

PERSIAN/FARSI

BASIC COURSE

Listening Proficiency Improvement Course (PIC)

Student's Manual

Subcourse 1

Units 1-5

September 1995

**Defense Language Institute
Foreign Language Center**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Listening Course was developed by

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The texts used in this Subcourse have been taken from the following publications which have given written permission to use them:

Iran Times International, Washington, DC

Kayhan Publishing Ltd. London W6 9 LZ, U.K

PERSIAN LISTENING COMPREHENSION COURSE

Subcourse Overview

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

Subcourse 3 contains reading texts about nuclear arms based on information from Persian newspapers.

The reading strategies in this book build upon the strategies of skimming for the main idea and scanning for specific information. The exercises will help you develop strategies for

predicting information in a text,

identifying Key words that help you grasp the main idea,

distinguishing between main ideas and supporting details.

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Listening Subcourse1, Unit 1

Unit 1 - Environment

In Unit One, you will listen to texts on the global and Iranian environment. All texts in this unit are taken from an Iranian publication named Industry and Transportation.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text A. Match the English equivalents in column A by writing the letter of the Farsi words from column B in the appropriate blanks. This exercise will help you understand some of the key words and expressions.

A	B
1. _____ pollution	ب . کره زمین
2. _____ planet earth	الف . آلودگی
3. _____ solutions	ت . نمایندگان
4. _____ development	پ . سازمان
5. _____ representative	ج . تدابیر
6. _____ organization	ث . توسعه
7. _____ plan	ح . همکاری
8. _____ cooperation	چ . طرح

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 1

Exercise 2 Listen to Text A again. What is the most important event that this text refers to? Mark the right answer.

1. United Nations Conference on environment and development
2. Pollution and national borders
3. Nuclear waste management

Exercise 3 Listen to Text A one more time. In the space provided, write in your own words in English what the goal was of Rio's conference.

Exercise 4 Listen to Text B and indicate below, the outcome of the conference.

1. Environmental programs for the next century
2. Enact laws governing oil spills
3. General agreement to protect the water

Exercise 5 Completion of the following statements will test your grasp of the details in Text B. Read the statements below, listen to the whole text and then fill in the blanks in English.

1. In a _____ issued by Rio's conference _____ and _____ health and the _____ to live one's life in _____ with nature is considered to be a part of the _____ doctrine.
2. _____ of the environment is an _____ part of sustained _____.
3. In _____ 7 of Rio's conference, countries were _____ to work with one another with the _____ of _____ to prevent the _____ of the _____ Earth.

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 1

Exercise 6 Which of the following words used in Exercise 4 helped you to get the gist of Text B? Circle three of the words shown below.

1. Planet
2. Cooperation
3. Contamination
4. Nature
5. Development

Exercise 7 The following statements pertain to Text B. Listen to the text again carefully and mark either True or False.

	T	F
1. Industrialized countries have an equal share of the blame for pollution.	___	___
2. Rio's conference could not come up with a comprehensive plan for the 21st century.	___	___
3. The conference did not address the question of development and environment.	___	___
4. The world bank is going to be involved with the financing of environmental protection projects.	___	___
5. The European covenant on water was adopted before Rio's conference.	___	___

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 1

Exercise 8 Listen to Text C. Then answer the following questions in English.

1. What are the elements that the regulations are trying to protect?

2. What are the standards of operation in Germany for cars and other transportation?

3. What else do manufacturers have to be concerned with besides air and water pollution?

4. What are the German manufacturers required to do to prevent air and water pollution?

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 1

Exercise 9 Listen to Text D and indicate below, which statement is NOT mentioned in the text.

1. Nationalization of water resources.
2. Cars are the main sources of air pollution.
3. People need to get a license to use water.

Exercise 10 Listen to Text D again and fill in the blanks in the following exercises.

1. If the exhaust _____ endanger the _____, the government may place _____ on traffic.
2. In order to _____ water, no one in Germany has the _____ to _____ water without first getting a _____.
3. Water _____ could be _____ and be sent to _____ and pay a fine.
4. Manufacturers who use _____ devices and _____ get _____.
5. In case of pollution as a result of _____, the government has to _____ the _____ party or parties.

Exercise 11 Listen to Text D once again. Write the English words that are equivalent to the key Farsi words below.

1. _____ آلودگی آب
2. _____ حفظ پاکیزگی
3. _____ آلودگی هوا
4. _____ مقررات
5. _____ آلودگی ناشی از تشعشعات اتمی

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 1

Exercise 12 Listen to Text D one final time. Summarize in your own words in English the important facts as reported in the text.

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 1

Key Vocabulary

pollution	آلودگی
border	مرز
planet Earth	گره زمین
contaminated	آلوده
to find a solution	اتخاذ تدابیر
regional	منطقه ای
global	جهانی
development	توسعه
environment	محیط زیست
noise pollution	سر و صدا
air pollution	آلودگی هوا
water pollution	آلودگی آب
atomic radiation	تشعشعات اتمی
regulations	مقررات
standards	ضوابط
license	جواز
exhaust gas (fumes)	دود اگزوز
clean water	آب پاکیزه

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 1

Unit 2 - Health

In Iran as in other countries, mental health presents a problem for the government and the families involved. Text E, F, and G taken from an article in Iran Times published in Washington D.C. talk about these disorders and the causes.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text E. In the exercise below, match the following key words with their English equivalent. Write the number of each Farsi word from column B next to the corresponding English word in column A. This will help you familiarize yourself with key vocabulary.

A	B
a. _____ patient	۱. بیماران روانی
b. _____ mental patients	۲. بیمار
c. _____ psychologist	۳. روانپزشک
d. _____ statistics	۴. آمار
e. _____ care	۵. اختلال روانی
f. _____ mental disorder	۶. نگهداری
g. _____ specialty	۷. رشته
h. _____ cure	۸. درمان

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 2

Exercise 2 Now listen to Text E again to get the gist of the mental health problems the text talks about.

1. Identify in English the occupation of the people listed below in Farsi.

- a. _____ روانپزشك
- b. _____ بيمار روانی
- c. _____ مدد كار اجتماعي

2. To be sure you have understood Text E, write in Farsi the meaning of the following occupations.

- a. _____ is a doctor who specializes in mental health.
- b. _____ looks after the patient's welfare.

Exercise 3 This exercise asks for more detailed information about Text E. Read the questions, and then listen to the text again. Circle the right answer.

1. At the moment, what kind of disease is causing a lot of anxiety in Iran?

- a. Malaria
- b. Cholera
- c. Mental health
- d. Legionnaire disease

2. What kind of doctor in Iran looks after mental patients?

- a. general practitioner
- b. surgeon
- c. social worker
- d. psychiatrist

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 2

3. What percentage of the population in Iran suffers from mental disorders?
- a. 15 %
 - b. 20 %
 - c. 35 %
 - d. 40 %
4. What is needed to take care of the people who suffer from mental disorders?
- a. More mental institutions
 - b. More hospitals
 - c. More psychiatrists
 - d. All of the above

Exercise 4 Text F is the continuation of the report on mental illness in Iran.
Read the exercise and then listen to Text F.

