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**A HAND BOOK
OF
PERSIAN
TRANSLATION & RE-TRANSLATION**

PART 1.

(For the use of H. E. Schools)

BY

Maulana Abdul Hadi,

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AND

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Prosody" "An Anglo-Persian Grammar" (Recommended by
C. U. for Matric.) "An Anglo-Persian Grammar" (Approved
by D.P.I., Bengal for Classes VII & VIII.) etc , etc.*

Seventh Edition.

Thoroughly revised and enlarged,
and exhaustive Grammatical Notes and C. U. questions etc.
are added.

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FOREWORD.

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

It is a matter of great regret and surprise that very few of the Anglo-Persian books which are already in the market hardly meet the needs and requirements of students. So long I was on the look out for a book, which might relieve Persian students, both of schools and colleges, of common errors that very often trouble them. But as no writer took the task, I determined to undertake it.

Though difficulties are many in giving exact Persian equivalents of English words and clauses in various mood and tenses etc., yet relying on the experience of my last 33 years' service as Professor of Arabic and Persian, I venture to publish this little book in the hope that it will be of great use to them. But I know not how far my conviction is right.

My labour and pains will be amply rewarded if they derive some benefit from this humble work.

Lastly my thanks are due to Mr. Muhammed Wahidullah M. A. for his occasional assistance.

CALCUTTA,

January, 1913.

}

A. HADI.

FOREWORD.

TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

The growing demand of the book on extensive scale and the selling out of the entire copies of the Sixth Edition have necessitated its publication for the seventh time.

Taking this opportunity and also to make the book more useful it has now been carefully revised and enlarged. Moreover exhaustive grammatical notes are added to almost all the headings, which will not only help the students in translating English into Persian and *vice versa* but also increase their knowledge of Persian Grammar by a great deal. And a chapter on common and important Infinitives and another on English words with their Persian equivalents and Calcutta University Questions on Matric. Persian have also been added, And besides these Persian equivalents of difficult English words and phrases and English equivalents of those of the same nature in Persian that occurred in this book are also given.

CALCUTTA,
December, 1937.

}
A. HADI,

OPINIONS.

Khan Bahadur,

MAULAVI AHSANULLAH, M.A., M.R.A.S., I.E.S.,

*Asst. Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan
Education, Bengal,*

I have gone through the Hand-book of Persian Translation by Moulvi Abdul Hadi, which appears to be the best of its kind. It will be of greatest use to the students of high English Schools.

SHAMSUL-ULAMA, MIRZA ASHRAF ALI.

Late Prof. of Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta.

I have gone through Prof. A. Hadi's "A Hand-book of Persian Translation..... .." I am of opinion that the book is a good model for teaching translation of Persian into English and *vice versa*. It may be well adopted for High Schools..... ..It is the first of its kind.

MAULAVI MAHBUBAL HUQ, M.A., B.L., M.R.A.S.,

*Formerly Head Master of the M. L. Jubilee
Institution Calcutta.*

I have gone through Prof. A. Hadi's excellent work Persian Translation and Re-translation and I am of Strong opinion that the book will be of great use to those for whom it is intended. Its .., .. matter is nicely arranged and the chapters on Correlatives and Reported of Speech have received justice from him. The exercises inserted in the book will no doubt greatly help the power of translating English passage into Persian.

MAULAVI MUJAHED ALI, B.A., (ALIG)

Superintendent of Fuller Hostel, Rajshahi.

A careful perusal has revealed its worth and I cannot but thank the author for its publication. It is superfluous to mention that the book will fully serve the purpose for which

it is intended. It reflects a great credit upon the author that he has traversed entirely a new path with such splendid success. This book, I am confident will render a solid help to our boys who have had so long to labour under much difficulty so far as the study of Persian concerned.

MAULAVI FAIZUR RAHMAN.

Prof. of Persian. Mymensingh College.

I have gone through your Persian Translation and found it very useful for the Anglo-Persian Students
It may also be of some help to the I. A., Students.

MAULAVI A. F. S. AHMED.

Prof. of Hoogly College.

This book contains all merits and no doubt it would be very interesting for the students who feel difficulty of translation which, I think is the principal cause of their failure.

MAULAVI ABDULLA ABU SAYEED, M.A., I.E.S.

Prof. of Cotton College Gauhati.

I have gone through your.....Persian Translation with great pleasure and I quite agree with you that it will be of great use to the Persian Students.

MAULAVI FIDA ALI KHAN, M.A.

Head of the Dept. of Persian and Urdu, Dacca University.

I am glad to say that the exercises are very well arranged calculated to be of much help to the Students of this University. Your own description of it "as fully suited to the tastes and requirements of the Persian Students in Bengal" is I believe the most precise and appropriate.

MAULAVI A. M. Md. LATIF.

Prof. of Ravenshaw College Cuttack.

I have extreme pleasure in telling you now that I have gone through the whole book and found many good things there which, I hope will materially help the students. etc., etc.

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A HANDBOOK

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THE ARTICLES حرف تکبير و تعريف

Note—In Persian there is no equivalent of the definite article 'The' but an ي is used for the indefinite articles 'A' and 'An' which is called ياي تکبيرى as :—

The boy کردک . A boy کردک . The girl دختر .
A girl دختره . The ass خر . An ass خره .
The asses خران . The cow is a useful animal گاو ماده
کل کلاب . The rose is red گل سرخ .
An umbrella چتره . An egg تخم .
An heir وارث . An hour ساعته . An heroic deed
واقعه تاريخى . An historical event کاره دلپرانه .

Note—In English as a general rule Subject of a sentence is placed first then Verb and at last Object ; but in Persian though the Subject is placed first the Object comes just after it while the verb last of all, as :—

(1) Ahmad killed a snake احمد مارے را بکشيد

(2) I saw him من او را ديدم

گرد (round). (is) است. زمین (The earth). شیر دار است (Gives milk).
 سردمند (The roses). کله (The wind) است (is) است. باد (The wind) است.
 (are useful and beautiful). و خوبصورت است.

Translate into Persian :—

The man is poor. Men are mortal. The cow is tame. It is an ass. The girl is mad. The sun is up. She is a good girl. The boy is ill. She is a tall woman. It is a hot day. The camel is useful. The earth is round. The air is hot. . Flowers are beautiful.

Note—The man مرد - Poor غریب - Is است - Men مردمان -
 Mortal فانی - Are هستند or اند - The cow گاو ماده - Tame اهلی -
 It آن or این - An ass خر - The girl دختر - Mad دیوانه -
 The sun آفتاب - Is up برآمده - She او (زن) -
 A girl دختری - Good نیکی - The boy کودک - Ill بیمار - She او
 (زن) - A woman زنی - Tall بلند بالا - Tall دراز قد - A day روزی -
 Hot گرم - Camel شتر - Useful سودمند - The earth زمین -
 Round گرد - The air باد - Flowers کله - Beautiful خوبصورت -

Exercise 2 (مشق دوم)

Translate into English :—

آن طفلان خوشند - زبان فارسی شیرینست - کودکان
 بمدرسه می روند - پدرش کجا است ؟ بچه رفت - تندروستی
 هزار نعمت است - آهن بسیار سخت است - کتابها در
 صندوقچه است - این جامه دریده بود - آن قلم حمید را دادم *

Note—مذوقچه Children. تندرستی Health. آهن Iron. صندوقچه Box. جامه Garment. دریده Torn.

Translate into Persian :—

London is the capital of England. Sugar is sweet. Temperance is the best physic. The Turks are patient. Health is wealth. Glass is brittle. The Sikhs are brave. The Alps are to the north of Italy. The French are polite. Ceylon is to the south of India. Arabic is difficult. Water is transparent. Union is strength. Virtue alone is happiness. Iron is a very useful metal. Gold is precious. Kings are happy. A hill is a small mountain. An umbrella has a handle. Calcutta has a university. Mr. James is a European. It is a hotel. The books are on the table. Jewels are precious. An apple is sweet. The King is kind. The stars are bright. The mangoes are ripe. Ants are busy.*

Note—London لندن - The capital دارالسلطنت England انگلند - Sugar شکر - Sweet شیرین - Temperance پرهیز - Physic علاج - Best دولت - Wealth دولت - Patient صابر - The Turk ترک - Brave دلیر - Glass شیشه - Brittle نازک - The Sikh سیکه (نام قوم) - Alps - بجانپ شمال ایتالی (نام کوه) - To the north of Italy - The French فرنگی - Polite خلیق - Ceylon سراندیب - Arabic عربی - To the south of India - بجانپ جنوب هندوستان - Difficult دشوار - Water آب - Transparent شفاف - Union اتحاد *

Strength قوت - Virtue نیکی - Alone تنہا - بنفسہ - Happiness
 Precious زر - Gold - بسیار - Very ناز - Metal آهن - Iron - خوشی
 - تالے - A hill شادمان - خوش - Happy شاہان - Kings گران ہا
 - An umbrella چترے - کوچی - خرد - Small - کرھے - A mountain
 - دارالعلوم - University کلکتہ - Calcutta - دارد - Has - دستہ
 - A handle - کتابہا - The books - سرے - Hotel - اہل یورپ - European
 - جناب - Mr. - سیب - Apple - جواہرات - Jewels - میز - Table - در
 - Kind - اندہا - The mangoes - درخشان - Bright - ستارگان - The stars
 - مسغول - Busy - موران - Ants - پختہ - Ripe

Note— اسم ضمیر (The Personal Pronoun) is of two kinds in Persian viz., (1) ضمیر متصل (2) - ضمیر منفصل -

(1) ضمائر متصل or (Affixed Pronouns) are those which are used being affixed to other words as من کہتم in م (I said).

(2) ضمائر منفصل (the Isolated Pronouns) are those which can be used apart from other words as من کہتم in من (I said).

Both the ضمیر متصل and ضمیر منفصل are divided into three classes—(1) ضمیر مفعول or ضمیر منصوب (2) ضمیر مفعول or ضمیر مفعول (3) ضمیر امری or ضمیر امری

(I) ضمیر متصل (Affixed Pronoun)

There are ten words for ضمائر متصل (affixed Pronouns) as —

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	م	یم
2nd „	ت	ید
3rd „	—	د
1st „	م	ما or مان
2nd „	ت	تان
3rd „	ش	شان

The former five of the above mentioned ten words are ضماير متصل فاعلي - and the latter five rather six including the latter م are ضماير متصل معمولي when they are preceded by any Transitive Verb, and they become ضماير متصل اصامي when they are preceded by any اسم as .—

(a) فاعلي — in the Nominative Case.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	کردم I did	کردیم We did
2nd „	کردی Thou didst	کردید You did
3rd „	* کرد He did	کردند They did

صیمر متصل فاعلي* (the affixed Personal Pronoun in the Nominative case) always remains hidden in the 3rd Person Singular of all the Verbs and Second Person Singular of the Imperative (امر) and the Prohibitive (نهی) which is called صیمر مرفوع مستتر and the صیمر مرفوع بارز forms of it are called (Unhidden Pronoun)

(b) معمولي — in the Objective Case,

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	داد (م) He gave me gold	ار داد He gave us
2nd „	ار دادت He gave thee	ار دادتان He gave you
3rd „	ار دادش He gave him	ار دادشان He gave them

(c) اضافي — in the Possessive Case.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	کتابم My book	کتاب مان Our book
2nd „	کتابت Thy book	کتاب تان Your book
3rd „	کتابش His book	کتاب شان Their book

(2) ضمائر منفصل (**Isolated Pronouns.**)

There are six words for ضمائر منفصل as .—

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	من	ما
2nd „	تو	شما
3rd „	او (یا) و	اوشان (یا) انسان

These Pronouns become ضمائر منفصل فاعلي when they either come before a Verb or become Subject of a sentence. When ۱ comes after them they are called ضمائر منفصل مفعولي and when اسم (noun) comes before them they are called ضمائر منفصل اضافي for examples :—

ضمائر منفصل

(a) فاعلي — in the Nominative Case.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	من کردم I did	ما کردیم We did
2nd „	تو کردی Thou didst	شما کردید You did
3rd „	او کرد He did	اوشان کردند They did

