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# THE CANDIDATES' AID

TO

THE LOWER AND HIGHER EXAMINATIONS

IN URDU

WITH COPIOUS NOTES

BY

JAWAHIR SINGH, R. H. A. MUNSHI,

Author of Urdu Teacher, Punjabi Guide, English to Punjabi Vocabulary, and Translator of Punjabi Batchit, &c., &c.

U MBALLA.



SHAHJAHANPUR:

PRINTED AT THE ARYA DARPAN PRESS.

### TESTIMONIALS:

Jawahir Singh, Munshi R. H. A., Umballa, gave me lessons by jost in Punjabi for 4 or 5 months. His style of training was excellent, and this papers from the book he has published, were so well selected that I passed successfully in the Examination in July 1895. He was paintanking and considerate in the prior he charged for tuition, and I can recommend him to any one requiring a really good Munshi.

B. D. Canal,
Madhofur:
Oth October, 1895.

Sd.) E. HOME PURVES. Temporary Engineer.

-- 2-

I worked with Manshi washie Singh for about a month through the lost hefere going up for the I dy 1897 Panjahi examination. His system of teaching is excellent. He has a very good "Guide", which is a bhorough latter to the language.

25th March, 1898.

(Sd.) R. G. MUNN: Inevit., 36th Silchs

- 3--

I have much pleasure in recommending Munshi Jawahir Singh's Guide to "Punjahi, to all learners of that language who wish to a quive, a thorough know, ledge of the same within a very short time, it is a book which really reflects great credit and honor on the author. Besides this I worked with Munshi Jawahir Singh in correspondence, and became quite competent for the H. S. within three weeks' time. I can recommend Munshi Jawahir Singh to all who require a genuine and expert tutor in that language. He has my best wishes as I lim transferred to Bengal Command, I will be glad to hear of his invariable success in life.

UMBALLA: 22nd October, 1897.

(Sd.) W. M. McMILLON, Assistant Surgeon, L. M. S.

-4-

Jawahir Singh Munshi R. H. A., Umballa, gave me lessons, by post in Punjabi for 23 months, his style of fraining was excellent, and his papers from the book which he has published are so well selected that I passed successfully

See pages of cover. ]

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SHAHJAHAN PUR:
PRINTED AT THE ARYA DARPAN PRESS.
1901.

Wer fremde Sprachen nicht kennt, weiss richts son seiner eigren.

( He who knows not foreign languages, knows nothing of his own. )

Gæthe.

1-1-7-561

## Preface.

In presenting this selection of papers set at recent examinations in Urdu, by the Lower and Higher Standard, to students of oriental languages in India, I feel no apology is needed, as the book has been prepared at the special request of numerous pupils.

No collection of exercises for these examinations has been published since Adálat Khán's book, and this work is now almost useless as the exercises it contains bear little or no resemblance to those which the Board in Calcutta have been in the habit of setting at recent examinations.

There is, therefore, a pressing need for some such guide to the written portion of the examinations as the little book now placed before the public.

It will be noticed by the observant candidates that the Board exercises fall naturally into three groups, viz., historical, narrative and colloquial; and that the first group, the historical, has greatly predominated in recent examinations.

This book contains 80 exercises, 20 sets of colloquial exercises, and 50 (manuscript) Arzís, including many examples of all these types, together with copious notes and illustrations of words and phrases, which are most in favour with the examination authorities at Calcutta, so that a student who thoroughly masters its contents may go up for his Higher or Lower Standard with a reasonable hope of getting "Good" for his exercise.

The one point above all others to aim at, is a good form of construction of sentences, and in order to still further aid the readers of this book, I am preparing a Key to these exercises, which will enable candidates who have made some little progress in the language to correct their own translation, and so continue their studies in stations where no good Munshis are available.

JAWAHIR SINGH.

11-16-16-17

# ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	For	Read.
4	9	01	10
15	16	(14)	(13)
77	17	food	food (14)
19	6	chace	chase
77	25	لومزي	لومتري کا شکار
29	6	mosquitto	mosquito
30	10	stopped	stooped
33	21	(9)	(8)
36	17	difficulty	difficulty ( 16 )
38	10	intentisns	intentions
40	20,21	(14)	decided (14).
51	10	burnad	burned
53	19	نے عظمت نے	عظمت اسكم سيتن
54	4	پان <i>ي</i>	<b>پائي</b>
56	1	veil	veil ( 19 ),
58	23	متعجب	تعجب
64	11	general	general (4)
77	14	her	her ( <b>7</b> )
73	6	pavalion	pavilion
87	21	weark	work
91	4	deirable	desirable
<b>3</b> 7	5	${\it displaged}$	displ <b>ayed</b>
92	14	Ther	There

### THE CANDIDATES' AID TO URDU.

[ NOTE-Against the Feminine Nouns (f) is marked, while the others are all Masculines.]

1-LOWER STANDARD, 1894.

As soon as (1) the assembly broke up (2), the officers (3) went away, and gave orders for their men to take breakfast (4). While the Commander (5) was at breakfast, two young men came running up to him, for it was well known that he was accessible at all times (6), even when asleep, in which case they would awaken him if any one had any thing to say to him on military business (7). They accordingly (8) reported that as they were gathering sticks to make a fire, they espied on the opposite (9) bank among the rocks, which here extend down to the river's edge, an old man a woman and some children who seemed to be hiding in a cave (10) of the rock. Seeing this, and thinking it would be safe to cross, for the ground was inaccessible to the enemy's cavalry (11), they stripped with the intention of swimming, if necessary, and taking their daggers (12) only, proceeded to ford the river, and nowhere, they trod, was the water above the knee (13).

1	جونهين	7	فوجي ضرورت سے
2	جلسه برخاست هوا - جما مت	8	هچنا لنچ
	ممنتدر هوئي	9	پرلا - دوسرا
3	السر-مهده دار	10	( m ) - اذ ( f ) کهویا
	(corrupted from the English)	11	ولاجگهه ايسي ندتهيكه يُ همن
4	حاضري كهانا		
5	سيه سالار		کا رساله وهان پہونچ سکے
6	آس کے پاس لوگ ہر وقت	12	)ほ( ( ) )
	ا جا سکتے تھے	13	گهتما

#### 2-LOWER STANDARD, 1894.

When I came up to him, I said, Brother, I had no sooner parted from you, but (1) a thought came into my head (2) which neither of us had reflected on before (3). You are a good dervise (4), used to live in tranquillity (5) discngaged (6) from all the cares of the world, and intent only upon serving God (7). You know not, perhaps, what trouble you have taken upon yourself, to take care of so many camels (8). If you would take my advice you would keep but thirty (9); you will find them sufficiently troublesome to manage (10). Take my word (11), I have had experience (12).

I believe you are right (13), replied the dervise, who found he was not able to contend with me (14); I own I never thought of it. I begin already to be uneasy (15) at what you have represented to me. Choose which ten you please, and take them (16), and go on in God's keeping (17).

1	جونہیں میں تم سے جدا	10	تمهین معلوم هوجائیگا که جو
	هوا که		تردد تمھیں اُن کے انتظام
2	دماغ		میں کرنا پڑ یگا وہ تبھار ہے
3	هم میں سے کسي نے بھي پہلے		لئے کا نبی ہے
	نه سوچا تها	11	ميرا کها ما نو
		12	ينجر به
4	درویش	13	تمها را کهنا د رست مے - کم
5	چین سے		•
6	بے فکر - بے تعلق		بجا کہتے ہو
7	_	14	مجهه سے تقریر نہیں کرسکنا تھا
•	صرف خده کي بندگي پر کمربسته	15	ہے چین
8	ا ا ا	16	_
9		LO	جوں سے دس تمھاري خوشي
	اگرتم میری نصیحت مانو تو		هو چُي لو
	ا صرف تیس رکھو	17	هو چُن لو (f) حفاظ <b>ت</b>

#### 3-LOWER STANDARD, 1894.

Some time after this, it happened when the King was on a sporting excursion (1) in Guzerat that His Majesty (2) followed an antelope (3) thirteen or fourteen Kos (from twenty-six to twenty-eight miles), and his attendants (4), excepting one or two, were all left behind. The king and his steed were completely exhausted. Far removed from the camp, and with his horse jaded (5), it appeared improbable that he could reach it for many hours. At this moment a horseman was descried at a distance, leading a brace of hounds 6), whom the king's party beckoned towards them. Upon his arrival he was asked if any thing could be procured to eat. He replied, pointing to his steed (7), which carried some game, that he had some venison (8), and if His Majesty pleased he would instantly strike a light (9) and dress it.

#### 4- LOWER STANDARD, 1894.

Alàuddin (1) took the money very eagerly (2), and as soon as he got it in his pocket (3), retired with so much haste that the Jew (4) not content (5) with the profit he had made, was vexed (6) that he had not profited by Alauddin's ignorance. Accordingly he made up his mind to run after him to en leavour (7) to get some change for the piece of gold, but Alauddin ran so fast and had gone so far before the Jew started that

it would have been impossible for him to overtake him. Aláuddin got clear away (8) but before he went home to his mother's, he called at a baker's (9), bought a loaf, changed (10) his money, and then went home and give the rest to his mother, who went and bought food enough for them to live on for some time (11). After this manner they lived happily till Aláuddin had sold the twelve plates (12), one at a time, to the Jew, for the same money, who dared not offer less for fear of losing so good a customer (13).

1	علا م اله بي	01	خُرده كيا - بُهنايا
2	نہایت ہوی سے	11	جوكچهه دنون تك أنكى
3	· デ (f.)		فَوْراك كُم لَذِي كَانِي تَها
4	يهودي	12	(۲) رکابیان
5	قا نع	1-	
6	خفا هوگيا - رنجيد لا هو ا	13	اس قرسے که کہیں ایسا
7	كوشش كرنا		گاهك هاتهه سے نه جاتا رهے
8	ماف ( بے لاگ or ) نكل بھاكا		اً سے کم قیمت دینے کي
9	نان بائي - باورچي		همت نه پري

#### 5- LOWER STANDARD, 1894.

We departed from Sampaka at day light. About noon we stopped at a village, called Dangali, and in the evening arrived at Dalli. We saw upon the road two large herds (1) of camels feeding. When these people turn their camels to feed, they tie up one of their forelegs to prevent them straying. This happened to be a feast day (2) at Dalli, and the people were dancing before the chief's house, but when they were informed that a white man had arrived (3) in the town, they left off dancing, and came to the place where I was lodging, two by two (4), with drums and music (5). They play upon (6) a sort of flute (7),

but instead of blowing (8) into a hole at the side they blow in at one end. They went on dancing and singing till midnight (9), which annoyed me very much (10), as I wanted to go to sleep and had a bad head-ache (11).

#### 6-LOWER STANDARD, SPECIAL, 1894.

As soon as (1) Shuja heard of this circumstance (2) he abandoned (3) his fortifications (4) and retreated to Rajmahal, where he defended (5) himself for six days. But at length (6) taking advantage of a dark and stormy night (7) he embarked his army on his boats (8), crossed the river, and advanced (9) to Jondah. That same night (10) the rains set in (11) and Mirjumla found it necessary to encamp his army (12) for the season in the vicinity of Rajmahal (13). During this time Shuja augmented his troops, took some European artillery-men into his pay (14), and began to entertain hope of success (15). Mahomed, the son of the Emperor, suddenly left his own army and joined him (16). Mirjumla was at a distance when he heard of this event, and found that his whole army had gone over with the prince. He returned in haste, and found the camp in confusion (17), some preparing to desert to the enemy, others engaged in plunder (18). His presence restored order (19).

3	جو نهين	11	پاني بر سنے لگا
2	ال مال	12	ا پني نوج کو خيمه زن کرنا
3	چهور د یا		ضرورى سمجها
4	( f ) قلعه بندي - ( m ) مورچه	13	راج محل کے آس پاس
5	اي اچن	14	چند بوروپین گولندازون کو
6	اخير مين - آخر کار		نوکر رکھا
7	انہ ہیری رات ا ور طوفاںکے	15	اور کا میابی کمی میں کرنے لگا
	موقع کو کام میں لاکر	16	۔ آس سے م <b>ل</b> گیا
8	أسنع اپني نوج كوكشتيون	17	ا ور لشكر مين بدا نتظامي پا ئي
	پر چڙهايا	18	لو ڦ
9	آگے بڑھا	19	أسكم أنيس انتظام بحال هوا
10	أسي رات		or پھر صف آرائي هو <i>گ</i> ئمي

#### 7- LOWER STANDARD, 1894.

When they discover a herd of elephants they follow them at a distance (1) until they perceive some one of them stray from the rest (2) and come into such a position as to be fired at with advantage. (3). The hunters then approach with great caution (4) creeping amongst the long grass until they have got near enough to be sure of their aim (5). Then they discharge all their pieces at once and throw themselves on their faces among the grass (6). The wounded elephant immediately applies his trunk to the different wounds (7) but being unable to extract 8: the bullets and seeing no body near him he becomes quite furious (9) and runs about amongst the bushes screaming (10) with rage and pain, until by fatigue (11) and loss of blood (12) he has exhausted himself (13) and affords the hunters an apportunity (14) of firing a second time at him by which he is generally brought to the ground (15). The skin is now taken off (16) and stretched on the ground (17) with pegs to dry and parts of the flesh are cut up into thin slices and dried in the sun to serve a provision on some future occasion.

جب ولا هاتهمون كا ايك 1 اورگھاس میں منھد کے بل 6 حلقه د یکهتے هیں تو وه ا نکے ا بنے تئیں گراتے ھیں پیچهے پیچهے تھوڑ ہے 7 اینی سونت کو مختلف زخمون فاصله برجاتے هين ير لگاتا هے جب تك ولا أن مين سم ايك 2 با ھر نہ نکال سکنے کے سبب كو باقى ھاتھيون سے الك بهت تُند 9 هو تے دیکھتے هیں جلاتا هوا 10 اورایسيجگه، پر أتے هوے 3 جہاں پر گولي آسانی کے 11 تكان 12 خون کے اہنے سے ساتهه جلائی جا ے بري احتیاط کے ساتھه ولا خود تهك جاتا ه 13 4 لمبى گھا س مين جُهاك كر چلتے شكاريون كو موقع ديتا هي 14 5 هوے یہاں تک که وا اتنا وہ اکثر زمیں پرگرا دیا جاتا ہے 15 نزديك پهونچ جائين جهان کھال آتاري جاتي ہے 16 پر نشانه بقینی لگے زمیں پر پھیلائی جاتی ہے 17

#### 8- LOWER STANDARD, 1894.

A short time after the commencement of the seige (1) of Madras some women and children from that settlement (2) were sent in three boats to Sadrass in the belief. 3) that they would be safer in a neutral territory (4) than in a place beseiged by a hostile army (5). Two hours after their departure intelligence arrived that Sadrass was in the hands of the enemy, but it was too late to recall the boats (6) and they proceeded, and those on board were made prisoners. The enemy soon found employment for the boats, they were forthwith laden with fifty barrels of gunpowder (7) and some other military stores (8) and despatched under the charge of the boatmen who had brought them from Madras

to convey these articles for the supply of the army which was beseiging that place, a French (9) soldier being placed (10) in each boat. In the night the three soldiers fell asleep (11) and the boatmen (12) having first poured water into their mussaks bound them and brought the boats safely to the English sea-gate (13).

1	منحا مر لا	7	باروت کے پچاس پیپی
2	بستي - نو آ بادي	8	فوجيي اسباب
3	يهه يقين کر کے	9	فرا نسيسي
4	لترا ئىي سے بے سروكا رئىلك	10	مقرّد هوا
5	نوج مخالف	11	سوگئے
6	لیکن اب وقت نہیں تھا کہ	12	ملاح - ناو والح
	كشتيان وا <b>پ</b> س <i>ب</i> لائي جائبن	13	بندر

#### 9- LOWER STANDARD, 1895.

After two or three days, I perceived a ship which had only just come out of the harbour and would pass near the place where I was. I made a signal with my turban (1) and called out to them as loud as I could (2). They heard me (3) and sent a boat to bring me on board (4). When I was safely on deek the sailors asked me by what misfortune I came thither. I told them that I had suffered shipwreck two days before (5) and had made shift to get ashore with the goods they saw. Luckily for me they believed my story, and asking me no further questions, allowed me to stay on the ship (6). The captain of the ship was so well pleased to have saved me (7) and so much taken up with his own affairs (8) that he too took the story of my pretended shipwreck on trust and generously refused some jewels which I offered him (9).

(9)

10- LOWER STANDARD, 1895.

Another very common form (1) of pilgrimage (2) to the Ganges (3), if possible (4) to Hardwar, where its waters run from the hills (5), is to bring a vessel of water (6), thence to bathe the image of some particular deity (7) whose aid has been sought in sickness or trouble (8) and to whom this offering of sacred water was promised if a favourable issue resulted (9).

During the winter months it is a common thing (10) to see numbers of people travelling with an earthen vessel of this water most carefully preserved (11). In some cases a vow is made (12) that the person himself will fetch the water and carry it to the temple of the god to whom it has been promised, and this may necessitate a journey (13) of a thousand miles. Sometimes a servant will be sent on this errand, or it may be purchased from men who earn their living by carrying it to places remote from the river. In times of trouble large sums of money are often paid for it by those who believe this to be the most acceptable offering (14) they can make.

7	کسي خاص د ماناني مورت	10	يهه ايك معمولي بات في
	4	1)	بہت هوشیا رہے سے بھایا هوا
S	جسکی مدد بیاری یا آنکیف	12	منت ماني جاتي ہے
Ô	جسكمي مدن بيماري يا تكليف مبن مانگيي گئمي هي اور مسكواچها نتيجه هو سه	13	اس سے سفر کرنیکی ضرورت
J	ارر میساو اجید دریجه موسم		هوسکتي ھے
	كما كيما نبها	i j	نهايت هي مقبول چڙهاوا

#### 12- LOWER STANDARD, 1895.

BHANGI is the name by which that low caste is known who occupy themselves (I) in sweeping and other menial domestic services (2). According to the Purans (3) this class is descended (4) from a Sudra and the widow (5) of a Brahman. They are found throughout the whole of Hindustan and have several other designations, such for instance, (6) as Mibtar and Lälbegi, originally they were all Hindus and those who have adhered to the religion of their ancestors (7) chiefly worship Lál Guri (8), while those who have become Mahomedans in their modes of worship (9), have converted this name into Lál Beg, and state that he was one of the prophet Mahomed's followers, whom he succeeded (10) shortly after his death. They are divided into several classes (11) or "gots" all of which permit intermarriage (12) as between equals (13).

Bhangis eat the *leavings* (14° of all classes, but one class *prides* (15). itself on eating only the havings of Hindus.

They bury their dead (16) and have other customs peculiar (17) to Musalmans, but generally they profess to be Hindus chiefly because their macroige communice (18) confirm to the Hindu usage.

1	جو اپئے تئین مشغول	10	مد الشيور هو
	رکھتے ہیں		ره كنهي جداعنو لايين منقسم عبي
2	گھر کے چھو تے چھو تے کام	12	to be the first can't
3	پورانون کے مطابق		زگهڻي هجي
4	ديد ا هوا ه	13	John Start of 1 gi
ă	· بيو ٧	14	ه زنها
€.	11:0	13	و څور کړيا
7	امان پان	16	متر دون کو
8	اكثر لالگروكو پوجتے هيں	17	Ugasto.
9	ا بپنے طُورکي پرستش	1 1 3	ه د چي که رسميري

12-LOWER STANDARD, SPECIAL, 1895.

Patna is a very old city which was built by the king of Magadh more than two thousand years ago (1). It was originally built as a fort to keep back the tribes who were in possession of Tirhut (2) on the opposite side of the river Ganges; but after many years it increased to a great size (3) and became a splen list city (4) with 570 towers (5) and 64 gates. It was then the capital of the kingdom of Magadh which was long since passed away, but it has always been a city of importance (6). Situated as it is on the Ganges (7), it commended in former years the traffic of that great river (8), and in time of war as well as in prace (9) it was a place of great importance.

In the twelfth century (10 when Behar was invaded by the Muhammedans, Patna was the place from which they marsh to invade Bengal.

That part of the Bazar which marks the site of the old strong fort is still known by the name of Kila (11), which is the name given by Mahammedans to any fortress.

1	دو هزار برس سے زیابہ دگذر ہے	7	چونکه وه گنگا ډر وا قع هے
2	////	8	اسنے اس بڑے دریا کی
3	جو ترهت پر قا بص تھیں وہ رفتہ رفتہ بترا شہر ہوگیا		سود اگري كوا پينے قابو
4	شاندار شهر		مین رکھا
5	ري اري	9	جنگ اور نیز امن <b>کیوقت</b> میں
6	مگر وہ ہمیشہ سے ایک بڑا	10	مدن ي
	هُهر سمجهاگيا ه	11	قلعہ کے نام سے ابتك مشہور ہے

#### 13- LOWER STANDARD, 1895.

The next morning (1) as soon as it was light (2) I was awakened by my bearer coming into the tent and calling me telling me that (3) my friends had been up some time (4) and were nearly dressed (5). I was very loath to get up as I had not been in bed till very late the night before (6), however, the prospects of the day's sport helped to drive my sleepness away (7) and leaping out of bed I was soon in the full enjoyment of a bath in deliciously cold water (8). Hastily dressing and swallowing a cup of tea and a few morsels of toast (9) which my friend's servant brought in at that moment, I lighted my pipe (10) and taking my gun made my way to the large tent (11), where I found my companions finishing their chhota hàzrí. In answer to my enquiries I learned that we had to ride out some six miles (12) to a village named Pipraghat near which we hoped to get plenty of snipe and wild fowl, and later in the day (13) it was arranged that we should go to the northward where there was a large tract of jungle in which we were pretty sure to find game (14).

5	قریب قریب کپتر سے پہن	9	چند لقم نوش کئے
	چکے تھے	10	ا پنتي پيپ سلگائي
6	اسلئے که پرسوں بہت رات	11	ھم بترے ڈیرے میں گئے
	گئمي سوئے تھے	12	ه مکوقریب چهه میل گهوزے
7	تا ہم آس دن کے شکار کي اُميد		پر جانا پترا
	نے میرمی نیند کو دور کر دیا	13	دن ق هلے
8	مزه دا رتهند عداني مين خوشي	14	<b>ش</b> کار ملنے کا ہمکو کچھ
	ا سے خوب نے سل <sup>ک</sup> یا		يقين تھا

#### 14-LOWER STANDARD, 1895.

It is not very long ago (1) that a man was killed in rather a strange way (2). He was the owner of some fields of sugar-cane (5), which surrounded the house (4) in which he lived with his two sons.

One day towards evening when he was sitting waiting for his elder son to come back from the town where he had gone on foot to make some purchases (5), he heard a noise of shouting in the field to the south of the house. Running round to see what was the matter (6), he saw two camels which had broken loose (7), breaking down his sugar-cane in all directions, pursued by a number of the villagers with sticks (8). The camels were so alarmed (9) by the barking of the dogs and the shouts of the villagers that they ran hither and thither. At last one was captured (10) by a chokidar who seized the rope still hanging from the camel's nose, but the other tried to escape towards the house where the man was standing, and when he ran forward and tried to stop it, the camel seized him by the head (11) between its teeth and threw him to the ground (12). The man's skull was so broken that his head telt like a bag of bones (13).

