کم	۵.
قابل ندارد	۶.
حراج است	٠٧.
تومان	۸.
چه رنگی می خواهی ؟	.٩
یک سفید و یک آبی	٠١.

٠,١	این چنده؟
۲.	کدوم خانوم؟
.٣	قابل نداره
۴.	چهل هزار تومنه.
۵.	چقدر گرون
۶.	یه کم
٠٧.	حراجه
.۸	چه رنگی می خوای ؟
.9	یه سفید و یه اَبی
١.	*

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

١.	چند - این - است؟
۲.	دستبند ها - این.
٣	ندارد - قابل.
۴.	هزار - چهل - تومان - است.
۵.	گران - چقدر!
.9	اَقا- کم - تخفیف - بده - یک.
٠,٧	است - حراج- خانم.
۸.	چه - می خواهی - رنگی ؟
.٩	سفید- یک- و- یک - آبی- بده.
٠١.	چند - با- تخفیف - شد؟
٠١١.	با- هفتاد - هزار - تومان - بده - تخفیف.

5	Fill	in	the	hlanks	with	the	appropriate words.	
υ.	ГШ	ш	เมเษ	DIALINS	WILLI	เมเษ	appropriate words.	

تومان	این	رنگی	چند	بده	گران	
				است؟	این	٠,١
					كدام خانم؟	۲.
				دستبند ها .		٣
			است.	اِرا	قابل ندارد. چهل هز	۴.
		.4	ک کم تخفیف بده	! اَقَا، يِكَ	چقدر	۵
		واهمى ؟	می خو	چە	حراج است ، خانم	
					یک سفید و یک آبی	٠,۶
					با تخفیف چند شد؟	٠٧.
				ار توما <i>ن</i>	با تخفیف، هفتاد هز	۸.

6. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

- با تخفیف، هفتاد هزار تومان بده . ۲. این دستبند ها .
 - قابل ندارد. چهل هزار تومن است .

۴. حراج است ، خانم.

۵. یک سفید و یک آبی بده.

- ۱. این چنداست؟
 - ۲. کدام خانم؟
- آقا، یک کم تخفیف بده.
- حراج است ، خانم. چه رنگی می خواهی ؟
 - با تخفیف چند شد؟

7. Respond to the questions or statements.

- ۱. این چنداست؟
 - ٢. كدام خانم؟
- اَقا، یک کم تخفیف بده.
- حراج است ، خانم. چه رنگی می خواهی ؟
 - با تخفیف چند شد؟ ۵۰

8. Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. When

2. Where

3. What is

4. Who

5. How much

6. Where from

7. Why

8. How

۱. چیست

۲. كىست

۳. کجا

۴. کجایی

۵. کی

۶. چرا

۷. چطور

۸. چند

9. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

- ۱. بیست هزار تومان است.
 - ۲. او در خانه است.
 - او ژاپنی است.
 - ۴. این ساعت است.
 - او برادر من است.

- ۱. این چیست؟
 - ۲. او کیست؟
- ٣. او كجا است؟
- ۴. او کجایی است؟
 - این چنداست؟

10. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

- ۱. یک قرمز بده .
- ۲. آن دستبندها.
- ۳. امروز جمعه است.
- ۴. او امروز صبح آمد.
- ۵. ساعت سه و ده دقیقه است.

- ۱. كدام؟
- ۲. چه رنگی می خواهی ؟
 - ٣. او کی آمد؟
- ۴. الان ساعت چند است؟
- ۵. امروز چند شنبه است؟

11. Answer the questions.

 	••
 	••
 	••

٠.١	این چند است؟
۲.	او كيست؟
.٣	او کجایی است؟
۴.	شما چند سالتان است؟
۵.	امروز چه روز <i>ی</i> است؟
.9	ساعت چند است؟

12. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What does the boy ask the woman to do?
 - a. یک گل بیار
 - b. یک گل بده
 - c. یک گل بخر
- 2. What "thank you" expression does the boy use?
 - a. متشكرم
 - ممنون .b
 - دست شما درد نکند .c.
- 3. How does the boy describe the flowers?
 - a. گلها قشنگ است
 - گلها تازه است. b.
 - گلها خوشبو است. C.



17. Who is this?

Culture - Family

In Iran, the family is the basis of the social structure. The concept of family is more private than in many other cultures. Iranians take their responsibilities to their family quite seriously. Families tend to be small and normally extended families and grandparents, uncles and aunts are very involved with each other and the younger members of the family both emotionally and financially. Many Iranian parents simply live for their children. The individual derives a social network and assistance in times of need from the family. Loyalty to the family comes before other social relationship, even business.

Glossary- Family Members

English	Persian
Family	خانِواده
Mother	مادَر
Father	پِدَر - بابا
Sister	خواهَر
Brother	برادَر
Kid/ Child	بُچه
Daugter/ Girl	دُختَر
Son/ Boy	پِسَر
Husband	شيوهَر
Wife	زَن
Spouse	هَمستر
Friend	دوسىت
Single	مُجَّرَد
Married	مُتِٱهِل
Older	
Younger	بُزُرگتَر کوچِکتَر
This is my sister.	این خواهَرَم اُست.
She has two kids.	او دو تا بَچّه دارَد.
He is her husband.	او شوهَرَش اَست.
He is older than me.	رو سومرس منت. او از مَن بُزُرگتَر اَست.
	اق از من بررختر است.

Glossary

English	Persian
Who	کی
My sister	خواهَرَم
So/ Very	خِيلى
Pretty	خواهَرَم خِیلی خوشگِل اَز
From	
Older	ڹؙۯؙڔڲؾؘڔ
Younger	بُزُرگَتَر کوچِکتَر سىه سىال
Three years	
Single	مُجَّرَد
Married	مُتِأَهِل
Kid/ Child	بَچّه
Counting word (comes after "how many" and numbers)	تا
How many	چَند تا
Two	دوتا
Girl/ Daughter	دُختَر
Boy/ Son	پِسَر
These	اينها
Are	هَستند
	هُستَند بَچّه ها شوهَرَش
Kids/Children	ۺؠۅۿؘڔؘۺ
Her husband	

Conversation - 17. Who is this?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- Who is this?
- This is my sister.
- She is so pretty! Is she older or younger than you?
- She is three years older than me.
- Is she single or married?
- She is married.
- How many kids does she have?
- Two. She has a daughter and a son.
- Who are these?
- These are her kids and her husband.

- -این کیه؟
- این خواهرَمه.
- خِيلى خوشگِله! از تو بُزُرگترَه يا كوچكتَر؟
 - اون سه سال از من بُزرگتره.
 - مُجَرَده يا مُتِأْهِل ؟
 - مُتِأَهِله.
 - چَند تا بَچه داره؟
 - دوتا. يه دُختر و يه پِسر داره.
 - اینا کی هَستَن؟
 - اینا هَم بَچه ها و شوهرش هستن.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Writte	en	Spoke	en
Who is this?	een kee ast?	این کی اُست؟	een keeye?	این کیه؟
This is my sister.	een khâharam ast.	اين خواهَرَم اَست.	een khâharame.	اين خواهَرَمه.
She is pretty.	khoshgel ast.	خوشگِل اَست.	khoshgele.	خوشگِله.
He/She	00	او	oon	اون
She is older than you .	az to bozorgtar ast?	از تو بُزُرگتَر اَست؟	az to bozorgtare?	از تو بُزرگتَره؟
Is she single or married?	mojarad ast yâ mote'ahel?	مُجَرَّد اُست يا مُتِأَهِل؟	mojarade yâ mote'ahel?	مُجَرَّده يا مُتِأَهِل؟
She is married.	mote'hel ast.	مُتِأَهِل اَست	mote'hele.	مُتِأَهِله
How many kids does she	chand tâ bache dârad?	چَند تا بَچه داَرد؟	chand tâ bache dâre?	چَند تا بَچه
have?				داره؟
A girl and a boy.	yek dokhtar va yek pesar.	یِک دُختر و یِک پِسَر.	ye dokhtar o ye pesar.	يه دُختر و يه پِسَر.
These	eenhâ	اينها	eenâ	اينا
They are	hastand	هَستند	hastan	هُستُن
Who are these?	eenhâ kee hastand?	اینها کی هَستَند؟	eeneenâ kee hastan?	اینا کی هَستَن؟

Movie - 17. I had missed you!

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Babak, my son!
- b. Father! I had missed you so much, father!
- a. My daughter, Bahar!
- c. Sorry father, I have a cold!

الف. بابک ، پِسَرَم.

ب. پِدَر! خیلی دِلَم برایتان تَنگ شُده

بود پِدَر!

الف. دُختَرَم، بَهار!

پ. بِبَخشید، بابا جون مَن سَرما خوردَم!

Language Structure - 17. Family Relations

In Persian, there is a specific kinship term for every family member.

