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# THE CANDIDATES' AID 

To
IHELOWER ANDIIGHER EXAMINATIONS

## IN URDU

## WITH COFIOUS NOTES

BY
JiWAHIK SINGH R. H. A. MUNSHI,
Author of Urdu, Teacher, Punjabi Guidas English to Pinjabi Vocabularys and
 \&o.s \&a.

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SHAHJAHANPUR:
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## TESTIMONALS

Jaw.hir Singh, Munhi: R H. A.A. Cimhulla, gave se lessme by , ost in
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## $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { B. D. Candit } \\ \text { Mamhurlu: }\end{array}\right\}$ <br> Oeh October, 1895.)

(Su.) E. HOME PURVGS.
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 7 Inuizango.

Rüll March, 1 s̊8.

## (Ed F R G. MUNN: Exent.,

I Mre much pleasure in recomprehating Momini Juivahin Singh's Cuide to Punjahi, to all fenraers of that Jangini ge who misk to, al quive a thorongh hino w. lodge of the sume within a very short, time, if is a book whioh really ratlects great credit and bowor on the stathor. Besides thes I vorkeal righ 11 aishi Jinvihir Singh in corresponlence, and lecrune quite competent for the H. St within three Treeks' time. I can recommend Munshi Jayuhie 'Singh to zat tho Fequire a genuine and expert tutor in tliat langunge. He has riy bost wiohos his. [an transferred to Bengal Command, I wild be grlud to hear of his invirtule success in life

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Jawalir Singh Mruishi R. F. A., Umualh, gave the lesspnst by post in Punjabi for $2 \frac{1}{2}$ unonthe, his stylo of Erailing was excellent, and his papers from the book which be has. f.ublinhed are so wehl seleared that 1 passed successflitly


Wer fremde $S_{p}$ rachen uicht kennt, weiss richts son seiner eigren.
(He who knows not foreign languages, knows nothing of his own. )
Gethe.

## 聚refate.

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 labit 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 bistorical, bas greatly predominated in recent examinations.

This book contains 80 exercises, 20 sets of colloquial exercises, and 50 (manuscript) Arzis, 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 thorougbly 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, 1 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 atudies in stations where no good Munshis are available.

JATVAHIR SINGH.

## ERRATA.

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## THE CANDIDATES' AID TO URDU.

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

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 Conmander (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 arraken him if any one had any thing to say to him on nilitary 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 rivei, and nowhere, they trod, was the water above the kinee ( 13 ).


## 2-LOWER STANDARD, Ix.

When I cane 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 lad reflected on before , 3 : You are a good devise (4), used to live in tranquillity, $\dot{3}$, disengaged ( (i) from all the cares of the world, and intent only upon serving Good ( 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 devise, 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 ).


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 twentyeight 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 be could reach it for many hours. At this moment a horseman was descried at a distance, leading a brace of hounds 6 , whom the kiug's party beckoned twwards 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.
Aladudin (1) took the money very erquerly ( -), 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 runafter him to endeacour 7) to wet some change for the piece of gold, but Alàuddin ran so fast and had gone so far before the Jew started that
it mould have been impossible for him to overtake him. Aláuddin got clear away ( $S$ ) but before he went home to his mother's, he called at a laker's ( 9 ), bought a loaf, changed ( 10 ) his money, and then went home and git ve 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 tivelveplates ( 32 ), 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).


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 sam 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) Shaja heard of this circumstance (2) he aban. doned ( 3 ) his fortifications (4) and retreated to Rajmahal, where he defended ( 5 ) himself for six days. Bat 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 Rajinahal (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 bis 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).


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## 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 stroy from the rest (2) ant come into such a position as to be fired at with savant, ge. (3). The hunters then approach with great caution (4) creeping among at the long grass until they have got near enough to be sure of their am (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 lime he becomes quite furious (9) and runs about amongst the bushes screaming (10) with rage and pain, until by fatigue (11) and loss of hood (12) he has exhausted himself (13) and affords the hunters an opportunity (14) of firing a second time at him by which he is generally brought to the ground (15) The skin is now taken off ( 15 ) and stretch d 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.


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 $\mathbf{3}$ ) that they would be safer in a neutral tervitory (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 thrce soldiers $f_{e} l l$ aslecp (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).


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 1 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 veell pleased to have saved me (7) and so much talien up with his own affairs (8) that he too took the story of my pretended shipwreck on trust and generously refuscd some jenels which I offered hin (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 soms paricular. deity (7) whose aid has been sought in sichness 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 prescrved (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 crrand, 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.


is-a EOYTR STANDARD, 1895.
Bifaxal is the name by which that low caste is known u'to occury inemailes (3) in sreeping and other menial domestic sorvices (ét). Accorting to the Purans (3) this class is descended (4) from a Sudra and the witom ( 5 ) of a Brabman. They are found thronghont the whole of Eindustan and have several other designations, such for instance, (6) as Nibtar and Lathegi, onginally they were all Hindus and those who have admeved to the religion of their ancestors (7) chiefly uorship Lál Guitu (3), Hhilc those who have become Mahomedans in their modes of wos she (9), have converred this name into Lál Beg, and state that He tire one of the prophet thahomed's followers, whom he succecded (10) shortly after his death. They are divided into several classes (11) or "gots" all of which premit intermarpiage (12) as between equals (13).

Bhanris eat the leatings ( 14 of all classes, but one class prides (15). itself on eating only the Warimers of Hindue.

They bury their dal (16) and have other customs peculiar (17) to Ifnsalmans, but genevaliy they profess to be Hindus chiefly because that: nowe comonien (18) confurm to the Hindu usage.

12- LOTVER STANDJRD, SPBCTA, 1895:

Patna is a very old city which tas buitt by the king of Magrah more than two thouscond years ago (1. It was onginally built as a fort to keep back the tribes who were in poserssion of Tombub (2) on the opposite side of the river Ganges; but aher many years it increased to a great size (3) and became a splenthbecty tw whth 570 torcers 8, and 64 gates. It was then the capitat of the kingrom of hayadle whoth
 Situated as it is on the Ganges (7), it commented in formen yerepe the trative of that great river (8), and in time of varir ss well as mapace (9) it was x place of great importance,

In the twelfth contury (10 when Bohar was invared by wow Muhammedans, Patna was the place from whid cher corach of of 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 Mabammedans to any fortress.


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\text { 13-LOWER STANDARD, } 1895 .
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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 sleepless aucay ( 7 ) and leaping ont of bed I was soon in the full enjoy. mint of a bath in deliciously cold water ( 8 ). Hastily dressing and swatlowing a cup of tea and a fere morsels of toast (9) which my friend's servant brought in at that moment, I lighted ny pipe (10) and taking my gun made my way to the large tent (11), where I found my comanions 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 forme, and later in the dey ( 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 ).

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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 tivo sons.

One day torards evening when he was sitting waiting for his elder son to come back from the town where he had gone or 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 ( $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$, 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 felt like a bay of bones (13).


15-LOWER STANDARD, 1893.
On the 30 h about noon (1) I arrived at Wanda, a smoll 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 lodgring until some information could be gained, $(\$)$ 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 neitller 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-LOTFER STANDARD, 1895.
The Marhattas of the Konkan were intelligent (1) and active (2) like all mountaineer's (3) but they were rule ( 1 ) and ignorant ( 5 ). They clement kinship with the Rajput (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).