(b) مفعولِی — in the Objective Case

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	مرا داد . He gave me	ما را داد He gave us
2nd	,, ترا داد He gave thee	,, شما را داد He gave you
3rd	,, او را داد He gave him	,, ایشان را داد He gave them

(c) اضافی — in the Possessive Case.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	کتابِ من My book	کتابِ ما Our book
2nd	,, کتابِ تو Thy book	کتابِ شما Your book
3rd	,, کتابِ او His book	کتابِ شان Their book

The Demonstrative Pronoun (اسم اشاره) is a word used to point out an object. There are two words of this kind, viz. این and آن - این points out an object near at hand and آن an object at a distance, as, این کس - this man, این کتاب - this book, آن کس - that man, آن کتاب - that book. The former is called اسم اشاره قریب and the latter اسم اشاره بعید

THE POSSESSIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

ضمیر اضافی و اسم اشاره

This is my book; this book is mine این کتاب من است - That is our house; that house is ours. آن خانه ما است This is your pencil, this pencil is yours این پندل شما است -

Exercise 3 (مشق سوم)

Translate into English :—

بازری من مضبوط (strong) است - این درختان کتان
 (large or big) است - این تالاب ما است - کودکایی
 شیرین اند - آن لعبت (doll) من است - خادم ما وفادار
 (obedient) است - آن مرد دزدی (thief) مشهور است -
 چشمان زن نیلگون است - جامه‌های شان در صندوقچه من
 است - جامه که در صندوقچه از است مان من است - این
 سوال بسیار مشکل است - توپسراں پیر مردی - برادران شما
 خوشخط اند (write a good hand) - ما غمگینیم (sorrowful)
 دلها خوش اند - شما جوانید - چشمان زن سیاه اند - شما
 مردان خدائید *

Translate into Persian :—

My pen is bad. Your arm is strong. Her lips are red. Our cat is mad. This tree is large. This tank is yours. Those boys are naughty. This doll is mine. This is my hand-writing. Our maid-servant is faithful. That woman is a notorious thief. His clothes are wet. This question is easy. That knife is not blunt. This knife is blunt. Their clothes are in his box.

Note—My - من - Pen - قلم - کف - خامه - Bad - بد - Her - لبها -
 لبانش - لپها - او - مضبوط - Strong - شما - Your - بازو - Arm -
 Red - سرخ - Our cat - گربه - ما - This tree - این درخت - Large - کتان -

This Tank is yours - این تانک شما است - Those boys - آن کودکان
 Naughty - شرور - Doll - لعبت - Is mine - من است - Hand-writing
 - دزد - Thief - وفادار - Faithful - خادمه - Maid-servant - خط - نوشته
 Notorious - مشهور - Clothes - جامه - Wet - تر - Question - سوال
 Easy - آسان - Knife - چاقو - Blunt - کد - Their clothes
 - صندوقچه - Box - جامه‌های شان

The Present Indefinite Tense.

صیغهٔ حال مکرر در فارسی مضارع مستعمل

Note—The Present Indefinite Tense is equivalent to مضارع (Aorist) in Persian which gives the idea of both the Present and Future Tenses (مستعمل and حال) as I do = I am doing (حال) and I shall do (مستعمل).

It is formed by dropping the علامت مصدر (the sign of مصدر) i.e. *د* and *ن* and inserting a *فتحه* (vowel point *ـَ*) to the letter just preceding the sign and then adding *م* - *ی* - *ی* - *د* and *ند* at the end as —

I nourish	من پرورم	We nourish	ما پروریم
Thou nourishest	تو پروری	You nourish	شما پرورید
He nourishes	او پرورد	They nourish	آنها یا ایشان پرورند

Note—It should be remembered that the *د* - علامت مصدر or *ن* as always preceded by one of the eleven letters which are added together as *شرف آمرزی* *سختن*. And these letters are changed in four ways in forming مضارع (۱) a letter is changed into one or two other letters. (۱۱) a letter is dropped.

(iii) a quiescent ساکن letter is made moving متحرک . (iv) a new letter is added Vide our "ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR Parts I & II" by the same author.

Exercise 4 (مشق چهارم)

Translate into English :—

من کفایت شعارم (frugal) : تو پرهیزگار (pious) هستی -
 این جامه سطبر (coarse) است - من لائق عهده ام - تو
 فضل خرچ (prodigal) هستی - مهران سفید مفسداند -
 رهن (robber) ستمگار است - من گرسنه (hungry) ام -
 او تشنه است - احمد بزدل است - آن غریب نابینا است -
 آن چاقو کزد است - تنم پاک است - ما توانگرانیم - ارشان
 خشمگینند - شما تشنگانید *

Translate into Persian :—

Betel chewing is very bad for the teeth. I am an eyesore to you. The judge is partial. It is a forged bond. Diligence is the mother of success. I am under the treatment of Dr. Khalil. That baby is in the cradle. Elephants are useful. They are frugal. He is temperate. The poor woman is blind. They are not thirsty. They are hungry. The cloth is coarse.

Note—Betel برگ تنبرول - Chewing خائیدن - For برای -
 Teeth دندانها - Eyesore خار چشم - The judge حاکم -
 Partial طرفدار - Bond دستاویز - Forged جعلی - Diligence

- مانتحت - زیر Under - کامیابی Success - مادر Mother : 'مغذت'
 Treatment - معالجه The baby - طفل - The cradle - مهد - Ele-
 phants - پیلان - Frugal - کفایت شعار - Temperate - پرهیزگار - Poor
 - غریب - Blind - نابینا - کور - They - ایشان - Thirsty - تشنه - Hungry
 - علیط - سطر - Coarse - گرسنه .

The Past Indefinite Tense.

ماضی مطلق

Note—**ماضی مطلق** (The Past Indefinite Tense) denotes an action done in some past time, as, کرد (he did) (3rd person singular) of **ماضی مطلق** is formed by dropping the **پ** of مصدر and the حرکت of the letter just preceding it, as, کرد from کردن and گفت from گفتن and other forms are made by adding واحد عائب ند - دد - یی - یم - م .e. صمیر متصل فاعلی as,

من بودم	I was	ما بودیم	We were
تو بودی	Thou wast	شما بودید	You were
او بود	He was	آنها با ایشان بودند	They were

Exercise 5 (مشق پنجم)

Translate into English :—

کودک خاموش بود - کار دشوار بود - زنگیان زور آرد
 نبردند - رزاعت بسیار نبود - شما مدرس بهره عربی
 (Arabic department) بودید - تو خوشمکین بودی -
 من نابینا نبودم - آن خانه ما نبود - آب گرم بود - کوشک
 (room) ما تاریک نبود *

Translate into Persian :—

That night was dark. The Afghans were powerful. My brother was a learned man. The harvest was not plentiful. The roads are dirty. They were angry. He was a police officer. Maulayi Ahmad was a professor of English Literature. I was sorry. They were members of the committee. That way was long. The wind was not cold. The house was not empty. The question was hard. The weather was stormy.

Note—The night شب - Dark تاریک - Was بود - Powerful - زور آرد - Were بودند - Learned عالم - The harvest زراعت - Plentiful بسیار - The road راه - Dirty علیظ - Angry - Officer عهده دار - Professor مدرس - Literature - Members ارکان - Committee - The way راه - Long دراز - The wind باد - Cold سرد - The house مکان - Empty خالی - Question سوال - Hard سخت - The weather طوفانی . Stormy .

Future Tense.

صیغه مستقبل

Note—صیغه مستقبل (The Future Tense) expresses that an action will be done in some future time. It is formed by prefixing the conjugated forms of خواهد i.e. خواهیم - خواهی - خواهیید to the 3rd person singular of ماضی مطلق of خواهد - خواهیید as I shall do. We shall do, etc.

I shall be	من خواهم شد	We shall be	ما خواهیم شد
Thou wilt be	تو خواهی شد	You will be	شما خواهید شد
He will be	او خواهد شد	They will be	آنها یا ارشان خواهند شد

Exercise 6 (مشق ششم)

Translate into English :—

او درانه خواهد شد. - من خوش خواهم شد - ارشان خوشگین
خواهند شد - ما فرمانبردار والدین خواهیم شد - تو با امتحان
کامیاب خواهی شد - شما بزرگ خواهید شد *

Translate into Persian :—

The weather will be pleasant My parents will be angry. Ahna I will be successful in the examination. I shall be a greatman. He will be a clerk. You will be glad. We shall be obedient to our teachers. He will be rich.

Note—Pleasant - معرب - Teacher - استاد - Successful - کامیاب - Examination - امتحان - Great - بزرگ - Clerk - معرر - Glad - شادان - Obedient - فرمان بردار - شادمان .

Present Perfect Tense.

ماضی قریب

Note—(The Present perfect Tense) ماضی قریب expresses that an action is ended at the present time, as, کرده است (he has done). It is formed by adding the conjugated forms of است

من کرده ام, as, اسم مفعول قیاسی and ند to the يد - ۶ - ایم - ام - ۱, ۲
 I have done ما کرده ایم We have done etc

I have been من شده ام We have been ما شده ایم
 Thou hast been تو شده ید You have been شما شده اید
 He has been او شده است They have been آنها یا اوشان شده اند

Exercise 7 (مشق هفتم)

Translate into English :—

مبیره بسیار شده است - شما خطا کار (guilty) شده اید -
 او شکسته شده است - شما از من رنجیده شده اید - برادر
 شما بیمار شده است - ما خوشنود (glad) شده ایم - اوشان
 بیگانه شده اند - تو کامیاب شده - احمد غیب حاضر شده است *

Translate into Persian :—

I have been absent from school for a long time. The master has been kind. I have been tired. You have been kind to me. The servant has been faithful to him. The students have been impatient. They have been guilty. Majeed has been ill since Monday last. They have been patient. I have been wrong.

Note—Absent غیبر حاضر - For تا - Long time مدت دراز -
 The master استاد - Tired خسته - سائده - حاکم - مالک -
 The student محترم - Impatient نامردور - GUILTY کار خطا - طالب علم
 Since Monday last از در شنبه گذشته - Patient صابر - Wrong
 خطا کار .

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB 'GO'

گردانهای فعل رفتن

Present Tense

I go	من روم	We go	ما رویم
Thou goest	تو روی	You go	شما روید
He goes	او رود	They go	آنها یا ایشان روند

Past Tense

I went	من رفتم	We went	ما رفتیم
Thou wentest	تو رفتی	You went	شما رفتید
He went	او رفت	They went	آنها یا ایشان رفتند

Future Tense

I shall go	من خواهم رفت	We shall go	ما خواهیم رفت
Thou wilt go	تو خواهی رفت	You will go	شما خواهید رفت
He will go	او خواهد رفت	They will go	آنها یا ایشان خواهند رفت

Present Perfect Tense

I have gone	من رفته ام	We have gone	ما رفته ایم
Thou hast gone	تو رفته ای	You have gone	شما رفته اید
He has gone	او رفته است	They have gone	آنها یا ایشان رفته اند

Exercise 8 (مشق هشتم)

Translate into English:—

او هر روز بمدرسه رود - تو هر روز بمدرسه خواهی رفت - ما
 هر روز بمدرسه رفتیم - بسیار بزرگان هرکلی رفته اند - او بوقمها شلم
 کارخانه رود - معمار (mason) بوقت دوپنر خانه اش رود -

من دیروز بدیدار جناب رفتم - والدین من بیت اللہ رفتہ اند
 آنکس بوقت صبح درکان رفت - ارشان فردا دہلی خواہند
 رفت - ارشان بدوکان کتب فروش رفتند *

Translate into Persian :—

I shall go to see you. Ahmad has gone to college. I went there yesterday. He will go to the town to-morrow. I will go to the shop in the morning. He went to the factory. The beggar has come. We shall go to the Mosque. The officer goes to the office every day. My brother has gone upstairs. His watch goes wrong.