Examples	Kinship terms	
Grand mother	مادَر بُزُرگ	مادُر ِ مادُر
Grand father	پِدَر بُزرگ	پِدرِ مادَر
Aunt (Mother's side)	خاله	خواهَر ِ مادَر
Uncle (Mother's side)	دایی	بَرادرِ مادَر
Aunt (Father's side)	عُمّه	خواهُر ِ پِدِر
Uncle (Father's side)	عُمو	بَرادر ِ پِدَر
Husband	شُوهَر	مَردِ زَن دار
Wife	زَن - خانُم	زَنِ شوهَر دار
Bride (Relatives through marriage)	عُروس	زَنِ پِسَر
Groom (Relatives through marriage)	داماد	شوهَرِ دُختَر
Grand child	نَوه	بَچه دُختَر

Activity 17

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

 Mother Kid/ Child Family Daughter/ Girl Son/ Boy Father Sister Brother Single Married Older Younger Husband Wife Spouse Friend 		
 Family Daughter/ Girl Son/ Boy Father Sister Brother Single Married Older Younger Husband Wife Spouse 	1.	Mother
 4. Daughter/ Girl 5. Son/ Boy 6. Father 7. Sister 8. Brother 9. Single 10. Married 11. Older 12. Younger 13. Husband 14. Wife 15. Spouse 	2.	Kid/ Child
 Son/ Boy Father Sister Brother Single Married Older Younger Husband Wife Spouse 	3.	Family
 6. Father 7. Sister 8. Brother 9. Single 10. Married 11. Older 12. Younger 13. Husband 14. Wife 15. Spouse 	4.	Daughter/ Girl
 7. Sister 8. Brother 9. Single 10. Married 11. Older 12. Younger 13. Husband 14. Wife 15. Spouse 	5.	Son/ Boy
 8. Brother 9. Single 10. Married 11. Older 12. Younger 13. Husband 14. Wife 15. Spouse 	6.	Father
 9. Single 10. Married 11. Older 12. Younger 13. Husband 14. Wife 15. Spouse 	7.	Sister
10. Married11. Older12. Younger13. Husband14. Wife15. Spouse	8.	Brother
11. Older12. Younger13. Husband14. Wife15. Spouse	9.	Single
12. Younger13. Husband14. Wife15. Spouse	10.	. Married
13. Husband14. Wife15. Spouse	11.	Older
14. Wife 15. Spouse	12	. Younger
15. Spouse	13.	. Husband
	14.	. Wife
16. Friend	15.	. Spouse
	16	. Friend

٠.١	خانواده
۲.	مادر
.٣	پدر
۴.	خواهر
۵.	برادر
.9	بچه
٠٧.	دختر
۸.	پسىر
.٩	شوهر
٠١٠	زن
٠١١.	همسير
.17	دوست
. 17	مجرد
.16	متأهل
.10	بزرگتر
.18	كوچكتر

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1.	So/ Very
2.	Pretty
3.	From
4.	Older
5.	Who
6.	My sister.
7.	Younger
8.	Three years
9.	Are
10.	Kids/Children
11.	Her husband
12.	Single
13.	Married
14.	Kid/ Child
15.	Two
16.	Girl/ Daughter
17.	Counting word
18.	How many
19.	Boy/ Son
20.	These

کی	٠.١
خواهرم	۲.
خیلی	٣.
خوشىگل	۴.
از	۵.
بزرگتر	.9
كوچكتر	٠٧.
سە سال	٨.
مجرد	.٩
متأهل	٠١٠
بچه	٠١١.
تا	.17
چند تا	. 17
دوتا	.16
دختر	.15
پسر	.18
اينها	. \\
هستند	٠١٨
بچه ها	.19
شوهرش	٠٢.

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right to their written-form counterparts on the left.

. او	١.
۰ این کی است؟	۲.
این خواهرم است.	۳.
خوشگل است	۴.
· از تو بزرگتر است؟	۵.
	۶.
	٧.
	۸.
	.٩
	١.
_	١١
۱ _. چند تا بچه دارد؟	۱۲
۱. یک دختر و یک پسر.	۱۳

٠.١	اين كيه؟
۲.	اين خواهرمه.
.٣	خوشىگلە.
۴.	اون
۵.	از تو بزرگتره؟
۶.	مجرده یا متأهل؟
٠٧.	متأهله
.۸	چند تا بچه
٠٩	داره؟
٠١٠	يه دختر و په پسر.
٠١١	اينا
.17	هستن
۱۳.	اینا کی هستن؟

4.	Rearrange these w	ords to make g	ramma	atically c	orrect questions	and statements	-
						کی - این - است ؟	٠.١
					هرم.	این - است - خوا	۲.
					ست !	خوشگل - خیلی - ا	۳.
					گتر- يا- كوچكتر؟	است - از- تو- بزرگ	۴.
				ت.	ز- من - بزرگتر - اسر	او - سال- سه - از	۵.
					متأهل ؟	است - مجرد - یا -	.9
					٩٢	بچه - دارد- چند ا	٠٧.
					پسر- دارد- و.	یک - دختر- یک-	۸.
					٩	اینها- هستند - کم	٠٩.
				ىتند.	شوهرش- هم - هس	اينها - بچه ها - و-	٠١٠
_	ان و ما موامل و ما فرون ال	وأسما وسمامه والمطال		al.a			
5.	Fill in the blanks wit	th the appropria کی	ate woi		متأهل	د تا	ڿؘ
5.				بزرگتر		د تا	_
5.		کی	. (بزرگتر راهرم است	است ؟ این خو		۱ ایر
5.		کی		بزرگتر واهرم است از من	است ؟ این خو چکتر؟ او سه سال ا	<u>.</u>	۱. ایر
5.		کی		بزرگتر راهرم است از من	است ؟ این خو پچکتر؟ او سه سال ا	ن تو بزرگتر است یا کو	۱. این ۲. از ۳. مج
5.		کی است.	، ر دارد.	بزرگتر از من این من روز این است. رو یک پسر	است ؟ این خو چکتر؟ او سه سال بچه دارد؟ یک دخت	ن تو بزرگتر است یا کو برد است یا متأهل؟	۱. این ۲. از ۳. مج
		کی است. هرش هستند.	۰. .ر دارد. یا و شور	بزرگتر راهرم است از من ر و یک پسر هم بچه ه	است ؟ این خو چکتر؟ او سه سال ا 	ن تو بزرگتر است یا کو برد است یا متأهل؟ ها کی هستند؟	۱. این ۲. از ۳. مج ۴
	اینها	کی است. هرش هستند.	ر دارد. یا و شور	بزرگتر راهرم است از من ر و یک پسر هم بچه ه	است ؟ این خو چکتر؟ او سه سال ا 	ن تو بزرگتر است یا کو برد است یا متأهل؟ ها کی هستند؟	۱. این ۲. از ۳. مج ۴ ۵. این
	اینها Match the question	کی است. هرش هستند. n or statement o متأهل است.	ر دارد. یا و شور	بزرگتر راهرم است از من ر و یک پسر هم بچه ه	است ؟ این خو چکتر؟ او سه سال ا بچه دارد؟ یک دخت its appropriate	تو بزرگتر است یا کو برد است یا متأهل؟ ها کی هستند؟ ها کی هستند؟	۱. این ۲. از ۳. مج ۴ ۵. این e left.
	اینها Match the question	کی است. هرش هستند. n or statement o متأهل است.	بر دارد. با و شور با n the	بزرگتر راهرم است از من ر و یک پسر هم بچه ه	است ؟ این خو چکتر؟ او سه سال ا بچه دارد؟ یک دخت its appropriate	تو بزرگتر است یا کو برد است یا متأهل؟ ها کی هستند؟ این کی است ؟	۱. این ۲. از ۳. مج ۵. این ۱. اونا ۱. ۲.
	اینها Match the question	کی است. است. هرش هستند. متأهل است. متأهل است. این خواهرم است دوتا. یک دختر و ب	ر دارد. یا و شور on the	بزرگتر راهرم است از من ر و یک پسر هم بچه ه	است ؟ این خو چکتر؟ او سه سال ا بچه دارد؟ یک دخت its appropriate	تو بزرگتر است یا کو برد است یا متأهل؟ ها کی هستند؟ response on the این کی است ؟ از تو بزرگتر است یا	۱. این ۲. از ۳. مج ۵. این ۱. اولا ۱. ۲.

7. Respond to the questions or statements.

٠.١	این کی است ؟
۲.	او از تو بزرگتر است یا کوچکتر؟
.٣	چند تا بچه دارد؟
۴.	چند تا خواهر و برادر داری؟ ا
۵.	تو مجرد هستی یا متأهل؟

8. Match the terms on the right with its appropriate kinship relationships on the left.

٠.١	مادر ِ مادر
۲.	پدرِ مادر
.٣	خواهر ِ مادر
۴.	برادرِ مادر
۵.	خواهر ِ پدر
.۶	برادر ِ پدر
٠.٧	مردِ زن دار
.۸	زنِ شوهر دار
.٩	بچه دختر

9. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What does the son tell to his father?
 - a. دوست دارم
 - دلم برات تنگ شده .b.
 - عاشقتم .C
- 2. How does the daughter feel?
 - a. او خوشجال است.
 - او سرما خورده است. b.
 - او ناراحت است. C.