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\text { 17- LOWER STANDARD, } 1895 .
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A few days ago, a jive 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 bamboos (3) with matting walls and grass roofs (4), so that (5 , theie usts 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 possessel ( (8). The only things they saved were their br ass cooking-pots (9). A bunniah's shop was burnt down and he lost several hundred rupees worth of grain ( 10 ), rice, flow and ghee. It is a voonder (11) fires are not more common (12), as natires are so careless using open fires close to the walls of their huts.



## 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 beard 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 (3), nad 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 reacked 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).


## 19- LOWER STANDARD, 1897.

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

## ( 18 )

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 held (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 foll off and went flouting down the stream.

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## 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 neat camping ground, to tell us that a band of seventeen of the dukuits (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 be 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 Doombáni towards Jarra．Our company（2）now amounted to（3）two hundred men，all on horsebsce， 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 mors like a fox chace（8）than the march（ 9 ）of an army．

At Jarra 1 took up my lodging at the house of an old acquaint－ ance 10）Damman Jamma，and informed him of every thing that hud lefallen me（11）． 1 particularly（12）requested him to use his interest with Ali to redeem（13）my boy，and promised hin a bill（14）upon Dr． Laidley for the valuo 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，

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22-LOWER STANDARD, 1897.
Early on the morning of the 26 th May I departed from the camp of Bubaker accompanied by (1) wy two attendurts (2), Juhmeon und Demba and a number of Moors on hurseback, Ali with about 50 horsemen having gone privately ( 3 , from the camp during the night. We stopred about noon at Farani and were there joined by twelve Moors (4) riding unon camels and with them wo 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 anne messenger returned, and taking my boy by the shoulder (10) told him in the Mandingo langunge that "Ali was to be his moster (11) in future " (12) and then turning to me "The business is settled (13) at last" said he.


23- LOWER STANDARD, 1897.
We departer from Sampaka at daylight (1), about noon we stopped a little at a village, and in the evenino $(2$ : arrived at Dalli. We saw. upon the rond 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 he 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 stopued here this morning because some of the towns people, who were going to Goomba on the day following, wished to nccompray us, but in order to avoid the crowd of people 16 , which usumly, 7 , assembled in the evening, we went to a negro village to the east of Dalli, where we were kindly receired (8) by the huspitable (9) headman.


24- LOWER STANDARD, 1897.
Then the two warriors (1) fought, knowing that one or both muss be sluin (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 Páludus gained the victory (6; over the Knuravas, and recovered their Ráj 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 but on the bank of the Ganges ( 10 ), and never returned to the old home at Hastinapur.

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


25-LOWER STANDARD, 1893.
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 $i 2$, villages were met with on the march; and the road was fou: 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 dry all the more distressing (7). Luckily the guide whom wo 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 inhelitants 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, 1893.
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 peepul tree on the margin, 5) of a lake.

Numbers of monkeys were sitting on the ground in front of the temple, busily occupied in reputing gram (E) 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 sem to be at all afraid of him (10), but as soon as wo 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).



13 Translate began to converse.
 جا

$$
\text { 27- LOWER SIANDARD, } 1898
$$

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 canylut sight of the snake (5) cropping 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 wore bleeding, (7) and there were mas of the snake's teeth on the ling toe ( 8 ). Fortunately, just then an English doctor drove up in his dog-care 19 and hearing what had happened examined the snake and found that it was not venomous. ( 10 i . On hearing this both the natives were very pleased and thanked the doctor ( 11 ).

1

3 Turn into Direct narration.
4 Translate by.
3 1 ديكها تو أس كي زم

6
 (4) $\log _{6}$

7 اس 7 تو ديكها Sa أس

خون جاني
8 انُوتَّها

زهر دار-زهريلا
11 (5101) ك

Here I purchased some corn for my horse, in exchange for some brass buttons (1), and laving 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 Bambara (5) and resolved to follow it for the night (6); but about eight o'clock, hearing some people coming from the southward, $\boldsymbol{I}$ 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 e the dark, holding my horse li the nose ( 10 ) with both bands, to prevent him from neighing (11) and equally afraid of the natives without and the wild beasts within (12).
$2 \sum$ ش ش



3 ' 3 (fem.)



حلا




 وهشي دزنه ون س٪ إهرمي
هوتي هيّ

10 Translate that I should sit in the dark, hold my horse, fcc. ( holding my horse by

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the nose }=L j \\
& \text { كي زاكَ تهانْه (هوك ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$11 \quad 1$
2

1: كاز تّعا ويسا هي انه ر جنخُلي

دزنهو

29- LOWER STANDARD, 1898.
I related (1) to the headman (2) of the village (3) the circumse tences (4) of my having been robbed (5) of my horse and apparel ( 6 ); and my story uas confirmed by the two shepherds (7). He continued 8moking (8) his pipe (9) all the time (10) 1 was speaking, but 1 had no sooner (11) fuished 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 8worn 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 wulite man has been 'robbed by the king of Fulatu's people (22). I heartily (23) thanked (24) the headman for his kindness, and accepted his invitation (20) to remain with him until the return of the messenger (26). I was conducted into a hut and bad some victuals ( 27 ) sent me.

| 1 | بيان كا | 11 | جو |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | نهبر 11 | 12 | \$ 5 |
| 3 | ليها - - بستي - كانون | 13 | جهازكر |
| 4 | اهوال- | 14 | ( fem. ) آستيّ |
| 5 | (وتًا | 15 | حوغا - لبادلها |
| 6 |  | 15 | 8 |
| 7 | Turn the sentence into | 16 |  |
|  | Active voice. Confirm $=$ <br>  | 17 | Translate every thing be restored to you. |
| 8 | Translate drinking; there being no word for smoking. | 18 19 |  |
| 9 | 188 | 20 | 1, \% |
| 10 | جب+ تلفكه | 21 | \% |


| 22 | Turn into Active. | 25 | (fem) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.3 | ل ل | 26 | d.0 0 |
| 24 | شا | 27 | كإ |

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 rarrow ( 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.


## 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).

2 Translate taking.
3 Turn into Direct narration.
4 White, when used with person, means 1,3
5 Translate from.


8
يهه بهي بيان كيا - يهه بهيكها

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 long 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 mosquito 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 candlestick (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.

2 Translate riding on horse back.

3 The English is commonly used in Urdu.

4 pu 4 j
5 j 5 b

6 ا 6
7 • •
8 (

ايك
(r) (fem.)

11
The English has been corrupted into $ل$ and it is used in the fem. gender.

Translate in front of.
14 The English has been corrupted into ${ }^{5}$; and the word is used in the mas. gender.

15

مإبوت טان

$$
\begin{gathered}
(30) \\
33-\text { LOWER STANDARN, } 1899 .
\end{gathered}
$$

Going on from camp early in the morning soon after the sun was up (1) we rode for about a mile and a hulf (2) over a very good road, but soon after we turned to the left over some very rough ground skirling the canal (3) till we came to a brick brilge. 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

2

3
4


Translate on the four sides of which were.

5


6
304
7
Sا

8


9 ajiogu
10
$r^{i}$
11 0, 1
12 The English singular is use ${ }^{\circ}$ in Urdu.