1. Match and write the number of the key words in column B to the corresponding words in column A.

A	B
a. _____ financial pressures	۱. فشارهای مالی
b. _____ social pressures	۲. فشارهای سیاسی
c. _____ political pressures	۳. جنون خفیف
d. _____ mild psychological disorder	۴. فشارهای اجتماعی
e. _____ acute psychological disorder	۵. حوادث ناشی از انقلاب
f. _____ turmoils caused by the revolution	۶. جنون شدید
g. _____ war with Iraq	۷. جنگ با عراق

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 2

2. Why has having to work at more than one job affected the people? Write your answer in English in the space below.

Exercise 5 Text F talks about the causes of poor mental health in Iran. Question one through three inquires about the causes of this problem. Read the questions, listen to Text F again, then answer according to the instructions.

1. How many causes of mental disorder does Text F point out as the primary reason for poor mental health in Iran? Circle the correct answer.
- a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four
2. What is NOT a side effect of holding a second job that Text F is concerned about? Mark your answer.
- a. Deterioration of physical and mental energies
 - b. Increased divorce rate
 - c. Identification with the well-to-do classes
 - d. Self-rehabilitation through hard work

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 2

3. Most people in Iran hold two jobs, because
- a. they have to make ends meet.
 - b. the industry is in full swing.
 - c. they need the extra income to spend on luxury goods.
 - d. most Iranians are workaholics.

Exercise 6 Read the following questions and listen to Text F again.

According to psychiatrists, what kind of mental disorder is more common amongst Iranians? Mark the right answer.

- 1. Schizophrenia
- 2. Polarized depression
- 3. Low self-motivation
- 4. Suicidal tendencies

Exercise 7 Indicate which statements based on Text F is True or False.

- | | T | F |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. Headache is a physical manifestation of mental illness. | ___ | ___ |
| 2. Rapid heartbeat is a sign of depression. | ___ | ___ |
| 3. A broken bone is not related to any mental disorder. | ___ | ___ |
| 4. If you break out in a sweat while jogging, that is mental. | ___ | ___ |
| 5. Skin rash is a case of nerves. | ___ | ___ |

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 2

Exercise 8 Which one of the following causes talked about in Text F is less liable to push people over the edge? Circle the right answer.

1. Political pressure
2. Financial pressure
3. Blood pressure
4. Social pressure

Exercise 9 Listen to Text G and indicate below, the size of the Iranian population suffering from psychosis.

1. Six hundred thousand
2. One million
3. Sixty million

Exercise 10 Text G talks about a number of people suffering from poor mental health in Iran. Listen to the text and fill in the blanks in the following statements.

1. According to the statistics _____ out of a population of sixty million in Iran are psychotic.

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 2

Exercise 11 Listen to Text G carefully and concentrate on key vocabulary.

1. Read the following list of key vocabulary. Keep your pencil handy as you listen to Text G for the mention of each word. When you hear a word on the list, check the blank beside it. Some of the words could have been taken from Texts E or F. Do not check those words.

_____ ۱. اسکیتزو فرنیا (دو شخصیتی)

_____ ۲. شکستگی استخوان

_____ ۳. سیکوتیک (مجنون)

_____ ۴. رفتار پرخاشجو

_____ ۵. جهان تصویری

_____ ۶. هذیان گوئی

2. Give the English equivalents for the following Farsi sentences in the space provided.

چند درصد از مردم ایران دچار بیماری هذیان گوئی هستند؟

a. _____

آیا ساختن جهان تصویری برای نیازهای روانی يك بیماری روحی است؟

b. _____

آیا رفتار پرخاشگرانه نشانه يك مرض روحی است؟

c. _____

Key Vocabulary

mental patient	بیمار روانی
psychiatrist	روانپزشک
mental imbalance	اختلال روحی
hospital bed	تخت بیمارستان
social worker	مددکار اجتماعی
financial pressure	فشارهای مالی
social pressure	فشارهای اجتماعی
family pressure	فشارهای خانوادگی
political pressures	فشارهای سیاسی
psychotic	مجنون
suicide	خودکشی
unproductive	بیمصرف
schizophrenia	دو شخصیتی
case	مورد
full-time care	مراقبت دائمی
experts	متخصصین
cure	درمان
to release	مرخص کردن (رها کردن)
field	رشته (تخصص)

Unit 3 - Economy

In this unit you will listen to a news account on the Iranian Economy and remarks by Iranian officials.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text H only once and then do this exercise.

1. What is this text mainly about? Circle the correct answer.

- a. Iran's economic goal is self-sufficiency.
- b. Iran is a major exporter of goods and services.
- c. Iran is a net exporter of raw material.
- d. Iran imports raw material for its industries.

2. Who is the person quoted in the news report? Fill out the box below with information from Text H.

NAME	
POSITION	

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 3

Exercise 2 Now look at the list of words below from Text H. One of the words does NOT belong with the rest.

1. Determine which four words belong together, then cross out the one that does not belong.

تامين	اوليه	
صنایع	مواد	صادرات

2. Text H uses several different words referring to (a) economic self-sufficiency and (b) exports. Listen to Text H again and write them in Farsi in the spaces provided.

a. _____

b. _____

3. What economic term in Farsi does the announcer use more than any other?

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 3

4. What is Mr. Rafsanjani's political and economic goal? Check the correct answer below.

- a. To improve the industrial infrastructure of the country
- b. To sever dependence on foreigners and work towards economical self-sufficiency
- c. Export more raw material and import less manufactured goods
- d. Import more manufactured goods and export less raw materials

5. Look at the sentences below and fill in the blanks with the information from Text H.

The President said that at the present time, besides _____ most of the needed industrial _____ in the country, in some cases we can export.

Exercise 3 Text I is a continuation of Text H. In Text I, Mr. Rafsanjanis talks about the accomplishments in public works. Each of the sentences on the next page is missing one or two words. Listen carefully to Text I and fill in the blanks with the words from the Jumble Box.

تلفن	برق
گاز	

۱. امروز تا ۵ سال دیگر قطع _____ نداریم

۲. _____ به ۲۰۰ شهر رسیده است

۳. _____ تا اعماق روستاها رسیده

Exercise 4 Before listening to Text I again, read the following questions. Then while listening to Text I, answer them in English in the spaces provided.

1. What did Mr. Rafsanjani say about the agriculture in Iran?

2. From where did Mr. Rafsanjani say the raw material came ?

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 3

3. Who was Mr. Rafsanjani addressing in his speech?

4. Why did Mr. Rafsanjani say, "It is not right for Iran to depend on the outside for agricultural products?"

5. What does Mr. Rafsanjani say is the status of transportation and Iranian ports?

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 3

Exercise 5 First look at this exercise. Then listen to Text J once and mark the correct answer.