Note—To see دیدن - College کالج - مدرسه - Yesterday آدیروز -
 Town شهر - To-morrow فردا - Shop دوکان - Morning صبح -
 Factory کارخانہ - Beggar گدا - Everyday ہر روز - Office ادارہ -
 Upstairs بالائی زینہ - Watch جیبی ساعت

Present Continuous Tense.

صیغہ حال

Note—(The Present Continuous Tense) فعل حال denotes that an action is continuing at the present time. It is formed by prefixing *ہی* or *ی* to the مضارع (aorist) as *می* کدم - I do *می* کنید We do etc.

I am going	من <i>می</i> روم	We are going	ما <i>می</i> روم
Thou art going	تو <i>می</i> روی	You are going	شما <i>می</i> روی
He is going	او <i>می</i> رود	They are going	نہا یا ارشان <i>می</i> روند

Exercise 9 (مشق نهم)

Translate into English :—

محمود ایدها می آند - ار خانه می رود - من می خوانم -
 برادران من می سرایند (are singing) مرغ بانگ می دهد - سیر
 عرش می کند (is roaring) مردمان کار می کنند - سداگان می
 درخشند - نو می سرائی - طفل بازی می کند - شما می
 خدیدد - من تب (fever) نکلیف می کشم *

Translate into Persian :—

Ahmad is going to school. He is singing.
 The boys are dancing. The birds are flying.
 She is running. The moon is setting. The sun
 is rising. Lamps are burning We are talking
 They are reading. She is darning a rent in his
 cloth It is getting late. The flies are buzzing.
 The ass is braying. She is suffering from indi-
 gestion. It is raining.

Note—Is singing می سراید - Are dancing می رقصند - The
 bird مرغان - Are flying می پرند - Is running می دود - Is set-
 ting ماه می آید - The moon ماه - Is rising بر می آید - Lamps
 چراغها - Are burning می سوزند - Are talking حرف می زنیم - Are
 reading می خوانند - Rent شکاف - دیردای - Is darning می کند
 Is getting می شود - Late تاخیر - The flies مگسها - Are
 buzzing می کنند - The ass خر - Is braying می زند -
 Indigestion - Is suffering می کشد - Is raining بار می بارد -

present Perfect Continuous Tense

Note— In Persian there is no tense which may exactly be equivalent to The Present Perfect Continuous Tense in English but as it is a most equivalent to حال (Present Continuous Tense) in Persian it is treated as such and formed by adding *مي* or *همي* to مضارع (the Aorist), as *مي* *کنم* or *همي* *کنم* I do. *مي* *کند* *مي* *کند* He does etc.

مي *کند* He does etc.

I have been going

من (از سابق) *مي* *روم*

We have been going

ما (از سابق) *مي* *رويم*

Thou hast been going

تو (از سابق) *مي* *روي*

You have been going

هما (از سابق) *مي* *رويد*

He has been going

او (از سابق) *مي* *رود*

They have been going

اوشان (از سابق) *مي* *روند*

Exercise 10 (مشق دهم)

Translate into Persian :—

من از عرصه دو روز *مي* خوانم - تو درس مدرسه از یک سال *مي* خواني - کودکان از صبح تا شام بازي ميکنند - اين خادم از مدت پنج سال نوکري ما ميکند - من از روز يکشنبه (Sunday) گذشته مدرسه *مي* روم - احمد از زان طفلي درين شهر *مي* نشيني - اوشان درين مدرسه از مدت دو سال *مي* خواندند - شما از مدت سه سال اين کار *مي* کنيد - مادرين شهر از عرصه شش ماه علاج ميکنيم (are treating)

Translate into Persian :—

They have been learning their lessons for about an hour and a half. Hamid has been drawing this picture since Thursday last. My brother has been living in Patna for the last twenty five years. They have been serving in this office for sixteen years. He has been working as a carpenter from his boyhood. He has been taking the medicine for a fortnight.

Note—Have been خوانند - مي امروزند - Lessons
 About تقریباً - ساعت - Half - Has been
 drawing کشد - مي Picture - از - Since
 Has been living سال - Year - بیست و پنج -
 Twenty-five - سکونت میکند - مي نشید
 Has been serving خدمت میکند - Sixteen -
 شارده - Has been working as a carpenter -
 کار درودگری میکند - Boyhood - طفلی -
 Has been taking the medicine در استعمال میکند -
 Fortnight - دو هفته .

Past Continuous Tense.

ماضی استمراری

Note—(The Past Continuous Tense) expresses the continuance of an action in the past time. It is formed by adding **می** or **همی** to **ماضی معینی** (Past Indefinite Tense) as **می** + **کردم** = **میکردم** I was doing etc.

I was going	من می رفتم	We were going	ما می رفتیم
You were going	تو می رفتی	You were going	شما می رفتید
He was going	او می رفت	They were going	آنها یا ایشان می رفتند

Exercise (11) (مشق یازدهم)

Translate into English :—

شمالاف می زدید - دختران می رقصیدند (were dancing)
 ما می سروریم - من خانه می رفتم - زنان بخانه شما می
 آمدند - تر آنجا چه می کردی - استادش درس می داد - من
 پناه دوار می جستم - من سخن راست میگفتم - ما بدرگاه
 خدا مناجات میکردیم - او سیر می کرد *

Translate into Persian :—

Hamid was going to college. They were walking. The girl was laughing. He was sleeping. The dogs were running. A kite was flying. You were reading. The old woman was shaking with cold.

Note—Were walking می کردند - Were laughing می می خندیدند -
 Was sleeping می خفت - Were running می دویدند -
 Were screaming می زدند - The kite - عابوار - Was flying
 می لرزد - Was shaking می لرزد .

Verbs.

Note—(Verb) فعل (Verb) is divided into two kinds (2) فعل لارم (The Intransitive Verb) (1) فعل متعدی (The Transitive Verb).

(2) فعل لارم (The Transitive Verb) denotes an action which stops with the فاعل (the agent) and does not pass from it to anything else, as احمد رفت (Ahmad went).

(ii) فعل متعدی (The Transitive Verb) is that which denotes an action that passes over from the دافع (the agent) to the مفعول (the object) as. حمید احمد را دید (Hamid saw Ahmad).

Transitive Verbs

فعل متعدی

Do کردن - Have داشتن - Make ساختن - Eat
 خوردن - Drink نوشیدن - Feed خوراندن - Throw
 کندن - Show نمودن - Know دانستن - Dig
 Tear دریدن - Break شکستن - Lie دروغ گفتن -
 Bear برداشتن - Hear شنیدن - Take گرفتن - See
 داشتن - Say گفتن - Sow کاشتن - Keep
 Send فرستادن - Bring آوردن -

Exercise 12 (مشق درازدم)

Translate into English :—

'من کار خرد می کنم - جج صاحب انصاف خرازی کرد -
 شیر پنجه دارد - او نان نمی خورد - ما شدر (milk) نوشیدیم -
 احمد پنجه صد مسکن خوراندید - او شان تیر می اندازند - طه لادن
 انگریزی دند - فرهاد کوه (mountain) کندیده بود - من جامه
 درده (torn) بودم - من بازاری مرغ بشکستم (broke) -
 دروغ گویی (lie) را دیدم ، حافظه (memory) ندارد - شنیدم
 که مردی می گردد - گربه ماهی می خورد - خداوند روی زمین
 ما را می بیند - خدا رسولی (prophet) فرستاده است -

خیاط (tailor) جامه دریده می دوزد - جو کاشته امید گندیم
داشتن جهالت است - حداد (black smith) آهن گرم می
کرد - امرا مساکین را می خوراند *

Translate into Persian :—

They have never seen a comet. I saw fierce black tiger at Dacca. The carpenter is sawing a plank. That girl says her lessons well. The father wept bitterly at the death of his only son. Your maid servant has swept the floor. The miser keeps his money in an iron chest. The shop-keeper paid his creditor Rs. 500. A tailor has sewn his coat. I shook the bottle. The child was shaking with cold. The house has taken fire. You took fourteen rupees from me.

Translate into Persian :—

Note—Have never seen هرگز ندیده - Comet ستاره دم‌دار -
Fierce خورسوار - Tiger شیر - Plank تخته - Is می‌شکند -
Bitterly زار زار - Wept گریست - Death مرگ - Only یکتا -
Maid servant - خادمه - Floor صحن - Swept جاروب کرد -
The miser بهیل - Iron chest صندوق آهنی - The shop keeper
پندجاه - Fifty دایس - Creditor دادا کرد - Paid دارد - دوکاندار
Tailor خیاط - درزی - Has sewn دوخته است - Shook جنباند
Bottle بطول - شیشه - Fire آتش - Has taken گرفته است -
Took گرفت - Fourteen چهارده .

A Few Important Verbs.

He can go (او را قدرت رفتن است) او نواند رفت

He would go	ارفته یا ار می رفت
He may go	(او را اختیار رفتن است) او تواند رفت
He ought to go	رفتنش مناسب است - یا ار را باید رفت
He could go	(او رفتن قدرت داشت) او توانست رفت
He should go	رفتنش مناسب یا لازم است
He might go	(او رفتن مختار بود) او توانست رفت
He must go	او ضرور برود
He may have gone	او رفته باشد
He must have gone	او ضرور رفته است

Exercise 13 (مشق سیزدهم)

Translate into English :—

من شمارا یکهزار اشرفی توانم داد - صاحب ما بزبان اردو حرف زدن تواند - سوالات حساب را حل می توانستم کرد - ارشان بشماروری (swimming) دربا عبور (cross) توانستند کرد - سخنهایی کودک راست می تواند شد - این کودک معذمل است که مشاھره باید - او را گرسنه داشتن ما را مناسب نیست - کودکان را مناسب است که بنوشندخواند دلدهی کنند - برادر من ضرور عهده یافته باشد *

Translate into Persian :—

The baby cannot run. Monkeys can climb trees. We can speak English. They could jump over the wall. The girl could answer the question. A fair face may hide a foul heart. You may pass

the Matriculation Examination. It may rain. You might be successful in the examination. He might reach Dacca in the evening. The patient may have died by this time. He will visit the museum in the afternoon. We should obey our teachers. Boys ought to respect their parents. You must have been late for school.

Note—Monkeys بوریگان - Can climb trees بر درخت تیراند - Speak حرف زدن - Over بالا - Wall دیوار - Could jump - چسبن توانستند - Answer جواب دادن - Fair صاف - Face روه - Hide پوشیدن - Foul ناماف - Heart دل - Pass کامیاب شدن - Evening شام - Reach رسیدن - The patient مریض - Visit معائنه کردن - Museum عجائب خانه - Afternoon سه پهر - Obey . تعظیم کردن - احترام - فرمان بردار شدن

Intransitive Verbs

فعل لازم

Flee دريختن - Go رفتن - Sing سرآیدن - Come - Weep گریستن - Fly پرویدن - Blow - Grow بالیدن - Sit نشستن - Shake جنبیدن - Sleep - Lie افتادن - Rise برخاستن - خرابیدن

Exercise 14 (مشق چهاردهم)

Translate into English :—

ار گریخته بود - ما رفته بودیم - ارشان می سرايذ - تو آمده باشی - ار می گریذ - بلبل می پرد - باد زده بود - و شجر

(tree) بالدهه است (is grown) احمد نشسته نبرد - پير مرد
 از سردی می جبد (is shivering) طفل خرابیده است -
 ماره بر زمبى افتاده برد - کودک بر خاستند *

Your uncle has gone home. My mother has come. The train is coming. The wind blows. A hard gale was blowing from the east. The rose is blowing. This year corn grew in plenty. His hair has grown grey.

Note—Uncle عم - خال - Train دتار کالسه - Gale باد تند -
 Blows وزد - East مشرق - Is می شگهد - Corn عله -
 Grew پيدا شد - Plenty بسيار - Hair موه - Gray خاکستری

The Infinitive Mood

مصدر

Note—اسم مصدر (The Infinite Mood) is that which denotes the doing or being of an action without any reference to any of the three tenses *viz* (i) ماضي (The Past) (ii) مستقبل (The Future) and (iii) حال (The Present), and the sign of مصدر in Persian is *دن* or *تن* as *کردن* (to do) *شدن* (to be) etc.