13
مجه

## 34-LOWER STANDARD, 1899.

We set out quite early, as we had several miles to ride before reaching the place where our friends had pilched their camp ( 1 ; I was riding a dun pony (2) which I had bought about a fortnight (3) before, and wy 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 euch 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 lusy 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.


$$
\text { 35- LOWER STANDARD, } 1899 .
$$

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

$$
(32)
$$

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 18 , by the side of the road, and he had already sent twenty bhisties to bring water from there. I learned that supplics ( 9 ) were cheap and plentiful ( 10 , and there was a good supply of potatoes (11) and green vegetables (12). I tohd 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 ).


36-LOWER STANDARD, 1900.
It was nearly fuur o'clock by now, and it commenced to rain very Lard. 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 (í), but we got a
good drink of hot tea when we got in, and some hot stew ( 7 ) of mutton and potatues. The officers gave us some whisky to warm us, before wo turned in to sleep. The next day quite early we fell it nuder arme (४), 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.


2 آ 2 The English is used in Urdu.


3?-LOWER STANDARD, 1900.
We left Tallika and rode on very peaceably (1) for about tro miles, when a violent quarrel arose (2) between two of iny fellow-travellers, one of whom was the blacksmith (3), of whom I have alreaty spoken ( $\boldsymbol{4}_{\text {) }}$, in the course of which they abused each other soundly, calling each other all sorts of foul names (3). It is worthy of remark that an Airican (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 abnse, therefore, so enrayed one of these, that he drew his cutlass upon the blacksmith and would certainly have cut him doon (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 vould shoot him without further ceremony (12). Mly threat had the desired effect (13).

2 ( 2
$3 \quad$ ! $\Delta$
4 جـ S
on
از إيُت د ونسر ك كو جي

6
كهو رُك,

$$
\text { (b) } \operatorname{cir}^{5} \text { ( or }
$$

## 2S-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 picketed. 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) bad 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { أز" } \\
& \text { لـ } \\
& 2 \\
& 4010
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \quad \text { ار ج }
\end{aligned}
$$

 جهو

Mark the negative sense in Urdu. 6 荡

 mf


39- LOWER STANDARD, 1900.
The journey from Eu ope (i) to Indics (2) is a long one, and has to be urine patly li lind ard portly li seat (3). A common method : \&) of miking the voyage ( 5 ) is by rail( 6 ) from hamsun to lower, a seaport ( 7 ) of Euthend ( 8 , from thence by steamer ( 9 ) to Caliais.a town on the row t ( 10 of France. Here a train is in waiting to convey the passengers to Marsenles. Having arrived there they proceed to Bombay livy the $n$ ail sterner ( 11 :, which passes through the Suez (lunch, 12). As 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 un the open sea. The mail boats carry letters and parcels (16) and some o times large quantities of silver and gold.

1 : 1 : 6 : 6 -



11 jot
12
13品
گ,
14 in the singular number means heat.

15 Translate that is occupied
ج
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 sian (1). My bearer (2) always has my tea (3) ready for me with two slices (4) of townes (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 laid 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 Torse $=$ ز
2 (Corrupted from the English)

5 The English has been corrusted into مكهن 6 توس 6

8 The Englisll word is used

 ش
17
19

$$
\text { احاطب } 18 \text { بكريان }
$$

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 down (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 Draupadi lid 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).


## 2-HIGHER STANDARD, 1895.

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

Shortly alter midnight the gates were attacked, the fro badly armed guards we e early over come (9), and the gaiter ware thrown open to admit a large number of Buthains, who up tu this time had been hiding in a neighbouring mosque ( 10 )


## 3- HIGHER STANDARD, 1895.

Village life (1) in India is rude and primitive (2; like its ancient institutons (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, plantains or coconuts (6). The Roots (7) are to be seen cultivating their fields (8) or tending cows, goats or buffaloes. The women cook the family meals, swore flo ns, husk rice, make cakes or spin cotton (9) whilst warned if naked children are making mud pies or playing old fushimed games (10).

There are trees costing a relranhing shade (li under which village magnates smoke and $g^{\prime o s x i p}$ ( $1 \stackrel{\text {; }}{ }$ and religious mendicants pass to and fro: public tanks where the villagers lathe and pray (13, and little pi:turesque (14) temples where they make their offrims and worship the gods (15). Every household has it in liviiual l fe (16), at sunrise every one is astir, at sunset the labours of the day are over, and there ix busy cone versution on ail sides (17! about bullocks and cows and crops i18) births, deaths and marriages, ploughing (in;, sowing, reaping and harvesting (20).

 17


 1 ع


18 (fem)
19
20

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { هل جوتْ } \\
& \text { كتّني كنانا }
\end{aligned}
$$

4- HIGHER STANDARD, 1895.
The Mahrattas, though humbled by this disaster, wire not dincouraged (1); and they resolved to make the most extrandinary 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 Shewdusheo Rái called the Bhao, nephew to their Peshwis 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 thu ugh it could not be forded (7) the daring spirit (8) of Ablulla impelled him to plunge into the witters 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 antagonists (11), they did not venture to face them (12) in the open field but shat themselves up in an entrenches (13) camp at Panipat, on a spot where the fate (14) of the empire hus 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.

LI
 تها !
6 جو بارش ك 7 اگر
$9 \quad$ <


8 (لجانج


-

## 5-HIGEER 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 zenana (6) and accompanied by all the grandees at court. Jehangir appeared in the Darbar hall in tiavelling 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 ono side, a large diamond (13, on the other, and
an einerald (14) shaped hie 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 hinds of precious stones of great value and beauty (18).

2

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\dot{\operatorname{Lan}}
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$\therefore$ U
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5 (iss 15



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1_{4} ; \times j_{\gamma} 5
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11

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13 \text { lyon -ul }
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14 \quad j
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Ul fem.)
(fem.)
هر قسس
خو بصوزنت شجواهاز

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()^{\infty}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ! } \\
& \text { ब } \\
& \text { هوتّيون يا "وّو } \\
& \text { ( }{ }^{\circ} \text { ) ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9 \text { ~ } \\
& \text { (0) } \\
& 10 \text { ك } 1 \\
& 4^{\dot{j}} y^{\infty} \operatorname{c}^{\infty}
\end{aligned}
$$

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 braveby 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 bo. came necessary for the allies (s) 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 se. cure during the period of the monsoon (10).

They were even reduced to the necessity of abandoning Adonic (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).


7-HIGHER STANDARD, $1890^{\circ}$
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 ho 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 plantain (6) leaves and last of all on paper. At each stage of his progress (7) he is expected to male some present to his master in the slap 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.


$$
(45)
$$

$$
\text { 8- HIGHER STANDARD, } 1896 .
$$

The enemy were found on the 3 th 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 Assays 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 TEth regiment (10), under the command of an officer who unhappily lost his life (11).


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زا بـت هوا
جنكـ اسالّيكي طر إسلَّألي


- هانل وستاني
اليلُ

10 Translate twenty men .......
chased them off the field.
$11 \quad$ !

9- HIGHER STANDARD, 1896.
By mistake I took the wrong road, and did not discover my error until I 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), l 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- HIG日ER 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 ty the native dealers, in the various towns and villages up country (2).

When, however, Mir Jáfir was enthroned at Murshidabad he grantee (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 the 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 tho native traders would have been ruined (9), but in self-lefence (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).