1. What is Text J mainly about?

- a. The value of the dollar in relation to the rial
- b. Inflation in all sectors of economy and commodities
- c. Increased value of the dollar against the rial
- d. Tightening of belts

2. Which Farsi word helped you to answer Exercise 5 Part 1 correctly?

Exercise 6 Now write in English three of the severe economic problems reported in Text J in the spaces provided.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 3

Exercise 7 Listen to Text K.

1. Look at the three possible descriptions of Text K. Check the one that is True. Text K is?

- a. Another interview
- b. A short summary
- c. A reporter's commentary

2. In Text K you heard three people commenting on inflation and economic problems. Look at the list below and cross out the one NOT mentioned in Text K.

- a. Most people living in the economically depressed region of the country are suffering from malnourishment because they cannot afford the high prices for items such as meat and eggs.
- b. A farmer from the Berjand area says that her hen lays three eggs a day which she has to sell in order to buy turnips to feed her family.
- c. The Minister for Economic Affairs comments that Iran is spending the oil money for infrastructure; people have to tough it.
- d. Meat and other main food items are subsidized by the government.

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 3

Exercise 8 Listen to Text L carefully.

1. According to the head of Iran's Central Bank, what is the most important problem with Iran's tardy loan payments?

- a. World economic fluctuations
- b. The drop in oil prices
- c. Denial of long-term credit to Iran by international lending institutions and financial markets
- d. Foreign exchange fluctuations

2. Which sentence in the text helped you answer Exercise 8 Part 1? Write your answer in English in the space provided.

3. What is Text L? Check the correct answer below.

- a. Report
- b. Narration

Exercise 9 Listen to Text M only once. What does Text M mainly discuss? Write your answer in English in the space provided.

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 3

Exercise 10 Now listen to Text M again. Stop the tape at any time and fill out the table below with the sequence of events.

Activity
a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.
h.

Key Vocabulary

raw material	مواد اولیه
export	صادرات
economic plans	برنامه های اقتصادی
infrastructure	امور زیر بنایی
foreign dependence	وابستگی به جهان خارج
self-sufficiency	خود کفائی
oil income	در آمد نفت
farmers	کشاورزان
rich resources	منابع غنی
food products	محصولات غذایی
agricultural sector	بخش کشاورزی
economic experts	کارشناسان اقتصادی
foreign exchange	ارز
commodities	کالاها
destitute	آسیب پذیر
well-to-do	ثروتمند
cost of living	هزینه زندگی

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 3

small manufacturers	کارگاه های تولیدی کوچک
Member of Parliament	نماینده مجلس
economically depressed region	مناطق محروم
food stuff	مواد غذایی
Central Bank	بانک مرکزی
economic fluctuations	نوسانهای اقتصادی
long term	بلند مدت
barrel of oil	بشکه نفت
financial institutions	موسسه های مالی
cash expenditure	خرید های نقدی

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 3

Unit 4 - Housing

In this unit, you will be listening to a report about housing shortages in Iran. All texts are excerpts from this report.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text N once. Match and write the numbers of the Farsi words in column B next to their English equivalent in column A. This exercise will help you understand some of the key words and expressions.

A	B
_____ housing	۱. حق
_____ the right	۲. مسکن
_____ needy	۳. موظف
_____ peasants	۴. نیازمند
_____ blue collar worker	۵. قانون اساسی
_____ statistics	۶. اصل
_____ constitution	۷. آمار
_____ amendment	۸. روستائیان
_____ duty bound	۹. کارگر ساده

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 4

Exercise 2 Listen to Text N. Choose the title that would best summarize this report. Circle the right answer amongst the following.

1. Iranian Constitution
2. Housing shortage
3. Government propaganda

Exercise 3 Which of the following amendments to the Constitution was mentioned in Text N? Circle the right answer.

1. 1
2. 4
3. 43
4. 76

Exercise 4 Completion of the following statements will test your grasp of the text's details. Read these statements from Text N and then fill in the blanks in English.

1. According to the _____, to have _____ is the _____ of every Iranian family.
2. The major goal of the Iranian economy is to provide basic _____, _____, _____, _____ and the necessary incentives for starting a _____.
3. In our country, especially in heavily _____ such as Tehran, to find _____ is very difficult.

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 4

Exercise 5 Which of the following words from Text N has helped you to answer previous exercises? Circle two words.

1. Housing
2. Constitution
3. Government
4. Shortage

Exercise 6 Text O is a continuation of Text N. Listen to Text O and then do the following exercise. Which of the problems that have made housing a difficult issue is mentioned in Text O? Mark the answers True or False.

	T	F
1. High rents	—	—
2. Tenant/landlord problems	—	—
3. Housing speculation	—	—
4. Shortage of construction material	—	—

Exercise 7 Listen to Text P and answer the following questions.

1. What is the size of an average Iranian family?

2. What is said to be the number of new houses needed every year?

3. What is the growth rate of the Iranian population?

4. What is the daily increase to the Iranian population?

Exercise 8 Let's review the new words in the report. Fill in the blanks in the exercises below in Farsi with the words from the Jumble Box.

درصد	میانگین	سالانه	رشد جمعیت		
پاسخ کو	امکانات	متوسط	مسکونی	روزانه	افزایش
واحد	ثابت	کیفیت	قدرت خرید	خرید	خانوار

۱. _____ ایران بطور _____ چند است؟
۲. جمعیت ایران _____ ۲ میلیون نفر است.
۳. تعداد اعضای يك فامیل در ایران ۵ نفر است.
۴. سالانه ۴۰۰ هزار _____ جدید لازم است تا _____ احتیاج مردم باشد.
۵. دولت به هیچ وجه _____ ساختن ۴۰۰ هزار _____ در سال را ندارد.
۶. مردم ایران _____ ۴۰۰ هزار _____ در سال را ندارد.

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 4

Exercise 9 Listen to Text P again. Based on what you have heard in the text, write the Farsi words that fit the following descriptions below.

1. What are the words that mean "population growth rate?" _____
2. What are the words that mean "housing unit?" _____
3. What is the term that means "able to buy?" _____
4. What is the Farsi word for "resources?" _____

Exercise 10 You are a reporter. In your own words summarize in English the important facts about the housing problem in Iran in the space provided below.

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 4

Key Vocabulary

housing	مسکن
home owners	دارندگان خانه
landlord	صاحب خانه
housing shortage	کمبود مسکن
rent	اجاره بها
tenant	مستاجر
housing unit	واحد مسکونی
purchasing power	قدرت خرید
housing problem	مسئله مسکن

Unit 5 - Finances and Arms

Despite the fact that Iran's gross national product is now close to what it was in pre-revolutionary 1978, its level of disposable personal income has declined by fifty percent because its population has grown from 37.7 million to nearly 63 million in 1994.

