OBJECTIVES

- Discussing modes of transportation
- Using the subway
- Reading maps
- Stating locations
- Giving directions
Means of Transportation *Day 1*

As a class, brainstorm a list of words related to transportation. Ask your teacher for help with the Persian translations of the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>لمبنا</th>
<th>لمبنا</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watch the scene from a major street in Tehran. Are there any vehicles that are not on your list? Are there any vehicles on your list that you do not see on the video?

To see real-time shots of Tehran’s streets, click here: http://tehrantraffic.com/liveCamera.asp
Under each picture, write the Persian word from the list of vehicle words.

In pairs, practice reading the vehicle words aloud. Look for loanwords you know.

1. اتوبوس
2. قطار / ترن
3. ماترسین/اتوموبیل
4. مترو
5. موتورسیکلت
6. مینی بوس
7. هلیکوپتر
8. واانت
9. کامیون
وسایل نقلیه
Listen to the dialogs and choose the correct answer.

**Conversation between a customer and mechanic:**

The mechanic suggests that his client buy a: (2)
- German car
- Japanese motorcycle
- German motorcycle
- Japanese car

The customer told his mechanic that he wants to sell his old: (1)
- car and buy a new one.
- car and buy a motorcycle.
- motorcycle and buy a new one.
- motorcycle and buy a car.

**Conversation between a husband and wife planning their vacation:**

From London, the couple plans to take the (2)
- plane and visit Paris for three days.
- train and visit Paris for two or three weeks.
- plane and visit Paris for two weeks.
- train and visit Paris for two or three days.

The couple is planning to stay in London for: (1)
- two days.
- two months.
- two weeks.
- two or three days.
Conversation between two friends:

One of the friends says she traveled to: 

Turkmenistan by bus.
Turkey by bus.
Turkey by plane.
Tehran by train.

The two friends are talking about tours to:

Tehran.
Turkey.
Tajikistan.
Turkmenistan.

Conversation between two relatives:

The relatives heard that حسن آقا was hit by a: 

pickup truck.
car.
motorcycle.
business.

The relatives are talking about another relative who had an accident:

last night.
yesterday afternoon.
yesterday noon.
yesterday morning.
**How do you go/get ______?**

To ask someone what means of transportation they use to get somewhere, you say

* Persian: چه میروید؟

For example, you may ask your classmate

* Persian: چه میروید خانه؟

and your classmate may simply respond

* Persian: میروید ماشین / ماشین میروم خانه.

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**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**SPEAKING vs. WRITING**

* Persian: Present Tense of to go

In Persian, the written and spoken form of the same verbs may vary. For example, the question

* Persian: چه میروید خانه؟

is written /baa che meeravee khaane?/, but spoken as /baa chee meere khoone?/.

Similarly,

* Persian: میروید خانه؟

is written as /baa chee meeravad khaane?/, but spoken as /baa chee meere khoone?/.

Note, in both cases, that /v/ is dropped from the middle of the verb. You can see why, then, that the spoken form of the present tense of the verb *to go* is /meeram/, /meeree/, /meereed/, /mere/, /meereem/, /meereed/, and /meeran/.

Speakers drop more than just the /v/, however. For the third person singular and plural, speakers also drop /d/. You can see why *می رود* is spoken as /meere/ and *می روند* as /meeran/.

Keep listening to hear how speakers drop these sounds.
Find a different classmate and exchange information. Tell one another where and how the other two classmates you interviewed travel to school/home/restaurant, etc. Try to find similarities in the ways the four people travel.

To state the similarities, use language such as:

على و مريم و حسن يا أتويوس مترون مدرسية.

**The Million Dollar Question:** Can you explain why the vehicle words are similar to their English versions, but are pronounced differently from English? Which words are not derived from English? From which language are they derived?

(Answer: Read the Language Note.)

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**Loanwords**

When a word from one language is borrowed by speakers of another language, the word is called a *loanword*.

Examples of Persian loanwords are /kaampiooter/, /maasheen/, and /televiziyon/.

Most Persian loanwords are borrowed from French. Therefore, the Persian pronunciation reflects the French pronunciation - not the English.
Means of Transportation Day 2

Watch the street scenes in Tehran.