(14)

1	بہت ں ن نہیں ہوے	8	أنجهتمر نے گانو والے انکے پیچھے
· 2	مجدي طرح سي		لا تھیاں لیکر دوڑ ہے
3	گنوں کے کھیت	9	ایسے قررہے
4	جو اُسکے ہکان کے اِرں گرد تھے	10	پکررا گیا
5	كعچهه خريداري كرنيكو پيدل	11	أسكا سر پكتر ليا
	گیا تھا	12	زمین ډر د کے ما را
6	دیکھنے کو کہ کیا ہوا	13	أسكارً سر قتولنے سے هذہ یوں كبي
7	کہل گئے تھے		ايك تهيلي معلوم هوتي تهيي

#### 15-LOWER STANDARD, 1895.

On the 30th about noon (1) I arrived at Wanda, a small town with a mosque (2) surrounded (3) by a high wall. The sirdar who was a Musalman was both chief magistrate (4) of the town and school master (5) to the children. He kept his school (6) in an open shed (7) where I was desired to take up my lodging until some information could be gained, (8) as to what had become of my horse and clothes, for though the horse was of little use to me, yet the few clothes were essential. The little raiment I was wearing could neither protect me from the sun by day (9) nor the dews (10) and mosquitos (11) by night indeed my shirt was not only worn thin like a piece of muslin, but was also so very dirty that I was happy to embrace an opportunity of washing it (12), which having done, and havinig spread it (13) upon a bush to dry I sat down naked in the shade (14). As I was thus sitting the fever from which I had suffered for some time (15) attacked me with such violence that I became anxious and alarmed (16).

#### 16-LOWER STANDARD, 1895.

The Marhattas of the Konkan were intelligent (1) and active (2) like all mountaineers (3) but they were rule (4) and ignorant (5). They claimed kinship with the Rajputs (6), but they were smaller in stature (7) with long arms and had nothing of Rajput politeness (8). They had no form of religious worship (9) apart from the worship of the gods, cows and Brahmans (10).

They abstained (11) from flesh, and lived chiefly upon (12) grain and all kinds of vegetables, regarding (14) milk, butter and fruit, as the best possible kind of food.

They were very fond of jewels (15) and other ornaments (16), and gave many offerings to their idols (17).

11	پر <sup>ھ</sup> یز کرتے تھے	15	جوا هرات
12		16	گهنا پا تا
13	وهم يخوجده	17	ا پنے ہُنون کو بُھتیرے
14	نهایت هی عده قسم کا کهانا		چڑھاوے چڑھاتے تھے

#### 17- LOWER STANDARD, 1895.

A few days ago, a fire broke out (1) in one of the small streets of Calcutta, and in a very few moments the huts, of which there were about twenty, were burned to the ground (2) These huts were about ten feet high and consisted only of bumboos (3) with matting walls and grass roofs (4), so that (5) there was nothing to prevent the fire from spreading (6) from one hut to the other.

Fortunately no lives were lost (7) but the poor people lost every thing they possessed (8). The only things they saved were their bress cooking-pots (9). A bunniah's shop was burnt down and he lost several hundred rupees worth of grain (10), rice, flour and ghee. It is a wonder (11) fires are not more common (12), as natives are so careless using open fires close to the walls of their huts.

1	آگ لک گئي	6	کچهه نهین تها جو آگ کا
2	ج <b>ل</b> کر خاک هوگیئن		پھیلما رو <i>کے</i>
3	اور صرف بانسونكي بنبي	7	كوئي جان تلف (نقصان) نهوئي
	هوڏي تهين	8	جو کچهه انکے پاس تھا
4	••	9	پیتل کے کھا نا پکانیکے برتن
_	معه چټا ئيون کي د يوارون اور	10	سيكرّون روپيه كي قيمت كے اناج
	<b>پ</b> ھوس کمي چھٽون کے	11	يهه تعجب كي بات في
·5	my	12	أ ك زيادة نهين لگتي

#### 18- LOWER STANDARD, 1897.

About a fortnight ago (1), as I was walking across the Maidan in the early morning between six and seven, I heard the noise of hoofs (2) behind me and looking round (3), saw a horse galloping (4) towards me at full speed. The rider had evidently lost control of his horse (5), and was leaning back tugging (6) at the reins and swaying from side to side (7). His feet were out of the stirrups (8), and I expected every moment (9) to see him fall; and sure enough (10) he had not gone more than fifty yards or so after passing me, when he rolled off (11) and fell on his shoulder turning a complete summersault. I ran up thinking he might have broken his neck (12), but before I reached him he was up, and shaking himself began to brush (13) the dust off his clothes. Luckily for him (14) he had fallen in a soft place where there was plenty of loose straw, and no stones. He told me his horse had taken fright (15) at the firing of a gun and had bolted with him (16).

,			
1	کوئیی دو ہفتے ہو سے کہ	9	أن - لبحه - لحظه
2	پِ ( fem. )	10	دچن الم <u>ٰ</u> ے
3	پیچه، پهرکر-، ترکر	11	لُرَهك كر
4	سرپت دورتا هوا	12	هاید اس کی گردن توت
5	گھوڑا یقیناً سوا رکے قابو سے		گئی هو
6	ہاہر ہوگیا تھا تاکے ہوے-کھینچے ہوے	13	ماف كرنا - جهارنا
O		14	هس اتفاق سے- خوش قسمتی سے
7	Translate from one side to		04
	another side.	15	بهترک گیا تها
8	( fem. )	16	اس كوليكر بها گ چلا

#### 19-LOWER STANDARD, 1897.

The day before we reached the camp where we had agreed to meet our friends, the rain fell in torrents (1), and when we reached the bank of the river which we had been told we should be able to ford (2) quite easily, we found

it was in flood (3). Fortunately we found boats in readiness and there was a raft (4) strong enough to carry our baggage and ponies. We reached the other side with only a slight mishap (5), one of the Syces in trying to manage (6) one of the ponies which was frightened and restive fell into the river but kept hold (7) of the pony's leading rope (8) and was pulled (9) on to the raft again with only the loss of his puggery which fell off and went floating down the stream.

#### 20 - LOWER STANDARD, 1897.

We slept out in the open (1) all night with sentries posted (2). Early in the morning two men arrived from the village of Sajabahai about six miles off on the other side of the river, on our road to Kirabazar our next camping ground, to tell us that a band of seventeen of the dakoits (3) had arrived at their village the evening before, and would according to their usual custom loot the village in the morning, and begged of us (4) to go and seize them. My father ordered twenty of his best men to start with us at once (5) the rest of the force and camp to follow. On arrival at the village at about seven o'clock in the morning, the headman of the village came running out to meet us terribly excited (6). He showed us the marks of how he had been beaten all over and begged us to pursue the dakoits, who, he said, had only just left (7).

#### 21- LOWER STANDARD, 1897.

On the 1st June we departed (1) from Doombani towards Jarra. Our company (2) now amounted to (3) two hundred men, all on horseback, for the Moors never use infantry (4) in their wars. They appeared capable of enduring (5) great fatigue (6) but from their total want of discipline (7) our journey to Jarra was more like a fox chace (8) than the march (9) of an army.

At Jarra I took up my lodging at the house of an old acquaint-ance 10) Damman Jamua, and informed him of every thing that had tefallen me (11). I particularly (12) requested him to use his interest with Ali to redeem (13) my boy, and promised him a bill (14) upon Dr. Laidley for the value of two slaves (15) the moment he brought him to Jarra. Daman very readily undertook to negotiate the business (16), but found that Ali considered the boy as my principal interpretor (17), and was unwilling to part with him lest he should (18) fall a second time into my hands and be instrumental (19) in conducting me to Bumbarra.

1	روانه هوے	10	مُلا قا تي
2	ر عدا مي ( fem. )	11	مُجهپرگذرا ( بیتا or ) تھا
3	Translate was.	12	خاصکو کے
4	پید ل - پیاده	13	مُخلصي دينا - رها كرنا
5	برداشت كرنا	14	( fem. ) هنڌ ي
6	( fem. ) ماندگىي - تەكارت	15	غلا مون
7	اں کے مُطلق تربیت یافتہ	16	کام کے سُن ھار د پنے کا ذمہ لیا
	نه هو نے کبی وجهه سے	17	ه هُمْرجِم
8	لومزي	18	Translate that he might not.
9	کوچ	19	18000

#### 22- LOWER STANDARD, 1897.

Early on the morning of the 26th May I departed from the camp of Bubaker accompanied by (1) my two attendants (2), Johnson and Demba and a number of Moors on horseback, 'Ali with about 50 horsemen having gone privately (3, from the camp during the night. We stopped about noon at Farani and were there joined by twelve Moors (4) riding upon camels and with them we proceeded to a watering place (5) in the woods where we overtook (6) Ali and his fifty horsemen. They were lodged in some low shepherds' (7) tents near the wells.

Early in the morning the Moors saddled their horses (8) and Ali's chief slave ordered me to get in readiness (9). In a little time the same messenger returned, and taking my boy by the shoulder (10) told him in the Mandingo language that "Ali was to be his master (11) in future" (12) and then turning to me "The business is settled (13) at last" said he.

1	Translate with.	8	ا پنے گھوڙون پر زين کسي
2	همرا هيون	9	Translate to be ready.
3	پوشین لا طور پر - چُپ چاپ	10	میرے چھوکرے کے کند ھے
4	ا وروهان بارلامور لوگ همسے آملے		پر ها تهه رکهکر
5	آبگاه - پن گهت	11	ميآن - أقا
6	جا ليا - جا پهونجي	12	اَ يند ه
7	گڌ ريئے	13	طے ہوگیا

#### 23 - LOWER STANDARD, 1897.

We departed from Sampaka at daylight (1), about noon we stopped a little at a village, and in the evening (2 arrived at Dalli. We saw upon the road two large herds (3) of camels feeding. When the Moors turn out their camels to feed, they tie up one of their forelegs to prevent their straying. This happened to be a feast day (4) at Dalli and the people were dancing before the chief's house, but when they were informed that a white man was come (5) into the town, they left

off dancing and came to the place where I lodged.

We stopped here this morning because some of the towns people, who were going to Goomba on the day following, wished to accompany us, but in order to avoid the crowd of people (6, which usually 7) assembled in the evening, we went to a negro village to the east of Dalli, where we were kindly received (8) by the hospitable (9) headman.

#### 24- LOWER STANDARD, 1897.

Then the two warriors (1) fought, knowing that one or both must be slain (2) until Bhima struck Duryodhana a foul blow on his thigh (3), and the Kaurava fell down upon the earth and gave up the ghost (4) without a groan (5). Thuse the Pandus gained the victory (6; over the Kauravas, and recovered their Raj of Khandeva and established (7) their dominion over Hastinapur. The blind Raja and his wife Gandhari came out to meet the conquerors (8), but were broken-hearted (9) at the loss of their sons and could do nothing but weep and scream; and they went away into the Jungle and lived in a hut on the bank of the Ganges (10), and never returned to the old home at Hastinapur.

After this Yudhishthira slaughtered a horse and rousted (11) its flesh before the fire and gave a great feast to all the Rajus round about (12). This feast was known as the Aswamedha, or horse sacrifice (13).

25 - LOWER STANDARD, 1898.

After leaving this place, we proceeded three and twenty miles, and encamped (1; near a well on a small spot of open ground in the jungle. Many deserted (2) villages were met with on the march; and the road was for the most part over heavy sand (3), without a drop of water near it. The periodical (4) rains had failed (5) in this part of the country, the tanks (6) and wells had mostly dried up, which rendered the heat and length of our journey this day all the more distressing (7). Luckily the guide whom we had brought with us and who had frequently travelled along this road informed us that about a mile and a quarter distant (8) were a few huts, the inhabitants of which were supplied with water from a spring (9). We set out immediately in search of it and to our great joy (10) found it was not dried up; and on digging a little in the sand an abundance of water flowed out (11), from which we drank ourselves, and watered our horses, and made the bhisties fill their mussucks for future necessities (12).

#### 26-LOWER STANDARD, 1898.

We had not ridden far, perhaps a mile and a half along the high road when (1) we came to a clump (2) of mango (3 trees to the north of the road. Near this a little further to the eastward was a small Hindu temple (4) standing under a fine peepal tree on the margin (5) of a lake.

Numbers of monkeys were sitting on the ground in front of the temple, busily occupied in eating grom (6) which an old half-naked (7) Hindu was scattering (8) for them out of a basket he had under his arm (9). They did not seem to be at all atraid of him (10), but as soon as we appeared they fled in all directions (11) hastily scrambling up the trees with a great noise (12). We got into conversation (13 with the old man, and he told us that he was about seventy years old, and had had charge of the temple (15) since he was quite a young man. We gave him a rupee much to his delight (16).

1	ہم لوگ سترك كے رستے	5	کنا رے پر
	سوا ري پر دور نهين بلکه	6	دانه کھانے میں همه تن
			مشغول تھے
	شاید دیرہ میل گئے ہونگے کہ	7	نيم برهنه
2	تَبُهِجْ	8	بكهير رها تها
3	آم	9	ایك توكري میں سے جُو اس
4	The place of worship مندر		کی بغ <b>ل</b> میں تھي
	for Muhammadans is called	10	معلوم هوتا تها که ولا أس سے
	riemo)		مطلق 5 رتبے نہ تھے

- 11 ادهرادهر جارون طرف 14 Turn into Direct narration.

  12 ته رفی نگهبانی کر تے رہا ہوں 15 نہایت شورو غل مچاتے ہوے 12
- جس سے وہ خوش ہوگیا 16 Translate began to converse. ا

#### 27 - LOWER STANDARD, 1898.

At a place near Lucknow, two natives (1) were walking along the road coming home from work about seven o'clock in the evening. Suddenly (2) one of them cried out that a snake had bitten him (3), and sat down by the side of the road holding his foot in (4) his hand. His companion looking round caught sight of the snake (5) creeping away through the grass (6) and killed it with a stick he had in his hand. Then he went to his companion and examining his foot, found it was bleeding, (7) and there were marks of the snake's teeth on the hig toe (8). Fortunately, just then an English doctor drove up in his dog-care (9 and hearing what had happened examined the snake and found that it was not venomous. (10). On hearing this both the natives were very pleased and thanked the doctor (11).

1	هنده و ستا ئي - د يسي	7	أسكے پاؤن كا جو ملاحظه كيا
2	دنعته - يكايك		تو دیکھا کہ اس سے
3	Turn into Direct narration.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4	Translate $by$ .		خون جاري ہے
5	ا س کے ساتھی نے جو محرکر	8	ا نگو آها
	دیکھا تو اس کی نظر	9	ا پني ٿم ٿم پر سوا رجا (ھا تھا
	سانپ ډر جا پتري	10	زهر دا ر- زهریلا
6	جو گھاس میں رینگتا ہوا		- 1,5-7 7 1- 5-7

دَاكَثّر ما حب كا شُكر اداكيا 11 جا رها تها

#### 28- LOWER STANDARD, 1901.

Here I purchased some corn for my horse, in exchange for some brass buttons (1), and having thanked (2) the shepherd for his hospitality (3) struck again into the woods (4). At sunset I came to a road that took the direction for Bambarra (5) and resolved to follow it for the night (6); but about eight o'clock, hearing some people coming from the southward, I thought it prudent to hide myself among some thick bushes near the road (7), as these thickets are generally full of wild beasts (8). I found my situation rather unpleasant (9), sitting in the dark, holding my horse by the nose (10) with both hands, to prevent him from neighing (11) and equally afraid of the natives without and the wild beasts within (12).

- 9 معض پیتل کے بتنوں کے بدلے 1 شکریه ادا کر کے 2 ( fem. ) مهمان نوازی 3 پهر جنگل مين جا دهسا جو بمبارا كمي سمت جاتبي تهيي قصد کیا که رات بهر اُسي پر 6 چلا چلو ن میں نے یہہ دوراندیشی 7 خیال کی که اینے تئیں سرک کے قریب کی بعض گھنی جهاريون مين چهپادون چونکه یهه جهازیان عموماً 8 وحشی درندون سے بھری هوتي هين
- البني يهه حالت المحجه البني يهه حالت المحجه البني يهه حالت المحدد المح

#### 29 - LOWER STANDARD, 1898.

I related (1) to the headman (2) of the village (3) the circumstances (4) of my having been robbed (5) of my horse and apparel (6); and my story was confirmed by the two shepherds (7). He continued smoking (8) his pipe (9) all the time (10) I was speaking, but I had no sooner (11) finished then (12) taking his pipe from his mouth, and tossing up (13) the sleeve (14) of his cloak (15) with an indignant air (16) "sit down", said he, you shall have everything restored to you (17), I have sworn it (18), and then, turning to an attendant (19), "Give the white man" (20), said he, "a draught (21) of water," and with the first light of morning go over the hills and inform the headman of Bamaku that a poor white man has been robbed by the king of Fuladu's people (22). I heartily (23) thanked (24) the headman for his kindness, and accepted his invitation (25) to remain with him until the return of the messenger (26). I was conducted into a hut and had some victuals (27) sent me.

1	بيان كيا	11	جو ٺهين
2	نمبر دا ر	12	که
3	ه يهات - بستي - گانون	13	جهازكر
4	احوال - حالات	14	( fem. ) آ سٽير
5	لوتاً گيا	15	چوغا - لباده
6	لباس - کپزے	10	
7	Turn the sentence into	16	غصه والى شكل بناكر
	Active voice. Confirm -	17	Translate every thing shall
	گزریا - Shepherd - تصدیق کونا		be restored to you.
8	Translate drinking; there	18	میں قسم کھاکر کہتا ہوں
	being no word for smoking.	19	ملازم - مصاحب
9	حُقّه	20	گورا
10	جب تك كه	21	گهون <b>ت</b>

## 30-LOWER STANDARD, 1898.

Early in the morning (1) of January 10th, therefore, I left Tisi (2) and about midday (3) ascended (4) a ridge (5) from whence we had a distant view of the hills (6). In the evening we reached a small village where we slept and departing from thence the next morning crossed (7) in a few hours a narrow (8) but deep (9) stream (10). About two miles farther to the eastward we passed a large town, and at two o'clock came in sight of the blacksmith's native town (11), from which he had been absent (12) more than four years. Soon after this his brother, who had by some means been apprised of his coming, came out to meet (13) him, accompanied by (14) a singing man (15). He brought a horse for the blacksmith, that he might enter his native town in a dignified manner (16) and desired each of us to put a good charge of powder (17) into our guns.

J	J . 1	0	a contract of the contract of
1	نور کے تڑکے- صبح - سویر ہے تیسي سے روانہ ہوا	9	گهرا
2	۔ تیسی سے روانہ ہوا	10	چشمه - د هار آ
3	ه و پېر	11	وه قصبه جهان لوها ر رهتا تها
4	چرها		همیں دیکھائی دینے لگا
5	تَيلا	12	غالب - غير حاضر
6	پہاڑیاں ہمیں دور سے نظر	13	ملاقات کرنے کو - مُلنے کو
	آنے لگین	14	Translate and with him was.
		15	گو يا
7	پار هو <i>ہے</i>	16	شان کے ساتھہ
8 .	تنگ	17	قهير سا بارود

#### 31- LOWER STANDARD, 1899

In the afternoon another messenger (1) arrived from the king, with (2) a bag in his hands. He told me it was the king's pleasure that I should depart (3) forthwith from Sego; but that the king, wishing to relieve a white (4) man in (5) distress, had sent me five thousand kauris, to enable me to purchase provisions (6) in the course of my journey (7): the messenger added (8) that if my intentions were really to proceed to Jenne he had orders to accompany me as a guide. I was at first puzzled to account for this behaviour of the king (9) but from the conversation (10) I had with the guide I had afterwards reason to believe that Mansong would willingly (11) have admitted me into his presence (12) at Sego, but was apprehensive (13) that he might not be able to protect me against the malice of the Moorish inbabitants. His conduct, therefore, was at once prudent and liberal (14).

1	قاصد	9	بادشاہ کے برتاؤ کا مطلب
2	Translate taking.		سمجهنم میں کھبرا گیا
3	Turn into Direct narration.	10	( fem. ) بات چیت - گفتگو
4	White, when used with person,	11	خوشي سے
5	Translate from.	12	( fem. ) خدمت - (m) حضور 5 رتا تها - خانف تها
6	( fem. ) رسن ( fem. )	13	در الها - حالف الها پس أس كى كار روائى
7	ا ثنا ہے سفر		عاقلانه بهي تهي اور
8	يهه بهي بيان کيا - يهه بهي کها		خير خواهآنه بهي

## 32- LOWER STANDARD, 1899.

It was late (1) when I reached the camp after a ten miles' ride (2) from the railway station (3), my pony was quite fresh (4) however so

that it did not take us lony to cover the distance (5). I found a servant waiting (6) for me at the entrance to the camp. He shewed me my tent and told me that my host (7) was dressing for dinner which would be served in a quarter of an hour (8). I found the tent very comfortable, it was a large single poled (9) tent, on one side was a comfortable looking bed with mosquitto curtains (10), and on the other a writing table and chairs. There was a lantern (11) hanging from the tent pole, and another on the writing table, also a candle-stick (12) and a box of matches and some books. I lost no time in divesting myself of my travelling garments and was soon ready for my tub which my bearer told me was ready in a small tent leading out of (13) the large tent. The sight of the bath with the fresh water and clean towels (14) was quite refreshing and I regarded my sponge and soap dish (15) at that moment as the best friends I had in the world.

- د ير هوگئي 1
- 2 Translate riding on horse back.
- The English is commonly used in Urdu.
- تازه دم 4
- اس لمبے راستہ کے طے کرنے 5 میں دیر نہ الگی
- ا نتظار كرتا هوا مُنتظر 6
- ميزبان 7
- ياوگهنته 8

- ايك چوبه 9
- ( fem. ) مسهري
- ted into لا لقين and it is used in the fem. gender.
- شمعدان 12
- 13 Translate in front of.
- ted into توكيا and the word is used in the mas. gender.
- مابون دان 15

### 33- LOWER STANDARD, 1899.

Going on from camp early in the morning soon after the sun was up (1) we rode for about a mile and a half (2) over a very good road, but soon after we turned to the left over some very rough ground skirting the canal (3) till we came to a brick bridge. Here we crossed the canal and came to a village surrounded by (4) fields of wheat and sugar-cane. The houses were all quite low with mud (5) walls and thatched roofs (6). As we approached the village a number of village dogs ran out at us and barked but as soon as one of our party stopped down and picked up a piece of brick to throw at them they all put their tails between their legs and ran back (7) into the shelter of the court-yards (8). There was only one good sized house in the village, this was two storied (9) and had a garden of fruit trees (chiefly mangoes (10) and guavas (11) surrounded by walls about eight feet (12) high. As we crossed the canal we saw several boys fishing (13) but no one seemed to be catching anything.

1	علي الصباح - آفتا ب نكلتے هي	8	صحن - آنگن
2	د يرّه ميل	9	د و منز له
3 4	جو نهر کي بغل بغل گئي تھي Translate on the four sides of	10	آم
-	which were.	11	ا مرود
5	کچي - مٿي کي	12	The English singular is used
6	چهډر		in Urdu.
7	نُه د با کر بھا گے	13	مچھلی کا شکارکر تے ہو ئے

#### 34- LOWER STANDARD, 1899.

We set out quite early, as we had several miles to ride before reaching the place where our friends had pitched their camp (1). I was riding a dun pony (2) which I had bought about a fortnight (3) before, and my brother was mounted on an Arab mare belonging to a man in his regiment (4), for whom he was keeping it while he was on two months' leave. It was fairly (5) cool, as we cantered (6) along through the trees which lined the road on each side (7). After going about a mile we came to a well by the roadside, and saw a number of men who looked like Patháns with six or seven camels (8); they were resting in that spot and had evidently (9) camped there that night. A fire was burning, and one man was husy cooking (10) some food. Another man was sitting and getting his hukka ready (11) to smoke; while a third was drawing water from the well by the aid of a brass (12) lotáh at the end of a long piece of rope.

1	خيمه نصب كيا - پټراو ڌ ا لا	7	سټك كىي د ونون جانب جس
2	سمند تتو		کمي قطارين تھين
3	د و هفته	8	اً ونت
4	( fem. ) رجمنت - پلتن	9	ظاهره
	(corrupted from English.)	10	پکا نے میں مشغول تھا
5	کسي قدر	11	حُقه بهر رها تها
В	پوئیوں چلاتے تھے	12	پيت <b>ل</b>

## 35— LOWER STANDARD, 1899.

As soon as (1) we arrived at the camp, I sent a mounted orderly (2) to summon the Tehsildar's agent (3). He came in about ten or (4) fifteen minutes (5), and the first question I asked him was where we could get good water, for as far as I could see, there was only one

kutcha well, and the water of that was brackish (6) and not fit to drink. Besides (7) the well was full of frogs. He told me that about a mile further on there was a well-built brick well (8) by the side of the road, and he had already sent twenty bhisties to bring water from there. I learned that supplies (9) were cheap and plentiful (10), and there was a good supply of potatoes (11) and green vegetables (12). I told him that we should want ten sheep (13) and a hundred chickens (14) and four maunds (15) of fresh milk, either cows' or buffalaos', it did not matter which (16).