7 anilin

 تهام تجّاروت
؛ب بيتَهَ

تباه هوجا ت

12
 тوز" كاكركيس، بريكرديا

## 11- HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

After much cogitation (1), a plan suggested by one of the mahouts, which looked promsing, wis 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 clever 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 sufi. ciently 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）．

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11 （fem．）
12

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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 hing'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 look 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 theinselves (18).


## ( 81 ) <br> 13- HPGHOR STANDARD, 1897.

The Viceroy's troops were isept together with great difficulty. The nest 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 Jay 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 platy 5), but Blákar had sent his horsemen before hand and burned 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 ).


## 14- HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

We, therefore, determined to form a Zareba at once. in which wo could keep all our men together under a certain amount if control (1), and in which thru!" would be stuff, more or lex, from any sudden rush of the enemy into our midst (2). loo over an hour aud a half all was bustle and confusion (3) in tho forming of our Zareba. Wo chose a

52 )
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 $\& \subset(5)$. Outside this we placed a line of village charpoy (6). These are beds made of string, and would be very insecure footing for any one trying to step or stand on 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. They were then divided into four companies (9), and each company was given one side of tho square to protect under its now commander (10),

( 5.3 )
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 marked 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 shat himself up with three hundred followers. Thus hemmed in by his enemies, his situation seemed desperate (7), and he was agitated by the worst fear's 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).

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12 \text { أس جان جوكهون زوا داليا }
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ك سا تهه جو هند وزن كي
ز‘ثن جاني گئي ـ

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13
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## 16-HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.

In the month of August these rascals seized an attendant of the British Resident (1), with a vire 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-udedaula. On approaching it he was fired -upon from the houses on either side (6), in which Pathans armed with matchlocks had previously been piste, 17). Some loss was sustained on the occasion, and amongst others, an officer of the Resident's escort ( 81 was killed. After carrying one or two of the houses, and putting the armed prole fount in than ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ the suoי"d for the sake of rstimple (9), Captain Hare pushed on to the palace of Murariz-ud-danab, where he found the gates closed, and other preparations made for resistance (10).


## 17-- HIGEER STANDARD, 1897.

The Klaánsámán of a Babu is his most favourite servant. (1). From the nature of his office ( 2 he comes into the closest conduit with his muster (.) , he rubs his body with oil before bathing (4), and sometimes shampoos him 15), 2 practice w'icich gradually induces idle afjeminute hearts ( 5 ;, and eventually greatly incopritates 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 epicure 19 . immersed in a re treeless round of pleasures 10 , and hedged in by a boy of attendants distinguished only for their flattery ard servility 11 .

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

Outside (161 of those who understand the peculiar mysteries of the inner life of Hincle sosicty (17) very few are aware that a wife, though the mother of three or four children, is forbidden to open her lips (18),
( 56 )
or lift her ceil 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).


## 18－HIGHER STANDARD，1898．

This tribe，who call themselves Rookies，are armed with bows and arrows，spears，clubs and a short knife called a dáo；this list named weapon is in common use among the natives of the province as a hatchet （1）．They use shields made of the hide of a species of cove 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 toss about their arms either in the fight or in the dance They also 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 haze 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 accommocicte four or five families in every house（13）．They construct them on plationms or stages of bamboo（14），raised about six feet from the ground，and enter them 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．
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& \text { جر هِ } \\
& \text { كا كهّ }
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\text { 19- HGGHER STANDARD, } 1898 .
$$

I proceeded with great caution surveying och lush, and frequently listening and looking behind me for the horsemen ! , 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) nod 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).

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& \text { 19 هو }
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20- HIGHER STANDARD, 1898.
The only point of resistance was Bhuratpore, (1), the Raja of which town still adhered to lis alliance. (2). The reduction (3) of Blaratpore 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 formiduble aspect to an my i), before which many of the mightiest defences of India had fallen 7. It was encircled by none of those rugged steeps (8), which guarded the approach to Gwalior and Aseerghar. The 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 Raja applied himself to its defence with the utmost skill and resolution (11). The kingdom of the Marluttas, 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 damming 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.

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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 $\operatorname{gruel}(\mathbf{4})$ ，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 carton 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 ك


آزاد
Wo


$7 \quad 1 \quad$ S Kill
8 د (ونتا)

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11
9
(fem.) كنيز - بِاندي - لونذ ي!



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) robbers, had I observed the guards that were with them (9), but I looked only to them, and, thinking they were people that had a $\min l$ 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).

1 هاكم زطاهـت
2 دا 2 (b) (')

This sentence should precede the quotation in Urdu.

4 a
5 (in Turkey)
$6 \quad$ لبا س
7 مثی ز
$s$ Translate are.
9

10



L سا زاهه هو اوت

13

## 23-HIGEER STANDARD, 1898.

After the massacre (1) of Patna, Sombre fled into Oudh with Mir Qásim, and entered the service of the Nawab Vair (2). After the battle of Buxar the English demanded his surrender (3), but the Nawab) Yazir refused to give him up on the ground that he was a refuge (4). The Nawab Vair, however, was only anxious to maintain his public charatior as a protector of refugees (5); but privately he offered to procure the assassination of Sombre ( $\epsilon$ ), 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.


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& \text { ك }
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15 \text { | آس باس }
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## 24- HIGIIER STANDARD, 1898

When Ala-ud-din became Sultan at Delhi he sent an army to conquer the Rajput 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 Deal, 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 lis daughter in marriage to a Mahratta ( L 3 ).

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2 always called a راني and not a
4 جرنيل (corrupted from the English ) س س س س س الار أس ك عشت هيش گرنتار هوگيا أَس هر ها شَّ هوگيا

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25- HIGHER STANDARD, 1899.
In the year 1541 Humayun arrived at Rohri. Defeated (1) and a fugitive (2) he still commanded a body of troops and holed 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 Sindb. He had no confidence (8) in (9) Humayun, and he was much too prudent (10) to provoke a quarrel with Sher Shah at Deli by openly (11) giving any assistance to the fallen Emperor. In outward 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 Humaran was particularly (11) anxious to occupy, firmly closed against him.

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(fem.) "مه ابير - تا بيريّن

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9 Translate on or of.
10 Translate was not so foolish as.
$11 \quad{ }_{2}^{2}$

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سغْبر 13
14 in

$$
26 \text { - HIGHER STANDARD, } 1899 .
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The Naval's only hope henceforth rested on Patna (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 bless 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 fed 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 refuges in tho court of the Subadar of Oudh, marched with their united (15) force to attack the British army:


27-HIGHER STANDARD, 1899.
The only way in which the villagers can protect themselves again.. 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) Kábuli pedlars (5) had sold blankets, wrappers (6), and fruits to some villagers (7), and came back to realive (8) the price.

One of the purchaser's (9), a cunning fellow, took one of the Kábulis 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 (i3), but which produced a marvellous (11) effect. The Fábulí addressed flew at the other man, who, of course, was quite ready

## ( 08 )

for his assainant. We then for the first time, sam a Kabuli duel in at its intrronting features. At first they caught hold of each other's long muthed hat 15, and commencel pulling with all their might. Then they began to batter each other with their heads till blood camo.