In pairs, write the Persian words for all the modes of transportation you see.
گوش کنید و جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

Listen to the teacher pronounce the words. Fill in the blanks with the missing letter/s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ای دستی</th>
<th>چر دستی</th>
<th>حیوان بار ش (شر/اسب/خر)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>شتئ</td>
<td>قاق</td>
<td>هوا ما</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئ</td>
<td>پئه</td>
<td>دو خه</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In pairs, imagine yourselves in these situations. Take turns saying what transportation you would use. Example:

You’re in a big city and you’re in a hurry.

من با تاکسی می روم.

1. You live in the desert (صحرا).
2. You live in Venice (وینیز).
5. Your home and work are more than 200 miles apart.
6. Your home and work are closer than two blocks.
7. You are a truck driver (راننده).
8. You are a bus driver (راننده).
9. You are a Harley biker (موتور سوار).
10. You are an environmentalist.
11. You are a traffic reporter (گزارشگر).
12. You are a farmer (کشاورز).
13. You are a Navy Seal.
14. You are at the supermarket.
16. You are a pilot (خلبان).
In pairs, number the pictures so that they correspond with the sentences provided. There may be some pictures for which there are no corresponding sentences.
١ پروین به راننده اتوبوس گفت: "لطفا در را باز کنید".

٢ الهام و اسامی امروز بعد از ظهر پیاده رود می‌کنند.

٣ این آقا عاشق موتور سواری است.

٤ دارا و آریا سوار وانت بار هستند.

۵ حسن خلبان هوایی است.

٦ آقای احمدی، خانم احمدی و سوسن باهم دوچرخه سواری می‌کنند.

٧ این مرد در صرحا است و سوار یک حیوان است.

٨ سیما رانندگی نمی‌کند. او سوار تاکسی می‌شود.

٩ این خانم سوار یک گاری است.

۱۰ ما هر دو قایق سواری را خلیلی دوست داریم.

Listen to the dialog between two pedestrians. In English, write what you understood.

In pairs, take turns asking about your partner’s travels. First, ask where (city and country) your partner has traveled. Second, choose one of the cities or countries and ask how your partner got there.

Use questions and responses such as...
Past Tense of to go رفتن

In the previous lesson, you used the present tense of the verb to go رفتن to ask questions about how your classmates get around, e.g. چه میروی خانه؟.

In this lesson, you used the past tense of to go to ask questions about how your classmates got to different locations when traveling. رفتن

You have already used رفتن which is the 2nd person singular form of to go for the past tense. Here is how رفتن is conjugated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We went.</th>
<th>یونتد</th>
<th>یوادي</th>
<th>They went.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>رفتن</td>
<td>رفتد</td>
<td>رفتد</td>
<td>رفتد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I went.</td>
<td>یونتد</td>
<td>یوادي</td>
<td>He/She went.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You went.</td>
<td>یونتد</td>
<td>یوادي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They went.</td>
<td>یونتد</td>
<td>یوادي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LANGUAGE NOTE

Verb Endings that Show Person and Number

Persian uses verb endings that show person and number, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>جمع / PLURAL</th>
<th>مفرد / SINGULAR</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WE</td>
<td>(من) یم</td>
<td>1ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>(شما) ید</td>
<td>2ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY</td>
<td>(آنها / ایشان) یند</td>
<td>3RD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These verb endings signal to which person the speaker is referring. Consequently, the use of the subject-pronoun becomes optional in Persian, whereas in English, using the subject-pronoun is mandatory.

In both spoken and written Persian, you will encounter many instances of subject-pronoun deletion:

من تو/شما او ما شما آنها / ایشان

You could do the same when you speak or write Persian. Look again at the conjugation of the past tense of رفتن. Do you see a verb ending for the third person singular? Persian speakers don’t use a verb ending for the 3rd person singular if the verb is in the past tense.
Scan the names of the stops along the North-South and East-West lines on Tehran’s Subway Line Map.
Watch the scene involving a subway passenger. In Persian, answer the questions.

1. Where does the passenger start?

2. In which direction is the passenger traveling?


4. Where does the passenger get off?

Listen to the conversation between a ticket seller and a passenger asking for information. On the Subway Line Map, number the stations in the order you hear them.

In pairs, compare answers.
Listen again. In pairs, write down the key words you hear and their English translation. If necessary, ask your teacher for help.