Texts Q, R, and S taken from the Iran Times talk about the Iranian government's attempts to rebuild the Armed Forces and the problem of paying for it.

Exercise 1 Listen to Text Q to get the gist of the story. Write the answers in Farsi to the following questions in the space provided.

1. What was Iran's population in 1978?

2. What is Iran's population at present?

3. What is Tehran's solution to financial problems?

4. What does Iran use for collateral to get new loans?

Exercise 2 To be sure that you understood what you heard in Text Q, complete the following statements in English by filling in the blanks.

1. The Iranian _____ in 1978 was _____ million.

2. At present Iran's _____ is _____ which shows a _____ of _____.

3. Tehran's _____ to _____ is to _____ more _____ from _____.

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 5

Exercise 3 This exercise asks for more information about Text Q. Read the questions, then listen to the text again and circle the correct answer.

1. What is NOT a problem with increasing the number of conventional forces?
 - a. Financial problems
 - b. Technical problems
 - c. Internal politics
 - d. Middle-east peace talks
2. On what do the conservatives and the hawks in the Iranian government agree?
 - a. For Iran to be the regional power
 - b. How to raise the level of personal income
 - c. To take no action, because Iran's gross national product is near what it was prior to 1978
 - d. Increase defense spending
3. What are the problems that moderates in the Iranian government face in keeping their political promises?
 - a. Increasing the level of personal income
 - b. Military and domestic spending at the same time
 - c. A coalition with the conservatives in the government
 - d. How to borrow more from international financial markets

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 5

Exercise 4 Text R continues the report that you listened to in Text Q. Listen to Text R. Match the key Farsi words in column B with their English equivalents in column A.

A	B
a. _____ Industrial infrastructure	۱. واردات اسلحه
b. _____ Arms imports	۲. ساختارهای صنعتی
c. _____ Transportaion	۳. حمل و نقل
d. _____ Social spending	۴. کشاورزی
e. _____ Loan	۵. اجتماعی
f. _____ Agriculture	۶. وام

Exercise 5 Listen to Text R and take notes. Then read the following statements. Mark True or False in the space provided.

	T	F
1. Tehran intends to import 10 billion dollars worth of arms.	_____	_____
2. Iran would like to spend 12 billion dollars on the industrial infrastructure.	_____	_____
3. Iran plans to spend more on transportation.	_____	_____
4. Tehran will not borrow from overseas to finance development.	_____	_____
5. Social spending is not a priority with Tehran.	_____	_____

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 5

Exercise 6 After you have listened to Text R again, fill in the blanks in the following exercise.

1. It is not at all clear where the _____ to finance these projects would come from except by _____ from _____. Most of these _____ will be in _____. Iran has tried to pay for these purchases by _____.
2. The second five-year _____ allows for the equivalent value of _____ billion dollars in _____ and _____ to be _____ with foreign _____. Most of the _____ from _____ oil will go to purchase _____ from _____, the Ukraine and _____.

Exercise 7 Read the following statements. Listen to Text R one more time and answer the following questions in English in the space provided.

1. How will the barter trade in oil for purchases of arms be expected to compensate for the shortage of hard currency?

2. What percentage of imports is paid for by oil and gas export?

3. How will Iran be able to produce sufficient amounts of oil to finance these projects?

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 5

4. Could Iran get high enough prices for its oil to finance development?

5. What was the amount of the short fall in oil income in 1992 that put Iran in a financial bind?

Exercise 8 Text S is a continuation of Texts Q and R. Listen to this text and then answer the following questions.

1. Why did Iran and Syria print billions of dollars worth of counterfeit money?

2. How is Iran trying to solve its hard currency crunch?

3. What kind of interest has Iran had to pay for foreign loans?

Listening Subcourse 1, Unit 5

Exercise 9 Listen to Text S and fill in the blanks in the following statements.

1. To _____ from _____ problems, Iran is seeking more _____ from international financial markets by borrowing against its _____ of oil.
2. Iran today is not _____ of _____ its _____ and _____ loans.

Exercise 10 Listen to Text S again and answer the following questions in English.

1. What is the amount of Iran's outstanding loans to Germany?

2. What is the size of Iran's outstanding loan to Japan?

3. In 1993, did Iranian imports from Germany, Japan, and France increase or not?

4. In 1993, did German and French companies still accept Iranian letters of credit?

Key Vocabulary

gross national product (GNP)	تولید ناخالص ملی
personal income	درآمد سرانه
financial problems	مشکلات مالی
loan	وام
interest	بهره
technical expertise	تخصص فنی
conventional weapons	سلاحهای غیر هسته ای
conservatives (hawks)	محافظه کاران (تند روها)
moderates	میانه روها
rebuilding the Armed Forces	نوسازی ارتش
arms imports	واردات اسلحه
industrial infrastructure	ساختارهای صنعتی
transportation	حمل و نقل
agriculture	کشاورزی
hard currency	ارز
foreign purchases	خریدهای خارجی
economic plan	برنامه اقتصادی
foreign goods	کالاهای خارجی
barter	معامله های پایاپای
export of oil and gas	صادرات نفت و گاز

Listening Subcourse1, Unit 5

produce	استخراج (تولید)
oil income	درآمد نفت
counterfeit	اسکناس جعلی
vicious circle	مدار
short-term loan	وام کوتاه مدت
letter of credit	اعتبار نامه
maturity	سررسید

Speaking Tasks

Unit 1 - Environment

Read the following scenarios, and act out roles a, b, and c in Farsi.

- a. My name is John Jackson. I have been working in downtown Tehran close to the U.S. Embassy for an international bank of the Middle East. My house in North Tehran overlooks the city, but on most days we can see very little of the panoramic view. The air over Tehran is thick with exhaust fumes and poisonous gases from industrial East Tehran.
- b. I was stationed in Tehran for a couple of years. One Saturday a friend and I drove to the outskirts of South Tehran named "Shaher Ray." There was a very strong smell in the air. We found out that the smell was coming from the polluted waters "as black and as thick as tar" in the open gutters and trenches.
- c. One weekend we traveled to East Tehran. On our way to the holy city of Mashhad, we saw numerous smoke stacks "as tall as the Washington Monument" spewing black clouds of smoke. We discovered that kilns burned old tires for fuel.

Unit 2 - Health

Divide your class into small groups. Ask each group to discuss in English the state of mental health of some fictitious friends or relations.

- a. Ask each group of students to write down key words and phrases and to check the Farsi texts for similar words and phrases.
- b. Discuss the health topic again, this time in Farsi.

Listening Subcourse 1, Speaking Tasks

Unit 3 - Economy

Select and discuss in Farsi a topic in economics, such as export, import, inflation or other economic subjects.

Unit 4 - Housing

Act out the following scenarios in Farsi.

- a. My name is John Silver. I work for the Shell Oil Company in Iran.
I would like to rent a house or an apartment in Tehran. I am not married and have no children. Would it be easy for me to find a place that might rent to a single man or not?