He is to go

او را رفتن است

He was to go

او را رفتن بود

He has to go

او را رفتن لازم است

He had to go

او را رفتن لازم بود

Exercise 15 (مشق بازندهم)

Translate into English :—

دشمن را از جنگ گاه گریختن خواهد شد - مرا هر روز
 مدرسه رفتن است - او را با ما دیروز ملاقات کردن لازم بود -
 او مرا صندوقی بنفشیدن داد - استاد ما را وای محنت کردن
 فرمود مرا امروز خانه رفتن است - من احمد را پس نزد نوردن
 دیدم - بررز خفتن مضر (injurious) صحت است - نزد بدن
 گدازه است - من بروقت صبح سیر را دوست دارم - بعد طعام
 غسل کردن بد است - نرا بیدار نبدید رفت - رفتنت لازم است -
 رفتنش لازم بود *

Translate into Persian :—

Many people have to work hard for their daily bread. The enemy has to fly from the battle field. They have to attend college every day. The house is to let. I was to pay him a visit yesterday. Do be quiet.. He did make a noise. Thou shalt not steal. The Teacher bade the students go home. I will go. I will make thime go.

Note—Most اکثر - People مردم - Daily روزانه - Bread نان
 Enemy دشمن - To fly گریختن - Battle field جنگ گاه - معرکه -
 To attend حاضر شدن - Every هر - To let بکرایه دادن - Quiet
 - فرمود - فرمان داد - Bade - بردیدن - To steal سرور و عمل - خاموش

The Imperative Mood.

صيغة امر

Note—(The Imperative Mood) denotes a command or request. It is of two kinds (i) امر مطلق (Imperative) and (ii) امر دوامی (Continuative Imperative) (The Second Person) of امر مطلق is formed from مصدر واحد حاضر by dropping the 'ي' and making the preceding letter ساکن and then ضمیر جمع حاضر is added for its plural. And the forms of مکلم and غائب are the same as those of مضارع as کم - Let me do, کدیم - Let us do, کن (Thou) do, کدید (You) do, کدد - Let him do, کدند - Let them do (iii) امر دوامی (The Continuative Imperative) is formed by prefixing 'می' to the امر مطلق as, کن (Thou) go on doing, میکنند (You) go on doing etc.

Come here اینجا بیا - Go home خانه برو - Let him come here بیاید که ار اینجا بیاید - Let us go home خانه برو - Do not go home خانه مبرو - Do not come here اینجا میا - Kindly come here بخانه تشریف - Please go home تشریف آرند . ارزانی فرمایند .

Exercise 16 (مشق شانزدهم)

Translate into Persian :—

کتاب ببارید - پیش من بیایید - پند (advice) بزرگان بشنود - ادب بیا موزد - همه وقت خدا را یاد دارد - بهکتب

بر روی - کم خور تا خود نه زنجی - کم گوتا دبگران نه رنکند -
 غلط منخوانید - این کتابت را از دست مدهید - کذاب خورد را
 خراب مکن - بیارسی حرف ازین - دل ننگ مدارید بیا دند که ما
 رقص کنیم - بر فردا (to morrow) اعتماد (rely) مکن - بابدان
 میاهیزید - شمع روشن کن - آرا امتحان کنید - قلم تراشیده
 دهید - دند که از والدین بترسد - باد که ما غافل نباشیم *

Translate into English :—

Kindly get the letter written. Kindly write the letter. Please have the bill signed, O God! deliver us from evil. Keep me from sin. Let us bathe in this pond. Be kind to him. Oil yourself. Open at page 100. Make thy heart pure. Send for Ahmad. Do not sit up late at night. Do not talk nonsense. Do not rise late. Have mercy upon the poor. Light the candle.

Note—Kindly get the letter written از راه مهربانی نامه نویسانند kindly write the letter از راه مهربانی نامه بدویسند Please have the bill signed از رز مهربانی بر دستاویز دستخط کاند - نگهدار Deliver - Evil - Pond - Bathing - Sin - Kindness - Oil yourself - Open at page 100 - Make thy heart pure - Send for Ahmad - Nonsense - Mercy - Light the candle

Some مصدر of common use with their

(Aorist) and امر (Imperative).

مصدر (Inf)	Meaning	مصارع (Aorist)	امر (Imp)
آراستن	To adorn	آراند	آرایی
آرامیدن	,, rest	آرامد	آرام
استادن	,, stand	استد	است
آشامیدن	,, drink	آشامد	آشام
آغازیدن	,, begin	آغازد	آغاز
آفریدن	,, create	آفریدد	آفرین
افروزختن	,, kindle	افرازد	افروز
افتادن	,, fall	افتد	افت
آموختن	,, learn	آموزد	آموز
آمدن	,, come	آید	آیی
آمرزیدن	,, forgive	آمرزد	آمرز
اندرختن	,, gather	اندرزد	اندرز
انداختن	,, throw	اندازد	انداز
آوردن	,, bring	آورد	آر
بازییدن	,, play	بازد	باز
باریدن	,, rain	بارد	بار
بخشیدن	,, grant	بخشد	بخش
بردن	,, carry	برد	بر
بریدن	,, cut	برد	بر

(Inf) مصدر	Meaning	(Aorist) مضارع	(Imp.) امر
بستن	To bind	بندد	بند
پرسیدن	, ask	پرسد	پرس
پرورتن	„ nourish	پرورن	پرور
پرویدن	„ fly	پرن	پر
پسندیدن	„ like	پسندن	پسند
داختن	„ run	نازند	تاز
ترسیدن	„ fear	ترسد	ترس
تراشیدن	„ cut	تراشد	تراش
حستن	„ jump	جهد	جه
جستن	„ search	جود	جوی
حنبیدن	„ move	جنبد	جنب
چریدن	„ gaze	چرد	چر
خایدن	„ chew	خاند	خا
خرامیدن	„ walk	خرامد	خرام
خریدن	„ buy	خرن	خر
خستان	, wound	خستد	خست
خمشیدر	, be silent	خمرشد	خمرش
خندید	„ laugh	خندد	خند
خواندن	„ read	خواند	خوان
خوردن	„ eat	خورد	خور
دانستن	„ know	داند	دان
دیدن	„ give	دهد	ده

مصدر (Inf.)	Meaning	مضارع (Aorist)	امر (Imp.)
داشتن	To keep	دارد	دار
دویدن	„ run	دود	دو
دیدن	„ see	ببند	ببین
رسیدن	„ reach	رسد	رس
رفتن	„ go	رزد	رز
ساختن	„ make	سازد	ساز
سرودن	„ sing	سراید	سرای
سوختن	„ burn	سوزد	سوز
شدن	„ be	شود	شو
شستن	„ wash	شیرد	شوی
تکستن	„ break	شکند	شکن
شناختن	„ know	شناسد	شناس
طلبیدن	„ call	طلبد	طلب
غذودن	„ dose	غذود	غذو
فرستادن	„ send	فرستاد	فرست
فروختن	„ sell	فروشد	فروش
فهمیدن	„ understand	فهمد	فهم
کاشتن	„ sow	کارد	کار
کردن	„ do	کند	کن
کشادن	„ open	کشاید	کشای
کشتن	„ kill	کشد	کش
کوشیدن	„ try	کوشد	کوش

مصدر (Inf.)	Meaning	مضارع (Aorist.)	امر (Imp)
گرفتن	To beat	گردد	کوب
گرفتن	„ take	گیرد	گیر
گریختن	„ flee	گردد	گردد
گریستن	„ weep	گرید	گری
گزایدن	„ bite	گزاید	گزایی
گشتن	„ wander	گردد	گرد
گفتن	„ say	گوید	گویی
لبسیدن	„ lick	لیسد	لیس
مردن	„ die	میرد	میر
مکیدن	„ suck	مکد	مک
نشستن	„ sit down	نشیند	نشدن
ندوهیدن	„ abuse	نکوهد	نکوه
نگردستن	„ see	نگرد	نگر
نگارن	• „ write	نگارد	نگار
نوشیدن	„ drink	نرشد	نوش
نهادن	„ put	نهد	نه

The Possessive Case

اضافات

Note—In Persian مرکب اضافی (P ossessive Compound) is formed with مضاف and مضاف الیه . The connecting link between the two nouns is called اضافت . The possessive noun is called مضاف الیه while the noun possessed is called مضاف

as, کتابِ حلیم Haleem's book. Here کتاب is مضاف and حلیم is مضاف الیه

The مضاف or موصوف generally precedes the صفت or مضاف الیه. In such a case a زبر (ـ) must be affixed to the end of the موصوف or مضاف provided that the last letter of the مضاف or موصوف is not either هاءِ مستغنی or واوِ مدیه or الع , as, قلمِ سالم , - قلمِ سرخ etc.

When the مضاف or موصوف ends in الف or واوِ مدیه an 'ی' is added after the مضاف or موصوف , as; کدایِ شهر , دلدر - کویِ دلدرا etc.

When the مضاف or موصوف ends in هاءِ مستغنی a همزه (ء) is used after it , as, نددهٔ نیف - نددهٔ خدا , as,

Ahmad's book or the book of Ahmad کتاب احمد
The roof of the house - دام - سقف خانه
The Emperor of Turkey - شهنشاه روم
A Delhi merchant - یکے از سوداگرانِ دہلی
On Saturday night - شبِ شنبہ
Ramzan Holidays - تعطیلِ رمضان .

Exercise 17 (مشقِ ہفدہم)

Translate into English :—

جناب عالی بذدہ را رخصتِ دوروزہ عنایت فرمایند - والد
من رخصتِ چہار ماہ یافتہ اند - دہلی دارلسلطنت ہندوستان
بود - خوی احمد خرب است - او بشہر ہوگلی خانہ برادرش
رفتہ است - بوقت نمازِ خواب ممکن *

Translate into Persian :—

I know the man's name. They like children's sports. A virtuous woman is the ornament of the house. They have paid the wages of the labourers. Let us pray for God's mercy. This woman's husband is ill. An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

Note—Like پسند کردن - Sport بازی - Virtuous نیک - Ornament زینت - ریور - Wages مزدوری - Labourer مزدور - To pray دعا - Husband شوهر - Idle زح - Brain مغز - Devil شیطان -

The Introductory 'There'

Note—In English when the subject to an Intransitive verb is placed after its verb, the adverb 'there' is used to introduce the verb and is called an Introductory There. In such a case the word 'There' does not mean 'in that place' but only introduces the verb, and bears no meaning at all. So such an Introductory There is omitted in translating English into Persian, as —

There is a black tiger in Delhi بشهر دهلی شیری سیاه است
 There was a deep well at that place, - در آن مقام چاه عمیق بود
 There lived a rich man in Delhi . بشهر دهلی مردی ثروتمند گزین بود .

Exercise 18 (مشق ہزدم)

Translate into English :—

در این شهر بسیار ترانگر اند - فی الحال در مکتب ما بنجد
 طلبہ شدہ اند - امشب بوقت نہ ساعت خسوف (lunar-eclipse)
 نہ رنار خراہد شد - در ہفتہ گذشتہ باران زبردہ - بموضع ما
 شہخانہ برد *

Translate into Persian :—

There is no happiness without holiness.
 There are no gains without pains. There is no
 water in their tank. There was a mosque here.
 There was a black tiger in the Zoological Garden
 of Delhi. There lived in ancient times a mighty
 monarch, Aurangzeb by name. There came a
 voice from heaven.

Note—Happiness خوشی - Holiness پاکیزگی - Without بدون
 بغیر - Gain منفعت - Pain رنج - Mosque مسجد - Zoological
 Garden باغ وحش - Ancient قدیم - Monarch بادشاہ - Mighty
 آسمان Heaven - آواز Voice - تاقطور - ذیشان

The Comparison of Adjectives.

درجہ اسم صفت

Note—(Adjective of Quality) اسم تفضیل has three degrees of
 comparison (i) تفضیل کلی (ii) تفضیل جرئی (iii) صفت نفسی (i)

(i) صفت نفسی (The Positive Degree) is that which denotes
 a quality in its simple degree, as نپک - خوش etc.