In pairs, reorder the scrambled dialog your teacher provides. If necessary, refer to the Subway Line Map.

In pairs, take turns playing the role of a ticket seller and a subway passenger. The person playing the role of the passenger chooses a starting point and a destination and asks for directions. The seller uses Tehran’s Subway Line Map and directs the passenger to the destination.

Use the dialog you heard as a model.
Answer the questions.

1. What type of ticket is shown? What word gave you a clue as to the type of ticket?

2. What is the serial number on the ticket?

3. What is the expiration date on the ticket?

4. What are the Persian equivalents of *expiration*, *ticket*, and *date*?

5. What does پایان mean?
In pairs, use the tickets your teacher provides, ask about your partner’s ticket.

Use questions such as:

- شماره بلوط شما چیست؟
- اعتبار بلوط شما تا کي است؟
- بلوط متروی چه شهری را دارد؟

Fill in the blank subway ticket. Don’t show your subway ticket to your partner.

Switch roles.

Look again at the two tickets your teacher provided. In English, answer the questions.

1. How are the two tickets similar?
2. How are the two tickets different?
Read the questions. Then, listen to the conversation between a male subway employee and a female passenger.

1. Which subway line is the passenger planning to take?

2. Refer to the Subway Line Map. Where is the passenger getting off the subway?

3. To what does the passenger object?

4. What didn’t the passenger know?

Answer the questions in English. Refer to the Subway Line Map if necessary.

In pairs, compare answers.
با همکلاسیتان جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

In pairs, complete the dialog you heard.

در ایستگاه مترو

ایستگاه سعید.

• آقا یک ______ بدهید لطفا.

از اینجا تا سعید می‌شود ______ تومان.

• برای ______ خطی؟

وی ______ همیشه ______ تومان می‌دهم.

• قرمز ______.

خانم از ______ بلوط مترو ______ شده است.

• کجا ______ می‌گردد؟

غوش کنید و جدول را پر کنید.

Listen again. How are the words written in the Tweaking Speaking Table pronounced colloquially? How are the spoken forms tweaked so that they are different from their written forms, i.e. what kinds of substitutions and deletions are made?

Tweaking Speaking Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deletions</th>
<th>Substitutions</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>یک</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بدهید</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>میشود</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>میشد</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تومان</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>میدهم</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SPEAKING vs. WRITING**

**Dropping /h/**

Remember, written Persian verbs change form when they are spoken.

Previously, you encountered the deletion of /v/ in the middle and deletion of /d/ at the end of verbs. Looking at your Tweaking Speaking Table, do you see similar deletions?

Remember that /h/ is also sometimes dropped from the middle of verbs. How were مصدر and بدیدpronounced in the employee/passenger dialog?

In addition, note that the speakers dropped /k/ from the end of بخود, and reduced شده است to شده.

Keep an ear open for these deletions when you hear people speak.

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In pairs, role play a subway station employee and a passenger.

Use the employee/passenger dialog as a model. Before you begin, decide on your starting point and destination, and review the expressions and words you have learned.
Visiting Iran Day 5

As a class, brainstorm the meanings of the words and what you expect to see in these places.

- موزه (Museum)
- مسجد (Mosque)
- بازار (Market)
- رستoran (Restaurant)
- دانشگاه (University)

نگاه کنید و صحبت کنید.
In pairs, listen to the conversation between two friends. Write any new words and use a dictionary to help you translate them.

In the employee/passenger dialog, you often heard the verb می‌روم. می‌روم can mean two different things, depending on context. می‌روم could mean I am going now or I will go (future). In the employee/passenger dialog, which meaning of می‌روم was intended?

Regardless of the intended meaning, verbs such as می‌روم are formed by using می before the present verb stem and using a verb ending that shows person and number.

As with the imperative form, some Persian verb stems are predictable and some have to be memorized. The present stem of to go, for example, is رو. You cannot predict this form simply by looking at its infinitive form رفتن.

In contrast, the present stem of to read is خوان, which you can predict simply by looking at its infinitive form خواندن.