1	جونهين	ð	کھانے پینے کی چیزیں - رسہ
2	The English has been	10	بكثرت - با فرا ط
	اردلي corrupted into	11	ألو
3	کا رند کا – گما شته	12	( fem. ) ترکا ریان
4	Omit the conjunction.	13	آيموز - ( fem. )
5	The English word is used	14	چوزے
	in Urdu.	15	The English is the corruption
6	کهاري		of the Urdu
7	اِس کے ملاوہ	16	خواہ گا ہے کا ہو یا بھینس
8	ا چھا بنا ہوا پکا کنواں		كا كچهه مضايقه نهين

# 36-LOWER STANDARD, 1900.

It was nearly four o'clock by now, and it commenced to rain very hard. The fighting was all over, but now began the task of searching for the dead and wounded. This was very tiring, and dispiriting (1) work, in the blinding (2) rain, which was now falling in torrents (3). We got wet through (4), and the cold east wind made us all quite numb with cold (5). It was nearly six o'clock at night when we got back to camp, we had fought nearly nine hours without a single bit to eat, for the fight started before breakfast. We were all done up (0), but we got a

good drink of hot tea when we got in, and some hot stew (7) of mutton and potatoes. The officers gave us some whisky to warm us, before we turned in to sleep. The next day quite early we fell in under arms (8), awaiting orders, and remained so all day. The enemy came about four o'clock in the afternoon and opened fire with their guns (9) on our camp. We, at once, advanced to meet them, but it came over dark, so we left it for that night and took up a position for the next day's fight.

# 37-LOWER STANDARD, 1900.

We left Tallika and rode on very peaceably (1) for about two miles, when a violent quarrel arose (2) between two of my fellow-travellers, one of whom was the blacksmith (3, of whom I have already spoken (4), in the course of which they abused each other soundly, calling each other all sorts of foul rames (5). It is worthy of remark that an African (6) will sooner forgive a blow than a term of reproach applied to his ancestors (7). "Strike me, but do not curse my mother", is a common expression (9) even among the slaves (9). This sort of abuse, therefore, so enraged one of these, that he drew his cutlass upon the blacksmith and would certainly have cut him down (10) if the others had not laid hold of him and wrested the cutlass from him. I had to interfere (11), so knowing the blacksmith was in the right, I told the other that if he did not immediately return his cutlass to its sheath I would shoot him without further ceremony (12). My threat had the desired effect (13).

## 88 - LOWER STANDARD, 1900.

Soon after sunset (1) we arrived at the foot (2) of the hills, and had our camp pitched (3) under some large trees close to the bank of a small stream, (4) the water of which was clear and cool. As the night was very dark and there was fear of wild animals prowling about the camp (5), we ordered two large fires to be lighted, one near our tents and the other close to where the horses, ponies, and mules (6) were picketted. Soon after midnight, we were aroused (7) by a hubbub (8) amongst the servants, and the loud barking (9) of the dogs; some thieves thinking the servants would all be tired and sound asleep, (10) had crept in and were actually in the act of unfastening two of the horses, when they were disturbed and ran off into the jungle. After this we ordered our men to take it in turns to watch (11) during the remainder of the night.

#### 39- LOWER STANDARD, 1900.

The journey from Europe (1) to India (2) is a long one, and has to be made partly by lind and partly by sea (3). A common method (4) of making the voyage (5) is by rail (6) from London to Dover, a scaport (7) of England (8), from thence by stramer (9) to Calais, a town on the roast (10 of France. Here a train is in waiting to convey the passengers to Marseilles. Having arrived there they proceed to Bombay by the mail steamer (11), which passes through the Suez Canal (12). At certain times of the year especially in the summer (13) great discomfort is caused by the heat (14) and flies. The time occupied (15) in the journey is from twelve to fourteen days, of which ten or eleven are spent on the open sea. The mail boats carry letters and parcels (16) and sometimes large quantities of silver and gold.

1	يورپ - مملك فرنگ - ولايت	6	The English word is in
2	هند وستان - هند	-	common use in Urdu
0		7	بندرگا: - بندر
.a	دیچهه نو خشای دی را ه طع	8	ا نگلستا ن
	کچهه تو خُشکي کي راه طے هوتا ہے اور کچهه ترميکي راه	9	ه هوان کش - اگن بوت -
4	راه		استيمو
5	سيندري سفر - سياحت	10	Jalm

11	3 اک کا جہاز	15	Translate that is occupied
12	نهر سو يز		جو لگتا ہے
13 14	گر ميون in the singular number means heat.	16	The English word is used in Urdu.

#### 40-LOWER STANDARD, 1900.

I always get up early. I find I cannot sleep after the sun has risen (1). My bearer (2) always has my tea (3) ready for me with two elices (4) of toust (5). I don't, as a rule, take butter (6) because at that early hour in the morning one can only get butter left over from the night before and that is never quite nice. Occasionally (7) instead of tea I have cocoa (8) and still more rarely coffee (9), but I always insist upon one thing (10) and that is that they shall bring me some fresh fruit (11) whatever happens to be in season (12). Just now there is nothing but pomegranates and custard apples (13); there are it is true a few oranges (14) to be had in the bazar, but they are so sour (15) no one could possibly eat them. Milk is rather a difficulty but as I keep goats (17) in the compound (18) there is only the trouble of milking (19) them.

1	نكلنا - طلوع هونا = To rise	10	ایك امركى تاكيد كرتا هون -
2	Corrupted) بيرا - خدمنگار		ایك بات پر زور دیتا هون
	from the English)	11	موسم 12 ميوه - پهل
3	ا تکرے 4 جا ہے۔چا	13	نَّارِنگیان ۱۹ شریفی
5	The English has been cor-	15	ترش - کهتا
	مکھن 8 توس rupted into	16	دود لا کا ملنا تو کُسّي قدر
7	آ تفاق سے - کبھی کبھی		مشکل ہے
8	The English word is used	17	احاطه 18 بكريان
	in Urdu. ا تهوه - کاني	19	د وهنا

NOTE — The Higher Standard exercises in this book, will be found equally useful for candidates for the Higher Standard in Persian, as the same exercise is usually set by the Secretary of the Board of Examiners for the Higher Standard in both Urdu and Persian.

#### 1- HIGHER STANDARD, 1895.

At last the all-important day began to dawn (1). A golden fish was set up on a pole (2) and a quoit-shaped (3) weapon known as a chakra was hung before it whilst a huge bow and a heap of arrows were laid at the foot (4) of the pole. A brother of Draupadí led her into the assembly with the garland in her hand (5), and proclaimed that the first warrior (6), who strung the bow, and shot an arrow through the chakra (7), and struck the eye of the golden fish, might claim her as his bride (8).

Then the whole plain was filled with commotion. (9) The warriors gathered round the pole and gazed curiously at the golden fish (10), or shook their heads at the ponderous bow. Some tried to lift the bow and failed (11) and then run off to escape the laughter of the lookers on (12), and at last one and all (13) began to doubt whether any mortal man would succeed in striking the golden fish and winning the hand of the daughter of Kanouj (14).

1	أخركاراس نهايت عظيم الشان
	روز کي مبح هوڻي
2	ا يك چوب مين باند هي گئي
3	جڙ 4 چکر کي شکل کا
5	أسكو مجمع مين لاياً اور ُسكع
	ها تهه مين ايك مالا تهي
6	مرد مید ان - همه سوار
7	ا یک تیر چکر کے وار پارکریگا
8	اس کو ا پنبی دُلھن بنانے کا
	د موجك كر سكتا ہے
9	ت سارے میدان میں
	کھابلي مچ گئي

uuugnter	of Aunouj (14).
10	تعجب کي نگاه سے شنہري
	مچهلي کو ديکهنے لگے
11	نه أ تنها سكم - نه كامياب هوك
12	تماش بينون کي هنسې کي
	شرمندگی سے بچنے کے لئے
	بھاگ گئے
13	سب کے سب
14	كه أ يا كوئي ا نسان سُنهري
	مچھلي مين نشانه لگانے
	ا ور رآجہ قنو ج کيلڙکي
	کو زوجیت میں آلاتے
	میں کا میاب ہو سکتا ہے

## 2- HIGHER STANDARD, 1895.

Abdullah, the leader (1) of his father's, Sheikh Saleh's, troops with a retinue of two hundred armed Bedouins (2), arrived at Muscat (3) in a scattered and peaceable manner (4) and obtained an audience with the Sultan. (5) The Bedouins though armed were allowed to go, and Abdullah himself sat for a time in the bazar and received the saláms of the people (6). When evening came the Sultan requested the men to encamp outside the gates, the only means of entrance and exit being through the old wills (7). Although failing to comply with this request the Belouins shewed no signs of other than peaceful intentisms (8), and at sunset when according to custom the gates were closed one half of the Belouins were within the walls.

Shortly after midnight the gates were attacked, the few badly armed guards we excisity overcome (9), and the gates were thrown open to admit a large number of Belouins, who up to this time had been hiding in a neighbouring mosque (10).

- سردار 1
  د و سو مسلح بدوؤن کي 2
  جميعت کوساتهه لے کر
  منتشر طور ډر لیکن صلح جو 4
  طریقے سے
  شلطان کے حضور مین 5
  ماصر ہوا
  ماصر ہوا
- اندر آنے اور باہر جانے کے ہے پُرانی دیواروں کے بیچ مبن سے راستے تھے ملے جو ارادوں کے سوا اور 8 کسی قسم کی علامت نه ظاہر کی چند پہریدار جو ناکا فی طور 9 پر مسلح تھے آسانی سے مغلوب ہوگئے

## 3- HIGHER STANDARD, 1895.

Village life (1) in India is rude and primitive (2) like its ancient institutions (3) but is not without its charms (4). The cottages are huts of mud and clay, thatched with straws (5) half hidden by clumps of bamboos, plaintains or cocoanuts (6). The Ryots (7) are to be seen cultivating their fields (8) or tending cows, goats or buffaloes. The women cook the family meals, sweep floors, husk rice, make cakes or spin cotton (9) whilst warned if naked children are making mud pies or playing old fashioned games (10).

There are trees costing a retreshing shade (11) under which village magnates smoke and gossip (12) and religious mendicants pass to and fro: public tanks where the villagers lathe and proy (13, and little picturesque (14) temples where they make their offerings and worship the gods (15). Every house-hold has it individual life (16), at sunrise every one is astir, at sunset the labours of the day are over, and there is busy conversation on all sides (17) about bullocks and cows and crops (18) births, deaths and marriages, ploughing (19), sowing, reaping and harvesting (20).

1	ديها تي زنه کي	7	( fem. )
2	بي تهذيب اور ابتدائي طور پر 🙇	8	المپنے کھیتوںکو جوتتے ہوتے ہوتے
3	أس ك پُرانے طريقون كيطرح	9	أنگن بُهارتي جانول جهانتني
4	ليكن دلچسپيون سے خالي		ٔ پوريان بناتي يا چر خے
	نهين هے		محا نتبي هين
5	جن کے پھوس کے چھپر	10	۔ پرانبی وضع کے کھیل
	هو تے هین	11	جنکے سایے سے لوگوں کو آبار میں ا
6	بانس کی جُهنڌ يا کيلے اور	12	· أرام پہونچتا ہے گپ شپ کر تے ہیں
	ناریل کے درختوں سے آدم	13	ا سنان کر تے هيں
	چھپی هو ہے	14	خوبصورت - خوشنها
- 1			

15	ا جرّهاوے جرّهاتے اور	17	هر طرف لوگ بات چیت
	دیو تاؤں کی پوجا کر تے ہیں		میں مشغول ہوجا تے ہیں
16	هرایك گهراتے كا زندگى	18	( fem )
	بسر کرنیکا ای <b>ک</b> خاص	19	هل جوتنا
	طريقه		كتنبي كرنا

### 4- HIGHER STANDARD, 1895.

The Mahrattas, though humbled by this disaster, were not discouraged (1); and they resolved to make the most extraordinary exertions (2) for retrieving their fortunes (3). Before the close of the year (4) they had assembled a force of 140,000 men, commanded by Shewdasheo Rái called the Bhao, nephew to their Peshwa or supreme prince (5); and that chief being joined by the Vazir and the Jat leaders, advanced upon Dehli. The deep stream of the Jumna, swelled by the rains (6), separated the armies, but though it could not be forded (7) the daring spirit (8) of Abdulla impelled him to plunge into the waters and swim across with his whole army (9). This achievement which was almost without precedent, struck dismay into the host of the Mahrattas (10).

Though triple the number of their antigonists (11), they did not venture to face them (12) in the open field but shut themselves up in an entrenched (13) camp at Panipat, on a spot where the fate (14) of the empire has been repeatedly decided. Ahmad for some time merely hovered round them and cut off their supplies (15), at length he ventured on an attempt to carry their position (16), but was obliged to retire without any important success.

5	ا جنکا سردار سوا شیو را سے	11	گو تعدا د میں اپٹے حریفوں
	تھا جو بھا ؤ کےنام سے مشہور		سے تیں گُنے تھے
	تھا اور اُن کے پیشوا کا	12	ان سے مقا بلہ کر نیکی
	بهتیجا تها		جرأت نه كي
6	جو بارش کمي وجهه سے د شد تہ	13	مورچه بند
7	جوش پر تھي اگرچه پايا ب نه تھي	14	جهان کمی د فعه سلطنت کي
8	بها در دل		قسمت کا فیصله هوچکا تھا
9	اس کے پانمی مین غوطہ لگانے	15	مرف أن كي چا دون طرف
	اورا پنمي تمام سپاه سمي <b>ت</b> تيرکر پارهونے پر آما دهکيا		هيرا پهيري كرتا آور أنكي
10	ا س بهادرانه اور بینظیر		ر سه کي آمه و رفت کو
	کارروائی سے مره اون کے		بند کرتا رها
	موروملخ لشكر پرُ دهشت	16	أن كو جرأت كركم مغلوب
	چهاگئي		کر نیکمي کوشش کي

## 5-HIGHER STANDARD, 1895.

Going into camp was always attended with great pomp and show (1). The tented pavilions (2) of the Padishah and his grandees, were sent on in advance (3) and pitched at a short distance from the city, so that the first day's march from the palace to the camp was a splendid sight (4). A vast crowd assembled round the palace to see the Great Moghal take his departure (5), followed by the ladies of the zenána (6) and accompanied by all the grandees at court. Jehangir appeared in the Darbar hall in travelting finery (7). His coat was of cloth of gold (8), his boots were embroidered with pearls (9), his turban was plumed with heron's feathers (10) and had a ruby (11) as big as a walnut (12) on one side, a large diamond (13, on the other, and

an emerald (14) shaped like a heart in the centre. His sash, necklaces and armlets were radiant with pearls, rubies and diamonds (15). His sword, buckler (16) and bow and quiver (17) were richly mounted, and inlaid with all kinds of precious stones of great value and beauty (18).

1	پرزا و مین همیش <b>ه</b> نهایت	9	1س کے جو تن موتیوں سے
	شاں و شوکت کے ساتھہ		مُرصَّع تھے
	جایا کر تے تھے	10	1 سکمي پگتري مين بگله کے
2	شاميان		پر لگے ہو <i>ے</i> تھے یا <b>تو</b> ت
3	دہا جاتے دئے جاتے تھے	11	
4	چنانچه محل سے پراؤ تك	12	ا خروت
	پہلے دن کا کوچ ایك قابل	13	الماس - هيرا
	•	14	زيرد
5	د ید نظاره هوتا تها	15	أس كا پتكا مالا اور بازوبند
Ð	مغل سرداركي روا نگي ديكهنم		موتيون ياقوتون اور هيرون
	کے لئے		سے جھلملا رھے تھے
6	خسم دیشه دیشه صرم سرا	16	J (a 3 (fem.)
	کبي عورتين هو تيي تهين	17	( fem. ) ترکش
7	سفر ب زیبایش کے ساتھ	18	ہر قسم کے بیش قیمت اور
8 .	أس كا انگركها زري كے		خو بصورت جوا هرات سے
	کپڑے کا تھا	man de la company de la compan	مرصع
	•		

## 6- HIGHER STANDARD, 1896.

The son of Hyder pushed the siege with his characteristic impetuosity (1); but having prematurely (2) attempted to storm a breach (3), found it so bravely defended by its commander (4) that he sustained a complete repulse (5).

The confederate (6) armies were thus enabled to come to its relief and obliged him to retire. But it was now the season of the year at which

the river Toombuddra undergoes its periodical inundation (7), when it became necessary for the allies (8) to have the whole of their armies, their materials and their supplies either on the one side or the other of the river. To transport so many men and so much baggage to the southern bank in the face of so active an enemy appeared too hazardous to be attempted (9); they therefore recrossed to the northern side leaving Tippoo's dominions secure during the period of the monsoon (10).

They were even reduced to the necessity of abandoning Adonie (11) after hastily withdrawing its distinguished (12) inmates, and the victor (13) on entering found numerous apartments still fitted up with the splendour of a royal palace (14).

- ا پني خصلتي تنه ي کے 1 ساتھه محا صرے کو برقرار رکھا
- وقت سے پہلے قبل از وقت 2
- قلعه میں ریلا مارکر شگاف کرنا 3
- 4 Translate that its commander so bravely defended it.
- شكست فاش كها ئي 5
- مُتفق مُتحد 6
- جب کہ دریا ہے توم بھدر 7 میں موسمی سیلاب آتا ہے
- ساتھہ ملکر لڑنے والے 8

- ا یسا خطر ناک معلوم ہوا کہ آس کی کوشش نا مناسب تھی
- بارش کے موسم بھر تیپو کی 10 ریاستوں کو صحیح و سلامت چھوڑ کہ
- وہ اِس قدر مجبور ہوکے 11 کہ اُ نہیں ادّو نائی چھورتنا پڑا
- مُمِنّا ز 12
- فتحدمن فأتح

#### 7- HIGHER STANDARD, 1896

In this country a boy is made to learn the letters of the alphabet (1) not by pronouncing them but (2) by writing them on the ground with a small piece of soft stone and copying them over and over again (3) until he thoroughly masters them (4). Five letters are set him at a time. After this he is taught to write on palm leaves (5) with ink and a wooden pen, then on a black board and on green plaintain (6) leaves and last of all on paper. At each stage of his progress (7) he is expected to make some present to his master in the skape of food, clothes and money (8). A village school (9) begins early in the morning and continues till eleven, after which the boys are allowed to go home for their breakfast. They return at two and remain in school till evening, when all the boys are made to stand up in a row (10) and repeat aloud after the master whatever he may say by way of instruction (11). They are then allowed to return to their homes or to their play.

1	الف ہے کے حروف سکھائے
	جاتے ھیں
2	ان کو تلفظ کر کے نہیں بلکہ
3	ا انہبن باربارنقل کر کے
4	يهان تك كه ولا أنهين بخوبي
	ياد كر ليمنا 🙇
5	تا ر کے پتے
6	كيلا
7	1س کي ترقبي کي هرايك
	حالت مين
8	أسرس توقع كيجاتبي ہےكہ ولا
	المن گر و کو کچه آه کها نا کپرا
	اور روپیه بطور تحفه کے ں ت

( A Hindu master is called a مرد ایناده این

## 8- HIGHER STANDARD, 1896.

The enemy were found on the 13th October skilfully entrench. ed (1) under the stronghold we have just mentioned, their front covered by a morass and their left by a fortified village. (2) The battle which followed was a repetition of the usual scene (3); the English rushing on in the face of a destructive cannonade (4), and suffering severely till they came to close quarters (5), then charging with the bayonet, and carrying all before them (6). Here there were successive lines of guns which it was necessary to capture by repeated (7) assaults. The general, a very gallant officer, received a wound which obliged him to quit the field, and proved mortal some few hours later (8). This action like that of Assaye was distinguished by a stratagem on the part of the Indian cavalry (9). Wheeling round and recovering several of the first line of guns they turned them on the English rear, but were chased off the field by twenty eight men of the 76th regiment (10), under the command of an officer who unhappily lost his life (11).

هوشیاری سے صورچہ بندی ا کئے هوے اُن کے آگے دلدل اور بائیں 2 طرف ایک قلعہ بند ی کیا هوا محا نون تها بعد کو جو جنگ هؤ ا اُس 3 میں بھی معمولی نظارہ پھر پیش آیا انگریز مہلک گولہ اندازی کے 4 سامنے گھستے جاتے تھے اُن کی آپس میں مَت بھیر 5 ھوگئی اُن کی آپس میں مَت بھیر 6 اُن پر سنگینین چلاتے اور 6 سبکو سامنے سے صاف کرتے جاتے تھے

### 9— HIGHER STANDARD, 1896.

By mistake I took the wrong road, and did not discover my error until 1 had travelled nearly four miles (1), when, coming to an eminence I observed the river considerably (2) to my left.

Directing my course towards it (3), I travelled through long grass and bushes with great difficulty, until two o'clock in the afternoon, when I came to a small but very rapid river, which I took at first for a creek, or one of the streams of the Niger (4). However, after I had examined it with more attention (5), I was convinced that it was a a distinct (6) river, and as the road evidently crossed it (7), (for I could see the pathway (8) on the opposite side) I sat down upon the bank in the hopes that some traveller might arrive, who would give me the necessary information about the fording-pl ace.

I waited (9), thus for some time but as no one arrived I determined upon entering the river considerably above the pathway in order to reach the other side before the stream had swept me too far down (10).

## 10-HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

Before the victory at Plassey the Company's servants in Bengal had never dreamed of engaging in the retail trade (1), carried on by the native dealers, in the various towns and villages up country (2).

When, however, Mir Jasir was enthroned at Murshidabad he granted (3) them, as already stated, the privilege (4) of carrying commodities (5) to all parts of his dominion, free from the duties which were otherwise collected by the Nawab's officers in all highways and rivers (6).

Accordingly (7) the English at Calcutta began to traffic in products of the country, such as, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, oil, rice, sugar, and opium; and as they paid no duty they undersold the native dealers and soon monopolised the whole trade (8).

Indeed the native traders would have been ruined (9), but in self-defence (10) they began to purchase permits, known as "dastaks", from the Company's servants, which bore the Company's seal (11) and sufficed to exempt them from the payment of duties at the different toll-houses (12).

بنگالے میں کمپنی بہادر کے 1 محلازمون کے خواب و خیال میں بھی بھہ بات نہ آئی تھی که تُخرده فروشي کا کام کرين جس کام کو مغربي هند وستان کے مختلف قصبون اورديها تون میں دیسی لوگ کیا کر تے تھے مطاكما - بخشا 3 ا ستحقاق - حق 4 مال تحارت - احماس بغیران محصولون کے دینے ے جو اور صورتوں میں نواب ساحب کے عهده دارتمام شاه را هون اور دریا و ن پر تحصیل کرتے تھے

جنانچہ جہانچہ 8 ہندوستاني تاجرونسے کم داموں 8 پر سودا بيچنے لگے اور نور آ تمام تجارت كے مالك بن بيتھے تباہ ہوجاتے 9 الينے بچائوميں 10

جن پر کمپنی بہادر کی 11 مہر قبت ہوتی تھی اور کی 11 مہر قبت ہوتی تھی اس بات نے انھیں مختلف 12 محصولوں میں محصولوں کے اداکرنیسے بری کردیا

## 11-HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

After much cogitation (1), a plan suggested by one of the mahouts, which looked promsing, was tried (2). Two of the most intelligent female elephants (3) employed in forest work, were selected (4), and these were taught to elevate their trunks (5), on the approach of another elephant. That which first gave warning was always rewarded with some little dainty (6), so that (7) in a little time they became so elever that another elephant could not approach within several hundred yards, but they would scent it out and give warning by raising the trunk (8). When they were sufficiently trained (9) I mysself mounted one, and mounted two good shikáris on the other, and then we set out on the trail of the mad elephant.