28- HIGHER STANDARD, 1899.
The fabitude (1) buildings (2) of a native Mubammedan are raised a few steps from the cont (3), a line (4) of pillurs (5) forms the front of the building which has no upper rooms (6); the roof is flat (7), ard-the sides and back withont windoues ( 8 , or any aperture (9), throngh thich air can be received. The sides and back are merely high walls forming an chelosure (10), and the ouly air is admitted from the front of the dweiling place, fucing the courtyarl (11). The apartments are divided into long hulls (12), the extreme corners having small rooms or dark closets (13), which are the only places I have seen fitted with doors in a zanunch or mahail (a house occupied solely by fomales (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.


## 29--HIGHER STANDARI, 189.

Gamá, howerer, was still too prudent to acept (1) the inviantion to visit Melinda, pretending (2) that his master had strictly forbiden him to land (3'; but he proposed a meeting in boats between his vessels and the shove (4). ILis llajesty ! 5 ', accordingly, was seen approaching in a spacious (6) silk pavalion (7), open in front, where he appeared seated in a chair supportd on the shoulders of four men. Vasco then manned lis lioats ( $S$ ), having his officers and sailors (9) dressed in their goyert (10 attire an l 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 beyoncl ex $x_{i}$ ectation (15); tho matives 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 large (18), and had a most satisfactory (19) interview. The king was even inspirod with such confidence that he sailed round the ships examining (20) their structure (21) and puting various questions regarding tho nature and use of artillere.

1 Translate was not so foolish that he would accept.

2 Translate and pretended.
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4 v)liS6; aim
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6 بزا 6 - -
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8 (الیْ
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## 30- HIGHER STANDARD, 1899

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), clearly 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 (3) 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 tho not on the
( 71 )
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 bact 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.


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31 \text { - HIGHER STANDARD, } 1893
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Prince Camaral Zamán having placed all things carcfully in order (d), 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 prineess's girdle (3), lying by her side, he took it up, and examined the diamonds ( $t$ ) and rulies (5), one by one (6). Iu doing this he noiced a smull purse (7) hanging to it, sewed neatly on the stuff (8), and tied fa-t with a rilbon (9); so he felt (10) it and found where was something selid (11) in it Desirous to know what it was he opened the purse, and took out a comelian (12), engraven with unkinown fiyures and characters (13). This cornelian, said the prince to himeself (1t), 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) bad given her as a charm (18), that would leep her, as she said, from any harm so long as she had it about her.


## $32-$ HIGHER STANDARD, 1899.

When the priuce heard this, he resolved to exhibit his real strength: and caused it to be proclaimed (1) through the city by beat of druem (2) that whosoever 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 hund:ed yojanas 14 ; and terror seized upon the inhabrtants of Jambu-dwipa (15), as they supposed that it thundered $(16)$, though it was not the season of rain.


## 33- GIGHER STANDARD, 1899.

I stopped to consider whit course to take (1), and looking round (2) saw at a little distrmee a man sitting upon the stump ( 3 ; of a tres. I distinguished (4) also the heads of six or seven more who were sitting wino lng the long grass, with muskets (5) in their hands. I bad 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 br may of opening (6, the conversation, l enquired if they had shot any thing ( 7 : I received no arguer, 8 ), but one of the mine ordered me to dismount 9 ;, and then, as if recollecting himself ( 10 ) made a sign with his band for me to proceed.


31- AIGHER 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 foreliend (1) is daubed with mud from the Ganges, and a wreath of tais (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 Gunge (7)", at which be nods his head in token of assent (8).

Thereupon the charpoy is lifted and borne upon the shonlders of fous or more strong persons of equal height. The heat-rending scene 8 , , which follows, cannot be adequately described. The women iall on the ground, with loud cries, tear (10) their hair, and beut their breasts (11) in agonies of grief (12).


## 35- HIGHER STANDARD, 1900.

The Englisb knew that the Nawab was coming, bat seem to hive lose their heats (1). They ought to have demolishea (2, the houses and other building, ourside Fort William, and cleaned away the rustish 3); they misht than have hrld out within the factory (4) walls. and have kent the enemy in courtment alarm (5), with shells by day and sorties $\left(b^{3}\right.$ by night. The English, however, tried to save their houses by plasing outposts 7 ontside the town; and the eneng drove in (8) the outposts; and the Chaitiun (9, inhabitants floksd into the fictory, whilst the enemy opened fres (10; under cover of the buildings. The fighting lasted from Wednesday, the 13th, till Saturday, the 16th; and then the women were carriod to the ships, whilst Mr. Doake, the Governor of Calentta, and some other men
of standing (11), made their escape in like manner. On Sunday morning, the 24 th, there was more fighting but the garrison lost he art (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 stores (15) and got helplessly drunk (16)。
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$36-$ HIGHER STANDARD, 1900.
From this time Sivain's whole thoughts were turned to the means of making his escape (1), which was soon rendered more difficult by gu, rads being posted round his residence (2). He applied for leave to send back his escort, with whom, ho 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 ( 5 ), it was willingly agreed to (7). He nest took to his bed on pretence of sickness (8), gained over (9)
some of the Hind n 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, Mahomedian 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.


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37- HIGEER STANDARD, 1900.
In Sirs 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 (ff (5) all his clothes 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 dive off (7) the demon ( 8 , of disease. In Chattarpur, when rain falls a woman and hor sister's husband (9) take off all their garments, and drop seven cakes of cowling (10) into a mud reseviv. (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 proc. tied (16, at Jálandhar in cennection with cattle disease, a man strips himself (17) and walks round the sick animal with some burning straw or cane fibre in his hands.


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## 38－HIGRER STANDARD， 1900.

The ponders（1）of Goa，especially（2）the big ships，the huge cannon and the strong forts and walls of the Portuguose（3）must often have reached the e irs of Akbar（4．He had taken several Europeans（5）into bis 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 entight． end 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 be 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．


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## 39 - HIGHER STANDARD, 1901.

The boys went and hid themselves in the hollonv (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, though fear (8), began to cry. She asked, "Are ye Monslim'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 mistress (11), "I have brought Mooslin'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 wonderfal 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 1 and my horse are completely exhausted today by a fruitless (17) search after Mooslim's two sons, whom, if I could but apprehend, 1 might, by delivering them to Abdoollah (18), obtained handsome reward from Yazid (19).



## 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 words 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 $r$ dins 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.


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## 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 dacoits had made off towards the southwest through the jungle, and that they would reach the rives probably about noon, there they would rest.

We accordingly followed them (2), and abut a mile this side of the river our guide who had gone on alone came galloping in (3) and said that he had caught sight of the dacoits at the village of Rangarh (4) We then made straight for the river ford to cut off their retreat in the i 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 sur. rendered to $u s(9)$.

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2- HIGHER STANDARD, 1997.
1-The annual pilgrimage (1) to Amarnáth in the extreme northeast of the mountain of Cushmir (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 ( $\overline{0}$ ) in the Amaruìth peak.

2-There is no road worthy of the name (6) beyond Publgata and the track beyond Thanin is even now mostly lost in the snow (7).

3-The troops were again occupied yesterday in destroying the sots in Maizar settlement to the north of the village of Drepilari.

4-To-day a reconnaissance was mule 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 conversacron-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 Jives 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 epoken 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 La 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 make good the loss ( 20 ) of his kit by the stoppage of such pay as may be due to him (21).



4- Higher standard, 189 .
1 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 MeeanMere (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 orilered 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 becanse 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 mo e thin an hour at a time.