18. What is he like?

Culture - Prominent Iranians

Iran is a fairly interesting country teeming with unusual culture, talent, and people. From renowned astrologer, mathematician, and poet Omar Khayyam to celebrated theologian Jalal ad-Din Muhammed Rumi and from award-winning movie director Asghar Farhadi to Persian composer Mohammed Reza Lotfi, Iran has produced a wad of really gifted men and women.

Iranian people, in general, are overly hospital and friendly. Expect to get invited to join locals for a cup of tea, some sweets, a full meal or to stay with them for a couple of days.

Iranians are also critical and opinionated. Persian poetry has played a role in fusing and articulating Iranian politics in part because of its prominence in everyday life. In everyday social contexts such as taxis, parks, social gatherings, when Iranians talk about politics and social issues to back their opinion, they may recall some old scrap of Ferdowsi, whose eleventh-century epic شاهنامه "Shahnameh" The Book of Kings tells the story of Iran and its kings.

Glossary- People Characteristics

English	Persian
Pretty	خوشگِل
Handsome	خو شتيپ خو <i>ش هِ</i> يكَل
In good shape	خوش هِيكُل
Tall	قَدبُلَند
Short	قَد كوبًاه
Young	جَوان
Middle-age	ميانسال
Old	مُسِن
Нарру	خوشحال
Cool	باحال
Kind	مِهرَبان
Funny	بامَزه
Hard working	زُحمت کِش عَصَبیی
Nervous	
Grumpy	بَد اَخلاق
Ugly	ڕۺٮ

Glossary

English	Persian
Tonight	إمشب
What	چه
News	خَبَر
What's up?	چه خَبَره؟
Guest	مِهمان
We have	داريم
Who is he?	کیه
Classmate	ۿؘڡػؚڵٳڛٮؽ
Was	بود
Like- Shape- Figure	شِکل
What is he/she like?	چه شِکلیه؟
Tall	قَد بُلَند
Skinny	لاغر
Handsome	خوشتيپ
Psychologist	روانشِناس
Oh	اوه
I know her/him	می شِناسَمِش دوستِش دارَم
I love him/her.	دوستِش دارَم
Because	چون باحال
Cool	باحال

Conversation - 18. What is he like?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- What is up tonight?
- Ali and his wife are coming here tonight.
- Which Ali?
- Ali was my classmate.
- What is he like?
- He is tall, skinny and handsome. He is a psychologist.
- Oh, yeah. I know him.
- I love him so much because he is such a cool guy.

- اِمشَب چه خَبَره؟
- إمشب مِهمون داريم.
 - **-** کیه؟
- على، هُمكِلاسىي مَن بود.
 - چه شِکلیه؟
- قد بُلند و لاغر و خوشتيپه. روانشِناسه.
 - اوه ، آره می شناسکمِش.
 - خِیلی دوستِش دارَم چون خِیلی پِسَرِ باحالیه!

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		Spoken	
What's up?	che khabar ast?	چه خَبره اَست؟	che khabare?	چه خَبَره؟
Guest	mehmân	مِهمان	mehmoon	مِهمون
Who is he?	kee ast	کی اُست؟	keeye?	کیه؟
What is he like?	che sheklee ast?	چە شِكلى اُست؟	che shekleeye?	چه شِکلیه؟
He is handsome.	khoshteep ast.	خوشتيپ اُست.	khoshteepe.	خوشىتىپە.
He is a psychologist.	ravânshenâs ast.	روانشناس است.	ravânshenâse.	رَوانشناسه.
He is a cool guy.		pesar-e bâhalee ye.	پِسَر	
	ઇલાવાલ્ડ વડા.	اُست!	banalee ye.	باحاليه!

Movie - 18. They are all successful.

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



I have three kids.

I have three brothers.

All three of them are successful and

are also very smart

and also very quite and kind.

I have a sister,

and I love her so much,

because she looked after our dad a lot.

سه تا بَچه دارَم. من سه تا برادر دارَم. هر سه شان مُوَفَّق و بسیار هم باهوش اند و بسیار هم مُلایم و با مُحَبَّت. یک خواهر دارَم، و آن را خیلی دوستِش دارَم، چون خِیلی به پِدَر ما رسید.

Language Structure - 18. Adjectives

When you want to describe someone , you use adjectives. Adjectives in Persian have only one form and they agree neither in gender or in number with the noun they modify. Adjectives come after the noun and are related to the noun with *ezâfe* which comes in form of / و و / e , y or Hamze depending on the last letter of the noun. The adjective is linked to the noun with ezāfe. Then the indefinite enclitic و "ye" A is added at the end of the adjective.

When there are more than one adjective, the noun and the first adjective are linked with ezāfe and the rest of the adjectives are linked together with conjunction "vāv" And and the indefinite enclitic "ye" A is used at the end of the adjectival sequence.

The spelling rules for Indefinite enclitic "ye" A /Some are as follows: If the word ends in \hat{i} or \hat{j} the indefinite enclitic \hat{j} will come in form of \hat{j} . If the word ends in \hat{i} or \hat{j} the indefinite enclitic \hat{j} will come in form of \hat{j} . After the rest of the consonants the indefinite enclitic will come in form of \hat{j} .

Indefinite Enclitic + Adjective + ezâfe + Noun

Examples		
A good girl	dokhtar-e khoobee	دختر ِ خویی
A beautiful girl	dokhtar-e khoshgelee	دختر ِخوشگِلی
A young girl	dokhtar-e javânee	دختر ِ جَوانی
A good beautiful girl	dokhtar-e khoob o khoshkelee	دختر ِ خوب و خوشگلی
A good, beautiful and young girl	dokhtar-e khoob o khoshkel o jav <i>ânee</i>	دختر ِخوب و خوشگِل و جَوانی

Activity 18

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Your	ng
2. Hard	d working
3. Pret	ty
4. Han	dsome
5. In go	ood shape
6. Tall	
7. Shoi	rt
8. Nerv	ous/ous
9. Grur	пру
10. Ugly	,
11. Mid	dle-age
12. Old	
13. Hap	ру
14. Coo	I
15. Kind	
16. Funi	ny

خوشىگل	٠.١
خو شتيپ	۲.
خوش هِيكل	.٣
قدبلند	۴.
قد كوتاه	۵.
جوان	.9
ميانسال	٠.٧
مسن	.۸
خوشحال	٠٩.
باحال	٠١٠
مهربان	٠١١.
بامزه	١٢
زحمت کش	. 18
عصبى	.16
بد اخلاق	.10
زشت	.18

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. We have
2. Who is he?
3. Tonight
4. What
5. News
6. What's up?
7. Guest
8. Classmate
9. Was
10. Like- Shape- Figure
11. I know her/him
12. I love him/her.
13. Because
14. Cool
15. What is he/she like?
16. Tall
17. Skinny
18. Handsome
19. Psychologist
20. Oh

	امشب	١.
	چه	۲.
	خبر	۳.
	چه خبره؟	۴.
	مهمان	۵.
	داريم	۶.
	کیه	٧.
	ھمكلاسىي	۸.
	بود	.٩
	شبكل	٠١٠
	چە شىكليە؟	٠١١.
	قد بلند	١٢.
	لاغر	. 18
	خوشتيپ	.14
	روانشناس	.10
	اوه	۱۶.
ن	می شناسمش	. \٧
م	دوستش دار	٠١٨.
	چون	.19
	باحال	٠٢٠

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases o	n the right	to their	written-form	counterparts o	n
the left.					

٠.١	کی است؟
۲.	چە شىكلى است؟
٣.	چه خبره است؟
۴.	مهمان
۵.	پسر باحالی است!
۶.	خوشنتيپ است.
٠,٧	روانشناس است.

خبره؟	چه	٠١

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

ھمكلاسىي	چون	مهمان	چە شكلى	می شناسمش
	ريم.	دا	شب	ً. امشب چه خبر است؟ ام
		من بود.		'. کی است؟ علی
	پ است .	ند و لاغر و خوشىتيد	است؟ قد با	
				۱. اوه ، آره
	باحالی است!	خیلی پسر		ا. خیلی دوستش دارم

- 6. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.
 - امشب چه خبر است؟
 او کی است؟
 او کی است؟
 او چه شکلی است؟
 او چه شکلی است؟
- 7. Respond to the questions or statements.

 امشب چه خبر است؟	٠,١
 او کی است؟	۲.
 او چه شکلی است؟	.٣

8. Add appropriate indefinite enclitic to the adjectives.

A/Soı ی/ یی/ ای A/Soı می/ یی	me
------------------------------	----

The indefinite enclitic $_{\it S}$ / $_{\it S}$ / $_{\it S}$ **A/Some** is attached to the adjective at the end of an adjective series.