On the second day a little before noon while passing near a clump of bamboos (10), both the elephants gave sign towards the right. Shortly after, the crackle (11) of branches was heard, and among the bamboos which were so thick as almost to conceal it from sight (12), the huge dark body of the elephant was seen, and from the occasional glimpse of his huge tusks (13), as he moved his head, we had no doubt that this was the elephant we were in search of (14).

- سوچ بہار 1 ولا تجویز آزماکر دیکھی گئی جو ایك مهارت نے سوچى تھی اور جو قابل کا میابی معلوم هوتي تهي هتهنان 3 مُنتخب كي گئين - چُني گئين 4 ( fem. ) سو نق میں 6 جو پہلے اطلاع دیتی تھی آسے هميشه تهورًا عمد لا جارة انعام مين ملتا تها جنا نجه 7
- کہ وہ اِس بات کی بو پاتے ھی سونت أثها كرجتا ديتين وه کا ہی طور پر تعلیم پا چکیں بانسوں كا جُهنت 10 ( fem. ) کهر کهراهت 11 ا س قدرگهنم تهم که اس کو 12 نظر سے قریب قریب جھیا تے تھے اس کے بڑے بڑے دانت 13 کبھی کبھی دکھائی دینے تھے يهه وهي هاتهي ه جس 14 کی تلاش میں هملوک تهم

## 12- HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

The next day was far advanced (1) before we departed from Marina, and we had to travel slowly on account of the excessive heat: 2), until four o'clock in the afternoon, when two negroes (3) were observed sitting among some thorny (4) bushes at a little distance

from the road. The king's attendants made sure that these were runaway slaves 5), so they cocked their muskets (6), and rode at full speed in all directions through the bushes (7), in order to surround them and prevent their escaping. The negroes, however, waited without any alarm (8) until we came within bowshot of them 9), when each of them took a handful of arrows from his quiver 10), and putting two between his teeth and fitting one to his how string (11), made signs to us to keep at a distance, upon which one of the king's men called out to the strangers to give some account of themselves (12).

- دوسرے روز دن بہت چڑھ 1 گیا تھا
- د هوپ کي تيزي کے باعث 2 همين آهسته آهسته سفر کرنا پترا
- زنگي حبشي ه
- پُرخار-خارداد 4
- باد شاہ کے مصاحبوں کو یقیں 5 هوگیا که وہ بهگو ز سے غلام تھے
- چنانچہ آنہوں نے اپنی 6 بدہ و توں کے گھوڑ سے جوڑ ہائے

- حهازیون مین چارون طرف ۲ اچنے گھوزون کو نہایت تیز د وزایا
- بغیر کس*ی گ*ھبراھٹ کے <sup>8</sup> تمر*ے رہے*
- انكي تيركي ما ركانه رآگئے 9
- ا بنتے ترکش سے مُتھی 10 بھر تبرلئے
- ا یك كو چلم سے لگا كو 11
- اجدی شخصون کو پُکار کر 12 کہاکہ تم ا بننے بابت کچھہ حال بیان کرو

#### 13- HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

The Viceroy's troops were kept together with great difficulty. The next day they proceeded in their route, fighting every inch of the way (1) They had neither tents nor baggage, neither guns nor food. At night they slept under trees when the enemy would let them (2). By day and night the enemy's horse surrounded them and left them little peace. For food they were compelled to live on leaves and roots (3). Seven noblemen thought it a luxury to obtain three-quarters of a seer of rice among them (4). At length they came in sight of Cutwa, where they hoped to obtain repose and plenty 5), but Bhá-kar had sent his horse-men before hand and burnad the town and destroyed the grain. Ali Verdy immediately on his arrival there, wrote to Moorshedabad for supplies which came down to him in great abundance (6).

قدم قدم پر لر تے هوے درات کو اگر د شمن انهین سونے 2 درختوں کے دیتے تو وہ درختوں کے نیچے سورھتے اگر کھانیکا حال پوچھو تو 3 انهین پتیان اور درختوں کے کی جرین کھاکر رھنا پر ا

سات اميرون نے اپئے 4 درميان تين پاؤ چانول درميان تين پاؤ چانول عامل كرا ايك بر ي نعمت خيال كي جهان انهين أميد تهيي كه 5 أرام اوركهانا افراط سے مليگا اس كے پاس افراط سے 6

## 14-HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

We, therefore, determined to form a Zareba at once. in which we could keep all our men together under a certain amount of control (1), and in which they would be safe, more or less, from any sudden rush of the enemy into our midst (2). For over an hour and a half all was bustle and confusion (3) in the forming of our Zareba. We chose a

clear space out in the open, well away from the village. The Zareba was about forty feet square (4). The inner barricade was made up of rolls of tents, durries, bedding, bags of grain, elephant-pads &c (5). Outside this we placed a line of village charpoys (6). These are beds made of string, and would be very insecure footing for any one trying to step or stand them (7). Outside this we arranged all the boxes, chairs, tables, poles, &o., we could get belonging to the camp. When all preparations were completed (8, my father paraded his men and served out ten rounds of ball and ten rounds of buckshot ammunition to each man. then divided into four companies (9), and each company was given one side of the square to protect under its own commander (10),

10

کسي قد را پينے اختيار کے اندر 1 7 همارے درمیان دھمن کے یکایك گُهس پرنے سے وہ كچهه نه كچهه محفوظ هونگي هل چل مچی رهی كوئي چاليس نٿ تمربع آنها اندر کی جانب خیمون -دريون - بسترون - غَلْم كي بوريون اورها تهيكي جهولون وغیرہ کے گتھوں سے ناکہ ہندیاں کی گئیں

أن پر پانون ركھنے يا كھز ہے ہونے کی کوشش کرنیسے ألت جانيكا خوف هوتا ه جب ساری تیاریان هو چکین 8 تب ولا چار کمپنیون میں تقسيم كئے گئے هرایك كمپنى كو يهه كام

سپرد هوا که ولا اینے کمانیر

کی ما تحتی میں مربع کے

ایك پهلوكي حفاظت كرے

چا ريائيان

## 15- HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

The prince sent an army against Lodi, but made liberal offers in case of submission (1). Lodi laid down his arms (2), and was appointed to the government of Malwa, whence on a mandate from the imperial court he repaired to the capital 3). At the first audience, however, he was received with such market disrespect (4), that he clearly saw that some hostile purpose was meditated (5). Azmat, his son, even went so far as to draw his sword (6), a tumult ensued, and Lodi hastened to his house which was capable of defence, when he shut himself up with three hundred followers. Thus hemmed in by his enemies, his situation seemed desperate (7), and he was agitated by the worst fears for his safety (8). Suddenly a scream was heard from the female apartments (9), he rushed in and saw them weltering (10) in their blood. In the prospect of captivity and dishonour (11), with that desperate fidelity not unfrequently displayed by Hindoo females (12), they had plunged (13) the sword into their own breasts (14).

اس کے اطاعت قبول کرنیکی ا صورت میں بہت کچھہ انعام واکرام کا وعدہ کیا اپنے ہتھیار رکھہ دئے 2 شاہانہ دربار کی طرف سے 3 فرمان پاکر وہان سے درالسلطنت کو روانہ ہوا درالسلطنت کو روانہ ہوا ایسی ظاہرا ہے کرمتی کے 4 کوئی د شمنی کی کار روائی کا 5
ارا د ہ کیا گیا ہے
عظمت نے یہاں تک کیا کہ 6
اپنی تلوا رکھینچ کھڑا ہوگیا
وہ اِس طرح پر اپنے دشمنوں 7
سے گھرگیا کہ اُس کے بہنے
کے کوئی صورت نظرنہ آئی

#### 16-HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

In the month of August these rascals seized an attendant of the British Resident (1), with a view to extort money from him (2). The Resident immediately complained of this indignity to the Nizam (3), who, resolving to place the young men in actual confinement, sent a party of his infantry under the command of Captain Hare, with orders to plant sentries about the houses in which they resided (4). In execution of his orders (5), Captain Hare marched first to the residence of Mubariz-ud-daula. On approaching it he was fired upon from the houses on either side (6), in which Pathans armed with matchlocks had previously been posted (7). Some loss was sustained on the occasion, and amongst others, an officer of the Resident's escort (8) was killed. After carrying one or two of the houses, and putting the armed people found in them to the sword for the sake of example (9), Captain Hare pushed on to the palace of Munariz-ud-daula, where he found the gates closed, and other preparations made for resistance (10).

انگریزی ریزیدنت ماحب کو بهادر کے ایک مصاحب کو این حرا مزادون نے پکر لیا این حرا مزادون نے پکر لیا این سے روپے جبراً لینے کی غرص سے یا نظام سے شکایت کی انظام سے شکایت کی اس حکم کے ساتھہ کہ جن کہ روب میں وہ رہتے ہیں ان کے گرد پہرا بتھا دیا جا ہے کرد پہرا بتھا دیا جا ہے کود کے حکم کی تعمیل کے لئے 5

اس جگھہ کے پاس جانے 6 پردورویہ مکانات سے اُن پر بندوقیں سر ہونے لگیں توزیدار بندوقوں سے مسلح 7 پتھاں پہلے سے تعینات کئے گئے تھے اُن گہروں میں جولوک مسلح 8

بدرته ان گہر ون میں جو لوک مُسلح پائے گئے انہیں بطور نظیر کے تہد تیغ کر کے مقابلہ

## 17- HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

The Khansaman of a Babu is his most favourite servant. (1). From the nature of his office (2 he comes into the closest contact with his master (5), he rubs his body with oil before bathing (4), and sometimes shampoos him (5), a practice which gradually induces idle effeminate hearts (6), and eventually greatly incorporates a man for the duties of an active life (7). Indeed, to study the life of a "big native swell" (8), is to study the character of a consummate oriental epicare (9), immersed in a receless round of pleasures (10, and hedged in by a body of attendants distinguished only for their flattery and servility (11.

Except in isolated instances (12), the general treatment (13) of domestic (14) servants by their master is not reprehensible (15).

Outside (16) of those who understand the peculiar mysteries of the inner life of Hindu society (17) very few are aware that a wife, though the mother of three or four children, is forbidden to open her lips (18),

or lift her veil in order to speak to her husband in the presence of her mother-in-law (20) or of any other adult male or female member of the family (21).

,	
1	ا اس کا نہایت مُنہہ لگا نوکر
	هوتا ہے
2	أس كي نوكري هي إ سي قسم
	کی ہوتی ہے کہ
ŝ	أسم ا پنے آقا کبی بہت ہي
	قُربت حاص <b>ل</b> هوٽي <b>ھ</b>
4	نہانے کے قبل وہ اس کے
	بدن پر تيل کي مالش کرتا ه
5	أس كا بدن د باتا <u>ه</u>
6	يه ايسي عادت هوتي م كه
	ایس شے رفتہ رفتہ سُستنی اور
	زنانه خصلتين پيدا هوتتي هين
7	آخرکار ایك مرد كو مستعدانه
	زندگيے کامون کے ناقابل
	کر د يتي هين
8	ا ي <b>ك</b> نهايت امير هندوستاني
	کي زندگي کي اصلي حا آت
	کو دریافت کرنا
9	ایک پگم مشرقبی عیّاش کے
	عادات و اطوارس واقف
	هونا هے

جو دریا ہے <sub>عیش</sub> و عشرت 10 میں 5 وبا ہوا ہو جو صرف خوشامه اور غلامي 11 کی مفتون سے موسوف هو تے هیں شاذ و نا در مثالوں کے سوا 12 برتام 13 خانگي 14 تاب**ل** الزام 15 علاوه 16 هند وموں کبي جماعت کبي 17 خانگی زندگی کے عجیب مخفي حالات **ا**س کو ہو لنے کي ممانعت ہے 18 اپنے گھونگت کھولے 19 خوشد ا من - ساس 20 ا پنے خاندان کے کسی 21 دوسرے جوان مرد را مورت کے سامنے

#### 18- HIGHER STANDARD, 1898.

This tribe, who call themselves Kookies, are armed with bows arrows, spears, clubs and a short knife called a dáo; this last named weapon is in common use among the natives of the province as a hatchet They use shields made of the hide of a species of cow peculiar to their hills (2), and the inside of their shields they ornament with small hanging discs of brass (3), which make a tinkling noise (4), as the warriors about their arms either in the fight or in the dance wear round their necks long strings (5) of shells (6), of a peculiar kind found in their hills; about their loins (7) and on their thighs (8), immediately above the knee (9), they tie large bunches (10) of long goat's hair dyed of a red colour; and on their arms they have broad rings of ivory (11), in order to make them appear more terrible to their enemies (12). They build their houses as close to each other as possible, and make them spacious enough to accommodate four or five tamilies in every house (13). They construct them on platforms or stages of bamboo (14), raised about six feet from the ground, and enter by ladders (15), or more often by a single post with notches cut in it for the feet (16), underneath these stages they keep their domestic animals.

اس آخر الذكر هتهياركواس أخر الذكر هتهياركواس موبه كم باشند م بطور تير كم استعمال كرتبي هيي ايك قسم كي كام كي كام كي يحرق هيي حرق كي بني هوئي هوتي هيي حو خاص كر أن كم يهازون مين بائي جا تي هيي ولا يي جهو تي چهو تي جهو تي جهانجهين لقكا كم آراسته كرتي هيين جهو تي

جس سے جھنجھنا تی ہوئی 4

اَ وَازُ نَكُلَّتِی ہِ ہُوں کہ 5

اَ وَازُ نَكَلَّتِی ہِ ہُوں کہ 6

اَ وَازُ نَكَلَّتِی ہِ ہُوں کہ 6

اَ وَازُ نَكَلَّتِی ہِ ہُوں کہ 6

اُ کھونگھے 6

اُ کھتنے کے ذرا اُ وپر 9

اگری اُ اُ وپر 10

ھاتھی دانت کے چوڑے 11

جوڑے حلقے پہنتے ہیں ہوئی ہیں جوڑے حلقے پہنتے ہیں

کي <b>شکل</b> د شم <b>ن</b> و ل کو 12	14   دّاكه أن	بانس کے چبو تروں پر
ه خونناک معلوم هو	15 زياده	سير هيان لگا كر أن مين دا خل
ایسا وسیع بناتے ہیں 13	آن کو	هوتے هين
ایك گهر مین چار پانچ		جن میں ډاؤن رکھنے کے لئے
ن کبي گنجا يش هو سکے	ا کُنبو	کھڈے کُھں سے ہوتے ہیں

#### 19-HIGHER STANDARD, 1898.

I proceeded with great caution surveying each bush, and frequently listening and looking behind me for the horsemen (1, until I was about a mile from the town, when I was surprised to find myself in the neighbourhood of a village belonging to the Moors (2). The shepherds followed me for about a mile hooting (3) and throwing stones after me, and when I was out of their reach and had begun to hope that I should escape, I was greatly alarmed to hear some body haloo behind me (4), and, looking back I saw three Moors on horseback coming after me at full speed whooping and brandishing their double-barrelled guns (5). I knew it was in vain to think of escaping (6), and therefore turned back and met them, when two of them caught hold of my bridle, one on each side (7), and the third presenting his musket told me I must go back to Ali. I had been for so long a time between hope and despair, and so tortured with anxiety (8), that I was positively glad to know the worst (9).

ا پننے پیچھے کسی کے للکار نے 4
کی آواز سنکر میں سخت
گھبرا گیا
نعرہ مارتے اور اپنی دونالی 5
بند وقیں گھماتے ہو ۔ 6
میں نے سمجھہ لیا کہ اب 6
بچنے کا خیال عبث ہے

اور تب آن مین سے دونے دونوں طرف سے میر نے گھور سے کی الگام پکڑ لی مین اتنی دیر تک آمید ویاس کی حالت مین پڑا رہا اور اس قدرمتردد و پریشان تھا کہ واقعی مجھے اپنی ہلاکت کی خبر سنکر خوشی ہوتی

#### 20—HIGHER STANDARD, 1898.

The only point of resistance was Bharatpore, (1), the Raja of which town still adhered to his alliance. (2). The reduction (3) of Bharatpore was, therefore, considered necessary to complete the triumph over this very turbulent chieftain. (4). At first sight (5), the place did not present a very formidable aspect to an army 6), before which many of the mightiest defences of India had fullen 7: It was encircled by none of those rugged steeps (8), which guarded the approach to Gwalior and Aseerghar. only works were a lofty mud wall and a broad ditch not easily fordable, and the very extent of its walls, which embraced a circuit of six or eight miles (9), increased the difficulty of protecting them (10). But the Rajah applied himself to its defence with the utmost skill and resolution (11). The kingdom of the Marhattas, he said, was in their saddles, his was within his ramparts (12). Accordingly the defenders of Bhartpore rendered the breach impracticable (13), and made the ditch unfordable by dumming up its waters (14), while during the assault, logs of wood (15), pots filled with combustibles (16) and burning cotton bales steeped in oil (17), were thrown down upon the soldiers.

اب مقابله کی جگهه مرف 1 بهرت پور ره کئي اب تك أس كي دوستى كا 2 دم بهرتا تها تسخدر اِس نها یت فتنه انگیز سردار 4 پر کا م**ل** طور سے فتحیا ہی حاصل کرنے کے لئے نهروري سمجهاكيا ظاهرا دیکھنے میں 5 ايك ايسم لشكر كي نظر مهن 6 أس جگهه كا نظاره كچهه بهت ممهیب نهین معلوم هو ا جس نے ہندوستان کے 7 نہایت مستحکم مقامون کے بہت سے قلعے فتح کئے تھے یهه اس قسم کے ناهموار 8 ق هلوان پہاڑیوں سے گھرا هو ا نه نها

جسکا گھیرا چھہ یا آٹھہ میلکا تھا <sup>9</sup> آن کی حفاظت کے مُشکل کو 10 اوربھی بڑھا دیا

نهایت هوشیاری اور مستعدی کے 11
ساتهه آسکے بچاؤ میں مشغول هوا
ولا کهتا تها که مرهتمون کی 12
بادشا هت توسوا رونکی طاقت
پر منحصر هے اور میری قلعه
کی چاردیوا ری پر

بھرت پورکے محافظوں نے 13 اسمیں اسطرح بہایاکہ اسمیں رخنہ اندازی ناممکن ہوگئی اسکے پانی میں باند ہد لگاکر 14

الكتريون کے کُنہ ہے۔ 15

با روت کي قسم کي چيزون سے 16 بھرے ھوے ظروف

تیل میں بھیگے ہوے جلتے 17 ہوے روڈی کے گتھے

## 21— HIGHER STANDARD, 1898.

Before day break (1) they said their morning prayers (2', and most of the free (3) people drank a little "moning", a sort of gruel (4), part of which was also given to such of the slaves as appeared least able to sustain the fatigues of the day (5). One of Karfa's slaves was very sulky (6), and when some gruel was offered her she refused to drink it (7). As soon as day dawned we set out and travelled the whole morning over

a wild and rocky country by which my feet were much bruised and I feared that I should not be able to keep pace with the carvan during the day (8), but my anxiety (9), was much lessened when I observed that others were more exhausted than myself. In particular the woman slave (10), who had refused victuals in the morning, began now to lag behind and complained dreadfully of pain in her legs (11).

1	دن نکلنے سے دہلے	6	تُرش رو
2	صبح کي نماز پڙهي	7	پینے سے اِنکارِکبا
3	آزاد	8	دن کے رقت کا روان کی
4	IJ٥	9	رفتار کے موافق نہ چلسکونگا
5	جو ظاهر مين دن کي ما ن <b>ه گي</b>	10	( fem.) ترده و ( fem.) گهبراهت
	برداشت کرنے کی بہت کم	11	( .fem) کنیز - با ن <b>ہ بی -</b> لون <b>ۃ بی</b> اپنے پانوں میں درد ہونے
	قابلیت رکھتے تھے		کی سخت شکایت کرنے لگی

## 22- HIGHER STANDARD, 1898.

The judge of the police (1), continued the barber (2), used so much diligence (3), and sent so many people in pursuit of the ten robbers, that they were taken on the very day of Bairam (4). I was walking then on the banks of the Tigris (5), and saw ten men richly apparelled (6) go into a boat. I might have known (7) they were (8) rebbers, had I observed the guards that were with them (9°, but I looked only to them, and, thinking they were people that had a min 1 to spend the festival (10) day in jollity (11), I entered the boat with them, without saying one word, in hopes they would allow me to be one of the company (12). We went down the Tigris (13) and landed before the Caliph's

palace. I had time then to consider with myself and to find my mistake (14). When we came out of the boat, we were surrounded by a new troop of the judge of the police's guard (15), who bound us all and carried us before the Caliph (16). I suffered myself to be bound, as well as the rest, without speaking one word, for to what purpose should I have spoken or made any resistance? That had been the way to have got myself ill treated by the guards (17).

17

حاكم نظامت حجام (نائی or ) اینے بیان کے سلسلے میں یون کہنے لگا This sentence should precede the quotation in Urdu. اس قد رسر گرمی (استقلال or) 3 سے کام لیا میں بیرام کے د س 4 (in Turkey) دریا ہے دجلہ لباس فاخره پہنے هوئے میں نے معلوم کر لیا ہوتا 7 Translate are. 8 اکہ میں ہے اُ ن نگہبانوں کوجو 9 ان کے ساتھہ تھے دیکھا ھوتا 10 (fem.) عمد ( fem.) تموها ر

(fem.) سير و تفريح - هنسي خوشي 12 إس أمين سے كه ولا مجهے اجازت دینگے که میں ان کے ساتھہ ہو لوں ں جله کے آثار (بہائ or) 13 کی طرف 14 آب مجهے البنے دل میں غور کرنے اور اپنی غلطی کے دريا فت كرنيكا وقت ملا ماکم نظامت کے دہرید ارون 15 کی ایك نئی فوج نے همین گهير ليا 16 خلفه

وہ تو پہریداروں کے ھاتھوں

كا وسيله هو جا تا

سے اپنے تئیں ایدا پانے

After the massacre (1) of Patna, Sombre fled into Oudh with Mir Qásim, and entered the service of the Nawab Vazir (2). After the battle of Buxar the English demanded his surrender (3), but the Nawab Vazir refused to give him up on the ground that he was a refugee (4). The Nawab Vazir, however, was only anxious to maintain his public character as a protector of refugees (5); but privately he offered to procure the assassination of Sombre (6), if some English gentleman would be present as an eye witness (7) of the execution (8). This offer was, of course, refused (9), and Sombre escaped from Oudh with a battalion of sepoys and a body of European outcasts (10), the scum of different nations (11); and after a variety of adventures (12), entered the service of the Delhi Government and secured the valuable district of Sirdhana, in the neighbourhood (13) of Miruth, for the support of his troops.

Thus the villain who murdered the English at Patna rose to wealth and influence (14), and was virtually (15) the Prince of Sirdhana.

6	خفیه طور پر اِس بات کا ا قرا ر
	کیا که هم سومبر کو مروا
	ق الينگئ
7	( mas. ) چشم دیدگوا 8
8	( fem. )
9	یهه تجویز تو نامنظور کیگئی
10	دوغلّے <b>ف</b> رنگی
11	جو مختلف قومون کي
	سوسایڈی کے سبب سے رتھی
	آ د مي تھے

When Ala-ud-din became Sultan at Delhi he sent an army to conquer the Rajputs of Gujarat (1). The Raja of Gujarat abandoned his kingdom to the invaders and fled away into the Mahratta country (2), taking with him a little daughter named Dewal, and leaving his queen (3) behind. The Muhammadan general carried the Rajput queen to Delhi, where the Sultan fell in love with her (5), and married her, but she grew sad and lonely in the palace (6), and the sultan tried to comfort her by sending messengers to bring her little daughter Dewal to Delhi.