- b. I am a captain attached to the U.S. Embassy. I am not married. Would I have a difficult time finding a place to rent? The general feeling is that people are reluctant to rent to bachelors, how about military? Should I offer to pay rent in U.S. dollars?

Unit 5 - Finances and Arms

Let another student ask you the following questions. Answer in Farsi.

- a. If you were the Minister of Finance in the Iranian cabinet, how would you get enough hard currency for the purchase of arms?

- b. What is your ideal country to buy arms from and why?

Answer Key, Unit 1

Answer Key

Unit 1 - Environment

Exercise 1

1. الف
2. ب
3. ج
4. ث
5. ت
6. پ
7. چ
8. ح

Exercise 2

1. United Nations conference on environment and development

Exercise 3

The goal of Rio's conference was to find common ground for understanding and cooperation between the nations, so that a way could be found to protect the world's environment.

Exercise 4

1. Environmental program for the next century

Exercise 5

1. In a proclamation issued by Rio's conference, physical and mental health and the right to live one's life in harmony with nature is considered to be part of the Human Rights doctrine.

Answer Key, Unit 1

2. Protection of the environment is an integral part of sustained development.
3. In Article 7 of Rio's conference, countries were required to work with one another with the spirit of cooperation to prevent the contamination of the planet Earth.

Exercise 6

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Exercise 7

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

Exercise 8

1. Air, water and quietness
2. Cars and other transportation must meet the minimum standards required by the government, before they are allowed to operate.
3. The manufacturers have to worry about air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution.
4. Manufacturers are required to install antipollution devices and equipment on or in their machinery.

Exercise 9

- 1.

Answer Key, Unit 1

Exercise 10

1. If the exhaust gas fumes endanger the air quality, the government may place limitations on traffic.
2. In order to protect water, no one has the right to access water without first getting a license.
3. Water polluters could be convicted and be sent to prison and pay a fine.
4. Manufacturers who use antipollution devices and equipment get tax breaks.
5. In case of pollution as a result of atomic radiation, the government has to compensate the injured party or parties.

Exercise 11

1. Water pollution
2. Protect the environment
3. Air pollution
4. Regulation
5. Pollution caused by atomic radiation

Exercise 12

The German government, in order to protect the environment against pollution has instigated a carrot and stick policy. It rewards manufacturers who use antipollution devices by giving them tax breaks and punishes the polluters with prison terms and fines.

Answer Key, Unit 2

Answer Key

Unit 2 - Health

Exercise 1

- a. ٢
- b. ١
- c. ٣
- d. ٤
- e. ٦
- f. ٥
- g. ٧
- h. ٨

Exercise 2

1. a. Psychologist/Psychiatrist
b. Mental patient
c. Social worker
2. a. روانپزشك is a doctor who specializes in mental health.
b. مددكار اجتماعي looks after the patient's welfare.

Exercise 3

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. d

Answer Key, Unit 2

Exercise 4

1. a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

e. 5

f. 6

g. 7

2. This constant pressure of having to hold more than one job has deteriorated people's mental and physical energies.

Exercise 5

1. d

2. c

3. a

Exercise 6

1.

Exercise 7

1. T

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. F

Answer Key, Unit 2

Exercise 8

3.

Exercise 9

2.

Exercise 10

1. According to the statistics, one million out of a population of sixty million in Iran are psychotic.

Exercise 11

1. ۱

.۲

.۳

.۴

.۵

.۶

2. a. What percentage of the Iranian population is suffering from delusions?
b. Is building oneself an imaginary world a sign of mental disorder?
c. Is an aggressive behavior a sign of mental illness?

Answer Key, Unit 3

Answer Key

Unit 3 - Economy

Exercise 1

1. a
- 2.

Name	Akbar Hashimi Rafsanjani
Position	President of Iran

Exercise 2

1. (belong) اولیه مواد تامین صنایع
(doesn't belong) صادرات

2. a. اقدامات اساسی به منظور انجام امور زیر بنائی و قطع رشته های وابستگی به جهان خارج برای هموار کردن راه پیشرفت کشور و رسیدن به خود کفائی.

b. در حال حاضر صرفنظر از تامین بسیاری از مواد اولیه صنایع در داخل کشور در برخی مواد به صادرات نیز ریده ایم.

3. مواد اولیه

4. b

5. The President said that at the present time, besides producing most of the needed industrial raw material in the country, in some cases we can export.

Answer Key, Unit 3

Exercise 3

۱. امروز تا ۵ سال دیگر قطع برق نداریم

۲. گاز به ۲۰۰ شهر رسیده است

۳. تلفن تا اعماق روستاها رسیده

Exercise 4

1. He referred to the abundance of water and good agricultural land.
2. He remarked that Iran produces most of the raw material it needs.
3. He was addressing farmers and agricultural technicians.
4. Iran can produce food abundantly.
5. Mr. Rafsanjani said that transportation problems were already dealt with and ports are not congested any longer.

Exercise 5

1. a
2. دلار

Answer Key, Unit 3

Exercise 6

1. The dependence of the rial on the U.S. dollar
2. High inflation
3. High unemployment

Exercise 7

1. c
2. d

Exercise 8

1. b
2. Reduction in Iran's income
3. a

Exercise 9

The drop in oil prices was the cause of reduction in Iran's income.

Answer Key, Unit 3

Exercise 10

Activity
a. Reduction in price of barrel of oil
b. Refusal of world financial markets to grant loans to Iran
c. Iran's cash purchases
d. Iran's tardiness in paying its loans
e. Banking systems' improvement in Iran in the last four years
f. The growth of bank deposits from 12 to 30 billion rials
g. Ways to attract more deposits
h. Creating more confidence in depositors

Answer Key, Unit 4

Answer Key

Unit 4 - Housing

Exercise 1

.۲

.۱

.۳

.۸

.۱۰

.۷

.۶

.۴

.۹

Exercise 2

2.

Exercise 3

3.

Exercise 4

1. According to the Constitution, to have decent housing is the right of every Iranian family.
2. The major goal of the Iranian economy is to provide basic shelter, food, clothing, health, education and the necessary incentives for starting a family life.

Answer Key, Unit 4

3. In our country, especially in heavily populated cities such as Tehran to find decent housing is very difficult.

Exercise 5

1 and 4

Exercise 6

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

Exercise 7

1. 5 people
2. 400 thousand
3. 3.2 %
4. five thousand people

Exercise 8

۱. میانگین رشد جمعیت ایران بطور متوسط چند است؟
۲. رشد جمعیت ایران سالانه ۲ میلیون نفر است.
۳. میانگین تعداد اعضای یک فامیل در ایران ۵ نفر است.
۴. سالانه ۴۰۰ هزار واحد مسکونی جدید لازم است.
تا پاسخ گوی احتیاج مردم باشد.
۵. دولت به هیچ وجه امکان ساختن ۴۰۰ هزار واحد مسکونی در سال را ندارد.
۶. مردم ایران قدرت خرید ۴۰۰ هزار واحد مسکونی در سال را ندارد.