If the word ends in $\tilde{\iota}\,$ or $_{\mathfrak{G}}\,$ the indefinite enclitic will come in form of

If the word ends in ${}_{\text{o}}$ or ${}_{\text{o}}$ the indefinite enclitic will come in form of ${}_{\text{o}}$.

After the rest of the consonants the indefinite enclitic will come in form of $\ensuremath{\mathcal{G}}$.

دختر ِ خوبی

دختر ِ خو <u>ب</u>	٠,١
خانم زیبا	.۲
بچه های بامزه_	.٣
پسر عصب <u>ی</u>	۴.
دانشجوي موفق	۵.

9. Add Ezâfe and Indefinite "ye" to the nouns and adjective combinations.

Indefinite Enclitic + Adjective + ezâfe + Noun

Adjectives come after the noun and are related to the noun with *ezâfe* which comes in form of / e, y or Hamze depending on the last letter of the noun. The adjective is linked to the noun with ezāfe.

Then the indefinite enclitic & "ye" A/Some is added at the end of the adjective series.

پدرِ من، مرد ِ زحمت کشی است

10. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. How many kids does Bijan have?
 - او سه دختر دارد. .a.
 - او سه یسر دارد. .b
 - او سه بچه دارد. .C
- 2. How does Bijan describe his brothers?
 - a. أنها بسيار موفق و بامزه و بامحبت هستند.
 - آنها بسیار موفق و ملایم و بامحبت هستند. b.
 - آنها بسیار ملایم و بامحبت و زحمت کش .C. هستند.
- 3. What does Bijan say about his sister?
 - a. او را خیلی دوست دارد.
 - از او خوشش می آید. .b
 - از خواهرش متنفر است. . C.



19. Do you need help?

Culture - Request

The magic word for making a request in Persian is الطفا "lotfan" Please which is usually used before an imperative verb. No matter what twist and turns târof might take, the goal is to be respectful.

The imperative only deals with two subjects: the second person singular (Informal) and the second person plural (Formal) . In order to make a request, you can add a "bé" prefix to the present stem, as in بخوان "bekhân" You read, and ببر "bebar" You take. For the plural or formal, the second person plural ending ید "eed" You plural is added as well, as in بخوانید "bekhâneed" You read, and ببرید "bebarid" You take. The "be" prefix always takes the primary stress.

Glossary- Requests

English	Persian
You close (Informal)	بِبَند
You open (Informal)	باز کُن
You read (Informal)	بِخوان
You write (Informal)	بِنِویس
You give (Informal)	ېده
You put (Informal)	بِگذار
You come (Informal)	بيا
You go (Informal)	بُرو
You take (Informal)	بِبَر بِخَر
You buy (Informal)	بؚؚؚٚٚ
You be (Informal)	باش
You tell (Informal)	ېِگو
You sit (Informal)	ېنِشين
You close (Informal)	بِبَند
You open (Informal)	باز کُن
You stand up (Informal)	بُلَند شىو

Glossary

English	Persian
For	برای
Party	مِهماني
Do you need help?	مِهمانی کُمَک می خواهی؟
What should I do?	چه کار کُنَم؟
Do you have shopping to do?	خُرید داری؟
Please	أُطفا
These plates	این بُشفابها
These letters	این نامه ها
The (object marker)	را
You put (command-informal)	بِگذار
You take (command-informal)	ېبر
You give (command-informal)	ېده
You buy (command-informal)	بِخَر
Dinning table	میز نهارخوری
Those	آنها
A little	یِک کُم

Conversation - 19. Do you need help?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- Do you need help with the party?
- Yeah, please put these plates on the table.
- What should I do with these letters?
- Please take them to the bedroom and give them to Bita.
- Do you have any shopping to do?
- Yeah, please go to the store and buy a little bit of fruit and cookie.

- برای مِهمونی کُمک می خوای؟
- آره ، لُطفا این بُشقابها رو بِذار روی میز ناهارخوری.
 - این نامه ها رو چه کار کُنَم؟
- لطفا اونها رو بِبر تو اتاق خواب و بده به بیتا.
 - خُريد هُم داري؟
 - آره لُطفاً، برو مَغازه و یه کَم میوه و شیرینی بخر.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written Spoken		en	
Party	mhmânee	مِهمانی	mehmoonee	مهمونى
You need help	komak meekhâee	کُمَک می خواهی	komak meekhây	کُمَک می خوای
The (object marker)	râ	را	ro	رو
Put the plates	boshghâbâ râ begzâr	بُشقابها را بِگذار	boshghâbâ ro bezâr	بُشقابها رو بِذار
What should I do	een nâmehâ râ che	این نامه ها را چه	een nâmehâ ro	این نامه ها رو
with the letters?	kâr konam?	کار کُنمَ؟	chee kâr konam?	چی کار کُنَم؟
Take them	ânhâ râ bebar	آنها را بِبَر	oonhâ ro bebar	اونها رو بِبَر
A little	ye kam	یِک کم	ye kam	یه کُم

Movie - 19. Open the door

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Come on in
- b. Hope not to be tired/ Hi
- a. Do not close the door. Open the door,open. Wider, wider, wider please, wider.
- b. Well. This is all the way, $\,$ ma'am.

الف. بِفَرماييد

ب. خُسته نَباشید

Language Structure - 19. Imperative

The imperative form of a verb is used for giving commands or making a request. The imperative in Persian only deals with two subjects: the second person singular and the second person plural. The second person plural is used for plural and also giving command to one person in a formal context. The imperative structure is made by adding prefix بُرُو، بِبَر، بِخَر 'be" to the present stem .Examples: بُرُو، بِبَر، بِخَر

For the plural, the second person ending يد "**eed**" is also added at the end of the present stem. Examples: بِرَوید، بِبَرید

The negative imperative structure is exactly like the normal imperative, except that instead of prefix بِ "be" , prefix نو، نبر ، نخر na" is added to the present stem to make it negative. Examples: نرو، نبر ، نخر

Examples		
Give	bede	بِده
Give (Plural-Formal)	bedahaeed	بِدُهيد
Do not Give	na de	نَده
Do not Give (Plural- Formal)	nadaheed	نَدَهيد

Activity 19

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1.	You write (Informal)
2.	You close (Informal)
3.	You open (Informal)
4.	You read (Informal)
5.	You go (Informal)
6.	You take (Informal)
7.	You buy (Informal)
8.	You give (Informal)
9.	You put (Informal)
10.	You tell (Informal)
11.	You come (Informal)
12.	You be (Informal)
13.	You stand up (Informal)
14.	You sit (Informal)
15.	You open (Informal)

ببند	١.
باز کن	۲.
بخوان	.٣
بنويس	۴.
بده	۵.
بگ <i>ذ</i> ار	۶.
ليب	٠.٧
برو	۸.
بِبَر	.٩
بِخُر	٠١٠
باش	٠١١.
بگو	.17
بنشين	. 18
باز کن	.16
بلند شىو	.10

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. What should I do?
2. For
3. Do you have shopping to do?
4. Party
5. Do you need help?
6. Please
7. These plates
8. You put
9. You give
10. You buy
11. Dinning table
12. Those
13. A little
14. These letters
15. The (object marker)
16. You take

برای	٠,١
مهمانى	۲.
کمک می خواهی؟	۳.
چه کار کنم؟	۴.
خرید داری؟	. ۵
لطفأ	.9
این بشقابها	٠.٧
این نامه ها	.۸
Ŋ	.٩
بگذار	٠١٠
ببر	٠١١.
بده	.17
بخر	. 18
میز نهارخوری	.16
آنها	.10
یک کم	۱۶.

3. Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right to their written-form counterparts on the left.

٠.١	بشقابها را بگذار
۲.	مهمانى
.٣	آنها را ببر
۴.	یک کم
۵.	کمک می خواهی
.9	Ŋ
٠,٧	این نامه ها را چه کار کنم؟

مهمونى	٠.١
کمک می خوای	۲.
رو	٣

۲. بشقابها رو بذار

۵. این نامه ها رو چی کار کنم؟

ع اونها رو ببر

۷. یه کم

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

5.	Fill in	the	blanks	with	the	approp	oriate	words.
----	---------	-----	--------	------	-----	--------	--------	--------

	برو	بگذار	بخر	ىدە	مهمانی
	برو	بحرر	بحر	هښ	مهماتی
۱. ب	برایب	کمک می خوا	هـى؟		
۲. آ,	ره ، لطفاً این بشقابها ر	Ú	روی میز نهار	خورى.	
٣. ل	طفاً نامه ها را ببر تو اتا	ق خواب و	به ب	يتا.	
۴. ل	طفاً،	مغازه و یک ک	م میوه و شیرینی		

6. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

این بشقابها را چه کار کنم؟	۱. آره	اَره لطفاً، برو مغازه و یک کم میوه و
	شير	شیرینی بخر.
این نامه ها را چه کار کنم؟	۲. آره	آره ، لطفاً این بشقابها را بگذار روی
	ميز	میز ناهارخوری.
خرید هم داری؟	٣. لطف	لطفاً نامه ها را ببر تو اتاق خواب و
	بده	بده به بیتا.