(ii) **تعصیل جزئی** (The Comparative Degree) is that which denotes higher or lower degree of a quality. It is formed by adding **تر** to **معیت نفسی** (The Positive degree), as, **خرش + تر = بیکتر** etc. **خرشتر - بیکتر + تر = بیکتر** etc.

(iii) **تعصیل کلی** (The Superlative Degree) is that which denotes highest or lowest degree of a quality. It is formed by adding **ترین** to the positive degree, as, **خرش + ترین = خورشترین**, **بیکترین + ترین = بیکترین**.

Ahmad is stronger than I am **أحمد از من زور آور** - Mahmud is more intelligent than him. **محمود از دهن تر است** - Ahmad is the most diligent of all the boys **محمود از همه طفلان مکتبی ترین** - This paper is superior to that **این کاغذ از آن کاغذ است** - **از آن بهتر است**.

Exercise 19 (مشق نوزدهم)

Translate into English :—

من از شما بلد بالا ام - خط من از خط شما بهتر است -
 احمد از همه طفلان کاهل ترین است - گل سرخ از همه گلها
 خوبصورت است - زر (gold) از سیم (silver) گران تر (dearer)
 است - زر از همه فلزات (metals) گران تر است - علم
 از قلم شما بد تر است - کلکته از بمبئی شهره کلان تر است -
 موضع ما از موضع شما از شهر در تر است *

Translate into Persian : —

False friends are worse than open enemies. Gold is more useful than any other metal. Gold is the most useful of all metals. The elephant is the largest of all quadrupeds. Silver is more precious than copper. Empty vessels make the greatest sound. Ahmad is more intelligent than his nephew. Ahmad is the worst boy in his class. Service is not better than trade. Prevention is better than cure. God is the best support. This paper is superior to that. Ahmad is junior to Mahmood.

Note—False friend فنا یار سے - Open طاہر - Elephant - فیل -
 Quadruped چارپایہ - Silver سیم - Copper مس - Empty
 پیل - دھین Intelligent - آواز Sound - طرف Vessel ، - خالی - تہی
 Cure - پرہیز Prevention - تجارت Trade - بدترین Worst -
 Support دستگیر - Superior - عمدہ - Junior - کمتر

The Adverbial Object

مفعول فیہ و تمیز وغیرہ

Note—There are five kinds of objects (مفعول) in Persian.

- (1) مفعول مطلق (2) مفعول فیہ (3) مفعول لہ (4) مفعول بہ
 (5) مفعول معہ :

(1) مفعول بہ (The Object) is that upon which the subject acts, as, زد زید بکر زد Zaid beat Bakar. Here بکر is مفعول بہ .

(2) مفعول بیه (Locative Object) is that which denotes the time and place in which an action is done, as, امروز زید را آنجا دیدم (I here saw Zaid) Here امروز and آنجا are مفعول بیه .

(3) مفعول له (Causative Object) is that which expresses the cause of the action, as, زید پسرش را قادیماً زد (Zaid beat his son for correction) Here قادیماً is مفعول له .

(4) مفعول مطلق (The Cognate Object) is that which is an object of a verb of the same meaning, as, زدم زدمم (I beat Bakar a beating) Here زدمم is مفعول مطلق .

(5) مفعول معه (An object of accompaniment) It is written after the particles تا or مع (with), as, زدم احمد را تا محمود دم (I beat Ahmad with Mahmud) Here محمود is مفعول معه .

He played one hour - من یک ساعت بازی کردم
The wall is four miles high - او چهار مایل سیر کند
Ahmad saw me last Saturday - دبار بست فیت بلند است
I saw you last Saturday - احمد مرا بر روز شنبه گذشته دید

Exercise 20 (مشق بستم)

Translation into English :—

دبار خانه شما دوازده (twelve) گز بلند است - کودک
بچاه بست گز عمیق (deep) افتاده بود - من هر روز یک
ساعت خوراکم - من بخانه شما پنج روز خواهم ماند - او مرا
بقیمت بست رویه ده کتاب خواهد داد - سه روز گذشت که
یک نامه شما یافته بودم - سال گذشته در هذدوسنان خشک

(ii) فعل نفي (the Negative verb) is that which is formed by adding a حرف نفي (ن), as, گفت + ن = نگفت , کرد + ن = نکرد etc.

فعل نهی (The Prohibitive) denotes a command or request of prohibition. This is of two kinds, viz, (i) نهی مطلق (ii) نهی درامی .

(i) نهی مطلق (Simple prohibitive) is formed from امر by prefixing ن to the حاضر (2nd. person) and ن to عائب (3rd (person) and متکلم (1st person), as, کن - (Thou) do + ن = مکن (Thou) don't do, کند (Let him do) + ن = نکند (Let him not do.) کنم (Let me do) + ن = نکم (Let me not do) etc.

*Affirmative.**Negative.*

Go home خانه برو Do not go home خانه مبرو

I go home من خانه روم I do not go home من خانه نروم

I went home من خانه رفتم I did not go home من خانه نرفتم

He has gone home او خانه رفته است

He will go home او خانه نخواهد رفت

He may go home او خانه نتراند رفت

Ahmad is ill احمد بیمار است

He has pens او خامها دارد

He has not any pen او خامه ندارد

Ahmad is not ill احمد بیمار نیست

He has pens او خامها دارد

He has not any pen او خامه ندارد

Exercise 21 (مشق بستن و یکم)

Translate into English :—

این گل خوشدربی ندارد - کسی را حقارت مکن - من نخواهم گفت - او نمیروم - ما نخواهیم خورد - او شان بملکب نزنند - نو در بچه (window) نکشادی - من امروز چیزی نخرده ام - خیاط جامه ام هنوز ندرخنده بود که من رسیدم - احمد امشب بدبدار والدین نداده بود - امسال باران کمتر باریده است - پارسال در هندوستان خشک سالی نبود - امسال انبه (mango) بسیار میتواند شد *

Translate into Persian :—

The potters's trade does not suit the blacksmith. You should not insult any one. He ought not to have used such a rude expression. Men cannot live without air I could not see him through press of business. Why do you think too highly of yourself. He does not like to keep bad company. His brother could not pass the examination. His circumstances are very narrow. The poor man can hardly earn his bread. One will not trust a dishonest man.

Note—Potter کوره گر - Trade پیشه - Suit موافقت - Blacksmith آهنگر - Insult بی احترامی کردن - Ought لازم - Rude ناملائم - Expression از کلماتش کارها - Press of business - جمله - کلمه - از کثرت اشغال - Bad company بد صحبت کردن - Too highly بسیار بزرگ - Narrow تنگ - Circumstance حالت - Trust اعتماد کردن - بد همراه

Interrogative Sentences

جملہ ہی استفہامیہ

Will you run ?	آیا شما خواهید دوید
Yes, I will.	بلے خواہم دوید
No, I will not.	نہ نہ خواہم دوید
Has he gone ?	ایا ار رفتہ است
Yes, he has,	بلے رفتہ است
No, he has not.	نہ نہ رفتہ است
Do you read ?	آیا شما خوانید
Yes, I do.	بلے خوانم
No, I do not.	نہ نہ خوانم
Did you run ?	آیا شما دوید
Yes, I did.	بلے دویدم
No, I did not.	نہ نہ دویدم

Exercise 22 (مشق بست و درم)

Translate into English :—

آیا شما ارادہ وطن دارید - بلے دارم - آیا برادرت ارادہ سفر دارد - نہ ندارد - آیا اسپ ما افتادہ برد - بلے بود - آیا شما دیورور مدرسہ رفتہ بودید - نہ نہ بردم - احمد از قید خانہ جگڑنہ رہائی یافتہ - امتحان شما کی آغاز خواہد شد - آیا شما این حساب راحل کردید - نہ نہ کردم - آیا شما بزبان انگریزی حرف زدن توانید - بلے توام - آیا جناب عالی از زری مہربانی تواریخ

هذد خراهدد داد - بلسه خواهم داد - ابن کدام کس است -
جعفر - ارچرانان نمی خورد - ار بیمار است *

Translate into Persian :—

Does he attend lectures at the college? Yes, he does. Did you fire the musket? No, I did not. Were you not absent from school for many days? Yes, I was. Where does he live? Does this boy obey his teacher? No, he does not. How did that accident happen? When will you leave for Delhi? Has he any atlas? No, he has not. Were you playing on the harp? Yes, I was. Are you writing an application? Yes, I am. Shall I hire a house for you? Yes, you may.

Note—Does he : آيا اور درس گويد - At the college در مدرسه يا کالم - Fire کردن - Musket - How - کي - When رافع شد - Did happen - حادثه - Accident - چگونه - Leave for - رواءه شدن - Atlas - نيسه زمين - Play on - نواختن - Harp - بکرايه گرفتن - Hire - دربط

Who sings there? آنجا که سرايد - Who went there? آنجا که رفت - Which is the better book? - ابن جيست? What is this? کدام کتاب بهتر است - Which boy broke your pen تو کدام کودکی خاضه تو - What book is that? آن کدام کتاب است - بشکست - Whom - ابن پنسل کيست

did you see ? سما کرا دبدید - Which of the two pens does he like ? ازین دو قلم او کدام را بیسندد - What does he want ? او چه می خواهد - Which boy did the teacher fine ? استاد کدام کودک را حرامانه کرد - What book does he want ? او کدام کتاب خواهد - Whose slate has he broken ? او سلیت که شکسته است .

Optative Sentences

جملہای دعائیہ

خدايي خداي ! May God bless you or God bless you !
تعالی شما را مبارک کند

Exercise 23 (عشق بست و سوم)

Translate into English :—

شما تا دبر زندہ باشید - فرزند شما دولہد باد - خداوند
تعالی شما را فرزند نرینه (male child) دهد - شما خاندان
خود را سرخرو نمائید - خدا نرا بر مساکین مہرہان کزد -
دشمنت بمیراد - مبادا کہ از خدا غافل شری *

Translate into Persian :—

May you live long ! May you prosper ! May God grant him a long life ! May you be learned ! May I be obedient to my parents ! May God bless him with a male child ! May God shower blessings upon his head ! May you live in peace and plenty !

Note—May you live long - شما تا دیر زنده باشید - Prosper
 - زندگی دراز - Long life - دهد - عطا کند - Grant - خرم - خوش - کامیاب
 - Male child - فرزند نرینه - Shower - باران - Blessing - رحمت - فضل -
 Peace - کثرت - ادراط Plenty - آسودگی - امان - آسایش

The Passive Voice

صیغهٔ مجهول

Note—(The Passive Voice) فعل مجهول denotes that the nominative of the verb unknown or the object of the verb is the subject of the verb, as, سلیم زده شد (Salim was stuck). It is formed by adding the different forms of شدن (in respect of different tenses and persons etc.) to the اسم معقول نیاسی of a transitive verb, as, زدَم (I beat) I زده شدم I was beaten etc.

Active Voice

I send a letter	من نامه فرستم
I sent a letter	من نامه فرستادم
I have sent a letter	من نامه فرستاده ام
I shall send a letter	من نامه خواهم فرستاد

Passive Voice.

A letter is sent by me	نامه از من فرستاده شود
A letter was sent by me	نامه از من فرستاده شد
A letter has been sent by me	نامه از من فرستاده شده است
A letter will be sent by me	نامه از من فرستاده خواهد شد

(a) *Present Tense.*

I am taken من گرفته شوم - We are taken ما گرفته شویم
 Thou art taken تو گرفته شوی - You are taken شما گرفته شوید
 He is taken او گرفته شود - They are taken ایشان گرفته شوند .