Answer Key, Unit 4

Exercise 9

1. رشد
2. واحد مسکونی
3. قدرت خرید
4. امکانات

Exercise 10

Because of the high population growth rate of 3.2 % and the lack of needed resources, the Iranian government has the dilemma of providing adequate housing for the homeless as it was promised under the Islamic Republic's constitution.

Answer Key, Unit 4

Answer Key

Unit 5 - Finances and Arms

Exercise 1

1. ۲۷/۷ میلیون
2. ۶۳ میلیون
3. وام بیشتر گرفتن از خارج
4. تولید آینده نفت

Exercise 2

1. The Iranian population in 1978 was 37.7 million.
2. At present, Iran's population is 63 million which shows a growth of 50 %.
3. Tehran's solution to financial problems is to borrow more money from overseas.

Exercise 3

1. d
2. a
3. b

Exercise 4

- a. ۲
- b. ۱
- c. ۲
- d. ۵
- e. ۶
- f. ۴

Answer Key, Unit 5

Exercise 5

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

Exercise 6

1. It is not at all clear where the money to finance these projects would come from except by borrowing from overseas. Most of these expenditures will be in hard currency. Iran has tried to pay for these purchases by oil.
2. The second five-year economic plan allows for the equivalent value of 10 billion dollars in oil and natural gas to be traded with foreign goods. Most of the income from bartering oil will go to purchase arms from North Korea, the Ukraine and Russia.

Exercise 7

1. The barter trade will not generate a sufficient amount of hard currency.
2. 65%
3. Iran is not able to produce enough oil.
4. Iran has not been able to get high prices for its oil.
5. The short fall in Iran's income caused by the drop in the price of oil was 2 billion dollars.

Answer Key, Unit 5

Exercise 8

1. By printing counterfeit money, Iran and Syria hoped to reduce their foreign debt.
2. By borrowing overseas from the international financial markets
3. Very high interest rates

Exercise 9

1. To escape from financial problems, Iran is seeking more loans from international financial markets by borrowing against its future markets of oil.
2. Iran today is not capable of repaying its short-term and mid-term loans.

Exercise 10

1. Two billion
2. Seven million
3. In 1993, Iran reduced the amount of its imports from Germany, Japan, and France.
4. In 1993, German and French companies no longer accepted letters of credit from Iran.

Dictionary of Key Vocabulary

contamination	آلوده
pollution	آلودگی
air pollution	آلودگی هوا
water pollution	آلودگی آب
clean water	آب تمیز
statistic	آمار
destitute	آسیب پذیر
produce	استخراج (تولید)
counterfeit	اسکناس جعلی
letter of credit	اعتبار نامه
hard currency	ارز
rent	اجاره بها
infrastructure	امور زیر بنائی
mental imbalance	اختلال روحی
intelligence	اطلاعات
rural	بیرون شهری
insurance	بیمه
patient	بیمار
mental patient	بیمار روانی
hospital	بیمارستان

Listening Subcourse 1, Dictionary

unproductive	بیمصرف
speculation	بورس بازی (قمار)
economic plans	برنامه های اقتصادی
agricultural sector	بخش کشاورزی
Central Bank	بانک مرکزی
long-term	بلند مدت
barrel of oil	بشکه نفت
interest	بهره
certificate	تصدیق
development	توسعه
Strait of Hormoz	تنگه هرمز
atomic radiation	تشعشعات اتمی
hospital bed	تخت بیمارستان
inflation	تورم
gross national product	تولید ناخالص ملی
technical expertise	تخصص فنی
well-to-do	ثروتمند
forest	جنگل
license	جواز
penalty	جریمه
global	جهانی
transportation	حمل و نقل

Listening Subcourse 1, Dictionary

suicide	خودکشی
soil	خاک
self-sufficiency	خود کفائی
cash expenditure	خریدهای نقدی
exhaust gas (fume)	دود اگزوز
schizophrenia	دوشخصیتی
cure	درمان
oil income	در آمد نفت
income	در آمد
personal income	در آمد سرانه
category	دسته
psychiatrist	روانپزشک
field	رشته (تخصص)
submarine	زیر دریایی
conventional weapons	سلاح های غیر هسته ای
nuclear arms	سلاح های اتمی
antiaircraft systems	سیستم های ضد هوایی
Environmental Protection Agency	سازمان حفاظت از محیط زیست
maturity	سر رسید
noise pollution	سر و صدا
industrial infrastructure	ساختارهای صنعتی

Listening Subcourse 1, Dictionary

exports	صادرات
landlord	صاحبخانه
oil and gas export	صادرات نفت و گاز
industrial	صنعتی
standards	ضوابط
biological	طبیعی (زیستی)
classification	طبقه بندی
elements	عناصر
common	عمومی
financial pressures	فشارهای مالی
social pressures	فشارهای اجتماعی
family pressures	فشارهای فامیلی
political pressures	فشارهای سیاسی
purchasing power	قدرت خرید
farmer	کشاورز
economic experts	کارشناسان اقتصادی
commodities	کالاها
foreign goods	کالاهای خارجی
small manufacturers	کارگاه های تولیدی کوچک
housing shortage	کمبود مسکن
agriculture	کشاورزی
planet Earth	کره زمین

Listening Subcourse 1, Dictionary

plant	گیاه
housing	مسکن
housing problem	مسئله مسکن
tenant	مستاجر
financial problems	مشکلات مالی
conservatives (hawks)	محافظه کارها (تند روها)
moderates	میانه روها
barter trade	معامله پایاپای
customer	مشتری
cycle	مدار
border	مرز
regional	منطقه ای
environment	محیط زیست
regulations	مقررات (قوانین)
social worker	مدد کار اجتماعی
psychotic	مجنون (دیوانه)
case	مورد
full-time care	مراقبت دائمی
expert	متخصص
to release	مرخص کردن
raw material	مواد اولیه
rich resources	منابع غنی

Listening Subcourse 1, Dictionary

food products	محصولات غذایی
depressed region	مناطق محروم (فقیر)
food stuff	مواد غذایی
financial institutions	موسسه های مالی (بانکها و غیره)
pasture	مرتع
rebuilding the Armed Forces	نوسازی ارتش
Member of Parliament	نماینده مجلس
economic fluctuations	نوسانهای اقتصادی
influence	نفوذ
loan	وام
imports	واردات
arm imports	واردات اسلحه
short-term loan	وام کوتاه مدت
unit	واحد
housing unit	واحد مسکونی
cost of living	هزینه زندگی

Unit 1 - Environment

Listen to Text A in its entirety to get an overview and then listen again to answer questions 1 - 4.