For the last two or inure months I had found my sight growing dim ( 13 ), and now I cannot read inside my hut, and $I$ feel very anxious about it (lt) as I lute to pass my Duffudur'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 Einpress.

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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 wears 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 evon tried to sell their chiddron to enable them to net fout.

All kinds of grain, wheat, barley, oats, gram, and tho different other food stuff, have iecome so scarce, that unless they can be imported from elsetchere the people mast starve ( 10 ).

Subject for conversation - The habits and occupation of warrior classes of natives in villages and towns.

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\text { G- HIGHER STANDARD, } 1896 .
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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 wa 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 ahoot 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 beators 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. lect (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.


## 7- IIGHER STANDARD, 1895.

The Officer or Noncommissioned Officer in charge of a guard, must never be absent from his guard c.scept for purposes of nature (1).

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

He is to prevent any Noncommissioned 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 le made (5) to the Adjutant or Native Adjutant when a man is taken ill on guard with a view to a relies being provided for him.

In the event of any thing unusucl 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.


## 8- HIGHER STANDARD, $188 \%$

In the Native army no sepoy is promoted (1) unless he possesses a competent knowledge of reading and witting in at least one character (2), except when the officer commanding deems it deirulle to make exceptions in the case of men (3), who have displiged 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 no. thing is regarded but the conduct and charaster of the individual and his length of service (10)
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## $9-$ HIGHER STANDARD， 1894.

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

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

I cried out to him，but be 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 if open（6）．Lálji ran out and raised an alarm（7）．

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

The was a lot of valuable property in the box，some gold and silver bangles（8），a set of earrings（ 9 ），two necklaces（ 10 ）of gold coins （11），and some other jewellery（ 12 ），besides two pieces of sill（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．


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Now that China hus 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 tho ultimate success of China, as without a large and powerful fleet it would not be possible to keep up communication between Core and those Chinese ports, from whence troops and munitions of war san most readily bo 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.



II-HIGAER STANDARD, 1891.
1- Sir, I have to report (1) that a the has been committed (2) in the lines, and a large amount of valuable property (3) has been stolen.
g-- Explain to mo in as few world as possible (4) the circumstimes sunder which the theft occurred (5), so that I may lose no time is communicating with the police.

3- Duffadar Sewan singly 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 hg two sowers (7), one of whom Buldeo Singh was on guard (8) at the time. When Buldeo Singh returned to his hut at $4 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$, he found a box broken open and some of its contents scattered about the floor (9)." His joridár Jura. khan Singh was asleep in the hut, and on being awakened said, he had heard nothing ( 10 ). On further examination (L1) it was found that a sum of ninety seven rupees in cash (12), two silver bangles (13), a necklace of gold coins, and a pair of betel-nut-cutters ( 14 ), had been stolen besides other articles of value.


## 12 - HIGIER STANDARD, 1894.

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 Bimmat Singh on his arrival there said to him that his grass-cutters had compliined (6) that they had been ill-treated and 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 buffaloos 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 fulse (9), as Himmat Singh has clearly proved (10) that the cartridge (11) was picked up outsido the house.

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

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


## 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 bodily (4) was found the same day about five clock in the afternoon (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) "s his knife was found elwsped in his hand and covered with hor (8), while his left fist was clenched and contained some 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 las 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 bo selected by the Committee.

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## 14-HIGRER 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 Tiler (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 lie lad any joke they would all like to share it (5).

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

Mos, 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.


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15-H I G H E R S T A N D A R D, 1899
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Sir, this man is a European who has for a long time past made himself a nuis ne 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 thára (8).

The prisoner in his defence toll 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,

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## 16-HIGHER STANDARD, 1899:

A passenger (1), namer l (2) Sayyid Muhammad, arrived at Bombay on Saturday last week, by a native bungalow (3) as a pauper (4 ) passenger from Muscat (5).

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

Ho hired a boat ( $\delta$ ) 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 bine, the a thin plank which formed a false bottom to the box (11).

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


17-HGBER STANDARD, 1898.
1- The Khalifa's big black banner was in the centre of fire divisions into which the" enemy's lines appeared to le 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 Sardar'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 Yáaub 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.


18- HIGHER STANDARD, 1893.
Yesterday a man working at the Hooghly jute mills ( 1 i, was charged with haring 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 rupee at the stall of a regetable-seller (8).

The latter (9) hiving 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 wis sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment（ $13^{\prime}$ ，and it was proved in evince（ 14 ）that he was an old and notorious offender（ 15 ）．

Subject for conversation－Tho object of military Recomassance，

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（i） 6 紙
7 （j）Sk， 1
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\begin{align*}
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13 \text { أسكو } 13 \text { Sr }
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\text { كي سزا } 6 \text { كَم سُi nl }
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.زُا بـست هولُيـا

15．（ر）（

## 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 sis of them standing at the inner gate and blocking the roadway（1）．

I lead 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 I could not shake them out to reload, so $I$ clubled my gun and landed this man a severe blow on his shoulder (10).

The force of the blow broke the stock of my gin (11) and before 1 could recover myself $12 \quad I$ 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 ).

Subjects for conversation - The objects, composition, and formation of Advanced guard.


20-HIGHER STANDARD, 1897.
[To be translated viva voe at sight. ]
1-There is $n_{0}$ doubt (1) that Banaras is one of the most ancient cities of India, but when it was founded cannot now be ascertained with any thing like certainty (2).

2 -On the iSth 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 waking 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)
$\tilde{s}$-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.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { بات }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { بنا كب دالي گی } \\
& \text { زا زابـت نما - سرگرور } 8
\end{aligned}
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& 7 \text { †莫: }
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ا اسوتّ }
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& 11
\end{aligned}
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Asdue Ghyg Goaly ${ }_{25} 2-1894$

1. Chewsher of the porn heel
2. Humble mase.
3. Brotheso con A sioteri soma ralled Bhassfa ( 4 w
4. Bättaleon, Regiment.
5. Desirierto he en.

$$
\text { 6. } \frac{\text { listod }}{\text { Sionel }}
$$

7. ©nergrtic

8 Orscari

- 9.0 proquicient

10. Hopopact.
11. nous horior
 - fes nagarill.
12. Itp, Propuer secintaleb
13. Wiel gese
14. Yáncily

16 . Sive
17. Stialf cruat
18. uftor onse.







LS ${ }^{4}$ Hedie Shoze Soptenteer 1894

1. Eusstonnenct.
2. Jransfer.
3. Harl appled
4. Arder.

5: Iter + a half
6. Ihwne alurags
been ifs onice been iff rivee מral linive.
 $-1 \operatorname{Bin}^{2}$

7. Mosee or theee
 8 Ifear.
9. Witr remain loncser

13. Most nespect.

14. Rego.
15. Enylivis Regimact.)


$\hat{8}$
Urdu manuescript Soncer Stancland $8 \pi$. Gutoker 1894

1. This oksedientione sI\%
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 ment.
2. Nusseng
3. Curangement. - xob bos
4. It is begged -
5. Vindl.
6. Besidl
7. Waseing takton 8 位定
 in adseance.