7. Respond to the questions or statements.

 برای مهمانی کمک می خواهی؟	٠.١
 این نامه ها را چه کار کنم؟	۲.
 خرید هم داری؟	.٣

8. Match the statement on the right with the appropriate imperative verb on the left.

٠.١	ببند
۲.	باز کن
٣.	بيا
۴.	بؚؚؚڬؘڕ
۵.	باش
.9	بنشين
٧.	بخوان
۸.	بنویس
٠٩	بده
٠١٠	بگذار

```
لطفاً كتابت را ..... و بخوان.
                                 ٠١
هوا سرد است . لطفاً در را ....... .
                                 ٠٢
 این تمرینها را روی تخته ......
                                 .٣
لطفاً یک خودکار به من .....
                                 .۴
این ظرفها را به آشیزخانه .......
                                 ۵٠
                                 ۶.
امشب دیر نیا، زود ......
یک کم میوه و شیرینی .......
                                 ٠٧
سر ساعت اينجا .....
                                 ٠٨
این کلمه ها را بلند .....
                                 ٠٩
همین جا، کنار من .....
                                ٠١.
```

9.Match the informal style of imperative verbs on the right with the appropriate plural/formal style of the imperative verbs on the left.

بخوانيد	١.
بنويسيد	۲.
بدهيد	.٣
<i>بگذاری</i> د	۴.
ببنديد	۵.
باز کنید	.۶
بيا ييد	٧.
بِخَريد	۸.
باشيد	.٩
بنشينيد	٠١٠

ببند	٠.١
باز ك <i>ن</i>	۲.
بيا	.٣
بِخَر	۴.
باش	۵.
بنشين	.۶
بخوان	٠.٧
بنويس	.۸
بده	.٩
بگذار	٠١.

10.Match the affirmative form of imperative verb on the right with the appropriate negative form of the imperative verb on the left.





11. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What does principle ask the teacher to do?
 - a. در را ببندید.
 - در را قفل کنید. .b
 - در را باز کنید. .c.



20. What would you like to have?

Culture - Persian Cuisine

A visit to Iran yields a stunning variety of culinary delights. There is a vast spectrum of foods such as caviar, pickle, and smoked fish in the north; falafel and hot and sour shrimp in the south; noodles, flatbread and rosewater-scented ice cream across the country.

Typical Iranian dishes are combinations of rice with meat such as lamb, chicken, or fish, vegetables such as onions and various herbs, and nuts. Fresh green herbs and dried fruits such as plums, pomegranate, quince, prunes, apricots, and raisins are also used in Persian cuisine. One of the distinctions of the Iranian cuisine is the subtlety of the seasonings. Onions and garlic are used only with discretion, but cinnamon, cloves, cardamom, saffron nutmeg, turmeric and dill are used with artistry. Traditional Iranian cooking is done in stages, at times needing hours of preparation and attention.

Iran's varied climate and topographical particularities from lush and mountainous terrain to flat and arid desert, has led to a wide variety of agricultural produce and local dishes in different parts of country.

A typical breakfast: Persian style بربری "Barbaree", سنگک "Sangak", or تافتون "Tâftoon" bread is eaten every morning with the standard sides such as Persian feta cheese, unsalted butter, various jams and the freshly brewed tea with sugar cubes.

Glossary- Persian Menu

English	Persian
Drink	نوشىيدَنى
Soft drink	نوشابه
Water	اَب
Tea	چای
Coffee	قَهوه
Yogurt drink	دوغ
Appetizer	پیش غَذا سالاد ِشیرازی
Shiraz salad: Combination of chopped	سالاد ِشيرازی
cucumber, tomato, onion and lemon juice.	
Yogurt dip: Combination of yogurt & chopped	ماست و خِيار
cucumber, flavored with mint.	3 , 3
Eggplant dip: Combination of fried eggplant,	كَشكِ بادِمجان
caramelized onion, whey and garlic	
Food	غُذا
Walnut stew	خورِشت فِسِنجون زِرِشک پُلو با مُرغ
Rice with barberries and chicken	
Rice with herbs and fish	سَبزی پُلو با ماهی
Ground beef Kabab with rice	چِلِو کَباب کوبیدہ
Chicken Kabab	جوجه کُباب
Dessert	د مراد المراد ال
Chocolate cake	کیک شُکُلاتی بَستَنی
lce-cream	بستنى

Glossary

English	Persian
Oh	وای
Hungry	گُرُسنه
Thirsty	تشنه
Full	سير
I am	اَم
You would like	مِیل دارید
You eat	می خورید
I eat	می خورم دوست داری
You like	دوسىت دارى
You bring (Imperative)	بياوَريد
You give (Imperative)	بِدَهید
Bottle	بُطری
For	بَرای
Her/Hlm (Formal)	ایشان
Delicious	خوشمَزه هَمه چیز
Everything	هُمه چیز

Conversation - 20. What would you like to have?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- Oh, I am so hungry and thirsty.
- Me too.
- Go ahead. What would you like to drink?
- Please bring two bottles of water.
- What appetizer would you like to eat?
- Please give a Shirazi salad and a yogurt with cucumber dip.
- What food would you like to have?
- I eat Soltani Kabab with rice and also a Fesenjoon for her.
- Dear Leila, would you like ice-cream for dessert?
- No, thank you. Everything was delicious. I am already full.

- وای ، من خِیلی گرسنه و تِشنه ام.
 - مَن هَم هَمينطور.
- بِفرمایید. نوشیدَنی چی مِیل دارید؟
 - لُطفا دو تا بُطرى آب بياريد.
 - پیش غذا چی می خورید؟
- لُطفا یه سالاد شیرازی و یه ماست و خیار بدید.
 - غذا چې مِيل داريد؟
 - مَن چِلوکباب سُلطانی می خورم و برای ایشون هم فِسِنجون.
- لِيلا جون، دِسِر بستنى دوست دارى؟
 - نه ، مِرسى. هَمه چيز خوشمزه بود .

من دیگه سیرَم.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written			Spoken
You bring (Formal)	beeyâvareed	بياوَريد	beeyâreed	بياريد
You give (Formal)	bedaheed	بِدَهيد	bedeed	ېديد
He/ She (Formal)	eeshân	ایشان	eeshoon	ايشون
Dear	jân	جان	joon	جون
Already- More - Other	deeghar	دیگر	deeghe	دیگه

Movie - 20. How would you like your coffee, with milk or without milk?

Watch the movie clip. Role play the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Two French (Coffee), two Chocolate cakes
- b. Do you want your coffee with milk or without milk?
- a. (For) me without milk
- c. Without milk . One cake please
- b. Okay
- a. What's the matter? Are you afraid of getting fat?

الف. دو تا فرانسه ، دوتا كيك شُكُلاتى. ب. قَهوهَ تان با شير باشد يا بدون شير؟

الف. مَن بِدون شير.

پ. بِدون شير. يِک دانه کِيک لُطفاً .

ب. چَشم

الف. چیه؟ می ترسی چاق بِشُوی؟

Language Structure - 20. Infinitive

also functions as a gerund as in خواندن را دوست دارم. "khoondan rā doost dāram." I love reading. Persian verbs have two stems or roots which are present stem and past stem. In order to be able to use a verb in different tenses you need to know the present and past stem of the verb. Present stem is used for present tense verbs such as imperative and simple present and past stem is used for past tense verbs. The present stem is irregular and cannot be obtained from the infinitive form. The past stem is obtainable from the infinitive by omitting the last two sounds if "an". For example, the past stem of بودن "boodan" To be is بودن "bood" was. The past stem also represents the third person singular simple past. For example: "bood" means He/she was.

Infinitive Definitions	Past Stem	Infinitive
To be	بود	بودَن
To have	داشت	داشتن
To bring	آوَرد	آوردَن
To go	رَفْت	رَفَتَن
To give	داد	دادَن
To see	ديد	ديدَن
To write	نِوشِت	ڹؚۅؚۺ۫ۺ
To read	خواند	نِوشِىسٌ خواندَن

Activity 20

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Tea
2. Drink
3. Soft drink
4. Water
5. Coffee
6. Shiraz Salad
7. Yogurt drink
8. Appetizer
9. Yogurt dip
10. Walnut stew
11. Rice with barberries and chicken
12. Eggplant dip
13. Dessert
14. Chocolate cake
15. lce-cream
16. Food
17. Rice with herbs and fish
18. Ground beef Kabab with rice
19. Chicken Kabab

نوشیدنی	١.
نوشابه	۲.
آب	.٣
چای	.۴
قهوه	۵.
دوغ	.9
پیش غذا	٠.٧
سالاد شیرازی	۸.
ماست و خیار	.٩
کشک بادمجان	٠١٠
غذا	٠١١_
خورشت فسنجون	٠١٢
زرشک پلو با مُرغ	۱۳.
سبزی پلو با ماهی	.16
چلو کباب کوبیده	.10
جوجه كباب	.18
دسر	٠١٧.
کیک شکلاتی	٠١٨.
بستنى	.19

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. Thirsty
2. Full
3. I am
4. Oh
5. You eat
6. I eat
7. Hungry
8. You would like
9. For
10. Her/Him (Formal)
11. Delicious
12. Everything
13. You like
14. You bring (Imperative)
15. You give (Imperative)
16. Bottle

٠,١	وای
۲.	گرسنه
۳.	تشنه
۴.	سپر
۵.	اَم
.9	میل دارید
٧.	می خورید
۸.	می خورم
٠٩	دوست داری
٠١٠	بياوريد
٠١١.	بدهید
١٢.	بطرى
۱۳.	برای
.16	ایشان
.10	خوشمزه
.18	همه چیز

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right	to their written-form counterparts on
the left.	