Meanwhile (8) the Raja of Gujarat found a refuge in the Mahratta country but was soon placed in a dilemma (9). The Mahratta Raja was eager to arrange a marriage between his son and the daughter of the Gujarat Raja (10), but although the latter had lost his kingdom (11), he was as proud as ever (12), and refused to give his daughter in marriage to a Mahratta (13).

راني ( A Hindu queen is always called a راني and not ملكه).

ر منده المرابط المار ( corrupted from the English ) جرنیل المار الموالیا المار الموالیا المار الموالیا المار الموالیا المار الموالیا المار الما

6	محل میں غمگیں اور ادا س	10	ا س بات كا خواهشمند تهاكه
	رهنے لگبي		<ul> <li>گجرات کے راجہ کی بیتی</li> </ul>
7	ا کو تسلمي دينے کمي		کمي شاد مي کا ا پنے مبيتے سے بندہ و بست کر ے
	كو شش كىي	11	الَّرِچِهُ آخرالنَّكُر الْهَا راجِ
8	اس اٹنا میں لیکن اس کے بعد ہی وہ	12	کھو بیتھا تھا اب تك أ ہے دماغ سے
	ا يك مجيب كشمكش مين	13	غرورنه گیا تھا ایک مرهتم سے اپنسي بیتمي کو
	مبتلا هوگیا		بیالا د بنے سے انکار کیا

In the year 1541 Humayun arrived at Rohri. Defe ted (1) and a fugitive (2) he still commanded a body of troops and hoped to raise an army wherewith to regain his throne. But some place of retirement was necessary in which he might mature (3) his plans (4), for advancing (5) on Dehli, and this he hoped to find in Sindh. But Shah Husain was determined (6) not to allow him a resting place (7) in Sindh. He had no confidence (8) in (9) Humayun, and he was much too prudent (10) to provoke a quarrel with Sher Shah at Dehli by openly (11) giving any assistance to the fallen Emperor. In ontward forms of courtesy he was not wanting (12). He received Humayun's ambassadors (13) with the greatest respect; he offered to make provision out of his revenues for the maintenance of the Emperor and his followers but he failed to comply with the summons to attend the Court at Rohri, and he kept Bakhar and Sewan, the strong places of the country which Humayun was particularly (14) anxious to occupy, firmly closed against him.

1	Translate as being defeated	9	Translate on or of.
2	بهگو ز ا	10	Translate was not so
3	مستحكم كرنا - پخته كرنا		foolish as.
4	( fem. ) تن ابير - ت <b>ن</b> بيرين	11	علانيه - ظاهرا - كهلم كُهلا
5	حمله أورهونا - چتھائي كرنا	12	ظا هري اخلاق و مدارات سے
G	پخته ارا ه کولیا		وه ما ري نه تها
7	الله علي ( fem. )	13	سغير
8	بهروسا- اعتماد - اعتبار	14	خاص کر کے - خصوصاً

The Nawab's only hope henceforth rested on Patná (1), which was soon afterwards invested (2) He re-inforced (3) the garrison (4). with 10,000 men and supported the defence by strong bodies of cavalry (5). The resistance (6) was vigorous (7). The garrison took one of the English batteries (8), and blew up (9) their magazine (10); yet in eight days a breach was effected and the place was taken by storm (11), Qasim then gave up all for lost (12), and fled into the country of Oudh, to implore the aid and protection of the Subadar, Shuja-ud-daulah. At this court the fugitive viceroy was well received, (13), and Shuja-ud-daulah, probably with a view to his own aggrandizement (14), undertook to support his cause, after which these two nobles, together with the Emperor, who was also a refugee in the court of the Subadar of Oudh, marched with their united (15) force to attack the Eritish army.

1	اب نواب کو اگر کوئی آمیں	01	The English) باروت خانه
	تھي تو پٿنے کي تھي		has been corrupted from the
2	محاصرة كيا كيا		Arabic wisco makhzan - store-house).
3	کُهل د ي	11	هلا - ريلا
4	ا هل قلعه	12	هر طرح سے مایوس ہوا۔
5	سوارون - رساله		سب سے هاتهه دهو بيتها
6	مقا بله	13	بهگورے موبه دار کي
7	سخس	14	خوب آر بهگت هوئي "
8	توپ خانے	14	خود اپني عظمت و شان کے خیال سے
9	أزاديا	15	S. C. C.

The only way in which the villagers can protect themselves against the violence (1) of these Páthans, is by setting them against (2) each other. We once saw such an interesting scene (3), some years ago. A pair of (4) Kábulí pedlars (5) had sold blankets, wrappers (6), and fruits to some villagers (7), and came back to realize (8) the price.

One of the purchasers (9), a cunning fellow, took one of the Kábulís aside, and told him that he and other customers would give him (10) something more than his due if he would help them in driving away the other fellow. The Kábulí fell into the trap (11), and agreed. He muttered certain words to his fellow country man (12), in a language quite unintelligible to the by-standers (13), but which produced a marvellous (14) effect. The Kábulí addressed flew at the other man, who, of course, was quite ready

for his assailant. We then for the first time, saw a Kábulí duel in all its interesting features. At first they caught hold of each other's long meeterd hare 115), and commenced pulling with all their might. Then they began to batter each other with their heads till blood came.

3	تعدي - ظلم	9	خریدا ر
2	Translate making them	10	Turn into Direct narration.
	quarrel with.	11	دام مین آگیا
	د المحسيد قوا شا	12	هموطن - همو طني
	Translate tico	13	جو آھ پاس والون کي
5 .	ي که در وش		u ·
	(six 7) - 10 (a (fem.)		سمجهه میں نه آتا تها
7	بعض دیہا تیوں کے ہاتھہ	1.4	🍃 حيرت انگيز - تعجب خيز
S	وصول کونا	15	كَنه عهوے بال - جتا-لتا

# 28- HIGHER STANDARD, 1899.

The habitable (1) buildings (2) of a native Muhammedan are raised a few steps from the court (3), a line (4) of pillars (5) forms the front of the building which has no upper rooms (6); the roof is flat (7), and the sides and back without windows (8) or any aperture (9), through which air can be received. The sides and back are merely high walls forming an enclosure (10), and the only air is admitted from the front of the dwelling place, facing the courtyard (11). The apartments are divided into long halls (12), the extreme corners having small rooms or dark closets (13), which are the only places I have seen fitted with doors in a zananah or mahall (a house occupied solely by females (14). These closets are intended as the repositories (15) of valuables or stores. The floor is either of beaten earth, bricks or stones; boarded (16) floors are not yet introduced.

1	قابل بود وباش-رهنم کے لایق	10	جو ایك احاطم كو گهیر
2	(f.) عما رتين - ( m ) مكانات		ليتبي هين
3	آنگن	11	جنکا رُخ آنگن کي طرف
4	ر ( fem. )		هو تا ہے
5	پیل پا یون - ستونون	12	دالان
6	کمرے	13	( fem ) کو تھریاں
7	( m. ) مسطح ( f. ) چهتي	14	جنمين فقط مورنين رهتيُهين
8	(f.) کهرکیان - $(m.)$ جهروکے	15	آ.وشه خانج
9	روشندان	16	لکزي کے نرش هو ہے هوے

Gamá, however, was still too prudent to accept (1) the invitation to visit Melinda, pretending (2) that his master had strictly forbidden him to land (3'; but he proposed a meeting in boats between his vessels and the shore (4). His Majesty (5), accordingly, was seen approaching in a spacious (6) silk pavalion (7), open in front, where he appeared seated in a chair supported on the shoulders of four men. Vasco then manned his boats (8), having his officers and sailors (9) dressed in their gayest (10 attire and sounding trumpets (11); and in order that some fear might mingle with the joy of the Africans (12), he gave orders to fire a round of artillery (13). This salute (14) produced an effect beyond executation (15); the natives with every mark of alarm were hastening back to the shore when he made a signal (16), to conclude this warlike compliment. He then rowed up (17, to the royal barge (18), and had a most satisfactory (19) interview. The king was even inspired with such confidence that he sailed round the ships examining (20) their structure (21) and putting various questions regarding the nature and uses of artillery.

1	Translate was not so foolish	11	ر عن (fem)
	that he would accept.	12	ا فريقيو ب
2	Translate and pretended.	13	ری برک ایك بار توپ چهورنے كو
3	جہاز سے آ تر نے کو سمن <b>د</b> رکا کنا رہ	14	سلامي (fem.)
4s 5	بادشاه سلامت	15	یے توقع سے زیادہ
6	برًا سا - وسيع	16	إشارة كيا
7	شا ميا نه	17	كشتي كهيوكر پهونچا
8	اپنی کشتیوں کو آدمیوں سے	18	کشتي
	مهريا كيا	19	خاطر خوا لا - حسب دلخوا لا
9	م خلامی - جهازي	20	مُلاحظه كرتا هوا
10	نها یت زرق برق	21	بناوت

On more than one occasion it was found that the tiger (1) had been watching the Machans during the night: the imprint (2) of his body and paws (3) in the sand near by and the track swept clean by his tail (4), elearly proved how keenly this cunning brute (5) watched his pursuers (6), who were quite unconscious (7) of his near presence. At last one evening news came that the tiger had killed four head (8) of cattle (9) and was lying up about a couple of (10) miles off. It was decided to, beat for him (11), and by the afternoon of the following day a large number of beaters with nets (12) and carrying lathis and clubs (13) having been collected, a move was made for the jungle (14). Half the nets were set upon the east and half upon the west side of the jungle which was found to be too extensive for the number of men available to surround on all sides (15). The nets had hardly been set when a loud growl (16) was heard, and the tiger made a dash at the net on the

western side knocking it down and becoming entangled (17) in it. This seemed to confuse him (18, as instead of making off as he might easily have done, he doubled back into cover (19), as soon as he could extricate himself from the net. Several dynamite cartridges (20) were thrown and exploded with such a noise that he was terrified and made a rush for the open.