(b) *Present Progressive Tense..*

I am being taken	من گرفته می شوم
We are being taken	ما گرفته می شویم
Thou art being taken	تو گرفته می شوی
You are being taken	شما گرفته می شوید
He is being taken	او گرفته می شود
They are being taken	ایشان گرفته می شوند

(c) *Present Perfect Tense.*

I have been taken	من گرفته شده ام
We have been taken	ما گرفته شده ایم
Thou hast been taken	تو گرفته شده ای
You have been taken	شما گرفته شده اید
He has been taken	او گرفته شده است
They have been taken	ایشان گرفته شده اند

(d) *Past Tense.*

I was taken	من گرفته شدم
We were taken	ما گرفته شدیم

Thou wast taken	شما گرفته شدی
You were taken	شما گرفته شدید
He was taken	او گرفته شد
They were taken	اوشان گرفته شدند

(e) *Past Progressive Tense.*

I was being taken	من گرفته می شدم
We were being taken	ما گرفته می شدیم
Thou wast being taken	تو گرفته می شدی
You were being taken	شما گرفته می شدید
He was being taken	او گرفته می شد
They were being taken	اوشان گرفته می شدند

(f) *Future Tense*

I shall be taken	من گرفته خواهم شد
We shall be taken	ما گرفته خواهیم شد
Thou wilt be taken	تو گرفته خواهی شد
You will be taken	شما گرفته خواهید شد
He will be taken	او گرفته خواهد شد
They will be taken	اوشان گرفته خواهند شد

Exercise 24 (مشق است و چهارم)

Translate into English :—

امروز کتاب تواریخ دیده خواهد شد - کاغذات عدالت فردا

سرخته خواهد شد - قید خانه امروز دیده می شود - درس حساب

گرفته شد - شما بعلت خیانت (misappropriation) گرفتار شدید - من بسبب غیر حاضری • ملزم شدم - اوشان بمرض شدید مبتلا شده اند - تو امروز بکارش مقرر شده - مساکین بدولت خانۀ نواب صاحب • دعوا شده اند - ما بکار نقل فوبسی مقرر کرده می شوم - تو انعام داده می شوی - من گرفته شوم - اوشان از بند شدید رها نموده می شوند - در بازار کلان قلم فروخته می شود - امتحان سالانہ فردا آغاز خواهد شد (will commence) *

Translate into Persian :—

He is acquainted with the Principal of the City College. He was born at Delhi in the year 1901. Silly birds are caught with chaff. The land is being ploughed by farmers. The innocent man has been acquitted by the Magistrate. The thief will be convicted by the Judge. The virtuous are respected by all men. The letter was received by him on Friday last. America was discovered by Columbus. The goats have been milked. The problem has been solved. Many questions were set. The girl will be admitted in the sixth class. The sum of Rs. 506 was subscribed by the Magistrate towards the Famine Fund. The poor man's property will now be put to sale.

Note—Acquainted واقف - آگاه - Born زاده - Year سال -
Are caught گرفته شود - Chaff پوست غله - Is being ploughed

Has been - کاشتکاران - دزرگران Farmer - طلبه رانې کرده مي شود
 Will be - بے قصور - ے گناه Innocent - رها کرده شده است acquitted
 Are respected - احترام کرده مورد - مارم کرده خواهد شد convicted
 Was discovered - دریافت کرده شد - یافته شد ! Was
 Will be - حل کرده شده است Has been solved - سوال
 Was subscribed - داخل کرده خواهد شد admitted
 Sale - فروخت - خشکی سالی - قحط Famine

Co-ordinative Conjunctions.

یا - که - Or - اما - لیکن - مگر But - و - And
 علت بدان - Therefore - ازین سبب So - رزنه Else
 * لهذا - بزاء علیہ - بنا برآن

Exercise 25 (مشق بستت و پدجم)

Translate into English :—

محنت کذید در امتحان کامیاب شدن دشوار است -
 احمد حاضر است یا غیر حاضر معلوم نشد - پسوم اگرچه کہ سن
 است مگر بفضلہ تعالیٰ دہمین است - پدرش ہوگلی رفتہ اذ
 بنا برآن زر فیس نذرانست آورد - احمد اگرچه دیروز غیر حاضر بود
 اما امروز حاضر است و امتحان خواهد داد - عورش از پانزدہ سال
 کم است ازین سبب در امتحان متریکیلیشن مجاز نشد - موسم
 خوش است مگر طبیعتاً بد مزہ - او را مرض شدید لاحق شدہ
 بود علت بدان از حضور مدرسہ قاصر (unable) مانده امیدوارم
 کہ بنسبت او حکم رخصت یکہفتہ شرف نفاذ یابد *

Translate into Persian :—

The man is lame; therefore he cannot walk. Ahmed is ill, so he cannot attend college. Try hard else you will not succeed. Give the beggar food or cloth. Come at once or you will miss the train. Ahmed is dull but his sister is intelligent. Live and prosper. The wind blew and the rain poured. Idleness or carelessness is the cause of your failure. Men proposes, but God disposes.

Note—Lame لنگ - Attend حاضر شدن - Succeed کامیاب -
Train کالسکه بخار - Intelligent دھیں - Prosper کامیاب شدن -
Poured دروز بارید - Failure ناکامیابی - Proposes کند -
D... .. دست کند - ناکام رساند -

Subordinate Conjunction.

That کہ - So that تہ کہ - If اگر - Though اگرچہ -
Unless اگر نہ - Lest مبادا - When چون - Till or
until تا آنکہ - While وقتیکہ - As چون -
Because چرا کہ - Since بدین وجہ - For
اگر او توانگر شود پس شما را مدد خواهد کرد -
If he were rich, he would help you اگر او توانگر بودی
- If he had been rich, he would have helped you
اگر او توانگر بودی شما را مدد - پس شما را مدد کردے
کردی .

He says or از گوید یا

He will say— خواهد گفت

„ that he goes home - که از خانه رود - „

„ that he is going home

„ که از خانه می رود - „

„ that he went home - که از خانه رفت - „

„ that he would go home

„ که از خانه خواهد رفت - „

He said— او گفت

„ that he went home - که از خانه رفت - „

„ that he was going home

„ که از خانه میرفت - „

„ that he would go home

„ که از خانه خواهد رفت - „

Exercise 26 (مشق دست و ششم)

Translate into English :—

احمد گوید که او بذرشته خواند خود کاهلی نخواهد کرد - جعفر
عهد کرد که او با والدین خود بی ادبی نخواهد کرد - او چتر شما
کجا پنهان کرده است - استاد ما را بفرموزد که زمین گرد آفتاب
گردش کند - آن کتاب اگر در کتابخانه بود شما خواهید یافت -
اگرچه من غریب هستم تا هم شما را مدد می کنم - پادشاه با
رعایای خود چنان رعایت میکند گویا که فرزندان او یند - منتظر
باشید تا آنکه من واپس آیم - بکار خود کوشا باشید مبادا که

عده از دست برد - اگرچه فیل بزرگترین جانوران است مگر بدست بنی آدم رام می شود - او مطیع والدین است چرا که او را اطاعت شان واجب است *

Translate into Persian :—

The emperor loves his subjects as if they were his children. The miser does not help the poor, because he is avaricious. It is five months since he left. They do not prompt one another as they write. Do not leave this place, until I come back. Do not get out in the dark lest you should stumble and fall. He is honest though he is poor. If he did not work hard, he would not succeed. Father said that man is mortal. He says that he will go to school. He said that he would go to college.

Note—Subjects رعایا - Children فرزندان - Miser بخیل - Avaricious حرص - Prompt تهریک کردن - مدد کردن

Correlatives.

Both...and—Both Ahmed and Mahmud are absent
احمد و محمود هر دو شخص غیر حاضر اند

Either...or—Either the mother or the daughter will come
مادر خواهد آمد یا دختر

Nither...nor—Neither the mother nor the son will come
نه مادر خواهد آمد نه پسر

Exercise 27 (مشق بست و هفتم)

°Translate into English :—

من از را خور و نوش هر دو داده ام - یعقوب باشد با جعفر که
 علمت در داده است - از نه خواند و نه نویسد - او نامه ام یافته
 است نامه معلوم نیست - این قلم چندان مستحکم نیست که
 نرانسیده نشود - ناله خورده نبودم که ناخوش رسید - بمجرد دبدبم
 طفلان خاموش شدند - من مانند شما ترانگر نیستم - من آنچه
 مالدار نیستم که شما - احمد نه صرف خواندن نواید بلکه نوشدن
 هم تراند - این بستر مانند ابریشم نرم نیست - آبا شما ماسواوی
 این خاصه خاصه دیگر ندارد - او مانند شما کوتاه قد نباشد *

Translate into Persian :—

He would rather walk, than ride. Scarcely had I started for school before the storm burst. The problem is so difficult that he cannot solve it. You are not so tall as he is. I know not only Arabic but also Persian. Help such men as are needy. I do not know whether the patient would get well or not. He has neither relatives nor friends. Both heat and light are necessary for man.

Relative Pronouns.

(اسم موصول)

Note—اسم موصول (The relative Pronoun) is a word which without a *مله* (a relative Clause) cannot be a part of a sentence. The clause coming after *اسم موصول* is called *مله*, as,

نیکویی کرد and اسم موصول is هر کس که Here هر کس که نیکویی کرد بدی ندید is بدی ندید (Subject) مبدئا with its اسم موصول is صلہ . The خبر مبدئا with its خبر becomes a جمله (sentence) - کسیکه - هر کسیکه - هر آنکه - هر کسیکه - آنکه (Relative Pronoun Singular) and اسم موصول جمع آنها که - آنها که - کسانیکه (Relative Pronoun Plural).

Who - Whose - هر کرا - هر کرا - هر که - که - کدام که - That - Which - هر چه - هر چیز که - The boy who is idle cannot prosper - Give him what he wants .
 بده او را هر چه خواهد

Exercise 28 (مشق بست و هشتم)

Translate into English :—

طفلیکه دروغ گوید او را اعتبار نکنند - هر که دزدی خوری اوست کسی بر او اعتماد نکند - کسانیکه در عبادت سست اند قابل تکریم (respect) نیستند - آنانیکه بمحضت خودگرد ترقی خواهند کرد - مسافریکه دیر روز آمده بود امروز هم آمد - کونکونیکه درین مدرسه می خوانند در میان شان محمد علی نمبر اول است - مردیکه مادرش وفات یافته میگردد - این کتاب کیست که شما بر دس خود گرفته اید - ما کیانیم که او را حقارت کنیم *

Translate into Persian :—

Do not put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. This is the boy of whom I spoke. Here

is a girl whose name you do not know. The boy whose chest is weak and narrow cannot live long. The question that he asked has been answered. The pen that you gave him is lost. Believe those that are really honest. Do you not know the gentleman that I speak of ? It is a good mare that never stumbles. Sadi was the greatest poet that the world has ever seen. Do not covet that which does not belong to you. The horse which you have bought is blind.

Note—Put of داشتن ملزوي - Chest سینه - Is lost شده - Believe اعتماد کردن - Honest دیانت دار - Poet شاعر - Covet طامع کردن .

The Past Perfect Tense.

(ماضی بعید)

Note—ماضی بعید (The Past Perfect Tense) expresses that an action was finished at some time but long before the present time. It is formed by adding the conjugated forms of بودی (we were) بودیم (I was), بودم, as, اسم مفعول نیاسی to بودی (Thou wast) بودید (You were) بود (He was) بودند (They were).

Active Voice.

I had taken	من گرفته بودم
We had taken	ما گرفته بودیم
Thou hadst taken	تو گرفته بودی
You had taken	شما گرفته بودید

of mangoes on his head, he walked on behind me
 Jumping over the wall, the thief escaped. Hearing
 that the king will come to-day, many gentle-
 men have assembled at the railway station to
 receive His Majesty.

Note— Severely سخت - شدید - Lunch خورجی - Basket
 سبد - Jumping چسته - Escaped گریخت - Assembled شد
 Receive استقبال کردن .

Participles.

Active.

Seeing : having seen دیده - Sending : having
 sent فرستاده - Defeated : having defeated هزیمت
 داده -

Passive.

Being seen : having been seen دیده شده -
 Being sent : having been sent فرستاده شده - Being
 defeated : having been defeated هزیمت داده شده -

Participles—Continued.