٠.١	دیگر
۲.	ایشان
٣	بياوريد
۴.	چه
۵.	بدهيد
۶.	جان

بياريد	_1
بديد	۲.
ايشون	۳.
جون	۴.
دیگه	۵.
چی	.۶

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

اًم- وای - من - خیلی - گرسنه.	٠١
هم - من - همينطور .	۲.
میل دارید- نوشیدنی- چه؟	۳.
تا- لطفاً - دو - بطری- بیاورید - آب.	۴.
چه - پیش غذا- می خورید؟	۵.
لطفاً- بدهید - یک - سالاد شیرازی.	.8
میل دارید- غذا- چه؟	٠.٧
می خورم- من - چلوکباب سلطانی.	٠.٨
دوست داری -جان- لیلا - دسر- بستنی ؟	.9
خوشمزه- همه چيز - بود .	٠١.
َم - من- دیگر - سیر.	٠١١.

5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

	می خورید	غذا	نوشىيدنى	می خورم	بدهيد	خوشمزه	گرسنه
٠,١	وای ، من خیلی و تشنه اَم.						
٦٢	بفرمایید چه میل دارید؟						
٦٣	لطفاً دو تا بطر	ی آب بیاورید					
۴.	پیش غذا چه						
۵.	لطفاً یک سالاد شیرازی و یک ماست و خیار						
۶.	چه میل دارید؟						
٠٧.	من چلوکباب س	ىلطانى		و برای ایشان	هم فسنجون.		
٠,٨	ليلا جان، دسر	ٍ بستنی دوسا	ت دار <i>ی</i> ؟				
.٩	نه ، مرسىي. هم	مه چيز		بود . من دیگر	ِ سيرم.		

6. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

- ۱. لطفاً دو تا بطری آب بیاورید.
 - ٢. من هم همينطور.
- ۲. نه ، مرسىي. همه چيز خوشمزه بود . من ديگر سيرم.
- ع. لطفاً یک سالاد شیرازی و یک ماست و خیار بدهید.
 - من چلوکباب سلطانی می خورم.

- ۱. وای ، من خیلی گرسنه و تشنه ام.
- ۲. نوشیدنی چه بیاورم؟
 - ٣. پیش غذا چه می خورید؟
 - ۲. غذا چه میل دارید؟
- کی لیلا جون، دسر بستنی دوست داری؟

7. Respond to the questions or statements.

- . وای ، من خیلی گرسنه و تشنه ام!
- ۱. بفرمایید. نوشیدنی چه میل دارید؟
 - ۲. پیش غذا چه می خورید؟
 - غذا چه میل دارید؟
 - ۵. دسر بستنی دوست داری؟

8. Match the infinitive form on the right with the past stem on the left.

رفت	٠.١
داد	۲.
بود	.٣
داشت	۴.
آورد	۵.
خواند	.9
ديد	٧.
نوشت	.۸

بودن	٠.١
داشتن	۲.
آوردن	۳.
رفتن	۴.
دادن	۵.
ديدن	۶.
نوشتن	٧.
خواندن	۸.

9.Match the sentences on the right with the appropriate third person singular past tense verbs on the left.

٠. رفت	,
۲. داد	,
٣. داشت	,
۴. دید	
۵. نوشت	

او یک ماشین سفید	٠.١
او دیروز به دانشگاه	۲.
او یک ساعت به من کادو	۳.
او یک فیلم ایرانی	۴.
او برای من یک نامه	۵.

10. Watch the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What type of dessert do they order?
 - a. کیک وانیلی
 - کیک قهوه b.
 - C. کیک شکلاتی
- 2. How do they like their coffee?
 - a. با شیر
 - b. با شکر
 - بدون شیر C.
- 3. What does the husband tell his wife?
 - a. ارسی سیر بشوی!
 - می ترسی چاق بشوی! b.
 - می ترسی مریض بشوی! ...



21. Where did you go yesterday?

Culture - Historical Attractions

Tehran has its own compelling charm. The largely concrete skyline is set against the breath taking backdrop of the Alborz mountains. Nowhere will you sample a flavor of contemporary Iranian life more than Tehran. Depending on your interest, main historical attraction in Tehran are the bazaars, palaces, museum, gardens, bridges, mosques and mountains.

Museums offer a rich insight into thousands of years of art and culture. The National Jewelry Treasury, Golestan Palace, Sadabaad Palace, National Museum of Iran, Glassware Museum of Tehran and Carpet Museum of Iran are must-visit museums in Tehran.

Tehran Bazaar is a quintessence of Iran. The maze of alleys, hustle and bustle of customers and sellers and this exotic, fairy-tale vibe. Most of the palaces in Iran consist of gardens, royal buildings, and collections of Iranian crafts.

Golestan palace is located right across Tehran Grand Bazar. It is a national gem that gives insight into the opulent lifestyle experienced by the Shahs before the Islamic Revolution. The palace complex is largely 19th century in layout and contents and was built during the Qajar time. The highlights are the Hall of Mirrors, the gardens and the exterior decoration and tile works.

Glossary- Daily Activities

English	Persian
To be	بودَن
To have	داشتن
To bring	آ <u>و</u> رَدن
To go	رفتن
To give	دادَن
To visit- To see	ديدَن
To write	نوشىش
To read	خواندَن خريدَن خوردَن
To buy	خريدَن
To eat	خوردَن

Glossary

English	Persian
Yesterday	ديروز
You went	رَفْتَى
With	با
Bazaar	بازار
A couple of - How many	چَند تا
My friends	دوستهايم
I went	رَفتم
Interesting	جالب
Anything	چیزی
Lunch	ناهار
You bought	خَريدى
Souvenir	سوغاتى
I bought	خُريدم
You ate	خورابي
I ate	خوردی خوردَم
Palace	ک وردم کاخ
the (Object marker)	
You saw	رو
I saw	دیدی
Beautiful	ديدَم
In love	عاشِق کاشیکاریها
Tile works	كاشيكاريها

Conversation - 21. Where did you go yesterday?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- Where did you go yesterday?
- I went to the bazaar with a couple of my friends.
- Really! How was it?
- It was very interesting and I had a good time.
- Did you buy anything?
- Yes, I bought a little souvenir for my friends.
- Where did you have lunch?
- I had lunch at Moslem restaurant .
- Did you also visit Golestan Palace?
- Yes, I visited the palace! I am in love with those tile works.

- ديروز كُجا رَفتى؟
- با چَند تا از دوستام بازار رَفتم.
 - جِداً! چه طُور بود؟
 - خِيلى جالب بود.
 - چیزی خَریدی؟
- اَره، یه کم سوغاتی برای دوستام خریدم.
 - كُجا ناهار خوردى؟
 - رستوران مُسلِم غَذا خوردَم.
 - كاخ گُلِستان رو هَم ديدى؟
 - آره، کاخ رو دیدَم. عاشِق اون کاشی

كاريهام!

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		Spoken	
My Friends	doosthâyam	دوستهايَم	doostâm	دوستام
The (Object marker)	râ	را	ro	رو
That	ân	آن	oon	اون
I am with the tile	kâsheekâreehâyam	کاشی کاریهایّم	kâsheekâreehâm	کاشی کاریهام
works.				

Movie - 21. The guests arrived.

Watch the movie clip. Role play the underlined part of the conversation and record yourself.



- a. Jalal, get up, your pills!
- b. Kamran, come, they are ringing. Yes? come
- in. Mom, the guests arrived.
- a. Eh, well, tell them to come in
- .b. Okay
- c. Who?
- b. Your kids.
- ?c. Which children
- b. Babak and Bahar
- ?c. Have they returned
- b. Yeah, just do not get excited. It is not good for your heart.
- c. Where are they?
- b. Right here, right here, get up

الف. جلال، پاشو، قُرص هايت!

ب. کامران ، بیا، زَنگ می زَنند. بَله ؟ بِفَرمایید.

مامان، مِهمانها رسيدَند.