1	الميم
2	نشان
3	پنجے - چُنگل
4	ولا راسته جو أس كيي دُم سے
	صاف هو تا جا تا تها
3	د رنه ۲
6	پیچها کرنے والے - تعاقب
	كرنے والے
7	بے خبر
8	راس
9	هو يشي
10	Translate two
11	يهه بات قرار ډائي كه أس كا
	تعا قب كرنا چا هئے
12	دام - بهند ے

```
13
       سب نے جنگل کی را ہ لی
      اِس قدر وسیع تھا کہ وہ
 15
      اں آدمیوں سے جو
      وهان مل سکتے تھے
       چارون طرنسے گھیرا الہیں
                   جا سکتا تھا
       شور سے غراً نے کی آوا ز
 16
       Translate knocked it down
 17
       and became entangled.
       معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ اِس سے وہ
 18
                      گهبراگیا
       د و موز واپس گهوم کو جهازي
 19
                  مون چلاگيا
       کار تو س - قونقا
20
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Prince Camaral Zamán having placed all things carefully in order (1), came to the tent where his princess was sleeping: he entered and sat down without making any noise, intending (2) to take a nap himself. However, observing the princess's girdle (3), lying by her side, he took it up, and examined the diamonds (4) and rubies (5), one by one (6). In doing this he noticed a small purse (7) hanging to it, sewed neatly on the stuff (8), and tied fast with a ribbon (9); so he felt (10) it and found there was something solid (11) in it. Desirous to know what it was he opened the purse, and took out a cornelian (12), engraven with unknown figures and characters (13). This cornelian, said the prince to himself (14), must be something very valuable or (15) my princess would not carry it with so much care. It was Badoura's talisman (16), which the Queen of China (17) had given her as a charm (18), that would keep her, as she said, from any harm so long as she had it about her.

1	سب چیزین قرینے سے رکھکر	10	ٿَٿُولا - چهورا
2	Translate and intended.	11	:
3	پتکا - کمر بند	12	مقيق
4	ا لماس - هير خ	13	چس پر عجیب لقش اور
5	يا فوت - لعل		ٔ حروف کنده الهم
6	ایك ایك كر ك	14	اپنے جي ميں کہا
7	أس كي نگاه ايك چهوٽيسي	15	ورنه - نهين آو
•	بتآوے پر جا پتري	16	ا - طلسم
8	بنا وٿ إ	17	چين پ
9	فيته	18	تعو ين

When the prince heard this, he resolved to exhibit his real strength: and caused it to be proclaimed (1) through the city by beat of drum (2) that whosever might be wishful to see his prowess, was invited to come (3) to the palace in seven days from that time. On the day appointed, an immense pavalion was erected and a vast multitude (4) assembled (5) in the court of the palace. Surrounded by a countless retinue (6), and in the presence of 160000 of his relatives, he took a bow (7) that required the strength of a thousand men to bend it; and placing the lower end on the nail (8) of the great toe (9) of his right foot, without standing up, he thrummed (10) the string (11) of the bow with his finger-nail, as easily as if it were merely the bow by which cotton is cleaned (12). The sound produced by the vibration (13) of the string was so loud that it rolled to the distance of five hundred yojanas 14; and terror seized upon the inhabitants of Jambu-dwipa (15), as they supposed that it thundered (16), though it was not the season of rain.

1	منادي كرائي	9	ها) انگو تها
2	ة هنڌ هورے کے ذریعہ	10	thumb.)
2	Translate should come.		۾ نجب
		11	چلا
4	هجوم کثیر	12 13	جا ٿي ه ته اه ٿ
5	جمع هو ہے	14	ر تهراهت Yojan is
6	بیشمار حشم و خد م کے بیچ صین		miles.
7	ن امان ( fem. )	15	با شنہ ہے
Ů		1.0	د کا ہو ہے
8	ناخن	10	بادل کرکا

9	aiso means انگوتها) انگوتها
	thumb.
10	رة إخن
11	ڿؖڵۜ
12	دُ هني جا ٽ <b>ي ھ</b>
13	تهر تهرآهت
14	Yojan is equal to four
	miles.
15	جمبو دوئیپ کے باشنہ ے
	سخت خوف زده هو ہے

I stopped to consider what course to take (1), and looking round (2) saw at a little distance a man sitting upon the stump (3) of a tree. I distinguished (4) also the heads of six or seven more who were sitting among the long grass, with musters (5) in their hands. I had now no hopes of escaping and therefore determined to ride forward towards them.

As I approached them, I was in hopes they might be elephant-hunters; and by way of opening (6) the conversation, I enquired if they had shot any thing (7). I received no answer (8), but one of the men ordered me to dismount (9), and then, as if recollecting himself (10) made a sign with his hand for me to proceed.

# 34-HIGHER STANDARD, 1899.

Next morning, the rite of Baitharne being duly performed (1), preparations are made to carry the sick man to the river-side. All the nearest relations 2) and friends assemble, and the sick man, still in the full possession of his senses (3), is brought outside and laid on a charpoy, his forehead (4) is daubed with mud from the Ganges, and a wreath of tutsi (5) is placed round his head. He is told to repeat (6) the name of his guardian deity; and one man going up to him says "let us go to visit the mother Ganga (7)", at which he node his head in token of assent (8).

Thereupon the charpoy is lifted and borne upon the shoulders of four or more strong persons of equal height. The heart-rending scene 9, which follows, cannot be adequately described. The women fall on the ground, with loud cries, tear (10) their hair, and beat their breasts (11) in agonies of grief (12).

# 35- HIGHER STANDARD, 1900.

The English knew that the Nawab was coming, but seem to have lost their heads (1). They ought to have demolished (2, the houses and other buildings outside Fort William, and cleaned away the ruthish 3); they might then have held out within the factory (4) walls, and have kent the enemy in constant alarm (5), with shells by day and sorties (6 by night. The English, however, tried to save their houses by placing outposts ?7 outside the town; and the enemy drove in (8) the outposts; and the Christian (9, inhabitants flocked into the factory, whilst the enemy opened fire (10) under cover of the buildings. The fighting lasted from Wednesday, the 13th, till Saturday, the 16th; and then the women were carried to the ships, whilst Mr. Deake, the Governor of Calcutta, and some other men

of standing (11), made their escape in like manner. On Sunday morning, the 24th, there was more fighting but the garrison lost heart (12) at seeing the ships moving away down the river (13). The rains had begun with their accustomed fury (14). The English soldiers broke into the arrack stones (15) and got helplessly drunk (16).

1	ا شاید ان کے سر پھر گئے تھے	10	بنږدوقين چلا نے (چهور نے) لگہ
2	أنهين قرهاكرگرا دينا چاهئم	11	ذي عزت - ذي مرتبه
	تها - أنهين لازم تها كه	12	همت هار دي- بيدل هوگئے-
,	مسما رکر دیتے		جي چهوڙ ديا
3	خس وخاشاك كو مافكرك	13	دریا کے بہار ( اتار or )
	الک کر دیتے		کي طرف
4	كارخانه - ( fem. ) كوتهي	14	ایننے معمولی زور و شو ر
5	همیشه خوف زده رکهتے		کے ساتھے
6	دهار	15	بهتیون ( شراب خانون or )
7	چوکيان		میں گُھس پڑے
8	دهس پرنے -گهس پرے	16	بد مست متوا لے ہوگئے۔
9	عيسا أي		نشے میں چورہوگئے

# 36-HIGHER STANDARD, 1900.

From this time Sivaji's whole thoughts were turned to the means of making his escape (1), which was soon rendered more difficult by guards being posted round his residence (2). He applied for leave to send back his escort, with whom, he said, the climate of Delhi did not agree (3), and as this arrangement (4) seemed to leave him more than ever in the power (5) of the government (6), it was willingly agreed to (7). He next took to his bed on pretence of sickness (8), gained over (9)

some of the Hindu physicians (10), who were allowed to attend him, and by their means established a communication (11) with his friends without. He also made a practice of sending (12) presents (13) of sweetmeats and provisions to be distributed (14) among Fakirs and other holy men, Mahomedan as well as Hindu, and thus accustomed his guards to the passage of the large baskets and hampers (15), in which these donations were conveyed. At length one evening, he concealed himself in one of the hampers, and his son in another, and was carried out unquestioned (16) through the midst of the sentinels.

سيوا جي کي ساري توجهه 1 إسطرف رجوع هو ڏي که کس طرح بھاگ جاؤن ليكن أس مين يهم ايك اور مَشکل آپڑي که اس کے رهنے کی جگھ کے گرد چاروں طرف پہرے دار مقرر کئے گئے دهلی کی آب و هوا آنکے 3 مزاج کے موافق نہیں تھی انتظام - بند وبست 4 بس - اختيار 5 ( fem. ) حکومت - سرکار مان لياگيا

ابیماري کے بہانے سے اپنے

اینے سے ملا لیا

9

بستر پر پټرگيا

hammadan practitioner is called حكرم or طبيب while the term من is applied to those, Europeans or natives, who treat according to European school of medicine).

خط و کتابت جاري کي ۱۱

بهیجا کرتا 12

تحفي تحايف - تحفي 13

تقسیم کئے جانے کو 🖈 🕯

پہریہ ارون کو بڑے بڑے ۔ توکرے اور ڈالے گذرے ہوسے دیکھنے کا عادی کردیا

بلا مُزاحمت - بے روک توک 🕳

In Sirsa when a horse falls sick the cure (1) is to kill a fowl (2) or a he-goat (3) and let its warm blood fall into the mouth of the animal; but if this cannot be done quickly, it is sufficient (4) for a man to take off (5) all his crothes and strike the horse seven times on the forehead with his shoe. Here the nudity (6) and the blows with the shoe are means to drive off (7) the demon (8) of disease. In Chattarpur, when rain falls a woman and her sister's husband (9) take off all their garments, and drop seven cakes of cowding (10) into a mud reserv in (11) for storing grain. If a man and his maternal uncle (12) perform the same ceremony, it is equally (13) effective, (14) but as a rule (15) women do it, and the special days for the rite are Sunday and Wednesday. Another curious form of this nudity rite, as is called, is practised (16) at Jalandhar in cennection with cattle disease, a man strips himself (17) and walks round the sick animal with some burning strays or cane fibre in his hands.

1	ولاج	10	لمار
2	( fem. ) مرغي	11	( fem ) كَتَّجِي كُوتْهِي
3	بكر ا	12	مامون
4	رگا ئىي	13	یکسان طور پر
5	أتارلينا	14	مو ڈر
6	يرهنگي - ننگا پن	15	ں ستور کے موا فق - عموماً
?	نکال دینا	16	عدل مبن لايا جاتا م -
8	بهوت	Andreas of the Control of the Contro	برتا جاتا ہے
9	بهنمو ئىي	17	ننک د هرنگ هوتا هے

The wonders (1) of Goa, especially (2) the big ships, the huge cannon and the strong forts and walls of the Portuguese 3) must often have reached the eurs of Akhar (4. He had taken several Europeans (5) into his service as gunners (6) and artisans (7), and he was extremely fond of talking to them about the marvels of Western civilisation (8, with that mixture of curiosity and pride which has always characterised enlightened barbarian princes of similar stamp. (9). He admired (10) the physical strength (11) of Europeans, their energy and self-reliance (12), and innate love of homesty, truthfulness and manly courage (13), and he could not understand that such men could be tempted to indulge in intoxicating drinks (14) until he arrived at the conclusion (15) that they could not live without wine any more than (16) fishes could live without water.

1	ت ابناجه
2	خاص کر کے - خصوصاً
3	پُرتگا لي
4	اکثر اکبر کے کانوں تک
	پُهونچيَ هونگے
5	فرنگي
6	گولنداز- توپچي
7	کاریگر- صناع
8	مغربي تهذيب
9	اُس تعجب اور نخر کے
	ساتهه جو علي العموم إس
	قسم کے دوشن خیال وحشی
	صفت باد ها هون کے
	خواص میں سے ہوا کرتا ہے

10	پسند کرتا تھا۔ تعجب کي
	نگاہ سے دیکھتا تھا۔تعریفکی
11	قوت جسماني
12	خود اعتباري
13	ايما نداري سچائي اورهمت
	🧻 مردانه كي قدرتي محبت ركهنا
14	ايسے آدھي منھي چيزون
	کے پینے کی عادت کالنے
	کي طرف ترغیب دئے
	جا س <i>کتے</i> ہیں
15	جب تك كه أسنى يهه نتبجه
	نه نکال لیا
16	تهيك أسي طرح جيس

The boys went and hid themselves in the hollow (1) of a date-tree (2), which was situated near a well, into which their shadows fell (3). Háris's (4) bond-woman (5), in the act of drawing water (6), discovering them by the reflection of their image in the water, 17, inquired who they were. They, through fear (8), began to cry. She asked, "Are ye Mooslim's (9) sons". They, on the bare mention of their father's name (10) cried still louder. The slave girl brought them home and said to her (11), "I have brought Mooslim's sons with me". That excellent lady acted towards them as if she had been their own mother (12). Embracing them, she wept bitterly (13), and having washed their hands and feet, and given them food to eat, she put them to sleep. Oh! how wonderful are the ways of Providence (14). While this good woman's husband, Háris, is from morning till night in search of the lads to apprehend them, here is she at home nourishing them. In short (15), in the evening Haris came home quite fatigued (16), and called out to his wife, "Bring dinner quickly; for both I and my horse are completely exhausted to-day by a fruitless (17) search after Mooslim's two sons, whom, if I could but apprehend, I might, by delivering them to Abdoollah (18), obtained handsome reward from Yazid (19).

1	كهول	10	ا پنے با پ کا ذام سُنتے ہي
2	خرم (کهجور or) کادرخت	11	بی بی
3	اُن کے سائے پرزنے تھے	12	أن کے ساتھہ ایسا سلوت
4	حارث		کیا که گویا ولا ان کمی
5	بان <b>د ي -</b> لون <del>ڌ</del> ي		**
6	پانی بھر تے وقت		ا پنيي مان تهيي
7	پانی میں اُن کی شکل کے	13	أنهين گلم لگا كو زا رزار روئي
	مکس سے اُن کا پتا لگا کر	14	الهه اکبر! خدا کے بھی
8	ذر کے مارے		مجيب وغريب كارخاني هين
9	ا مسلم کے	15	القصه - الغرض

## 40- HIGHER STANDARD, 1901,

The Nawab was puffed up with the pride of victory (1), but exasperated at the smallness of the booty (2). He had only found fifty thousand rupees in the English treasury, whilst much of the merchandise was embezzled or destroyed by his own soldiery (3). Night was coming on, and the prisoners, to the number of a hundred and forty-six (4), were driven by clubs and swords into the Black Hole (5), a chamber which was less than twenty feet square (6), and had only two little gratings (7) at the entrance to let in fresh air.

The Black Hole had been built for refractory (8) soldiers, and probably never had more than four or five prisoners at a time. To cram in a hundred and forty-six human beings was death by torture (9). The night was sultry and stifling (10) and but for the rains every soul in the place would have perished of heat apoplexy (11). Large bribes (12) were offered to the jailers for deliverence (13), but the Nawab was asleep, and no one dared to wake him (14) or to remove the prisoners without his orders.

جوتعداد مین ایك سوچهیالیس فه تهی تهی - جن كی تعداد ایك سوچهیالیس تهی انده هیری كو قهری - جگهه 5 تنگ و تاریك . بیم نت مربع 6 بیم ایان - ( m ) جنگلے 7 بیم سرکش - سینهه زور 8 ایك سوچهیالیس آدمیون 9

کو تلے اُوپر بھر دینا حقیقت

مين ! انكو بي رخمي سے

ماردالنا تها

اس رات كوايسي امس تهي اس رات كوايسي امس تهي كه دم گهتنا تها اگر پاني نه برس جاتا تو الا هرايك متنغس جو رهان پر تها مارك گرمي ك بيهوش هوكر مرجاتا بيهوش هوكر مرجاتا بهت سي رشوت 12 كسي كو اتني همت نه هوئي 14 كسي كو اتني همت نه هوئي 14 كسي كو اتني همت نه هوئي

که اس کو جگائے

# COLLOQUIAL SENTENCES.

# 1-HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

Well Jamadar Sahib, now give me a short account of how you managed to capture the dahoits (1).

I will tell you Sahib, we learned that the dakoits had made off towards the southwest through the jungle, and that they would reach the river probably about noon, there they would rest.

We accordingly followed them (2), and about a mile this side of the river our guide who had gone on alone came gulloping in (3) and said that he had caught sight of the dakoits at the village of Ramgarh (4) We then made straight for the river ford to cut off their retreat in this direction (5), and sent another party to surprise the dakoits and drive them out of Ramgarh (6),

As we expected (7) fearing to lose their booty they did not show fight there, but fled towards the river where they met our party and found themselves between two fires they made an attempt to escape and fought pluckily, (8) for a little while but after we shot their leader they surrendered to us (9).

- مختصر طور پر مُجهه سے اِس کا حال بیان کروکه تم نے تراکو و ن کو کیونکم گرفتار کیا
- أچهلتا كود تا هوا آيا
- که داکو همین رام گذه کی بستي مين نظر پڙے هين
- كه اسطرف ره بها گنينه دائين، 5

- قاكوب سريكايك مقابلة کر کے اُنھیں رام کُدہ سے نگالدينے كو
- جبسي كه همين توقع تهي 7 چنانچه هم نے أن كا جي چهور كر 8 تعاقب كيا
  - ید س کے کہ هم نے ان کے سردار کو گولی سے مار دَالا أنهون في المن تشين فمارے حواله كرديا

- 1—The annual pilgrimage (1) to Amarnath in the extreme north-east of the mountain of Cashmir (2) will take place (3) towards the end of next mouth. Thousands of ascetics and devotees (4) will attempt the long and difficult journey to the cave (5) in the Amarnath peak.
- 2—There is no road worthy of the name (6) beyond Pahlgam and the track beyond Thanin is even now mostly lost in the snow (7).
- 3-The troops were again occupied yesterday in destroying the kots in Maizar settlement to the north of the village of Drepilari.
- 4—To-day a reconnaissance was mude to a hill south of the camp.
  (8), to see if any water or place suitable for a camp could be found.
  The survey party accompanied the reconnaissance.

Subject for conversation—The Tochi punitive expedition and the Malakhand rising.

# 3- HIGHER STANDARD, 1894.

At a Court Martial, assembled (1) at Gwalior, on the 29th October 1868, Lance Corporal Jivan Sing, of the 74 Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges (2):—

- 1— For disobeying the orders (3) of his Commanding Officer by refusing to attend orderly room (4) and accompanying his refusal by abusive language (5).
- 2— For having appeared in a state of intoxication (6) on parade and, when spoken to by his superior officer (7) Jemadar Ram Sing, struck the said (8) Jemadar, who was then in the execution of his duty, in the face.
- 3— For having made away with certain (9) articles of his kit, to wit (10), two pairs of cloth trousers (11), a pair of boots, two medals (12) and a belt (13) with fifteen rounds of ammunition, and sold them to a tradesman (14) in the bazar.
- 4— For having attempted to desert, disguised as a religious mendicant (15), leaving his Regiment without permission, and on being taken, assaulting his captor Hovildar Heera Lal with intent to do him bodily injury (16).

FINDING - Guilty (17) on all counts.

Sentence (18)—To be dismissed the service with ignominy (19), and to mak good the loss (20) of his kit by the stoppage of such pay as may be due to him (21).

1	جو منعقد هوا تها	7	ا فسر اعلمي
2	جیوں سنگہ پر ذیل کے	8	مذكور
	الزامات لگائع كثع	9	بعض
		10	يعنى
3	حکم نه ما ننا	11	دو سوتی پایجام
4	ا رد لي روم مين حاضر هونے	12	تمغع
	سے ا نکار کرنا	13	پيتي (fem).
5	اِنگار کے ساتھہ سخت و	14	سوداگر- تاجر
	سُست الغاظ استعمال كرنا	15	مذهبي بهكاري كا بهيس بناكر
6	متوالے پن کي حالت ميں	16	1 س <sup>°</sup> كو جسمان <b>ي ص</b> دمه

I remember your face perfectly (1), but cannot recall your name (2).

Ah yes, of course (3), Roshan Khan, let me see you were enlisted at Meean-Meer (4), but I forget the year.

It was in 1886, Sir, I was so nervous (5) that I could hardly see the dots (6) you ordered me to count (7), however, I told them all-right and have always been a good shot (8) till this year.

I came to day because I heard you were going to England and I want to ask for some medicine (9) if you will be kind enough to examine my eyes (10).

I have a constant pain in my forehead (11), and my eyes feel hot both night and day (12). I hardly ever can sleep more than an hour at a time.

For the last two or three months I had found my sight growing dim (13), and now I cannot read inside my hut, and I feel very anxious about it (14) as I have to pass my Duffudar's examination very soon (15). If you will help me to get rid of the pain I shall be grateful (16).

Subject for conversation—The preparations for celebrating the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.

6	نقطي	13	مين ديکهتا هون که ميري
7	<b>گ</b> ننا		أ بنكهو كي روشني دُهندلي
8	ا نشانه با ز		هو تبي جا نبي ہے
9	روا ( fem ).	14	إس كي نسبت مجھے
10		•	سخت گھبراھت ہے
	اگر آپ مهرباني نوماکر	1.5	اِس لئے کہ مجھے جلدی
	ميري أنكهونكا ملاحظه كرين		د نعداري کا امتحان
11	میرے ماتھے میں اکثر درد		پاس کرنا ہے
	رهتا ہے	16	اگر آپ میرے درد کے
			دورہوجانے میں میرمی
12	مبري أنكهين رات دن جلا		مدد فرما وينگع تومين حضو ر
	کر تبي هين		کا نہایت شمرگذا ر ہونگا

5-HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

During a recent journey from Bombay to Calcutta I had a chance of seeing some of the effects of the famine (1).

The whole country for miles and miles was burnt up and brown (2), owing to the lack of wells, reservoirs (3) and irrigation canals (4), and the crops were all stunted (5).

In some places things were not so bad, and in the villages for some distance around the wells there was an alundance of green vegetation (6).

In places where there was water the people might be seen hard at weark watering their fields (7), but in many places the poor villagers looked thin and weak and were only too plainly starving (8).

Some of them were like bags of bones (9) and looked as though they had scarcely eaten any thing for months, it is not hard to believe what

is said that these poor creatures have even tried to sell their children to enable them to get food.

All kinds of grain, wheat, barley, oats, gram, and the different other food stuffs, have become so scarce, that unless they can be imported from elsewhere the people must starve (10).

SUBJECT FOR CONVERSATION - The habits and occupation of warrior classes of natives in villages and towns.

# 6-HIGHER STANDARD, 1896.

We are going out to-morrow morning to the camp, which lies some 24 miles to the eastward, for the purpose of tiger shooting (1).

The probability (2) is that we shall get good sport as two bullocks were killed there last night, and several fine tigers have been seen in the vicinity (3) this last week.

The way they shoot tigers in these parts is by stationing the guns on ladders (4) placed against trees in likely spots (5), and driving the game towards them by a line of beaters.

The beaters often find it extremely difficult to make headway through the dense forest (6), patches so common in these parts. Last week we had a very successful-leat (7) and a very fine tiger in splendid condition was shot by one of our party (8).

We shall start from here about an hour before dawn, and ride the first twelve miles (9), and after that cross the river on elephants and meet the rest of the party who will be waiting for us about ten miles this side of the camp.

#### SUBJECTS FOR CONVERSATION: -

The means of transport in war.

The necessary arrangements for an assault-at-arms.

اقها ترهین

- جیتے کا شکار 2 قرینہ گماں 2 قرینہ گماں 3 قریبہ جوار آس پاس 4 جو آن جگھوں میں جہاں 5 جو آن جگھوں میں جہان کا قرینہ ہوتا ہے درختوں سے لگائی جاتے ہیں گھش کر 6 گھنے جنگل میں گھش کر 6 جانے میں بہت دقت
- ہم نے نہایت کامیابی کے 7
  ساتھہ شکارکھیلا
  ہماری جماعت کے ایک 8
  آدمی نے ایک عمد لا چیتے
  کا بہت ا چھی حالت میں
  شکارکیا

9

The Officer or Non-commissioned Officer in charge of a guard, must never be absent from his guard except for purposes of nature (1).

When he has occasion to absent himself (2) he is to make over charge to the next senior (3).

He is to prevent any Non-commissioned Officer or soldier from quitting the Guard without leave.

He will allow no person to remain with the Guard except the men belonging to it (4).

He will cause an immediate report to be made (5) to the Adjutant or Native Adjutant when a man is taken ill on guard with a view to a relie being provided for him.

In the event of any thing unusual occurring (6), he will cause the same to be reported to the Native Officer of the day, and the Adjutant.

He is to go his rounds at least twice by day, and twice by night.

Whenever the alarm is sounded or when any unusual occurrence takes place, all guards will stand to their arms.

In the Native army no sepay is promoted (1) unless he possesses a competent knowledge of reading and writing in at least one character (2), except when the officer commanding drems it deirable to make exceptions in the case of men (3), who have displayed conspicuous courage (4), or who possess qualifications (5) which are likely to make them useful as non-commissioned officers.

Sentries walking backwards and forwards on their posts, must do so in a brisk and soldierlike manner; they must on no account quit their arms, lounge, or converse with any one, nor must they stand in their sentry boxes in good or even moderate weather (6).

It is to be distinctly explained to recruits (7) that no pretext of class or religion can be allowed to interfere with any of the authorized duties of a soldier (8).

In the distribution of rewards (9) or infliction of punishments nothing is regarded but the conduct and character of the individual and his length of service (10).

7 کسی سپاهی کو ترقی نہیں دیجا تی جب تك كه وه كم سي كم كسي 2 ايك زبان مين لكهذا يزهنا بخوبي نه جان لے آن آدمیون کو ممثتثنی کرنا مذاسب سمجهج 9 جنهوں نے نمایاں طور یہ 4 10 بها دري دکهلائي هو (fem ) قابليتين m اوصاف 5 معتدل موسم 6