While going : going	در حالت رفتار - روان
While walking : walking	در حالت سیر - سیر کردن
While running : running	در حالت دریدن - دران
While playing : playing	در حالت بازی - بازی کردن

which I had remitted by money order. The train had started before he reached the station. His father had breathed his last before he left school. The storm came on after he had reached the school. A cat was crossing a road after it had stolen a piece of meat from a butcher's shop. The poor boy was very hungry, for it was more than two days since he had taken any food.

Note—Set out روانه شد - Had remitted فرستاده بود - Was crossing عبور میکرد - Stolen دزدیده - Meat گوشت - Butcher مصاب .

Participles.

Falling افتاده - Sending فرستاده - Doing کرده -
Seeing دیده - Receiving یافته .

Exercise 30 (مشق سیم)

Translate into English :—

من از درخت افتاده دست خرد را شکسته ام تو کتاب خرد
فرستاده منظور جراب هستی - از این کار را انجام کرده خانه رفت
ایشان قرآن مجید دده بسیار خوشنود گردیدند - ما نامه جناب
یافته رزانه گردیدیم *

Translate into Persian :—

Falling from a roof the girl has severely hurt herself. Seeing men at lunch a cat came near them and began to purr. Taking up the basket

of mangoes on his head, he walked on behind me
 Jumping over the wall, the thief escaped. Hearing
 that the king will come to-day, many gentle-
 men have assembled at the railway station to
 receive His Majesty.

Note— Severely سخت - شدید - Lunch خورجی - Basket
 سبد - Jumping چسته - Escaped گریخت - Assembled شد
 Receive استقبال کردن .

Participles.

Active.

Seeing : having seen دیده - Sending : having
 sent فرستاده - Defeated : having defeated هزیمت
 داده -

Passive.

Being seen : having been seen دیده شده -
 Being sent : having been sent فرستاده شده - Being
 defeated : having been defeated هزیمت داده شده -

Participles—Continued.

While going : going	در حالت رفتار - روان
While walking : walking	در حالت سیر - سیر کردن
While running : running	در حالت دریدن - دران
While playing : playing	در حالت بازی - بازی کردن

Exercise 31 (مشق سی و یکم)

Translate into English :—

او بوقت سحر برستان مارے بر راه امدادہ دید - طفلان بوقت
 بازی باہم جنگیدند - بوقت درس دادن طفلان باہم گفتگو کردند -
 احمد بوقت دریدن سرنگون افتاد و جان بحق تسایم کرد - کردن
 رقص کزان در آتش افتادند - مردان و زنان خندان آمدند *

Translate into Persian :—

While walking in the field, I found a snake lying stretched on the street. While running a race with Ahmad, I stumbled and fell flat on my face. While playing, the girls quarrelled with one another. A barge was seen drifting towards the shore. Did you hear the men laughing and talking? The watchman saw two burglars scaling the railway.

Note—Snake مار - Stretched دراز خوابیده - Quarrelled
 - کناہ - ساحل Shore - طرف - سوی - جانب Towards - خصوصت کردند
 Watchman پاسان - Burglar نقب زن - To scale ہرگزشتن .

The Nominative Case Absolute.

The moon having risen, we departed بعد طلوع
 The professor being absent the ماه ما جدا شدیم
 boys returned home بسبب غیر حاضری استاد طفلان
 . خانہ باز گشتند .

Exercise 32 (مرشق سی و دوم)

Translate into English : -

بسبب تنگ‌سستی پدرش او فوس اسکول نترانست داد -
 بعلت گزانی اشهای خوردنی مردمان دندت ایداند - بسبب عدم
 بارش (want of rain) در سال گذشته زراع (agriculture)
 کم شده اس - بعروب آداب گاو از میدان خنه بار آمد *

Translate into Persian :—

The sun having set, they hastened home. The mother having died, the sons quarrelled among themselves. The enemies having departed the citizens returned to the city. The commander being slain, the battle was lost. Neither party being absent, the case had not to be postponed.

Note—Hastened home - رود خانه رفتند - The citizen شهری -
 Slay - کشتن - Postponed شد .

Participles rendered by Finite Verbs.

Say standing up. Stand up and say - ایستاده بگو -
 They rested themselves, sitting under a tree.
 They sat down under a tree and rested themselves -
 ایشان در سایه درخت نشسته استراحت کردند .

Exercise 33 (مشق سی و سوم)

Translate into English :—

من دویدم و احمد را گرفتم - او دویده بدوکان خود رسد .
 تا حکم ثانى اینجا برده نکار خود مشغول باشید - نا حکم ثانى
 اینجا باشید و کار آئید - او مدرسه رفته با پدر خود ملاقات کرد
 او مدرسه رفت و با پدر خود ملاقات کرد - تر خانه رفته بد
 خود را بگر که من باعافیت هستم - تر خانه بر و پدر خود را
 بگر که تو باعافیت هستی *

Translate into Persian :—

They ran and caught the thief. A rocket
 hot up in the sky and soon fell down. A river
 usually rises from a hill or a lake and falls into
 the sea. We took some food and refreshed ourselves.
 The shoe black has cleaned and polished your
 boots. The boy took the paper from his hand
 and tore it to pieces. Go home and tell your
 mother that you have won a medal for your
 proficiency in English.

Verbal Nouns.

حاصل مصدر

Note—Rocket تیر هوایی - Lake دریاچه - Refresh کردن تازه کردن -
 Won - حاصل کرده - Medal تمغه - Proficiency استعداد -
 مهارت - English انگریزی .

Note—حاصل مصدر (The Verbal Noun) is that which ex-
 presses the condition and state etc. of the مصدر (Infinitive)

from which it is derived. It is formed (۱) by adding ش or اک + خور , دانش = ش + دان , as, امر حاضر = ' ي ' مصدری or اک = خوراک .
خده = ه + خد , خموشي = ي + خموش , خوراک

(2) by adding اسم مفعول - اسم فاعل ' ي ' مصدری as, خردمندی = ي + خردمند , آزدگی = ي + آزده , پر-دگی = ي + پرسده ,

N.B.—When ' ي ' مصدری is added to اسم فاعل and اسم مفعول ' ه ' and فعلی are changed into گ , as, پرسده = ي + پرسده , آزده = ي + آزده etc.

(3) by adding any اسم to امر حاضر as, قدمبرس = بوس + دم .

(4) by adding ماضی مطلق and امر of the same مصدر as, گفتگو .

(5) by affixing ار to the ماضی مطلق as, رفتار = ار + رفت .

(6) by using two ماضی مطلق of different مصدر as, رفت + آمد , رفت = آمد رفت .

(7) Sometimes only ماضی مطلق or امر حاضر is used as حاصل سرز چکر in سرز , گفت عالم in گفت , as مصدر

(8) It is also formed by using two امر حاضر as, گیر و دار .

Walking is good سير خوب است . I am fond of singing or like singing دارم دوست . After swimming the river they got to the other bank or swimming the river, they got to the other bank ارشان دريا را بشناوري عبور کرده بکنار ديگر رسيدند . After doing my work I went home من کار خود تمام کرده خانه رفتم . Reading books is good , or the reading of books is good . کتاب خواندن خوب است .

Exercise 34 (مشق سی چہارم)

Translate into English :—

از سواری دوست دارم - سوار شدہ کلکتہ رفت - خانہ رفتن
 خوب نیست - کار خود را بانجام نرساندہ راحت گرفتن موجب
 ناکامیست - آگرہ رسیدہ اولاً بد بدن تاج محل رفتہ ہوںم - دربارا
 بشناوری عبور کردن آسان نیست - بسیر رفتن آسان است مگر
 نتیجہ اش گاہ خوب است و گاہ نہ *

Translate into Persian :—

By following the profession of a carpenter the man managed to support his family with great difficulty. Lying is a sin. He is charged with having committed a trespass. Riding is a pleasant exercise. The man excels in painting. Sleeping is necessary to health. Little boys are fond of flying kites. Travelling increases our knowledge. All this mischief is of his doing.

Note—Profession پیشہ - Carpenter - درودگر - نعار - To support
 دروغ گوئی Lying - خاندان - دود ماں - بیبلہ Family - پرورش کردن
 دست اندازی - مداخلت بیجا کردن Trespass - الزام دادہ شد Are charged
 فائی شدن - سبقت ہوں Excel - مشق - ورزش Exercise - کردن
 نفعان - ضرر - مزیاں Mischief .

EXPRESSIONS OF WELCOME, SURPRIZE, GRIEF, ETC.

Good morning السلام علیکم
 Good day السلام علیکم
 Good night خدا حافظ السلام علیکم
 Good bye

چه عجب ! How strange ! چه - چیست
 خوب ! Well ! بسیار تعجب
 خاموش ! Hush ! hush ! چه خوب !
 - افسوس - اها ! Alas ! آه ! Oh ! Ah !
 - خاموش
 خدایا ! Oh my God ! چه مصیبت است
 چه ! Dear me ! ای کی نصیب ! Ah me !
 - ای پدر سوخته Fie ! For
 - توبه توبه ! Pish ! Poos ! تف چه شرم است
 - شاباش Hurrah - بدش - شاباش
 Bravo ! Well done ! Rightly served !
 - زنده باش
 . راه راه چه خوش Ha ! ha ! what fun
 - تباه شدن

Exercise 35 (مشق سی و پنجم)

Translate into English :—

السلام علیکم - مزاج شریف - فردا شما را می بینم - اکنون
 مریض می شوم - جناب اکنون می روید بله خدا حافظ -
 خاموش خاموش طفل می خوابد - خانه اش سوخته است -
 افسوس چه مصیبت است - او رحلت فرمود - خدا یا این
 چه خبر است - ای کی نصیب پسرت کامیاب نشد - تف بر کار
 تو این چه کرده - آن پدر سوخته را بگیر و بزن - توبه توبه این
 چه کار است - انعامی یافتی شاباش - او دیروز زندان رفت
 خوب شد - دزد گرفتار شد خوب شد - تباه شد *

Translate into Persian :—

Good morning, how do you do ? Good bye! Sir, we hope to meet again. Oh ! I have lost my pen. Hallow ! who plays there ? Alas ! he is ruined. Fie ! you should not act so. Hush ! the child is asleep. Oh dear ! What is become of him ! What ! don't you say so. Poos ! don't talk nonsense. Hurrah ! ours is the prize.

Note—How do you do مزاج شریف - Nonsense بیبرده - Prize انعام .

Reported Speech.

Direct—Hamid said to Majid “Are you doing well” ? حمید مجید را گفت آیا مزاج شما خوش است

Indirect—Hamid asked Majid if he was doing well. حمید مجید را پرسید که مزاجش خوش بود . -

Direct—Hamid said to me, “Majid is ill”.

حمید مرا گفت - مجید بیمار است -

Indirect—Hamid said to me that Majid was ill.

حمید مرا گفت که مجید بیمار بود -

Direct—Hamid said “It rains”. حمید گفت ابر بارد -

Indirect—Hamid said that it rained.

حمید گفت که ابر بارید -

Direct—Hamid said “I could not go home

yesterday but will go to-day.” حمید گفت من

دروزر خانه رفتن نتوانستم مگر امروز خواهم رفت -

Indirect—Hamid said that he could not go home the day before but would go that day.

حمید گفت که او پیشتر روز خانه رفتن نتوانست مگر آن روز خواهد رفت -

Direct—He said ‘Who has broken my slate ?
او گفت سلیتم که شکسته است -

To be translated—He asked who had broken his slate.
او پرسید که سلیت او که شکسته بود -

Direct—I said to my servant, ‘Light the lamp’
من خدمتگار خود را گفتم شمع بر کن -

Indirect—I ordered my servant to light the lamp
من خدمتگار خود را برای بر کردن شمع حکم دادم -

Direct—He said to me, Fie ! fie ! you are a
coward. او مرا گفت توبه توبه تو بزدل هستی

Indirect—He cried shame on me for a coward.
او مرا بر بزدلیم حقارت کرد -

Exercise 36 (مشق سی و ششم)

Translate into English :—

کریم حمید را گفت مجید را بحدان - پدرم گفت که تا آنکه
او واپس نیاید من اینجا بمانم - کریم مرا گفت اکنون مرا دق

ممکن - شخصے نا آشنا (stranger) گفت کہ ار • را نہ روپیہ (لم
* خواهد دان (loan)

Translate into Persian :—

The kind gentleman said to him, "I will do you a good turn". The director told me that he was willing to give me the post if I promised that I would do my best. I said to him, "Do you regularly attend college?" Majid asked me if I was willing to accompany him to Mecca. The poor man said to the Sultan, "Take my life, if you will, but I shall die an honest man". He begged me to leave him alone. The people said, "God save our Sultan." We prayed God to save the Sultan.