8. A loreg ao there quc) , is ins,
 13 holace
9. Thay Thy his lest.
10. Fiom the place.
11. Diotrict
12. Dated.
froum stansacied＂ 4
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．Fing tivel ficel trennocheeso firm．
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 $f$ man rizuce．层酸＂retracie．
 Diantas． I moxy nelis．e．


10 －bunsioxdasa Ely le Xeye fums．7．1895．

1．Snser yous horsor
2．It is swall thonown it youct honor．

his wowt
5 Mavbt
5．\％Yekll with stanach．
7 Lo sinuer 栍e laody． in mot at and

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\text { - } 36+1
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（1） ；

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1. Blad bornomed.

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3. Wnll payl put

5. Witneso
6. Gous maly marka

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$\therefore$ Sower.
2. The day kefore yersiday viatio mosos 栊 úay afler somonom-,


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 sotidugh
4. Hitusgo.
 fianurly ame
6. Sfivitivg folomtion $N(2)$
7. Diane extruasion.

\%. Games. - Mozer bonar urll ywatir empy thent:
12. Accoadinigty vom honoss oraica.
13. Arsassgement. Finoti.

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fram, 18.85

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2. -0 yorsicy of he arceant.

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3in. Gofes

- Vomusad.

5 Dexialer.
6. Aceardening i yozes miste or
度 yous encuse strefaciemin
7. Skuli boriform

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An9 $0 L^{5} E 1-1$





Usalee Hzaic
OTwer Sinnedard
Pcioken, 5,1895.
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2. Kamed.
 yestesday.

4. Choiera.
5. Died
6. Cboue named
7. Cleased yous honor
8. Gord conduct.
9. Muy tare case of.

10 Hutplersness.
11. Will not hasce a

14ind lootr.
12. Shall die of starration
13. Moustily.
14. Wife
: 15 Sate, deceased.



10 Caver standazd． Undu manuseript Gane isgy．

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\dot{\sim}
$$

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1．Word cutter

2．Hasue lation共 awry by posce
5．Decpleas man born follons．
4．Zo complain
5．Alaving tation soive me．
6．Inight seorgning
7．Sent
8．Enquiry －
9．Tray kles．㕸位 － －狍正 tie Cr ors ore


14
Cower Standaniz.
Undee tionmenseripit Apsid, 5, 8 :


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1s


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sillage sicliage will be spount.
" b, Ferot.
12. Víasit


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Sonces atandasd
Indee mancesciefot
Yuly

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5. Whas heen botion (9) S. Ske soad minl © \& sepacised.
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كغica properi is I made a representation

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18
11
orscer Standasd Esdee manneseript Scloker，4，1899．

1．En Sixday．
16
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2．Set out，started．
نs，pr，
3．Stursbling
4．Slefo．
5．Alele．


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ا را
－wowpco of
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会
包佨多


19
Conces standard Inde munusciept． fasuasy，3，1898．
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ü
1．Wells．
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& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
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Soxces standard. indee munnesosipt. apnid, н, 1898.

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- Being thansfened.

2. Stad applied.

3. Sineridohife
4. Shoulele.

6: Isansfer. ois

7 . Willaccept. - 0 © Will comply with


Souer standord: theder masuererept fich ー 1898 .

(2)


2. Bimindas; land. holder.
7 it $6 \dot{\text { ing }}$ chesturut

/1666;16 Clon grey, honse.
6. Sells

8. Bool, mei


9. Fively to lue approseed by yous
honows.
(10. Because: for
11. Kray kuy.


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\begin{aligned}
& 22 \\
& 5 r
\end{aligned}
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Sower staxsidond.
Undee mansuscrept.
Geloker. 3,1898.


2. bowes.
3. Were graying.
5. Stolese away.
6. Misid; sont.
$-6,0 \times 1$
7. Wictiedrues. 1 mision gier sill.
8. Conce hefose. S
9. Hascing assested bain $R=6 L$

$a y^{\prime}$

20
－Soccer standasd
Hadu arscosiciat．
fon 3． 1899.
－華
V

2．Massiage．
Gjips inup s，sim， the nocessary articles．
～／J／人
4．Tay make preparations．
5．\＃isiend
b．inay be appoint －ed．
7．Aralic．
8．Tersian．点此
－$\frac{6}{6}$ w
 $2 p, 0,0,1$

q．Cluk，puoficient
10．Will lee able to for form．


Quder mancescictot
forues standord apsil, 3, 1899.
"

2. Say; Salary
3. Shall increase.

4. Os about to end.
5. mowthly.
6. Sabous.
7. SFill.
8. Sis well trioson.
9. Can not maistaing 9
io. Kray fulfit. bici, 6


Cowes Blandand Ende tianuesesft

rer




3. Was unalle to go
! 4 "I requese me requese me (590, If not. othermise

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 $\left(5050^{3} 0^{6} a^{i} / y^{i} y^{40^{i}}\right.$

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26
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-ruer standard Undu manucresipt Gctoter, 2, 1899.

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& \frac{102}{5=-2}
\end{aligned}
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2. The day after tomonow.
3. Will ske completed $\mu \rightarrow$ will lee finsioked.

5. Shis Zurnuble
 one is somenthat hecter vinum before top 19 iovi
6. She physucan
7. Have rest.
8. Will grant. (20)

5 5月 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\underbrace{}_{0} \sqrt{6}, 91 \rightarrow-6=1$ $\rightarrow-5(5)^{2}$
-
wels;

- 8 5ej 5 sisy

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27
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- Fouer stanedasd Kidee mancesesifot. fascescul, 2,1900.

خفوربحزیت بیوك

1. Instant, the cursent month.


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\dot{i}-0 \cdot \dot{j}
$$

2 Brackioh; saltion.
3 Wegetaller.
4. Finon

5 Gastie
6. Cosiander.
7. Pesper.
8. Gidenary
9. Basse:-

9iv. Whote year 10.a-Gre spent:
11. In fucticse.

خit
12. What encer. exento well hakju-uz.
,
13. Skall inform



Fosear-shandual undee manusseseft Ceprich, 2,1geo.


2 أكا


1. Rext moxth
2. Nephew: brothes swis
(Sisters $80 \%=\dot{c}$
3. Conera half
4. Died.
5. May perform.


家


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\begin{array}{r}
29 \\
r^{9}
\end{array}
$$

- Couces standand Enden hanosocipt focty. 21900

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1. Aas expresed. is ozer. Interituon In the summar
4, Io asdinarily diy

2. Rains.
3. Bsumfal.

I mader grent search.
8. Boat.
9. An wheat 1 cow $k$ cross the river.
10 Being helfoles.
"1 Returned.
12. Will decrenties


Oower standard. Mrdu Erancescrefot Gcloker,1, 1900.

1. White colow.人
2. Filll ien years.
3. Milt
4. Calf.
5. At the tince of min tepartise.
6. Had ordered.
Y. The chitchonis, 3 k 1

7. Showit aspowe 10. wiel lee sisivis,
setrled.
8. Awaiting ( your honow
onder. 12. Shall teetiv in check.

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-ouces sturedasd Iirdu manuscrifot.

Qcoloer, 8, 1900.

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626 位
Gire sent.
5 Diativer
6. Oy uray of infomeatoon.
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Souce standard Indu tnenswosight apsic, 1, 1901 غ غ E.s.s.

1. Afrion

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2. Is dying of hunger:
3. may earn or get.
4. Fit.
a ings, foll
Lisiop
毛 0.0 ,
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eot


Evdu thing
12t. Cectiplo
121. Gelober 1894

Frigher standasd.