رنگرو آون كو اچهي طرح سم سمجها دينا چاهئم كسيسپاهيك با نما بطه وا جبات مين كوئى قومي يا من هبي حيله حا دج نهين هو سكتا انعامات تقسيم كونا أس شخص كي چال جلن اور مد ت خد مت ك سوا اور كسي بات كا لحاظ

State the facts as briefly as you can (1), and state what happened on the night of the robbery.

I was asleep in an outhouse (2) and was aroused by blows from a láthi (3), I woke up and saw four or five men in the hut, Láljí was still asleep at a little distance.

I cried out to him, but he only muttered in his sleep (4) and did not awake, but two of the dacoits shook him and demanded his property.

On his saying that he had none (5) they pulled him off the box on which he was sleeping and began to break it open (6). Lálji ran out and raised an ularm (7).

In the mean time the dacoits laid hand on all the money and clothes contained in the box and decamped.

Ther was a lot of valuable property in the box, some gold and silver bungles (8), a set of earrings (9), two necklaces (10) of gold coins (11), and some other jewellery (12), besides two pieces of silk (13) and three Cashmere shawls.

1 recognize (14) the accused (15), as the two men who broke open the box, I saw them quite plainly as they ran out of the door.

## 10- HIGHER STANDARD, 1899

Now that China has sustained such signal defeat at the hands of the Japanese (1), it is more than probable (2) that the war will be terminated much more quickly than was expected (3).

Even had China been successful on land (4) it is more than probable that the superiority of the Japanese naval forces (5) would have greatly militated against the ultimate success of China, as without a large and powerful fleet it would not be possible to keep up communication between Corea and those Chinese ports, from whence troops and munitions of war can most readily be sent.

At this season of the year the provisioning of the garrisons in the Hindukush region is being carried out and reliefs are on the move.

There is a large transport train (6) of camels, mules and ponies, and every thing necessary to the perfection of the defensive operations on that frontier (7) is being carefully carried out.

It is by no means an easy country, high passes have to be crossed (8), the roads are none of the best, though sufficient for the purpose, and the general plan taxes the ingenuity of all responsible authorities to the utmost (9), but the results are eminently satisfactory.

كُل جوابه ٤ المعناص كو و جواس سرحه پر حفاظتي كُل جوابه ٤ المعناص كو و بنه وبست كي تكميل ك راستون كي تجويز مين لئم ضروري هـ لئم ضروري هـ بهت كچهه عقل كو كام اونچم أونچم درون سے گذرنا 8 مين لانا پرتا هـ بهت لانا پرتا هـ بهت لانا پرتا هـ

## 11- HIGHER STANDARD, 1891.

- 1—Sir, I have to report (1) that a the/t has been committed (2) in the lines, and a large amount of valuable property (3) has been stolen.
- 2-- Explain to me in as few words as possible (4) the circumstances under which the theft occurred (5), so that I may lose no time in communicating with the police.
- 3— Duffadar Jeewan singh returned late last night from furlough (6), and as he passed down the lines towards his own house, he saw some one leave a hut at the end of the line. This hut was occupied hy two sowars (7), one of whom Buldeo Singh was on guard (8) at the time. When Buldeo Singh returned to his hut at 4 a.m., he found a box broken open and some of its contents scattered about the floor (9). His joridar Jurakhan Singh was asleep in the hut, and on being awakened said, he had heard nothing (10). On further examination (11) it was found that a sum of ninety seven rupees in cash (12), two silver banglés (13), a necklace of gold coins, and a pair of betel-nut-cutters (14), had been stolen besides other articles of value.

1	مجهكو بيان كرنا د مجهى	8	پہرے پر تھا
	ر پت (رپورت ٥٢) کرني ه	9	أ س كمي بعض چيزين صحن
2	چوري هوڻي 🚣		مين ادهر أدهر پهينکي
3	قيمتني اسباب		هو ئبي تهين
4	جہاں تك كم الفاظ ميں هوسكے	10	Turn into Direct narration.
5	که کس طرح چوري هوڻي	11	زیاد ۲ دیکهه بهال کرنے پر
6	رخوت الله عنه الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	12	نقن
7	ا س جهه پڙے مين دوسوار	13	( fem ). چوڙيان
	رهتے تھے	14	سرو تا

It was stated by the witnesses for the prosecution (1) that Sowar Himmat Singh who was in charge of the grass rukh in which the grass-cutters (2) were engaged cutting grass, had taken a certain number of the villagers, tied their hands behind their backs, and made them sit on the bank of a tank (3).

On the other hand (4) the evidence of the police constable went to shew (5) that Himmat Singh on his arrival there said to him that his grass-cutters had complained (6) that they had been ill-treated und resisted by the villagers (7). He also said I mean to take these men with me, and there is another man who has hid into that house who will have to come too, and these buffaloes must be sent to the pound.

It was also asserted that a pistol (8) was fired by Himmat Singh inside the house, but this is evidently false (9), as Himmat Singh has clearly proved (10) that the cartridge (11) was picked up outside the house.

The conviction and sentence against both will be set aside (12), Rámdin will be released (13), and the fines which were paid are to be refunded (14).

It is a frequent practice of villagers (15) to drive their buffaloes to graze in the rukhs (16), and this in itself leads to alternations and disturbances (17).

1	سرکا ري گواه	12	الزام اور نیصله دونون کے
2	گهسیارے		برخلاف کیا جا ٹیگا
3	تالاب	13	رها کیا جائیگا
4	بر خلاف اس کے	14	جو جُرِماني ادا کئے جا جکے
5	یهه بات ظاهر کرنے لگا		هین وه واپس، نی جائینگے
6	شكايت كي تهي	15	ديها تيون کي عموماً يهه عادت
7	بستبي والون نے ان کے شاتھ		هو تبی هے
8	نجرا ساوك اور مقا بله كيا تها ماه صحيح لمعدد الله عليه الله	16	که رکھوں میں اپني بھينسوں
Ü	پستول (Corrupted from the English).		کو چرنے کے لئے جھوڑ دیا
9	يهه يقينا علم		کر تے کھیں
10	تھیك ٹابت كر چكا ہے	17	یه، بات خود جهگزے اور
11	<i>ڐ</i> ون <del>ڌ</del> ا		فساد کا باءث هوتي ہے

# 13-HIGHER STANDARD, 1894.

The attention of the Committee is specially directed to the provisions of I. A. C. 1895, clause 55, with regard to pronunciation.

It is reported in a recent number of the Calcutta paper (1) that while a Malay was engaged in cutting rattans (2), a tiger which was in hiding in the jungle leapt upon him (3) and killed him.

His dead body (4) was found the same day about five o'clock in the after-noon (5) lying across a foot path (6) in the jungle with the neck broken.

The unfortunate man had evidently made efforts to defend himself (7) as his knife was found elesped in his hand and covered with thood (8), while his left fist was clenched and contained hairs from the tiger's body.

The foot prints (9) of a large tiger were found, and it is supposed that this is the same maneater ( 10 ) which has infested the district for months ( 11 ).

Later reports state that the dead body of the tiger has been found by the side of a stream to the north west of the jungle, bearing six deep stab wounds in the neck and body.

SUBJECT FOR CONVERSATION - To be selected by the Committee.

1	کلکته کے اخبار کے ایك حال	7	أس بدنصيب أدمي نے
	کے پرچے میں بیاں کیا گیا ہے		يِقْمِهُا الْحِيْثِ بِهِا وَكِي تُوشش
2	جب که ایك مالي رتن		کي هوگي
	کا تّنے میں مشغول تھا	8	إسائم كه أس كي چُهري أس
3	أس پر جهپتا		كيمُتَّهي مين چُبهيه <b>وڻي</b> اور خون آلوده پاڻيگئي
4	( fem ) نعش - لاش	9	نقش قدم آدم خور
5	( mas ) تیسرا ډېر	11	جو مہينوں سے اِس ضلع ميں
6	. ( fem ) پگٽ نڌ ي		پھیرے کیا کرتا ہے

# 14-HIGHER STANDARD, 1899.

The story goes (1) that a Scotch professor was praising athletic exercises (2), and to give point to his argument said to the students (3).

The Roman youths used to swim across the river Tiber (4) three times every morning before breakfast.

One of the students smiled at this, and the professor observing it asked him why he was smiling, if he had any joke they would all like to share it (5).

I was thinking, Sir, said the student that the Roman youths must have left their clothes on the wrong bank at the end of their swim.

Yes, said the Professor, but they swam back again three times as well, so they got their clothes allright in the end,

SUBJECT FOR CONVERSATION-To be selected by the Committee.

# 15-HIGHER STANDARD, 1899,

Sir, this man is a European who has for a long time past made himself a nuis mee to people visiting the new market (1).

I have had my eye on him for some time (2), but could never get evidence sufficent to secure a conviction (3).

Last Sunday, however, I found him begging from a gentleman (4), whom he importuned so much that the gentleman lost patience (5) and would have struck the man had I not intervened (6).

When I charged him he was very impertinent (7) and attempted to strike me but I had a constable at hand, so I had him arrested and sent to the thána (8).

The prisoner in his defence told the Magistrate (9) that he was sorry for having broken the law (10), but he was drunk at the time (11).

Subject for conversation—To be selected by the Committee.

6 جوبہت دنون سے نئے بازار کی سپر کرنیوا لون کو دق کیا کرتا تھا میں نے کچھہ دنون تک 2 میں نے کچھہ دنون تک 8 میں نے کچھہ دنون تک 8 میں نے رپر نظر رکھا شہوت جرم کے لئے کا فی 9 میں نے اس کوایك صاحب میں نے اس کوایك صاحب 10 اور اسنے انكو اِسقد ردق کیا کہ 5 میں نے کیو ضبط نہ کر سکے ایکو ضبط نہ کر سکے

اگر مين بيچ مين نه آگيا هوتا 6 جب مين نے أسے قصور وار آ آ آپرايا تو ره مجهسے نها يت شوخي كرنے لگا اس لئے مين نے أسے گرفتار 8 كراكے تها نے مين بهجوا ديا قيد ي نے اپنے بچاؤ مين 9 تميستريت ما حب سےبيان كيا كه مُجهے قانون كي خلاف 10 ورزي كر نے پرانسوس هيلي مين أسوقت متوالا تها 11

## 16-HIGHER STANDARD, 1899:

A passenger (1), named (2) Saiyyid Muhammud, arrived at Bombay on Saturday last week, by a native buggalow (3) as a pauper (4) passenger from Muscat (5).

Soon after arrival he landed and went to the native town, returning on board in the forenoon (6) to remove his baggage (7).

He hired a boat (8) and had his box put into it, and was proceeding ashore when he was detained by one of the Custom-house Officers (9) who examined his baggage (10).

A number of swords, knives, daggers and pistols were found very cleverly concealed beneath a thin plank which formed a false bottom to the box (11).

The goods have been valued at about 250 rupers (12). They comprised 12 swords, 8 knives, one dagger and four pistols. All the goods were confiscated (13).

1	هٔ سا فر	10	ارراس کے اسباب کا
2	مُسمِّي - نامي		مُلا حظه كيا
3	بگلا	11	ایك پتلم سے تختے کے نیچے
4	مَفلس		جواس مندوق کا جهو آها
5	لمقسم		پیندا تها نهایت هوشیاري
6	د و ډېر		ک ساته، جهرائے
7	اسباب		ھو سے تھے
S	ایك كشتي كرا يه كي	12	مال کبی قیمت کا ائمی سو
9	ُ چونگی خانہ کے ایك		روپيه لگائي گئى
	عهده دارنے آسے روکا	13	ضبط كر لئے گئے

# 17- HIGHER STANDARD, 1898.

1— The Khalifa's big black banner was in the centre of five divisions into which the enemy's lines appeared to be ranged (1). Their force was well marshalled and magnificently led (2). Indeed it might well have been a trained (3) European army.

2—The flanks (4) of the Sardár's army rested upon the river, and there were a few mud huts which were enclosed within the limits of the camp (5). Fronting to the south (6) were the British troops. Their line extended from near the Nile some 600 yards to the west.

3 - As Yaqub expired several of his body guard who lay near grievously wounded (7) managed to raise themselves up (8) and fired their rifles at men, whereupon they were promptly despatched by the Egyptian soldiers (9).

SUBJECT FOR CONVERSATION -The campaign in the Soudan, and its results.

دشن کي صفين ظاهرا پانچ دمون مين صفين خمين اور آس کے بيچ مين خليفه کا برا ساکا لا جهنڌا تها ان کي فوج نهايت آراسته 2 تهي اور آس کي، پيشوائي نهايت عمد لا طور سم نهايت عمد لا طور سم تعليم يا فته - برجسته 3 تعليم يا فته - برجسته 3 بازو - يهلو 4

مجو پترائ کے احاطے کے اندار 5 محدہ وہ تھیں ۔ 6 دکھیں کی جانب رخ کئے ہوے 6 جو تریب میں زخموں سخت 7 جو تریب میں زخموں سخت تھے ۔ کسی مورت سے اپنے تئیں اُتھایا 8 کسی مورت سے اپنے تئیں اُتھایا 9 سیاھیوں نے اُنھیں ۔ تھکانے لیا گایا

# 18-HIGHER STANDARD, 1898.

Yesterday a mon working at the Hoogly jute mills (1), was charged with having in his possession several counterfeit coins (2).

He was also charged with (3) having fraudulently and dishonestly attempted to pass them as genuine (4).

The accused (5) went to the local (6) bazar for the purpose of changing (7) a counterfeit rupce at the stall of a vegetable-seller (8).

The latter (9) having suspicions as to the genuineness of the rupee (10) handed him over to the police (11) and on his person being searched (12), other coins of a similar value were found on him.

He was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment (13), and it was proved in evidence (11) that he was an old and notorious offender (15).

Subject for conversation - The object of military Reconnaissance:

# 19— HIGHER STANDARD, 1898.

I thought that the dakoits had escaped through the gateway, so I followed them to the other side of the gate, but looking back I saw five or six of them standing at the inner gate and blocking the roadway (1).

I had only my orderly with me (2) and these six men came for us down the passage and evidently expected to easily overpower us (3).

I wis armed with a double-barrel shot gun (4), and gave the two leading (5) dakoits right and left barrels full in the chest (6) at about thirty yards, but they did not drop at once (7).

What became of them I cannot say, as another man came at me with a dah and prodded me in the side, but fortunately without doing much damage (8).

My cartridges had jammed (9) and 1 could not shake them out to reload, so I clubbed my gun and bunded this man  $\alpha$  severe blow on his shoulder (10).

The force of the blow broke the stock of my gun (11) and before I could recover myself 12 I was cut over the head with a dah (13) and fell with the body of my assailant across me (14), he having been shot dead at the same moment (15).

Subject for conversation—The objects, composition, and formation of Advanced guard.

1	رسته روک کو
2	میرے ساتھ، صرف میرا
3	ارد ليي تها يقيناً وه سمجهتر تهي كه آساني
	کے ساتھہ ہم در غالب
	اَ جائينگ
4	میں ایك دو نالمي چهڑے
	کیی بندوق سے مرسلمے تھا
5	سر گرو ه
6	( mas. ) سینه - ( fem ) چها تی
7	و٪ فوراً نہیں گرتے
8	کوش قسمتی سے بہت صد مه
	نهين ڊهونچا يا
9	ا مہر سے قونتی جم گئے

10	میںنے اپنی بندہ وی سے گرز
	کا کام لیا اور اس کے
	مونۃ ہے پر ایک سخت
	چو ت د ي
11	زور سے چوت لگا نےکے با ءث
	ميري بندوق کا گنده ه -
	<b>ٿو</b> ٿ گيا
12	قبل آس کے کہ میرے
	. حواس درست هو ن
13	مير تح سر پرداه کا ايك زخم لگا
14	مين اور ميرا حريف دونون
	میں اور میرا حریف دونوں تلم اوپرگرے
15	چو نکه ولا اسي دم گولي
	کها کر مرگیا

#### 20— HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

## To be translated viva voce at sight.

- 1-There is no doubt (1) that Banaras is one of the most cities of India, but when it was founded cannot now be ascertained with any thing like certainty (2).
- 2-On the 18th September the representative (3) jirgah of Akakhel arrived and professed their loyalty and their great fear of the Afridis (4). They received orders regarding the making of a road through their country, and promised compliance (5).
- 3-The medical authorities have recommended (6) that the convict (7) Tilak, recently sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment (8), should be employed for the present on light labour (9)
- 3-Night fell, and in the midst of a heavy storm of rain the camp was reached (10), the tribes men following the retiring force closely and firing wherever lightning revealed the enemy (11).

Subject for conversation-The transport arrangements for a brigade on active service on the N. W. Frontier.

مين پهونچ

اِس مين كجهه شك نهين داکتر صاحبون نے اس بات 1 لیکن تحقیق کے ساتھه یهه کي سفارش کي ھے مُعجرم بات نہیں دریانت کي جسم حال میں اتہارہ ماہ کی قید جاسکتی ہے کہ ایس شہر کی سخت كي سزاكا حكم ديا كيا تها بناکب ڌ الي گڻي اسوقت هلکے کام در لگایا جاے نیابت نما - سرگرو ه 10 موسلا دهار بارش مین هم پرزار 3 اینی وفاداری اور آفریدیون جب کبھي بجلي کي چمك سے نہایت خایف ہونے کا 11 ا قرا ركيا سے دشمن دکھائی دیئے تعميل حكم كا وعدة كيا 5 وہ بندو قبن چھوڑتے تھے

in the books of a word . Examples are given the letters are yoursed in accord following talk are shown the haracteristics of the two orderwing likes a hardwise after can fully grassing the detacked shifteness. The Students othered note how the letter are formed together 100 Sam Badam Sunkle Sulah Shasca Salar

22 12 1

Was والات المرابع 03/1 h are 26 عردا Rudarda any Karam

L.S. 3 Urdes Elregi 1 Honored Si, 2 nd. april 1894 2. To mericat 3. Without cause. Blesser 4. alused. 5. With such a force. divisions 6. Cheek. ع را عن المالي و المعاد والما 7. Games a elap. 8. mark a Executo ماس محمد لما لان روس وري والرية 14. However किर है। हार्टिया हिल 11. Bad Churacters 12. Has engaged, has في أوا كواري الحال اللي اللي اللي اللي amployed. ورق و و الحالم الحالم الوالما 13. Cuse. 14. Investigation المستعلون والأصدير 15. Fuelt 16 Ounish. 17. I will be Jes Jan John Jes obliged to report the matter to डिन्दी के किया The Police. وركارادار -رربالاطا مو کر مجھ ولر میں اطلاع دی الم المرسل من الله

Urdu Ury 1. Charcher of the 2 Humble man. 3. Brothers con A sisteri som ralled Bhanfa 4. Battalion معرم دوردل الحرب - ارددادر Regiment. 5. Desirer to les en فارسى مى د هى يى قت ر ها وادرى 6. Stout 7. Energetie 8 Versian اس لي مزورا سد الدو الصور , 9. Is proficient निरमं राष्ट्री है है। है है है है है है है है है 10. Hopeful. 11. mul honor او كوفنات راه نظر مدورادر 12. Hoverya favor all regarts. ادكا مال مخرجب كر زمزه رميع اس 13. Fts, Orofeer جان ومال کودی دم رمط سال اور seintable 14. Will gene ما وعلى كون فقط 15. Family 16. June 17. Stall cases 18. affort onne,

Somer standard Electer Eleza 1. Cherisher of the slave 9 th July, 1894 2. June 3 will begin 10. Chen Long the feon. 11. Nope 3. Fr & 1191 12. The Government - 1 in by was Joses 1 d. 14 Permission ي و نا بروار علا الملار ها ولا ibi & Dijoco, Sta, joe 16. Prosperdy

Under Eliza September 1894 و بردد المات 1. Eantonment. - دوممذہوکے م فردر نے اس تھار کے تدفی کالئے ورواک کی 2. Transfer. 3. Had applied 4. Order. الكن تعنور الكرامي كالمرام المراس 5. Two + a half فرور کو دهای کرس مان المارور 6. I have always been ill since حے را رماری مارمون - داولندی That time. وند کارکوس د کان د کان کوهی بمار نزا-7. Three & three quarters در جرار ارس ن اورر الوساق و ما قرمان م 8 I fear. 9. Will remain longer /119- 11 /1 12/ 1/30 766 10. I shall have to viry of /16,131 (1) 10 / 100 og my life Soffin Il is sive of of my life. 12. Shall be of no sopio-job, cossissos 13. most respect - be bit best boil bie livisi 

Under Urice 1. Dated 2. Place September 17, 1894 3. Has sent. 4. It is strance. ع سروراسلا 5. In that matter. 6. To orders have قىل اك فدوى الموصى و been issued مى رسى المراحسور عالى كى فدمت مى اسى 7. Climate. 8. Does not at all معال اداز اصار - مردی ایم Suit mo. 9. Cough. اد كارى كوى كالعادر منوا- سان كان 10. am land up with fever aque فردى كالم المالية القار-ص 11. Idid my best to facil mufaelf under أيامون را مرهمي كالسيخ و ركعي حار الخار من تسلا medical treatment 12. Never gained رساس فر اعلام ادر ان و الرائد perfect health. موت می تعلیمانی کوئر - ا فات می 13 Strength. rearing ! ملى ماى ر- الحي طرح من لم لا كالدر 15 · Pouces, ability من را - دا کرها سوال دولا 16. achieses for a 17. most humbly المرسن- العالم من ووراي + respectfull, signification signification 18 Head quarters. 19. Seasce. : محدا کے احمد رکھام میں مردی کی تدمی 20. may be granted.

Urdu manuscript Jouer Standard 8 th. October 1894 1. This obedient one. 2. The people have no hope of his بهار حملانا براورا الفي حالت من تأخ لاس life سوكني الموكونكواوكي زندكي فالمدى -3 medical treat ment. اور کھری کسی محد کے متربالے کو تعمیم اور کے لیے ق 4. Nusseng 5. Agrangement ا درسار حلري كا مذرك على القي طه رسي 6. It is begged المية منات عام را درا د كالعام كالمركار 7. Kindly 8. Beside الملك فادنى وزوى كوالك مهني كالممت 9. Having taken صاحت زمان عام- ادرا می اعلام المعلام in adreance! ا در معی الکرسینے کی میرک تامنح ا 10. 6n monday. 11. may set out يم عدن فواطانه توعام- اورص 12. as long as there 9 No تنكر السي- ويان مو كاراد is life, there is ISE or Tiwings hop 14. may try his hest. 15. From the place (3) 16. Distrect 17. Dated.

Some standard 1/4 Urde linge Wes ga. فريب وورسل كر في حراني وكراس ال برا حد ن ارزود عروى درورى The sum let गर्मा कर के के किया है। with such " in Bis & Los sol- Elivions. rellage. most. من جمان مرسے بال سے اسے کو دھو لے دیاتی The whole heil was levelled - Who - for well to the ground. يون م فنور اور من ي رفع ي 6. Shade . Might protect Themselves from لر کھر جا کر اسے جھے بڑے گی مر كراد ن درانے ، ل بحون كواك 6. I may trusce med, fruit repaired - U's 1 go Cielle 9. Distrass. I may relie e. (ان لا مل موسى ون نقط Lieby Williams

Us lu Uryi Jun. 7. 1895. فدورد سرس محفود ك فريت مرنايو- ا ورمفنويكو وتسويم 1. Smues you honor . It is well Known ك فدورن كوى الن كام الى كانسى وراما to your honor. اورد كي وفي وفيورفدورن كي الن ويواه 3. Did never neglect his work فذوركوملى ويمرى اورموس بالدفون 4. Facelt س في عرف اورسان محمل كو بركز كا في ال 5 Pay Balary. دور من العبر المعد المعادية stomach. y To cover the los रिया देश हो। मेर कर देश के मेर s s not at all sufficient to. سرس بي سات ادك وم كوماس 9. Has faromised to nerease my pay. Blur alboist le ostrais كانظر فراكول المحلف سرها وتحاو حريب جيونكا أكي عان ومال كرسمن دعارتنا والونعة 

Vroke Urye February 1895 Je in م فسرك ورسه كلاركالي الم Had borrowed. كور في لي ره من بوت كري التي سي روة Had promised Will pay put ربيئ تھے اور قرض لينے وقت مجھے مے عوص كا of from day, مرد و ممنز کا نعامی کھا ہی اور الروسیا اور الروسیا Witness ليكن أج ما و فلون في الكوا كم الكوا ي في - 15 W 615 8 00 00 in wines tigation Be proved. يكن بركون توسى في اولسرا بين دولي ماع و كن الك مرا المراد بمنه الماديم عى بنى سى - عالامكرده روي براد كنون الم Constituted of the Color دونون الكالوام - الله المعنون وفي الم راك الركي كفت المست فرماكوا كرمموا وميدن أبي عار وصورالم الوكوري المائور ckles) 48 4 4 (3) ( 46 6 - 11 1 6 6 1 17)

Under Using 1st. afered 1895. John John The day Jest Jose Since Company Stales means the day of the day Support = 18, we fill 5. The Christmas And days W 162 9 - 1 - 13 - 13 4 Village. J. Hanny come - Well of Job jue to well 6. Storting winds Bolder colling Intention 8. Have expressed. Weblied Colores 4. Efcourse, no done! Justing them.

Justing the mount of the conding to your honor will work for them.

Westing the your honors order. 13. angemento. برخي كرون فقط المالية المالي

Under Elry July , 1 , 1895. فریس دورکٹ ( 18/1/8/2) . at your horiors' disposal. Doldbrevelly- englished 2. Is young to be racant. (86) 10196663 3 (Sim) 11 20. Entrance das 1 in 1 - 1 colo 1 - cial 60 3. Certificate. كوملولم اردداورسندى يرهافي صل 3.4. Copier 1. Verusal. De Builde 5 Besides. 100 11 - 19 ( 15 th ) C 15 th 6. According to your wish or to your entire setsfaction Twee Ed of le of Colo 33 car El 7. Shall perform 8. Shall prun for your houses و فدور لو مناست فرع و نط - فزدى ال life and prospersty. Bolista Colores (B) رورت صعارك مان رمال وري دُن رموانولا Joseph John Million

Urde Urici Some Standard actole 7, 5, 1895 1. This is the faminine form of (50) Federige فددير كالتوردام لالصرائد 2. named. نامى نے پرکون سیفنہ سے قفائی - جیلاک 3. The day before yesterday. 4. Cholera. منگورنے مفتور کی اسیسر بندرہ بری 5. Died تك نوكرى كى - اور ممية جفنوك 6. above named 7. O'leased your honor 8. Good conduct. 9. may take case of. ادكي مرمان ال كانتحفال بوندوم في خرك - الراس لافارى في 11. Will not have a Kind look. عالمت مى معنورفد دم كو حال وكرى كال 12. Shall die of ناع و ده موکون را سکی starvation. 13. monthly disciplifac Processes 14. Wife 15 Late, deceased. فدور كرو حارما بخ دوس ما شول مقرر il sold Dies Resident وعادى رسونكى بقط المرابع المراب

Lower Standard. Urdu manuscript Jan 1897. يركون حولتن دادلستى المس عادي س موى والعداساليون 1. Wood ceeler ملا مجنب مروز کو ارا موادراو 2. Have laken away by posce elic - riscusion of 3. Helpless man, كو قوالي من الشي المرازي - فروراد ل pon fellow. 4. To complain الموع رے کو اس سی صوبے ماد ما در 5. Having taken 6. might recogning : 8 Just of Sword of Sund o 7. Tent 8. Enquiry المعوردارس المتناف كانكالخ q. may help. الحل غيب وكيان كالمن مري مردا-وس لخ اسمد فاردن ا موم دارها. الم المعنور من الما المقيقات יש פנון ל ערץ על ישוצ المالم الموران الموران الموران المالم الموران المالم الموران الموران

Under Standara. april, 5, 18. عرب ير وركس فدوره فركام بالزارية Is it is police 32 Ser 2 3. To collect - 100 100 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Shall be gin The Fame Defficulties Esterior John 8 Will have to be met with. 7 ( John village to ٥٠ يستر منكي - ١ وركافي ن كانون ٩ will be sport. Elfort. ال برستي ي عريم في لا سردن هي Mask الما والما المالية الم que va half. mus (2) (0) 1 - 1 ( min ولمت ادرطا رافطا وزيرهم الماسى سرور الله ما الماسال ولاص على بو من كن فقط (1000)