الف. إ ، خُب بِهِشان بِكُو بيايند تو.

ب. چَشم.

پ. کی ها؟

الف. خُب، بَچِه هایت دیگر.

پ. کُدام بَچِّه ها؟

الف. بابّک و بَهار.

پ. آنها برگشته آند؟

الف. أره، فَقط هَيجان زَده نَشق ، بَراى قَلبِت

خوب نيست.

ي. كُجا اند؟

الف. هُمين جا، همُين جا، ياشو.

Language Structure - 21. Simple Past Tense

Verbs in simple past tense are regular. Past tense is formed by (1) dropping the infinitive ending "an", which gives a past stem in "d" or "t" and (2) adding the personal endings "an". There is no personal ending for third person singular.

Expressing the subjects are not necessary in Persian since they are implicit in the verb

Past tense = Personal Endings + Past Stem

"an" omitted from Infinitive) د، ی ، - ، یم ید، ند" + Past Stem

English	Past Tense	Past Stem	Infinitive
I went	رَفتَم	رَفت	رَفْتَن
You went	رَفتی		
He/she/it went	رَفت		
We went	رَفتيم		
You went	رَفتيد		
They went	رَفتَند		

Activity 21

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1.	To bring
2.	To go
3.	To be
4.	To have
5.	To read
6.	To buy
7.	To give
8.	To visit- To see
9.	To write
10	. To eat

١.	<u>بو</u> دن
۲.	داشتن
.٣	آور <i>د</i> ن
۴.	رفتن
۵.	دادن
.9	ديدن
٠٧.	نوشتن
٠.٨	خواندن
٠٩	خريدن
٠١٠.	خوردن

2.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. With
2. Interesting
3. Anything
4. Yesterday
5. You went
6. Lunch
7. Bazaar
8. A couple of - How many
9. My friends
10. I went
11. You bought
12. You saw
13. I saw
14. In love
15. Tile works
16. Souvenir
17. I bought
18. You ate
19. I ate
20. Palace
21. the (Object marker)

١.	ديروز
۲.	رفتى
.٣	با
۴.	بازار
۵.	چند تا
.۶	دوستهايم
٠.٧	رفتم
.۸	جالب
.٩	چیزی
٠١٠	ناهار
٠١١.	خریدی
٠١٢.	سىوغاتى
۱۳.	خريدم
.16	خوردى
٠١٥	خوردم
.18	كاخ
. \\	ل
٠١٨.	دیدی
.19	ديدم
٠٢.	عاشق
۲۱.	كاشيكاريها

3.Match the spoken Persian phrases on the right	to their written-form counterparts on
the left.	

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

 	٠.

٠,١	دیروز - رفتی - کجا؟
۲.	چند تا -از - دوستهایم - با - بازار - رفتم.
.٣	جداً- بود- چه طور؟
۴.	جالب- خیلی - بود.
۵.	خریدی - چیزی؟
۶.	آره- یک-کم - سوغاتی- برای- خریدم-
	دوستهايم.
٧.	کجا -خوردی -ناهار؟
۸.	رستوران - غذا - خوردم - مُسلِم.
.٩	گلستان- کاخ- را -هم - دیدی؟
٠١٠	آره- کاخ- دیدم - را.
. 11	عاشق - اَن - یم -کاشی کاریها.

5. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

	خوردى	بود	خريدم	رفتم	ديدم	دیدی	خوردم
٠.١	ديروز كجا رف	تى ؟					
۲.	با چند تا از د	دوستهايم بازا	ر				
.٣	جداً! چه طور	ر بود؟					
۴.	خیلی جالب						
۵.	چیزی خریدی	9					
۶.	آرہ، یک کم س	موغاتي براي	دوستهایم				
٧.	کجا ناهار		٩				
۸.	رستوران مسا	لم غذا					
.٩	کاخ گلستان	رو هم		9			
٠١.	آره، کاخ را .		عاث	ئىق آن كاشىي	کاریهایم.		

6. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

٠,١	آره، کاخ را دیدم. عاشق آن کاشی کاریهایم!
۲.	رستوران مُسلِم غذا خوردم.
.٣	خیلی جالب بود.
۴.	آره، یک کم سوغاتی برای دوستهایم خریدم.
۵.	با چند تا از دوستهایم بازار رفتم.

ديروز كجا رفتى؟	٠,١
جداً! چه طور بود؟	۲.
چیزی خری <i>دی</i> ؟	۳.
کجاناهار خور <i>دی</i> ؟	۴.
کاخ گلستان را هم دی <i>دی</i> ؟	۵.

7. Respond to the questions or statements.

دیروز کجا رفتی؟
 کجا غذا خوردی؟
 غذا چه طور بود؟
 چیزی خریدی؟
 کاخ گلستان را هم دیدی؟

8. Match the personal pronouns on the right with the appropriate conjugation of verb "to eat" in past tense.

Hint: Look at the verb endings to choose the appropriate personal pronoun. Past tense is formed by (1) dropping the infinitive ending نْ "an", which gives a past stem in ع "d" or ت "t" and (2) adding the personal endings "م، ی ، - ، یم، ید، ند". There is no personal ending for third person singular.

أ. خوردم
 أ. خوردى
 ٣. خورد
 أ. خورديم
 أ. خورديم
 أ. خورديد
 أ. خورديد
 أ. خورديد
 أ. خورديد
 أ. خورديد
 أ. خورديد

۱. من ۲. تو ۳. او ۶. شما ۶. آنها 9. Match the sentences on the right with the appropriate past tense verbs on the left.

٠.١	خريديم
۲.	خوانديد
.٣	ديد
۴.	رفتم
۵.	بودى
.9	خوردند

٠.١	من ديروز به بازار
۲.	تو شنبه مهمانی؟
.٣	آنها در رستوران غذا
۴.	ما دیروز در بازار سوغاتی
۵.	او اَخر هفته خانواده اش را
۶.	شما دیشب نامه هایتان را ؟

10. Match the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What does the wife ask her husband to do?
 - a. پاشو بیا بیرون
 - پاشو برو خرید .b
 - پاشو قرصهایت را بخور .C.
- 2. According to the girl, what did happen?
 - a. مهمانها رفتند.
 - b. مهمانها رسیدند.
 - مهمانها غذا خوردند. .c.



22. Why didn't you come last night?

Culture - Natural Attractions and Sport Tourism

For experienced skiers who have ticked off many of the resorts in the Alps, exotic skiing destinations renowned for their powder hold a special allure. Kashmir, Japan, Russia and Chile are among dream destinations but the ultimate edgy ski trip has to be to Iran. Sport tourism is growing at a stupendous rate in Iran. Dizin is the largest ski resort in Iran, situated to the north of Tehran in the Alborz mountain range. It is located about 45 miles north of Tehran with the journey normally taking about two to three hours in total. The ski season in Dizin often lasts from December to May, with the dry air making for some fantastic powder skiing.

Shemshak is the second largest ski area in Iran, after Dizin. Shemshak caters for more advanced skiers and has seven ski lifts.

Darbandsar is a relatively small private resort that is located on the slopes of Mount Seechal, at Darbandsar Village about 40 miles north-west of the capital city of Tehran in the Elborz Mountains.

الموابقة Darband is a neighborhood in North of Tehran's metropolitan limits. This place offers a good hiking with beautiful restaurants along the way to the peak of the Touchal mountain which towers over Tehran. It is a top destination for those who want to experience simple mountain with fresh air and good restaurants. Restaurants that are located by the river and decorated in fairy lights, various stands selling fruit and drinks and birds that pick a card to tell your fortune create a memorable scene. Drinking tea with friends while sitting on a Persian carpet in the middle of the river could be one of the most enjoyable and unique experiences.

Glossary- Daily Activities

English	Persian
To sit	نِشَستَن
To sleep	خوابيدَن
To return	<u>بَرگشتَن</u>
To walk	قَدم َ زِدَن
To watch	تُماشا كُردَن
To relax	اِستِراحَت کَردَن
To work	كاركَردَن
To clean	تَميز كَردَن
To study	دَرس خواندَن
To talk	حَرف زَدَن

Glossary

English	Persian
Why	چِرا
Last night	ديشُب
You did not come	نیامَدی
I am sorry.	مُتِأَسِفَم
I could not	نَتَوانِسِتَم
Because	چون
Tired	خُسته
House	خانه
What did you do?	چه کار کَر <i>دی</i> ؟
I watched	تَماشا كُردَم
I slept	خوابيدَم
You guys	شُما ها
You walked	پیاده رَفتید
Car	ماشین
We walked	پیاده رَفتیم
Had a good time	خوش گُذَشت
Wonderful	عالی
Traditional	سُنْتَی
Bed	عالى سُنَتى تَخت نِشَستيم حَرف زَديم
We sat	نِشُستيم
We talked	حَرف زَديم

Conversation - 22. Why didn't you come last night?

Listen to the audio file. Follow the rhythm and repeat the conversation.