2. Siase
3. brealtivy.

- "in

4. Compliant.
5. A wery wide expamee of land.
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6. A good scone
7. Onantifed
spernings. 8. Springs. With such mel deois sound. Ase to be sacsifices or devoted for. ?
the would nots
8. He would not forget allo his
ginefor sosews. ginefor sounows.
9. Yery pleasant
10. Yory pleasant
or agreealele. or agreealle
11. Season.
12. A unequet keantifole ocene is to be olvessued.

Nit


Undec Elsus *igher atconclara.

1. Kind to the spoos.
2. Cherioker $\sigma$.
3. your olaseé son
4. Crimingal case.
5. For prosecuting or commectirs it.


6. Is utillin ctoconerse "(re;




so beaung.
7. bearng.
in. Hime
is hat purbiblyp.
W. Witunot ke decide
8. Witunot ke decides 15 joll

17 itelper, assidiant: Os,




21. Diostress.
12. Alonse and frovedess
$20^{\prime}$. So fourso IV




Indu smanaserept
Meiguer alturndand．
ammany 1896.
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 （Geheluliok resed im adhnestang yower memades：fle




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motuat in sisot
 Hiofun muetisis．
 arracety的发道

 omphera wesouss， S紋susn －Comin朝的 note famize．


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 21，Resisural？
*sigherstancloud Under munnesesift. 5/5. apsid 1897.
$\therefore$ Befose.
2. Jether onder
3. Receipt.
4. Opusal.
5. Cactionied
6. Tested hern by 5 ) 5 多, ; ;
 Y. Wckledfessor.
8. Ill-luctr.
 10. Mischicfe.


15. Gurgant man. -

16 hay loot and piris - Nirlis 115 destroy
17. Dibokedience, is ic and
20. Readyy.

21 Ready, prepured (literally hoving) it. bolnogest).
22. By way of information.
seigher viandard isdu manuscrift april，1，190！．
－熍院多

5．Ry chance．
6．Was somaed fins his aleep．
7．Began Zor natur acey．
8．12aco．


9．Copper．
＂





家


1. Erealted, si.
2. England or

殿
3. Furope Gone.
3. Wane gone

5. Enery momont.

$\$$ Concmin, ansiety
7. England.

它1
8. Dimise.

9. Daily

Whiling

1s. She state of dics




19. alowe numed.
20. Intessucu
21. Fresk new.
22. Be goodenouyh to at me tnow.


Xtigher 3 litu dasd. lerdee muncescuept fuely, 5, 1897.

فر0

1. Gnactonnt of the

eothquast.
2. at seseral place.




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我ij)
3. Home, vatise


 18. Octicioned,
dated. dated.
bugher standaud sindue mancuscrifat. Guloker, 4,1897.

4. English new

Faper.
3. Yronteer was
4. Hance leen Rنs, wounded.
5. Shocts.
6. Muy recocer.


9. Hawing achcered
success.
success.

12. Coucern, anscity.
 hoalth
14. Kay, ncrease
 neallt.


21
4
Bigher standard. Undue manuecrift.
January, 3, 1898.
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जier阝, \% व的


1. Where plague patients are ex amined.
, iblbeg, 2. Suspecian.



2. Concern, connection 7. It io cerlan. ,





 apicl, そ 1898

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$$


2. Trom
3. Chest hore.

4. Tadloct.
5. Hen answas or
three pies.
$\therefore$ Dentrinife.
\% Hancitierchiel.
s.Caps

Y' Were mussing
G. Geny
$\therefore$ Pnce befose. 2 urivesies
12. Were lost.

H willivindly, e,


Lee cutprit $ッ 1(\%)$ 15. Shall rocower.
$r \mu$
Higher standard Uidse nanuscrept jan, 3, 1899:
-范
电

1. Gast, last.
2. Yill sencrelyill.
3. Iredicine.
4. Sad to spenal.


? Sntention

5. Say.
6. Ma.

R ívers,
II. Gerpolesed.



14. Enary, pay up in feell.

15. Shall pay.
emosion
stigher standound.
endu manuocript.
foly, 4, 1898 .


2. Gamely and chilchen L

3 Atad explainied.
4. Saking pety on me.
5. Assongement.
6. Ale lect, mo:

7 Sinelihiont gie
 $r$ dall $\quad$ i
8. ARemmods. 9ibivbissig E, E1pDS
9. Shall assange for.
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4 $\operatorname{tovic}$

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Beigher stanciand
apsil, 3, 1899

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复 6 $i-\frac{i 5}{2}$
 cure of
 8. Stanzáard, totd
 10,年









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Sindec mavicocielat.

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\text { Gucuglo, } 1899 \text {. }
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106

$=\frac{1}{5}=\frac{-1}{6}$
5. Yaternate




 suic.
p. Comysering

9 Writion Guturn
10. Colases.

$11+\infty$
‥N $10, y / 1$ indid 12 . Demerar. $\sin ^{12} 010: \frac{5}{60}$

1s. Tontratelom
电的


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18
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*igher standard indu mansuscrifot. Get.

- Dacly newr paglor

2. Dosit.
3. Mous honor has heen promotaij
4. Can-not be
córiclrgscos descreled. Cecasevie. 19 opportiusity
5. Hlow can ans erol old servant like $\sqrt{(5} 30,51,91 \frac{N}{7 C} 160$ Ahis humble one sit quente? y. Should not escpress.
6. Sumble q. Congrataclation

7. Puts kofore suéructo
8. Mous honor surcuy get frio. notione fance sin fife ifoy - fore kionse


$r 9$
Jocigher etarelasd．
Resalue monnesencept＂．
fancuces，2，1900．
安， $51 \overbrace{2}^{2} \sum^{2}$ －先多

4．Reconed nn
5．Cotal
6．Qieons．
 an opeostucnity，
8．Veranda．
9．Vessels，wensiif．
10．Musid，sont．
11．Poom．
12．Invended
13．Surs，sifle．
1s．\＄4ead－felace．
15．Divappascured
（like cringoron） made obF．
16．Vithage．
17．Posculs．
18．Will isiue． 19．quancing se－ concered．
2o Will purnisit Tham effectioncly．
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5.

Higher standound Esdie masucesesept Gubly, 2,1900

1. Especcilly


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5. Socemmind chowing greect
pritecting the sulefect.
6. Sacupess.

 a relief work. -
 pity. Wepriced
10 bye-siglit.

II be humsein is unalele to. earn hico lesead.
12. Will. lee tiind enough is relp 13. Banening apent ni preace.


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\begin{gathered}
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51
\end{gathered}
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Bichber alancclasd Sisde muncuescupt Gcid: 8, 190,




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, $)^{\bar{y}}$
$i^{66^{6} y^{2}}=0$

95
Higher stanclasd endee manceocsepe.

1. Oond of boxenty.
2. Sho tuanle one lego.
3. ${ }^{3}$ me 2 - forthess.
4. Fiom a lony time.
5. Sutefent.
6. Suate
Y. Rent, free.
7. Fiom a long tirie
8. Rent
9. Did not demaned.
10. The forecent
11. Land-sesuenue.
12. Now-a-days
is. Paternal uncles'son
13. Innficstiy;
14. Artached confiocated.
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16. yares honom
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