1. According to Text A, the Iranian government defines pollution as
 - a. an element or elements that when added to air, water, and soil would change the physical, chemical or biological properties of these said elements in a destructive way to humans, plants and animals.
 - b. any act that defies the Environmental Protection Agency's regulations.
 - c. being nonexistent in Iran.
 - d. exhaust fumes polluting the air in most Iranian cities.

2. When did Iran join the World Health Organization?
 - a. A.H. 1324
 - b. A.H. 1327
 - c. A.H. 1332
 - d. A.H. 1346

3. What regulation was passed in the Iranian year 1320?
 - a. The Water and Sewer Act
 - b. Plant, Animal, and Pest Eradication Act
 - c. Protection of Human, Plant, and Animal Environmental Act
 - d. Pasture and Forest Protection Act

Listening Subcourse 1, Test

4. When did the Iranians first start to show more sensitivity towards the polluted environment?
- a. A.H. 1320
 - b. A.H. 1346
 - c. A.H. 1350
 - d. A.H. 1359

Listen to Text B in its entirety to get an overview; then listen again to answer questions 5- 6.

5. According to Text B, what was the name of the new organization charged to protect the environment?
- a. The Planning Organization
 - b. The Forestry Development of the Department of Agriculture
 - c. The Environmental Protection Agency
 - d. "Jihad Sawzandgi"
6. Who is in charge of the newly established organization?
- a. The Secretary of Agriculture
 - b. The President
 - c. The head of the Planning Organization
 - d. The designated head of the Environmental Protection Agency

Listening Subcourse 1, Test

Listen to Text C in its entirety to get an overview, then listen again and answer questions 7 - 8.

7. According to Text C, what is one of the most important responsibilities of the Environmental Protection Agency?
 - a. To conduct scientific and economic research in the field of protecting the environment against pollution
 - b. To establish standards to protect water, air, and soil from pollution
 - c. To take necessary action to improve and protect the environment required by law
 - d. To identify the sources of pollution and warn the responsible parties in writing to correct the situation or face penalties

8. What will happen to the manufacturers or shop owners if they do not comply with the agency's directives?
 - a. The responsible parties will have to pay fines.
 - b. The Agriculture and Health Commission is working to come out with standards and regulations as what to do with violators.
 - c. The head of the Environmental Protection Agency can issue a work stoppage order.
 - d. If convicted, the responsible parties must go to jail and pay fines.

Listening Subcourse 1, Test

Listen to Texts D and E and answer questions 9 - 10.

9. What classification of the pollution sources is used by the Clean Air Act?
- Pollution sources are classified under three categories, factories, shops, and transportation.
 - Sources that would endanger public health and sources that do not greatly harm the environment.
 - The Clean Air Act considers older cars that do not require smog checks.
 - The Clean Air Act classifies combustion engines as the main source of air pollution.
10. According to the Clean Air Act, what are the regulations for operating a motor vehicle in Iran?
- All motor vehicles should have a smog check and smog certificate (or else they will not be allowed to operate).
 - Only imported cars must have smog certificates.
 - Only cars with catalytic converters are allowed to operate.
 - Currently, there are no regulations and standards for the operation of motor vehicles in Iran.

Unit 2 - Health

Listen to Text F and answer questions 11 - 13.

11. According to Text F, what is the increase of schizophrenia cases per year in Iran?
- a. 320
 - b. 24 thousand
 - c. 100 thousand
 - d. 125 thousand
12. Which one of the following statements do the experts think is the main reason for the increase in mental illness cases?
- a. Population growth
 - b. Hard economic times
 - c. Political oppression
 - d. Holding more than one job
13. What is the number of hospital beds designated to mental wards?
- a. 320
 - b. 3000
 - c. 125,000
 - d. none

Listening Subcourse 1, Test

Listen to Text F again and answer questions 14 - 20.

14. What do the experts say about discharging mental patients prematurely?
- a. This technique does not work in Iran because of lack of planning and follow-up procedure.
 - b. In the societies that have long- and short-term plans, early release of mental patients works.
 - c. Because of lack of space and medical expertise, medical facilities in Iran have no choice but to release patients early.
 - d. Experts say that early release of patients should be against the law.
15. What is the number of mental patients in Iran in need of full-time care?
- a. One in a hundred
 - b. 30 thousand
 - c. 100 thousand
 - d. The text does not mention how many.
16. Which one of the following from Text F is identified as a mental disorder?
- a. Headache
 - b. Schizophrenia
 - c. Pneumonia
 - d. Rapid heart beat

Listening Subcourse 1, Test

17. What controversial suggestion is offered by some psychiatrists in Iran?
- Premature release of mental patients into the communities
 - Prognosis that identifies mental illness in some patients as a headache
 - Treating mental cases at outpatient facilities
 - Keeping mental patients under lock and key
18. Why do Iranian physicians think mental care in the U.S. is different from Iran?
- The U.S. has more mental care facilities.
 - There are only a couple of very old mental wards in Iran.
 - Iran has no intention to close the mental wards.
 - The Iranian health department is in favor of premature release of mental patients.
19. Why do medical experts in Iran think that it is alright for mental patients in the west to be released early into the communities but not Iranians?
- Industrial countries have short-term and long-term programs for mental care.
 - Iran has no short- or long-term mental care.
 - There are no mental care facilities in Iran.
 - The Iranian medical community feels that premature release of patients is good therapy.

20. Why are there only 320 psychiatrists in Iran?
- a. Most psychiatrists and psychologists left the country after the revolution.
 - b. There is a lack of government support for mental care in Iran.
 - c. The mention of mental disorder is taboo in Iran.
 - d. Diagnosis and revelation of some of the social and political causes of mental disorder could be dangerous for a physician.

Unit 3 - Economy

Listen to Text G and answer questions 21 - 23.

21. What is Text G? Mark the right answer.
- a. A speech
 - b. A narration
 - c. A dialogue
 - d. A commentary
22. Text G describes Iran's economic conditions. Which one of the following is Mr. Rafsanjani's economic policy?
- a. Production of all needed raw materials now
 - b. Government investment in infrastructure and promotion of economic self-sufficiency
 - c. Promote development based on oil income
 - d. Increase export of raw material and other commodities
23. Which of the following statements was NOT mentioned in Text G?
- a. Export of some raw material
 - b. Investing in infrastructure
 - c. Iran's past dependence on oil income
 - d. Importation of nearly all industrial raw materials

Listening Subcourse 1, Test

Listen to Text H and answer questions 24 - 25.

24. What is Text H?

- a. An interview
- b. A conversation
- c. A speech
- d. A report

25. What time frame was mentioned in Text H?

- a. Yesterday
- b. Today
- c. Tomorrow
- d. Friday

Listen to Text I and answer question 26.

26. What is the economic experts' forecast about the value of the dollar against the rial?

- a. The dollar would remain strong in the foreseeable future.
- b. The dollar and the rial will be in parity.
- c. The value of the dollar will dramatically go up.
- d. The rich would get richer.

Listen to Text J and answer question 27.