- Why didn't you come last night?
- Sorry. I couldn't, because I was so tired.
- What did you do at home?
- I watched a movie and slept early. What did you guys do?
- We went to Darban.
- Did you walk or with the car?
- We walked.
- Did you have a good time?
- It was wonderful. We sat on a bed in a traditional restaurant and we talked.

- چرا دیشَب نیومدی؟
- متُأْسِفَم. نَتونِستَم، چون خِيلى خَسته بودَم.
 - تو خونه چې کار کَردي؟
- یه فیلم تَماشا کردم و زود خوابیدَم. شُما ها چی کار کردید؟
 - ما دربند رفتیم.
 - -پیاده رَفتید یا با ماشین؟
 - پیاده رَفتیم.
 - خوش گُذَشت؟
- عالی بود. تو یه رستوران سننتی، روی یه تخت نِشستیم و حَرف زدیم.

Spoken Vs. Written Form

English	Written		Spoken	
You did not come	nayâmadi	نیامدی	nayoomadi	نيومَدى
I could not	natavânestam	نَتَوانِستَم	natoonestam	نتونِستَم
House - Home	khâne	خانه	khoone	خونه
What	che	چه	Chee	چی
One	yek	یک	ye	يه

Movie-22. The guests arrived.

Watch the movie clip. Role play the underlined conversation and record yourself.



- a. Jalal, get up, your pills!
- .b. Kamran, come, they are ringing

Yes? come in. Mom, the guests arrived.

- a. Eh, well, tell them to come in
- .b. Okay
- c. Who?
- b. Your kids.
- c. Which children?
- b. Babak and Bahar
- c. Have they returned?
- b. Yeah, just do not get excited. It is not good for your heart.
- c. Where are they?
- b. Right here, right here, get up

الف. جلال، پاشو، قُرص هايت!

ب. کامران ، بیا، زَنگ می زَنَند. بَله ؟ بِفَرمایید.

مامان، مِهمانها رسيدند.

الف. إِ ، خُب بِهِشَان بِگو بيايَند تو.

ب. چَشم.

پ. کی ها؟

الف. خُب، بَچِهِ هايَت ديگر.

پ. كُدام بَچِّه ها؟

الف. بابك و بهار.

پ. آنها بَرگشته اَند؟

الف. آره، فَقط هَيجان زَده نَشو ، بَراى قَلبِت خوب

پ. کُجا اَند؟

الف. هُمين جا، همَين جا، ياشو.

Language Structure - 22. Negative Simple Past Tense

The negative simple past is formed by adding stressed prefix in "na" No before the past tense verb. Examples: نخریدم، نخوردید

All the above past tense verbs are made of negative marker 3 "na" No , past stem and personal endings "م، ی ، - ، یے، ید، ند The negative prefix is connected to all verbs beginning with consonants. In verbs beginning with vowels other than ¿ "ee", a " "y" is infixed between the negative prefix and the I "alef" of the stem. For example, you can conjugate آمدن "**âmadan**" **To come** in Simple Past and Negative Simple Past as follow:

Negative Simple Past Tense = Personal Endings + Past Stem + Negative marker "na" ذَ + Past Stem + "م، ی ، - ، یم، ید، ند"

Examples	Past Tense	Past Stem	Infinitive
I did not go	نَرَفتَم	رَفت	رَفْتُن
You did not go	نَرَفتى		
He/she/it did not go	نَرَفت		
We did not go	نَرَفتيم		
You did not go	نَرَفتيد		
They did not go	نَرَفتَند		

Activity 22

1.Match each word with its English counterpart.

1.	To sleep
2.	To watch
3.	To sit
4.	To relax
5.	To return
6.	To walk
7.	To study
8.	To talk
9.	To work
10	. To clean

٠.١	ڹۺؘۘڛؾٞڹ
۲.	خوابيدَن
٣	بَرگشتَن
.۴	قَدَم زَدَن
۵.	تَماشا كَردَن
.9	اِستِراحَت کَردَن
٧.	کارکَردَن
۸.	تَميز كَردَن
٠٩	دَرس خواندَن
٠١٠	حَرف زَدَن

2. Match each word with its English counterpart.

1. I slept 2. Why 3. Last night 4. Because 5. You did not come 6. Unfortunately 7. I could not 8. You guys 9. Tired 10. House 11. What did you do? 12. I watched 13. You walked 14. We sat 15. We talked 16. Car 17. We walked 18. Had a good time 19. Wonderful 20. Traditional 21. Bed

چِرا	٠,١
ديشب	۲.
نَيامَدى	۳.
متِّأُسِفَم	۴.
نَتُوانِستَم	۵.
چون	.9
خُسته	٧.
خانه	۸.
چه کار ک <i>َردی</i> ؟	.٩
تَماشا كَردم	٠١.
خوابيدَم	٠١١.
شُما ها	١٢.
ىيتۇن مايپ	۱۳.
ماشين	.16
ميتفن مايپ	.10
خوش گُذَشت	.18
عالى	. \V
سُنتَى	٠١٨
تُخت	. 19
نِشَستيم	
حَرف زَديم	. ۲۱

${\bf 3. Match \; the \; spoken \; Persian \; phrases \; on \; the \; right}$	to their written-form counterparts on
the left.	

٠,١	نیامدی
۲.	نتوانستم
.٣	خانه
۴.	چه
۵.	یک

4. Rearrange these words to make grammatically correct questions and statements.

نیامدی - چرا- دیشب؟	١.
متأسفم- نتوانستم - خیلی - خسته - بودم - چون.	۲.
تو- خانه - کار کر <i>دی</i> - چه؟	.٣
یک - تماشا کردم- فیلم - و -خوابیدم -زود.	۴.
چه- شما ها- کار کردید؟	۵.
رفتيم - ما - دربند.	۶.
رفتید -پیاده - یا - با - ماشین؟	٧.
رفتيم - پياده.	.۸
گذشت - خوش؟	.٩
بود- عالى.	٠١.
حرف زدیم- تو- یک - سنتی - رستوران - روی -	٠١١.
یک - تخت نشستیم- و.	

	تماشا كردم	نتوانستم	پیاده	نشستيم	رفتيم	نیامدی
٠,١	چرا دیشب	9				
۲.	متأسفم	، چور	ن خیلی خسته بو	ڊم.		
.٣	تو خانه چه کار د	کر <i>دی</i> ؟ یک فیلہ	(و زود خوابید	.م. شما ها چه کار کر	ديد؟
۴.	ما دربند					
۵.	پیادہ رفتید یا با	ماشین؟	رفتي	-(
۶.	خوش گذشت؟ عا	،الی بود. تو یک	ستوران سنتی،	روی یک تخت .	و حر	ف زدیم .

6. Match the question or statement on the right with its appropriate response on the left.

- عالی بود. تو یک رستوران سنتی، روی یک تخت نشستیم و حرف زدیم .
 متأسفم. نتوانستم، چون خیلی خسته بودم.
 یک فیلم تماشا کردم و زود خوابیدم. شما ها چه کار کردید?
 ما دربند رفتیم.
 پیاده رفتیم.
- ١. چرا ديشب نيامدی؟
 ٢. تو خانه چه کار کردی؟
 ٣. شما ها چه کار کرديد؟
 ٩. پياده رفتيد يا با ماشين؟
 ٥. خوش گذشت؟

7. Respond to the questions or statements.

ل. چرا دیشب نیامدی؟
 ۲. دیروز چه کار کردی؟
 ۳. اَخر هفته چه کار کردید؟
 ۴. پیاده رفتید خانه یا با ماشین؟
 ۵. اَخر هفته خوش گذشت؟

8. Match the personal pronoun on the right with the appropriate verb on the left.

'' am''
You " ee" ع
He/ She / It "-" -

ید <mark>"eed"</mark>

ند "They "and"

قدم نزدیم
 نشستم
 نخوابیدی
 برنگشت
 تماشا نکردید
 استراحت نکردند

۱. من ۲. تو ۳. او ۴. ما ۵. شما ۶. آنها 9. Match the sentences on the right with the appropriate past tense verbs on the left.

- ۱. نشستم
- ۲. قدم نزدیم
- ٣. نخوابيدي
- ۴. برنگشت
- ۵. تماشا نکردید
- ۶. استراحت نکردند

- ۱. ما دیروز در پارک ...did not walk... چون خسته بودیم .
- ۲۰ آنها آخر هفته ...did not rest... چون کار
 داشتند.
- ۳. او دیروز زود به خانه ...did not return...
- ۴. من دررستوران روی تخت ...did not sit... .
- ۵. چرا تو دیشب زود ...did not sleep... .؟
- چراشما دیشب فیلم...did not watch...?

10. Match the video and answer the multiple choice questions.

- 1. What did they tell the guest to do?
 - a. بفرمایید بالا
 - بیایید تو .b
 - بفرمایید شام .C
- 2. Who are the guests?
 - a. بچه ها یشان
 - دوستهایشان .b
 - همكارهایشان .c.