Lower standard Urdu manuscrept July 15, 1897. فدور مفنور سے ورن فی گھٹی 1: Leane. يسرايا تھا۔ اس لينے فدوراس محمد كى ووجون 2. Tourteenth تاريخ كو حفنور كى خرمت من فرور بريخيا - مكر 3. Date. 4. Earth-quake. معونیال کی وص ریل سرک کئی طلبون سرو الکی کا 5. Has been broken ا درا حفل اوس سرگار مان نسر . جلتین میشنایو 6. The road will be repaired. To Is unable to come. ہوجائیگی اور گاڑیان حلنے للینگی 8. As it was اسن ولاسط اسوقت فذور حفنور proper so I made a كى فديمت مير عافر بولا سيجود الر representation ا ورامبد وارمر که دوسس کو انگ تحفته كى دور رخصت ملے - واحظ تقا

Jouer Standard Urdu manuscript actolier, 4, 1897. عرسب يرورسنل א נכנת צנץ לון يرفذور جولهان لموى ترمعلوم مولكك ف ميحره ما درجمو كدك مشمركور والم 10n Friday سو کے اور فدور کو ما کو گئے مر کے طروعان 2. Set out, Started عافرمو- المني من واللي من في مالي 3. Stumbling بردودم بوناطاع - عرافيت فالموك 4. Step. 5. alela. مرا كهورا كلوكر كهاكر زمن مرأتارج ا ورمرسے مائین ماکون مین المشی محت جو سالي كرا مك قدم تعبى طل تنهي كما-اب و مکھنے کٹ کٹ مین اسٹ قائل موما ہو Lowing in wealth with روانه يون- واحب عنى وعن كن نعط المالية المرابع المراب

Sources standard Urdee manuscript. January, 3, 1898. فريب برورسك مفتوركام كم كامطالق is Diles , i is to she western quarters. 055 Les La - Wier Suis 4. Sweet; fresh Just for dinking Brackish, Saltion 8. ومن عن عن عن عن الله عن كانانى اور بعن كانانى 8. ومن كانانى 16, 10 Trogs. signes es es es le de la la vorme + insecto Plentifully كرت يا دُوا ميز- إلى لية الر اكران كورن كربروا دين عظم فراين-توست ساكت يو-

Jouer standard Urde manuscript. april, 4, 1898. مرسے معنور کے رفعات ہوک فروراس مما تمركی تها ونی سرایاسربرا سرسمارسای-1. Being transferred cois in 1-wining 100 2. Had applied. یهان رہنے کو دل نہین جاسیا ۔ و وحمنے ہوئے 3. answer, reply. ك فدور ما ديني بهان سي بدل ويع جاسا ى درخواستى كى مردوسى كوئى دواب 4. Friendship. 5. Froulile. فدور كورك مكسن الأبهان من ور 6. Transfer كومعلوم وركونورك اوركر ناجيس will comply with sie of the state of the sta كو تلافت ويتابر ترصنور مرما في كركم المرنبوص كومرى تنديلي كووكط الصير-اميدسركه آب كي بات كرينل صاحب مان كينگے فقط من وقور المرابه المرابه المرابع عان و فوراد

Jouen standard: Urde manuscrept میری سی کاویک زمبدار دوسرنگ کھوڑیان اورامک تیزہ کھوڑا 1. Village 2. Umindas; land. - يجيابر - اورودنون كلورون كم يالنود في رور گور می این سومانی بر- نینون طافد 7 3. Ked colous chestnut بناست عن ا در صنور كالمنذ كالان بن 4. mares. 5. Oron grey, horse. يو كم مفتورة في الك ما روزما ما تحا د اكر 6. Sells y. animals كونى المحا كلورا كن وال بوتوسام - حروساً-8. Good, nice Consider of the Contraction 9. Littely, to les approved by your معیمامون-کسی دن دسی کر مقالی 10. Because; for. ا درو جافركينه مودك كوخ يداد 11. may buy.

Joues standard. Urdee manuscript. actoleer, 3, 1898 ور الاس أج مبع كمرسي كي 2. Cours .. که موصف رور کرمند بدیمواش 3. Were grazing. الرعاد كائن بولاكرت - الر 4. Bad character ف كاخرات اولهون ن 5. Stolen away. 6. Kind; soit. - 518 1 200 501 7. Wickedness. اسلي مفنورس اسيدولار mischief. بمول اون يد معالتون ك 8. Once before. 9. Having anested 260,11 Dy is A میروه ایس کام : کرس معط Sign of the state of the state

Jouer standard Urdu manuscript. Jan. 3. 1899. عرب برورسات ١٦ راكسو كوفود لا middle, second. -5, lbis, Gridly Los. 2. mariage. ادر مان رکی ان محفی از برکورزی 3. Who may buy the necessary الما رويد اوران در كى بعالى كا articles. اس لی ندورامید ماریم ۱۰ ارتمر 4. may make preparations. ۹ روس دو سی کی رضائع۔ 5. Friend اورمر ردوكت منتى بركت على ها. كو 6. May be appoint -16 ws is silly 7. aralic. 100 en 00 3/6/11/90 8. Versian. 2/3/60/10/11 9. able proficient 10. Will be able الى و المناكا - واق to perform. ما لم و مل لما نقط is land of the second of the s

Eader manuscript former standard april, 3, 1899. حنورن وعوم كسكها 1. Had promised 3 2 2 2 Live & 2. Vay, Salary, للسزاب أطول مهيه ضم بون كواما 3. Shall increase اورفزور كواتك يهمرا وسيابولد 4. Os about to سرا فرور مقدور فروست end. 5. monthly ادر سوکوری کے این کام 6. Labour. رئام محافور کو کی معلوم 7. Skill. g. Can not maintain? 10. may julfet. المر كوركية - وسرك الميدولار) كر محنور اينا وعرى بوراكرين اور فذور کی طلب ٹرھاری فقط

Comer Standard Under Trancescript allyan, 3, 1899. مرجنور كي طفي اكر فدور مروام سونے کو مالکل تما دیولیاتا۔ 1. Was quite seady to start for 2 Presented مر کو نے میا صلے فدور کو 3. was mable روما كه محراك بفت دور ما مرع برقم 4. If your honor رسمام المام المام المع فدومجبوراعrequise me الرحفودكو مرتى خرورت سو 5. may write I If not other-توجعو لي سام كولكم بعين UWS - 15 - 7 2 6 55 7 Permission 8 To carry out. ایک تفیم رسن کی اعازت دین-فدور برطرح سے مفنور کا کا De po SUNG الرابة من (فاجر)

Jouer standard Urdu manuscript October, 2, 1899. غرب برور كرات فدور بمارسوكي in mis o reach day will 1. Having fallenill Ust & co 131 - 6 11 Ule 2. The day after 5 is 251-ling of i variations.

3. Will be completed sis 5 will be finished 5,5 to 51, 16. Mu - 108.

4. Although

5. This humble to 531-505 in 76

one is somewhat the lefore significant little than before significant little than before significant. 6. The physician & Ji - 3/ Visos 7. Take rest. je pa sproductions 8 Will grant wign & List منظور فرع ميز - ديا ده ي عرض رو زفعل فزر الدن ورالد

Jouer standard Urder manuscript. January, 2, 1900. غرس برورکن مفنور سے وقعت سوک 1. Instant, the Current mouth. ١١ ر فو كال كوسم وك من يمو مي -2 Brackish; Sallish. يه ن کی عامت که بهان کرون - یانم 3 Vegetables. 4. Enion يها ن مشكل من ما م - ا درجو مِلما بھي مح 5 Garlie ن ما نقل کھاری را در ہر کر سے کے قالی اور 6. Coriander. 7. Sepper. تركاريان دورسياز-لهن- وهينا-8. Ordinary. 9. Barrer. 10. Whole year 10.a- the spent. مرج وفيح معمولي جزيير بقي يهان سر وائم عائين - اليسى 11. In fectiese. خل دورام عاظ حكم بريم لوكون 12. What ever evento well كوسال مراسام - ويمين الي happen. دن كيومر كن سر - اينون و عالات كور 13 Shall in form ان سے صنور کی راللہ عجر ونگا- نقط المرابع المراب

Jones Standard Under manuscrept عرب رودس الطرست مر فدورك الرهنيم كان دربون والي بو-در الرام المس موم كم السي كرامات مرر بڑے مای نے دی تی باتر۔ 1. heset month 2. Nephew ; brothers son اور اسس وقت مواسے میر اور (Sisters son = ish) كونى شخفرال الميز بورى م 3. One to half 4. Died. Cuier & Sol - es 161 5. May perform. ائمىدىركە دىم راه مالىسىردىكىنىنىكى رفعت مناست ولائن - تا كودا 16128618601860 traile, 

Joues Standard Under manuscrip? 1. Has expend. is over. Intention -15 ilo Juli = 31,1 3. In the summer سكن كالمه نزركة والم منونس 4. Is ordinarily dry Rains. 031/ Jul 3/8/8 Brimful. بهالت يا -بست ملاشي مكن I made a great فَيْ مَاكُولِي وَوَكُرُوالِيني عِزْمُ مِلَى search. Boat. جر بركسوارسوكم ندر بارسوك On which I could 9. cross the river. Being helpless روزس بزي كا يا ي كالموطائ 12. Will de creçios ا و ا فرد ر صنه کر خدست منز جام

Jouer Standard. Urdu manuscrept October, 1, 1900, جاب عالى ميررگاؤن سر مراكر على نام ومندارك بالسرايك 1. White colour. 2. Full ten years 1-101-18 Sine Cos -1010 3. milk سيركخيته ووقافه دونون وقت سير 4. Calf. 5. at the time دنتی ا- اوراوس کونتن سنے کرایک of my departure. محساطی ا- معنور الا صلتي وقت محمد 6. Had ordered. 7. The children فرایا کھا کہ ما ولا لوگ کا ورسط کو ا 8. This humble الا ئے تلاف کونا۔ اس مے ہوس کی گئا۔ 9. Should approve Silly so this in the see of فررم - المفور مذا لخنه فان فك 10 will les settled. 8 00 1 - 1 July 1 - 1 m 11. awaiting 1,00 - Styne of 6 - could your honors فالمعارس المنفؤيك فلوه 12. Shall Keek De ( 12/26 ) in check.

Jourer standard Virdu manuscript. October, 8, 1900. 26- W 66 Village 5000 2. I fune enlisted سررول، کو تانیم -3. Vetition 6. By way - WSipy 6 201 = - pe 60 % information اورو کو ترینامی carry it out. التعريح نقط 12005,11

Janes standard Under manuscript april. 1, 1901 ع سب برورسلا سرادر عداری موتی ا- جمان Africa 2. New سد وسمان م الله تعلف و كرون 3 British sello ment. 4. Defferen بما معوظون مرمام - ادركام) various. 5. Is dying of hunger 1,000 to with may earn or Just 15 1 6 830 Fit. أسمد ولار كركرى كالم يح جودورا لائل موالس موركرك ومان محيم د نظ - فرور م مك ملك معلى معود إ من دمال وقع دمنا رسما نقط

Urdu tingi 1st Gelober 1894. Higher Standard. الملوك عنورك رتعت الوكرضر وعافدتكي فر 1. Sound + safe. 2. Grace. كى بيان بيونچ - خواك فضائي سياليگ 3. Healthy. شذرفت بن-كسكوكونى فاستهنام 4. Complaint 5. a very mide ہماری چھا و نی کے س منے سبت عمل اور نہا eschance of land. 6. A good scene. ير فعناميدان /- اكس مسان كاستوي 7. Beautiful 8. Springs. قربب جارونطاف حناكي سى خناكا اورسارسي 9. With such mel dious sound. ساط نظر آماسے - ایک طرف حظی طورن 10. are to be sacreficed ا درخونصورت درخون کی بهار سر و و اسراطف or devoted for. 11. He would not و این جو نے ایک واردن کی forget all his griefs + sonows. بهمر سے سر م کسکرون ما مے اونرو ان ا 12. Very pleasant or agreeable. الما عکن که کوی آ دمی تھوٹری دسر کلکئے بھی مان آگر 13. Season. مرادراد/عاراع فاطنوط - ا قال 14 A unique + beautiful scene بغایت و کوار - روم ناست من - کی هی مین is to be observed. حور ساع و فيم اوري ما مع الله الله الله الله ( 45) 8 8 Die News 410 (20) -11 Dien حال موكا دي المنزع موفى كم لف فقط كافة من المرابع الم

Urder Elress Higher standard. October, 5, 1895. 1. Kind to The poor. 2. Cherisher of غريب نعار سن مرور سار servants. 3. your slaves son (my, con). 4. Timinal case ایرا و او کی مردی ادر جانا حولگام درواد 5. For prosecuting or connecting it. -very 31-10/1/20 1/20 -10/10 -10/10 10 10 6. The humbele duel ing of your servant I for ill right to wife is 7. Period. سیسی ماریخ ملوملتو بوتی جای کے- اور فریقی 8. Is still in to course. q. Her coming of the cose before the Judge. كوف سكاس وس كالافائدلى 10. always belia مناعا عربير محمد و للنا- ا درفالياً فريمن كام الم printported. 11. The two parties يم مفد فره المناس مونا - يو مرور الول من الده ما 12. France welness as tolk produced. 15. treating. Scilling brief 17 3/17 14. Fine شفقت مردی مجواجازت منی دی جراوی توا 15 Front probably. 16. Willingt be decide? 18. There is no nee to السريع معنود ولال المعدام فروى دين من كا در Conduct the case. 19. Puternal affection من مِن الله الرام المرامي و المرحول مقرد 21. Does not allow بولي واوى د وروز علم مرحافر سوط برها - ولا حقط برخ رفقط 21. Distress. 22. Alme and freedless. 20. In facer of Their humble on

Urde manus crept Nigher attendand January 1896. 1. Empoying long left برخورتك - همطائ ادركه بنيم سانومرون د (generally, used in addressing your yer विरोधे-प्रार कावार कार्याति विभागिति विराज members of the faniels A. Boi- restros oceros- isold a Sunday 3. a packet of news-טופיין-ושומת אים לפט זו כלפיתו paper. 4. Steen. This DNSEPPIDES ever 5. Why shoulders ريان عديد بربوع وروع في محود وروق warte ?. 6. Object. 7. Ortanount of the وعرواها في الما المعلى المعارس والمعالى المعالى المعالى المعالى المعالى المعالى المعالى المعالى المعالى المعالى heine very close 8. Oles Enrallon के श्ला (को दर्श के डाई है। पा ह-10 मिर्टिंग के They olafeet is significant 10 Cours correctofice. نا در سد را و هج ما بون- ما روالري طوي 11. Indian meeting 12. Father. عاديرى كولى - دعارد المروط والمروط فوك 13. ansciety, 14. may grant my probyer. 15. Mky, give hom مرزاولف عي فان عزي فالم عدمول مالي complete recovery 16. Flessessa हिर्गित्रहार कियान । महिर्गित मार्थित 17. Coming of a moth 10 131-13206 Criof 1910 8. Delidately brought 19 Whatever com-fort you shall gain 20 Whatever someth you shall of home. 21. Reserved.

Higher standard Urde manuscript. 5 th. april 1897. Before. 2. Letter. order فريب ودكل إلى قبل فرد إعنورك رول ألى 3. Receipt. 4. Verusul. किंदी - ग्रेंग कंटी परिने निर्म 5. Cautioneed 6. Tested him فصور كم كم طالق ما كل المروسة عمر الما كا using threats اورد الده على المركا - مرده فيراني 7. Wicked person. g. Ill-luck. 12. Caraly Jowieles of 18 18 Blisson 15. Arrogant man \_ ( 1, 15, 5) = 1 4 5 ( 65) 16 May, loot and destroy ciris- wir & & 5/1/2 الما المرابع المرابع المربع ال 20. Ready, prepused. (literally having )
il. lolors gest). information.

Higher Standard Usdu manuscript april 1, 1901. Los piet Wisgoin 1. armed with strakes Elis DE BUS-186 3 - Chamberry up the Low Sild 1897 2 Just 4. Were fast asleep. isperior of 11 3 3 5 Wille 6. Was roused from - E ( sin & wie & - ) or his sleep. 7. Began to raise الفاق سما الموارد كم الحطا ورورية - will by 3 = 12 is of 1 g. Copper.

10. 10. 2 lensels en is sing sing le fewellery. Small hore. Soils of the idelier of cities (10 - de no- will mellos) معنوري كون كانساله اور المعر لرناد كركا فرل دا قويسرا و نظاور نزويكا مال أن م يرامد كم سط فعط

1. Exalted, Sir. حفور عالى أرج ولاست وتوفياني 2. England or Europe. 3. Hane gone. معنورى خربت كم بى است مر بنواتى- اس ك 4. Welfare. 5. Every moment. دل كي رفع نعلق رستاء - معنور فرما تع مح الم & Concern, anxiety المالي في مع من الله الله المالية المالية 7. England. 8. Vionise. ولاه كولام وما - روزام صنور لا تطا a. Daily, 10. Waiting and انقارات العيرى فاقت ترى- ال willing وفى رئى بون إلى كرمنى در ملحقة مى هنورا ين كلي 11. Oatience 12. Poncer. من را كالمعلى اورا بن كل معلقين كي مرسك 13. I bea. 14. The state of health 15 all those connect 19 JI bis 4 18 6 06 16 List. 16. Kindly inform 3,5) -00 00 196 Juli 175 34 0 1 17. Departure. مَاعَ طلات بون اول عي الله ، فرما مين-18. Information Ol; 19. above named. وعون منط المراق ن الحاكم ون مقط 20. Interseier 21. Fresh new. 22. Be good enough to let me know.

Higher standard. Wirder municicuspt. - July, 5, 1897. فروركم علو في كان كافط عوال 1. Con account of the -16.6 U,13> Gille D, so is L s'j ; 2 - walls. 3. at several places Til E ser l' liber 191- in bis 4 were split. 5. Oroof. Elistica 167 Jerbinisio 6. Portion. 7. middle, second. ز في مي سول- المعداف مرافعال كداد م 8. Was even wounded. 9. Showed a great 「しらいしいいいかり」 - 1-3をごしち Specially 12 /1. Dangerous. 25)35 (8420 1-Wind 616 6 14. I lieg. To Home, Natise blace.
Banger دوفي عام مان في مِنْ كردون درمال يون في Liste 15-036 de Listo 17 Besides praying for your wealth bei is set WI Just - Spis + prospesety.

18 Octilioned dated. 

Higher standard Urdu manuscript. October, 4, 1897. بنرے نواز کوت آج ایک انگریز آفیار 1. Cherisher of slaves مريد فرير ها كار مري الوائي مرحنور 2 - English news japar. 3. Fronteer was زخي بولك بر. فرور كودل كونست Rish rel-ail 2018 4. Have been wounded. معنورطر محكم موطائع اورز منون ك 5. Shock. ا د می کری کی بوری کرا در کرا در کا منابور 6. May, recover. 7. Enemies. دران و المين - يوندن 8. Rofractoriness 9. Having achieved Disc istiblished دل و نساس الله الله و و المسروار و ك 10 May return. 11. Commy to learn is bajis in the wifige wing 12. Concern, anxiety 131-live of your 13 health. Sie go Nos son los son les son light of son wealth. موردل مرزق والماك فقط المراب ال

Higher standard. Urde manuscript. January, 3, 1898. بن بردر کارت Where plague حفنور حواعفة كا patients are ex-Suspecian.

Buspecian.

Buspecian. From the vicinity, رول نبوا- کانارست رجب ليو کا of Bombay, Detained कार्ष्य के के वित्र कारण के के के के कि Quarantine غراس بسم يرم مير بلي كورطان أناون 6 Concern, connection فرد راوردك به ادرديك في كرا نظية كاكا 7. It is certain 8. Will permit, ريا - إلى لي حفور المي لم الما فرد will allow. كارسير ما كالرمامة العامة المعالم داندر از الراس الم وبن و منی 15 2 John vin 6 2 301 = دار ماحب فردر کو میان طاک وال سو لا ي ا طارت د سكر- وا د ما و في كن المراه الفرائد المراب ا

Higher standard. Urdu munuscript april, 4, 1898 يمى يرور لات اج من فرور برمراك 1. at a quarter past nine سوانونے حدی سے والی دی اور آئی 2. Orom كور في مرك توامير مندوق كا <u>الا</u> لواليا 3. Chest. box. 4. Sadlock. کھول کرجو دیکھا تو دی روس کا نوٹ -5. Jen annas y يونه كي ره انس - المحاقو three pies. الكراؤمل ادد دلوييان غائب إ- الغ 6. Ven Knife. 7. HandKerchief. عرفر رمن دالون حويد تحاتوكى 8. Caps q were missing. مر طال منه نا ما - الله دار تام. اور 1. Deny. کیت سرمی فرمنی کی کھاری فیزن کی ا in Once before. 12. Were lost. لين-ايك دفواورهي برردورو في الموقع 13. Kept silent مع مرادی رقت بر جمعا تبوری - افتور 14 WillKindle make an enquing 15, 10, 15 ( web 1/35, but) 15. Having track يما لفائل مرا مال او کے سرائر کی دور the cultrit 16 Shall recover १८ देश है है है हिल्या रखे المراب ال

Higher standard Urdu manuscrept Jan, 3, 1899. solly minder Jell senerelyill of in Distal sie of 3. medicine. 4. Had to spend. er in cop 3 no ju July 5. Named. Colos fin El No Course . Had to honoro. 7. Intention ( \* Next, coming & Next, coming الم الم الم الم الم والم وفردى في المن كورها راما الم Micos is silliped - los lobis, 11. Verplexed. 1) is just for the sold of the faith, honesty. - figure is lostily willed 13. Contrary. espesiosististes in full in full 3,18/0/10/05 wil 15. Shall pay. بساق را- فرور اسم سن دور د فورو وروا مر المور الجوري الموري الموري

Higher standard. lirdu manuscript. رماس مالی بودرجم ممندگزر کو 1. Without work, كرفاك ر ما نفار سفار ادرادكاني رعيال کو کو مرسيم - قريد دو مين 2. Famely, and chil dren بعوام م فدور مارا ح فوصفوری مزمد مر 3. Had explained. عام مورد این مالت بیان کاهی عبی رفتور 4. Taking pely 5. arongement. کونی مذوکت کر د نظ- کرمر بر متی 6. Ill-lick, mis-からしらしのしのかっちんろんり fortune. 7. Sirelihood سے میر روئی دال کی فر کرنا- اس سے فدور (literally, bread كوي ياد ولا تابر كر فروركا حال مرماى + dall, 8. Remmds. کودی - کوم تم فروراوراوک 9. Shall arrange ال لے منے رسم : حقنور کی کان وال کو ري دُين دُين نفط الإلمان الألمان الألمان الألمان الألمان المان ال

Urdu manuscript. Hegher standard april, 3, 1899. inversely is it is in Difficulty. Berile 1 3 - 50 - 50 vis fine mesfortibre volreed, - en-· tangled. 3. Recommendation سرعقر سوك فالمصفيفي كالمان 4. Post. فرور کی ضرفری کیا کرنا کا کا کسی دسمن نے 5. Old age, infumity on by of John with take of take of the cure of the configuration of the cure o Shriff, sie lin-13 styr tales of. To Just Sign Resid to accused in li Ry clast to but I Is proved faultless. برفزت كي جان كولاتي يا يا ي تحق Bjers - 53 lo circo 32 ? Kindness. De coll not for get. de l'il si de l'as get. لوفرور فنو ركالاصان عام لا فعولما فقط المرادم المادور المان المرادر المراد

Higher standard. Under manuscript. July, 3, 1899. Bueil of 1. mensels court. مر الك تفيا عمر الكر تفيل موط الركاد و و و و كا 2. Her brought an -5037-10 ( Decar S) 1 / 10 / 10 / 50 / 5 action against me. بن محمد الروي ما المراك - الروان 3. Is heretating 1. will be intermited to b, ie l'éstif l'és totte of the escamena 55 116 EUGS 151 - 65 16 6. The case will - West Bish biogist he lecided in Copper of the Lecided in Copper of 1991 The plaintiffs Degree 1- (0) 1000, -iessis west expense for til bries of the state of the 8. Second Dewilliand - 1/2 of - 1/2 of the second They put off. Deliver is to constitute the series of the s

Higher standard Under manuscript July 10, 1899 13 2 1 2008 p 10 in Till the court burding D'Estologia Walla Expense. 3. Estimate त्य मंग्रिय निर्मा में रेडि 4. Plan, design. Job con Jest - ribe 5. Half ieisisj-griffe 6. In adreance Legicolologia Jelwis rule. MijiMul Etzgisis & Completion. 9 Written agrees Ports sis wi Del L. to. Copies. ble - L isold 14. applications Ville, 201 Juis 12. Perusal. 13. Contractor Lieb Diesel Les 14 36 34 Child College

Higher standard Wide manuscript. act, 9,1899. و ایروراس كاكرونكمافار , Daily news paper ميزير فرد بكوركم السيكر فرال 2. Post. 3. your honor has been promoted . I Go Bis Sijes i and ولتي فروركود إكر سوى وه سان كالمار 4. Can-not be described. المنعوف بروز المعنور كاندار 5. Occasion, Exporting religions opportunity 6. Slow can an old servant like 36 3337 1191 & 1 Con طار نا کوئے۔ اس کے This humble one set quite ? in No Briefisi 7. Should not eschress. المني فأجيز مهاركما في سيسكروا 8. Humble 9. congratulation 11 jet 5 1 5 Un Vio 191 10. Puts before ادن دوي در الاستان وكي ترق Submits 11. your honor しゅんシーピックラ may get pro-1819/1995 motion tince in the day y four times in the night.

Stigher standard. Wide manuscript. anecary, 2, 1900. アンピットを見こりールしてい 1. a robbery, was committed. خراكم تلاسس ماكس كم دراكوروان 2. arms. - 2 th to will, colling 3. Pedlock 4. Olushed in July 15 18 7 18 18 9 5. Cold 6. Oroms. على المرام كو لله لون سروداز سركاد 7. The decoits got an opportunity 4 3- 616, CU / LE AL 8. Veranda. 9. Vessels, externeils. ادر المان مى و في الدرك الموت 10. Kirid, sort ونوع اون کا عام ام 11. Room. 13611118 21, 12h,-W 12. Interded 13. Gun, riple. اندر في الموس مر بندلوط 14. Head-place. 15. Disappeared (like Campbor) made of 16. Village פוצין-ונווה צילים 17. Orosculo 18. Will issue. 19. Harring recovered. Will punish te From effectively

Higher standard Erde mances crept July, 2, 1900 Seposto Discher 1. Especially 1) 18 12 million 10 1 2. District 3. The Bestish Government Polysport & Jolis Wina 4. Famine. 50 6 10 10 00 00 00 100 10 19 5. By way of سكر نمان الحري م فرورالي الم Kindness to + - Bon JU 1 18 1 20 - 1 3 3 6. Paupers. - 532 26 23 - 6186 7180 30 1 7. Has opened 150 13: in \$1666 ( 1) 9 Deprised Or in 31 Strict 1 10 St 10 Eye- sight. 11 the humself 185 860 000 sie \$185 195 is unable to रिथा है। है। earn his bread. 12/2/y. (by 12. Will be Kind enough to help 13. Having spent ni peace.

Higher standard Urde manuscript acts: 8,1900 Pist Sing out 1. How profusely it has been raining. et in 19606 Pris & 2. All a sudden. Pipting-E, Tr. Coi 3 Lb 3. Fortunalely, Spartment. 11/25 ide an 88/10 No lefe was lost. 6. although. نه کا درا کرای کو مرجان تو انونی 7. does of property 51-19 Is w Ulears & 8. Relatine of Engaged, luny 135 Licy Oby 513 attend the sim # Shence! 1/2. Will excuse. 13/20 Ling race 1615 رمر كامار المحوري my/ ecc/21982

Higher standard Urdu manuscripi Jan, 4, 1897. 1. Oord of bounty. 2. This humble one رب بردرفول د نونفرت الرئت دور بومن بردل زبر كه ندد را دراد كا ما جادا hegs. 3. Fine-fathers. 4. From a long time. 5. Subject. 6. State وت دازے سالام ما اروری رست دی 7. Rent, free. ين - اور كرس ما معرف من المعرف من المعرف من المعرف 8. From a long time 9. Rent. 10. Did not demand. ور ورود ما مانع الله المنافع المرود ما مالام الما من المرام المرام المرود ما مالام 11. The present. 12: Land-sevenue. 13. Now- a-days العراق الداري من المرابع العوام رادوس 14. Paternal uncles' son. 8, 20 8 6 1 La de wood 6 19 6 6 18 15. Unfootly. 16. attached w/2/20 Series (16/20) Se 18/8 Confiscated. 17. This humble माधिवक रकार् देंगा रहे । के बंदमीराव (literally dust like) lone يزنه المع المار المع المعادل المعادل المراق 18. your honor 180 - 10,1 meder / 200 beauty 1 ice 19. may put it before. Police Colors of the said 20. This servant المحصور مر معرف المراد المعاد المع المحاد المح (literally, salt cater) may get what is his sight.

the examination in January 1897. He was a mostly by the trops for the price he charged for tuition, and I can regard a burst to my given your really good Munshi

(Sh.) M. UDEL. 
$$\Delta \sim (Sh.)$$
 ...  $T_{c}M/8$ .

I worked with Manshi Jawahn. Singh personally for 12 months and by correspondence for another two months, and then give penchanging. Projectly owing to want of leisure. He seems to be most pensoding and most cent, so that I can confidently recommend him.

$$\frac{\text{Mainux}_2}{\text{15th Angust}, \ 1900} \stackrel{\text{Sign}}{\stackrel{\text{}}{\rightarrow}} = \frac{1.5 \text{ V}}{1.5 \text{ V}} = \frac{\text{PALTVE Length}}{1.5 \text{ GeV}}.$$

Certified that I worked with Maush of them S of the the B. S. Pan on which I passed in July Iast. I reast the small of the many hypersequence all that could be learned.

Munshi Jawahir Singh taught me to a complete and the classifier months in Punjabi, and enable time to a issociated as a consecutive. He takes very well and takes great pains to make his pay is contenned to a changing recommend has

Jawahir Singh, R. H. A. Manshe, Undalle, trught one a great deal by correspondence in two and half months for the H. S. Unique i Examination. His corrections to my exercises and explanations to a large number of question as to Grummar, we, which I put to him through the post, were most explicit and satisfactory.

I was thoroughly pleased with him and old my recommendation to his dividy long list of testimonials.

EDWARDSABAD: 
$$(S_{0,j}, S, W, ROBINSON, 1) (CC), R. A.$$
11th March, 1899.  $(S_{0,j}, S, W, ROBINSON, 1) (CC), R. A.$ 

A second of the form tween spendence of the H.S. Luncher testing of the out-off second of the Luncher testing of passed successories. I had a given of a special and on Fenne at of two of his punis passed of the successful time to the first include the successful time to the first of whom had been certain to the expension length. The decimal testing the successful time to the first of the first one that

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$$f(h, h, h, h)$$
 So  $h \in H \setminus GOODWIN$ , Lie R. A. 12:

I will be have most a line for two months with Manshi Joy ha Sollh.

## TERMS.

[C.5] Found for Taissann of the transform 1st January 1904. Res 20 per month of postures a present of Ke 13 per month of the respect to the confidence posture.
[C.5] Stransford and the process.

JAWAHII, SINGH, R. H. A. MUNSHI, Umballa



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