Now that you know the verb endings that show person and number, and the present stem of the verb to read, how would you say I'll read a book this afternoon?
Listen again to the conversation. Circle the best answer for the statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hassan is going to Iran in the winter.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will take a direct flight to Iran.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will stay in Tehran for 2 weeks.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He surely wants to see the Museum of Ancient Persia and the Bazaar.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If he has time, he will visit the mosque at the University of Tehran.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In pairs, compare answers. Justify your answers to the statements you marked false by referring to the conversation you heard.

Listen to the continuation of the conversation between the two friends.
In pairs, listen again and complete the dialog based on what you hear.

رستمی بعد از تهران میخواهی ____________؟
م ____________م شیراز.
روز می خواهی بمانی ____________؟
4، ____________،
با چه میروی؟
با ماشین.
با ماشین ____________ ساعت راه است.
16 ساعت، پس بهتر است با ____________.
ارضاله خیلی خوش بگذرد.
ممنون.

In pairs, compare answers.

Answer the questions.

1. What will the traveler do after seeing Tehran?

2. How long will he be there?

3. What changes does the traveler make to his plans? Why?
In pairs, play the roles of a travel agent and a tourist.

The tourist wants to take a week-long vacation abroad. The tourist goes to the travel agent to make arrangements for the trip.

Use the language you learned from the conversation between two friends.
Map Reading Day 6

Look at the map of Tehran. Match the Persian words with the English and write them in the spaces provided.
Listen and point to the areas you hear on Map 1.

In pairs, ask your partner where certain places are located on Map 1.

Use language such as:

**One student asks:**
فرودگاه کجاست؟

**The other student points to the place on Map 1 and responds:**
فرودگاه اینجا است.

Ask about several locations. Switch roles.
Asking for location

To ask for the location of a place, use the question word چجا است and the third person form of the verb to be. For example, to ask for the airport, say

فرودگاه چجا است؟

Remember that the colloquial version of چجا است is /*kojaast/. Use the colloquial version of this question when talking to classmates.

Ask the same questions چجا است using Map 1. Your partner will use the four directions (North, East, West, South) to answer چجا است. Practice all the locations.

Switch roles.

In pairs, translate the directions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
به نقشه ایران نگاه کنید. بخوانید و جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

Fill in the blanks using all of the vocabulary for directions.

1. استان یزد در _______ استان فارس است.
2. استان گیلان در _______ دریای خزر است.
3. استان گلستان در _______ استان خراسان است.
4. دریای عمان در _______ ایران است.
5. استان اصفهان و یزد در _______ استان سمنان هستند.
6. استان اصفهان در _______ ایران است.
In pairs, compare answers.

In pairs, exchange information and mark the landmarks on the Map below. Ask your partner for the location of the place on the list given to you by the teacher and mark each on the map. When giving directions, refer to the map given to you by the teacher and use the expressions you have learned in this lesson. Do not show your map to your classmate.

Use language such as:

مثال: ____________ در شمال شرقی تهران است.
Listen to the dialog and list the places where the speaker will go, as well as the time of day the speaker will be at each location.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>کی؟</th>
<th>کجا؟</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In pairs, look at both maps and answer the questions in Persian.

In which parts of town will Davood be in the morning?

In which parts of town will Davood be at noon?

In which parts of town will Davood be in the afternoon?
There is a party at Mahin’s house and one of the guests has called to get directions. Listen to the conversation. Follow the directions you hear on the map.

The guest’s starting point is marked X.
فصل ۲•بخش ۳

نحوه مبهمی راه کاربردی می‌باشد.
آدرس خانه مهین خانم

سلام مهین خانم مشهد از دانشگاه آزاد آدرس به‌هیاد بیاپ خانه‌تان.

- خیلی آسان است اول بپیچید توان خیابان فرودین بعد بپیچید دست توان خیابان مهربان‌خان می‌شود.
- سوم خیابان اصفهانی است. توان خیابان اصفهانی و سوم خیابان مهربان‌خان است.
- بپیچید به خیابان مهربان‌خان. بیاپید تا به خیابان مقدس اردبیلی. بغل مسجد
- طاققانی یک خانه دو طبقه می‌بینید. طبقه اول خانه ما است.
- مرسی پس به زودی می‌بینیم.
- خواهش می‌کنم به امید دیدار.

دو نفری کار کنید. یک لیست بنویسید.