27. According to Text J, what is the economic situation for the poor and destitute in Iran?

- a. People say if they tighten their belts any harder, they would stop breathing.
- b. People who live in the economically-depressed regions can't afford food.
- c. The government will continue to invest in infrastructure.
- d. Farmers sell their eggs for high prices in order to buy food.

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Listen to Text K and answer question 28.

28. Among all the reasons that the head of the Central Bank gives for Iran's tardiness in paying its outstanding loans, which one is the most serious?
- a. World economic fluctuations
 - b. Drop in oil prices
 - c. Iran's inability to get long-term credit
 - d. Foreign exchange fluctuations

Listen to Text L and answer questions 29 - 30.

29. What is the cause of inflation in Iran?
- a. Drop in the price of oil
 - b. Paying cash for everything
 - c. Lack of customer confidence in banks
 - d. Lack of long-term credit
30. How can the banking system generate confidence in depositors?
- a. By insuring depositors' accounts
 - b. By advertising free checking accounts
 - c. By improving customer relations
 - d. By giving out a cash bonus for opening new accounts

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Unit 4 - Housing

Listen to Text M and answer questions 31 - 34.

31. According to Text M

- a. the government is not able to build 400 thousand houses per year.
- b. people don't have the purchasing power to buy 400 thousand houses per year.
- c. the personal disposable income is lower than what it was before the revolution.
- d. only a few can afford the inflated prices for houses.

32. Does the text talk about how easy it is for a home owner to buy a second house?

- a. The text points out that because of inflation and high costs, home owners have problems holding on to what they have.
- b. The text says that it is easy for a home owner to buy a second home because the first home could be used for collateral.
- c. Home owners, because of their good credit rating can buy a second home.

33. What would be the important first step in addressing the housing shortage?

- a. To recognize and isolate the main problems
- b. To study and adapt the European solution
- c. To build government low-cost housing in mass numbers
- d. To recognize that the housing problem cannot be solved in isolation, that it is a part of larger social and economic issues

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- b. The government must deal with this problem unilaterally.
- c. The government should ask the United Nation's help addressing this problem.
- d. The core of the problem is the large population growth, therefore the Iranian government is well advised to rely on public opinion.

Listen to Text N and answer questions 35 - 40.

35. According to the census, what was the Iranian population in the Iranian year of 1365?

- a. 251,000
- b. 2,349,000
- c. 26,844,000
- d. 49,400,000

36. What was the Iranian urban population in A.H. 1365 according to the census?

- a. 45,532
- b. 499,558
- c. 5,528,542
- d. 9,673,931

37. In the A.H. 1365 census, what was Tehran's population?

- a. 236,176
- b. 1,175,642
- c. 7,536,152
- d. 8,536,152

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38. According to the A.H. 1365 census, what percentage of Iranians owned their home?

- a. 3.2 %
- b. 42%
- c. 60%
- d. 70.78%

39. What is the size and number of home ownership in Iran?

- a. 251,000
- b. 6,814,221
- c. 7,563,152
- d. 8,712,087

40. What is the size of the rural population in Iran?

- a. 251,000
- b. 7,536,152
- c. 8,712,087
- d. 22,349,000

Unit 5 - Finances and Arms

Listen to Text O and answer questions 41 - 42.

41. According to Text O, how would economic problems affect the Iranian military?

- a. Economic problems would not severely affect expansion of the military at this time.
- b. It's not clear what the economic affect would be because the military budget is not known.
- c. Because of the dismal economic situation, military expansion would not be possible without outside help.
- d. Because of the dismal economy, Iran can only spend 13 billion dollars on the military.

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42. What are the indications of Iranian financial problems in relation to the military?
- a. In 1989-1992 Iran spent close to 3 billion dollars on arms. In 1993 this amount was reduced to 800 million dollars.
 - b. Iran spends 15% of its gross national product on arms.
 - c. Iran has cut back on spending on nuclear arms.
 - d. The CIA estimated that Iran would spend less on arms in 1993.

Listen to Text P and answer questions 43 - 44.

43. What is needed for Iran to carry on its ambitious military build up?
- a. Iran needs to purchase new weapon systems and technicians to operate them.
 - b. Iran is capable of manufacturing some weapon systems.
 - c. Iran needs trained technicians to operate the new weapon systems.
 - d. Iran must buy U.S. made weapon systems and spare parts.
44. Does Iran have the trained technicians it claims in order to operate the new weapon systems?
- a. More than 240 government agencies and 12 thousand private companies in Iran are currently working with the defense industry.
 - b. Iran cannot even maintain the less sophisticated systems it buys from China and the former Warsaw Pact nations.
 - c. There are 45 thousand employees and technicians in the military industry.
 - d. By the year 2000, the number of people and technicians employed in the defense industry will be close to 60 thousand.

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Listen to Text Q and answer questions 45 - 47.

45. What are the limitations on Iran's projection of power in the region?
- a. Iran has no means of blocking the Strait of Hormoz in the Persian Gulf.
 - b. Despite all the new weapon systems, Iran is still not able to increase its sphere of influence in the Gulf region.
 - c. Iran has no control of its air space.
 - d. Iran has no defense against invasion by foreign powers.
46. Against what form of attack from the air is Iran incapable of defending?
- a. Iran is not capable of defending against attack by F-14 and F-15 fighters.
 - b. Iran has no defense system against Cruise missiles and the Slate bomber.
 - c. Iran has no defense against Scud and Silkworm missiles.
 - d. Iran has no defense against attack helicopters.
47. Why do the experts think Iran has not taken delivery of all the advanced aircraft, long-range bombers, and Awacs?
- a. Iran lacks the skilled personnel to maintain them.
 - b. Iran does not have the money to pay for them.
 - c. There is a U.S. embargo of arms to Iran.
 - d. Arms dealers have not been able to fulfill their contracts.

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Listen to Text R and answer questions 48 - 49.

48. Is Iran able to control its territorial waters?

- a. Yes, if Iran takes delivery of anti-ship missiles.
- b. With long-range bombers, Iran can do the job.
- c. Without a larger navy, Iran cannot do the job.
- d. Only if Iran gets Silkworm missiles can it have the necessary deterrent against all ships and control its waters.

49. Is Iran's new submarine fleet a factor in the balance of power in the Gulf?

- a. Iran is the only country in the Gulf region that has submarines.
- b. Iran does not have the trained naval personnel to operate the submarines.
- c. Yes, because Iranian naval personnel are training at the bases in Washington State.
- d. No. Iran's huge purchases of conventional weapons will strengthen the balance of power in the Gulf to its favor.

Listen to Text S and answer question 50.

50. Does Iran have what it takes for superiority in the air?

- a. Yes. Iran is now manufacturing its own missiles.
- b. No. Iran does not have modern anti-aircraft systems.
- c. No, because the United States has an embargo against the sale of arms to Iran.
- d. Iran is in no financial situation to buy the spare parts that it needs for its American-made aircraft.