In pairs, make a list of the Persian expressions مهین خانم used for giving directions and translate them. What other expressions could be helpful for giving directions? Add these to your list and consult the dictionary or ask your teacher for their Persian equivalents.
In pairs, direct your partner from the starting point to the final destination on the map your teacher provides. Do not show your partner the map and do not reveal the final destination.

To make it easier, you can first draw the route for yourself and then verbally give directions to your partner according to this route.

Your partner should draw the route you describe and determine the final destination.

Switch roles.

Listen again to the directions to Mahin’s house. Note the colloquial versions of the verbs given in the table. What substitutions and deletions do you notice?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substitution</th>
<th>Deletion</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بپچید</td>
<td>بپچید</td>
<td>بپچید</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بپایید</td>
<td>بپایید</td>
<td>بپایید</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بروید</td>
<td>بروید</td>
<td>بروید</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>برسید</td>
<td>Bرسید</td>
<td>Bرسید</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discuss your answers with the class.
Listen. Answer the questions. In pairs, compare answers.

The customer is asking about
- tickets to Turkey.
- visa requirements for Turkey.
- tours to Turkey.
- flights to Turkey.

The name of the travel agency is
- T.T. Travel.
- Tehran Travel.
- Travel T.T.
- Travel Tehran.

The phrase *hold please* translates to
- At the end of the dialog, the travel agent
- hangs up on the customer.
- says thanks and goodbye.
- places the customer on hold.
- says there is no ticket available.

In the phrase *گوشی حضورتان باشید*, what is the translation of *گوشی*? (Hint: *گوش* means *ear.*)
Listen to the continuation of the telephone conversation between the travel agent and traveler. Take notes of all essential information in English.

In pairs, compare notes.

In pairs, decide whether the statements are True (صحيح) or False (غلط). Consult a dictionary for meanings of unfamiliar words.

1. آقای دکتر مرتضایی به یک آژانس مسافرتی تلفن کرد.  (صحيح)  (غلط)

2. دکتر مرتضایی نمی‌خواهد به آناتالیا مسافرت کند. او می‌خواهد فقط به استانبول برود.  (صحيح)  (غلط)

3. دکتر مرتضایی می‌خواهد از آمریکا به ترکیه سفر کند.  (صحيح)  (غلط)

4. آژانس تی تی ترابل هم تور هواپیگرد و هم تور زمینی.  (صحيح)  (غلط)

5. قیمت تور هواپیگرد ۱۹۸۰۰ تومان است.  (صحيح)  (غلط)

6. آقای دکتر مرتضایی با هواپیمایی ایران ایر به ترکیه سفر می‌کند.  (صحيح)  (غلط)

7. آقای مرتضایی برای یک نفر جا رزرو کرد.  (صحيح)  (غلط)

8. آقای مرتضایی در ماه اول تابستان به ترکیه سفر می‌کند.  (صحيح)  (غلط)
یکی از جملات به‌طور صحبت‌کننده در صحبت‌گویی شرکت‌کنندگان توسط کلاس بخوانید و پاسخ‌ها را جواب‌دهید.

Scan the ad. Answer the questions.

Find and write the Persian equivalent of:

1. tour  
2. hotel

Circle the places on this tour and write them in Persian:

San Francisco  Los Angeles  Santa Barbara  Santa Clara  Solvang  Monterey  Salinas  Carmel  Yosemite  Moss landing
Listen and read along with the recorded version of the advertisement.

Listen again. Read the ad again. Answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>دیدن</th>
<th>means to ...</th>
<th>Circle all instances of دیدن. How many did you find?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>see.</td>
<td>(الف)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go.</td>
<td>(ب)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat.</td>
<td>(ج)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy.</td>
<td>(د)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What were these instances? _______________

How long is the tour?

- four days and four nights (الف)
- four days and three nights (ب)
- three days and three nights (ج)
- four nights and three days (د)

What does دیدنیها mean in the phrase دیدنیها سائنتریسکو؟

- sights (الف)
- sites (ب)
- museums (ج)
- restaurants (د)

Is there a price on the ad? If so, what is it?

- bed only (الف)
- breakfast only (ب)
- bed and breakfast (ج)
- none of the above (د)

What is included?

What does تمام mean in this context?

- all/every (الف)
- none (ب)
- some (ج)
- a few (د)