Note—I would do my best کرد خواهم کوشش - حتی الامکان
Regularly بلا تاعه - To accompany همراه شدن - I ...
He begged کرد درخواست - عهد کردم - وعدہ کردم

LETTER WRITING.

بخدمت برادر صاحب قبلہ مدظلہ -

بعد گزارش آداب تسلیمات عرض کردہ می سون - بدو
بعصلہ تعالیٰ با خیریت است و خیریت جناب والا مدام خواہان -
جناب عالی سرفراز نامہ عز ورون فرمود - احوال مفصل معلوم
گردید - امیدہاں باخندنام رسید - حضور عالی خوشنودن خواہند شد

بندہ بامتحان گذشتہ بنمبر اول کامیاب شدہ فی الحال
بجہ امت دزم ترقی یافتہ است - اکڈرن بندہ را کتابے چند
خریدنی است - مبلغ بست روپیہ بحیث تصرف خواهد آمد
لہذا امیدوارم کہ مبلغ مذکور زود بذریعہ منی آڈر فرستادہ سرفراز
فرمایند - بخدمت مادر صاحبہ آداب تسلیمات باد *

معروضہ ۷ اپریل ۱۹۱۲ ع . عرضی فدوی

غلام احمد عفی عنہ

Calcutta, the 7th April, 1912.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Your kind note is to hand. Our examination is over. You will be glad to learn that I stood first in the examination and have just been promoted to the second year class.

I have now to buy some new books, which will cost me Rs. 15. I request you to send me the amount by money order at your earliest convenience. I am in the best of health.

With kindest regards for mother and yourself.

I remain,

Your affectionate brother

GHOLAM AHMED.

بشرف خدمت جناب ہڈ ماسٹر صاحب

سٹی کالجیٹ اسکول کلکتہ دام اقبالہ میرساند

چونکہ بندہ بہ تب مبتلا گردیدہ است لہذا امیدوار است

کہ نسبت بغدزی حکم رخصت سہ روزہ شرف نفاذ باید زیادہ

آفتاب دولت و حشمت تابان باد *

عربی فدوی

معروضہ ۸ جنوری ۱۹۱۶ع

مسجد اسحاق متعلم جماعت چہارم

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1912.

To The Head Master,

City College Shool, Calcutta.

SIR,

I am laid up with fever. I beg you will kindly grant me leave for three days only.

I remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient pupil,

MD. ISHAQUE, 4th class.

مشفق محبی عبدالمجید صاحب دام لطفہ -

بعد تحفہ سلام مسنون اینکہ اگر آن مہربان تاریخ ہڈ دستان

خود احقر را عاریت دہند زہ عدایت متصور خواہد شد انشاء اللہ

تعالیٰ احقر آنرا بعد یکہفتہ واپس خواہد داد - زیادہ والسلام *

نیاز مند

اطہر علی عفی عنہ

MY DEAR MUNSHI ABDUL MAJID,

Can you favour me with a loan of your History of England. I will return it after a fortnight.

Yours sincerely,
ATHER ALI.

Translate into Persian :—

(1)

Pabna, the 10th. Novembur, 1901.

To The Principal, Calcutta Madrasah.

Sir,

Understanding that a clerkship is vacant in your school, I beg respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the situation. I am twentyfive years of age. I was educated at the City College School. I passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in the First Division in 1908. I have since been employed as an apprentice in your office. I beg to enclose herewith copies of testimonials as regards my character and other qualifications.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ABDUL GHANI.

(2)

Comillah, the 15th August, 1781.

To Messrs. Munir, d... & Co.

Calcutta.

Will you have the goodness to send me per V. P. parcel two copies of Moulvi A. Karim's History of India.

Yours faithfully.

MD. WAHIDULLAH.

(3)

MY DEAR ASGHAR,

Accept my best thanks for your kind present. The book is valuable and instructive in itself, but I shall doubly esteem it as a gift from you.

Yours truly,

ABDUL HAKIM.

NUMBER.

Note—In forming Cardinal numbers one **دو** is added after **بست** (twenty) between the two numbers, as , **بست و یک** (twenty-one) **دو و بست** (twenty-two) etc. And Ordinal Number is formed by adding a **صمه** (۲) on the last letter of a Cardinal number and a **م** after it, as , **یکم** from the word **یک** and **دوم**, from **دو** etc.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

One	یک	۱	Seventeen	هفده	۱۷
Two	دو	۲	Eighteen	هژده	۱۸
Three	سه	۳	Nineteen	نوزده	۱۹
Four	چهار	۴	Twenty	بست	۲۰
Five	پنج	۵	Twenty-one	بست و یک	۲۱
Six	شش	۶	Twenty-two	بست و دو	۲۲
Seven	هفت	۷	Twenty-three	بست و سه	۲۳
Eight	هشت	۸	Twenty-four	بست و چهار	۲۴
Nine	نه	۹	Twenty-five	بست و پنج	۲۵
Ten	ده	۱۰	Twenty-six	بست و شش	۲۶
Eleven	یازده	۱۱	Twenty-seven	بست و هفت	۲۷
Twelve	دوازده	۱۲	Twenty-eight	بست و هشت	۲۸
Thirteen	سیزده	۱۳	Twenty-nine	بست و نه	۲۹
Fourteen	چهارده	۱۴	Thirty	سی	۳۰
Fifteen	پانزده	۱۵	Thirty-one	سی و یک	۳۱
Sixteen	شانزده	۱۶	And so on.		

Forty	چهل	۴۰	Eighty	هشتاد	۸۰
Fifty	پنجاه	۵۰	Ninety	نود	۹۰
Sixty	شصت	۶۰	Hundred	صد	۱۰۰
Seventy	هفتاد	۷۰	Thousand	هزار	۱۰۰۰

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

First	یکم	Eight	هشتم
Second	دوم	Ninth	نهم
Third	سوم	Tenth	دهم
Fourth	چهارم	Twentieth	بسنم
Fifth	پنجم	Thirtieth	سیم
Sixth	ششم	Fortieth	چهارم
Seventh	هفتم	Fiftieth	پنجاهم
		And so on.	

SEVEN DAYS OF THE WEEK.

1	شنبه	Saturday	4	سه شنبه	Tuesday
2	یکشنبه	Sunday	5	چهارشنبه	Wednesday
3	دو شنبه	Monday	6	پنجشنبه	Thursday
			7	جمعه	Friday

PERSIAN MONTHS.

1	فروردین	(Ferwardin)	2	اردی بهست	(Urdu behisht)
3	خورداد	(Khurdad)	4	تیر	(Teer)
4	مرداد	(Merdad)	6	شهریور	(Shaherur)

7 مهر (Meher)	8 ابان (Aban)
9 آذر (Azar)	10 دي (Dee)
11 بهمن (Bahman)	12 اسفند بارمذ (Isfendeyarmuz)

ARABIC MONTHS

1 محرم (Moharrum)	2 صفر (Safar)
3 ربيع الاول (Rabiul-auwal)	4 ربيع الثاني (Rabi us-sani)
5 جمادى الاول (Jamadiul-auwal)	6 جمادى الثاني (Jamadi-us-sani)
7 رجب (Rajab)	8 شعبان (Shaban)
9 رمضان (Ramzan)	10 شوال (Shauwal)
11 ذي القعدة (Zilquad)	12 ذي الحجة (Zil-hajja)

TURKISH MONTHS.

1 تشرين اول (Tashrin e-auwal)	2 تشرين دوم (Tashrin-e-down)
3 كانون اول (Kanun-e-auwal)	4 كانون دوم (Kanun-e-down)
5 سباط (Sebat)	6 آذار (Azar)
7 نيسان (Nesan)	8 ابان (Aban)
9 حريزان (Harizan)	10 تموز (Tamuz)
11 آب (Ab)	12 ايلول (Iylur)

THE HEAVENS بهشت

كولد (Kuld)	دارالسلام (Darus salam)
دارالقرار (Darulqarar)	جنت عدن (Jannat-i-adan).
جنت الماری (Jannat-ul-mawa)	جنت النعیم (Jannatun-nayeem)
علیین (Illieeyen)	فردوس (Firdaus)

THE HELLS دوزخ

جهنم (Jahannam)	سقر (Saqar)
سعیر (Sayeer)	لظی (Lazi)
حطمة (Hotma)	جهنم (Jahim)
ه'وده (Havia)	

THE PLANETS ستاره

Arabic name.	Persian name.	Title.	Place.	English name.
قمر	ماه	صفاغ فلک	فلک اول	Moon
عطارد	نیر	منشی فلک	فلک دوم	Mercury
زهرة	ناهید	رقاص فلک	فلک سوم	Venus
شمس	خورشید	طباخ فلک	فلک چهارم	Sun
مریخ	بهرام	جلاد فلک	فلک پنجم	Mars
مشتری	برجیس	قاضی فلک	فلک ششم	Jupite
زحل	کیوان	پاسبان فلک	فلک هفتم	Saturn

THE SIGNS OF ZODIAC.

1	حمل	Aries	7	میزان	Libra
2	ثور	Taurus	8	عقرب	Scorpien
3	جوزا	Gemini	9	قوس	Sagittarius
4	سرطان	Cancer	10	جدی	Capricornus
5	اسد	Leo	11	دلو	Aquarius
6	سنبله	Virgo	12	حوت	Pisces

THE CARDINAL POINTS چهار سمت

شمال	North	جنوب	South
مشرق	East	مغرب	West

Vocabulary.

Lesson I.

Relations and Kinsmen.

Brother	برادر	Maternal aunt	خاله
Brother-in-law	برادر زن - شوهرخواهر	Mother's mother	حده مادري
Daughter	دختر	Nephew	برادرزاده - حواهرزاده
Daughter-in-law	سینه	Niece	دختر خواهر - دختر برادر
Elder-brother	کاکا	Parents	والدين
Father	پدر	Papa	دانا
Father-in law	خسر - پدر زن	Paternal uncle	عم
Father's mother	جده پدري	Paternal aunt	عمه - خواهر پدر
Foster-mother	دایه - شیرده	Son	پسر
Foster-son	پسر رضاعي	Son-in-law	داماد
Foster sister	خواهر رضاعي	Son's son	نوازاده
Grand-father	جد	Sister	دختر
Grand-mother	جده	Sister-in-law	خازنه
Grand-child	نوازه - نبدیره	Step father	شوهر مادر
Husband	شوهر	Step son	ابن الزوج
Mother	مادر	Step mother	زوجه الاب
Mamma	مام	Step brother	اخي علاتي يا اخيمايي
Mother-in-law	خوشدامن	Step sister	اخي علاتيه يا اخيمايه
Maternal uncle	خال	Wife	زن - زوجه

Lesson II.

Regarding Religion

Allah	حدا - ايرد	Hermit	گوشه نشين
Apostle	رسول - ديني	Idol	دب - صدم
Ablution	وضو	Idolater	دب پرست
Angel	فرشته - سرش	Infidel	كافر
Athiest	ملاحد	Inspiration	الهام
Atonement	كفاره	Jesus	عيسى
Bible	انجيل	Martyr	شهيد
Belief	ايمان عمده	Martyrdom	شهادت
Creator	خالق	Michael	ميكائيل
Cherubim	كروبيمان	Monk	راهب
Crusade	جهاد	Mosque	مسجد
Diety	دار	Mission	اشاعت دين
Day of Judgment	روز محشر	Offering	نذر
Dooms day		Nun	راهبه
Disciple	مريد	Pilgrim	حاجي
Devil	ابليس	Providence	رب
Demon	دبو	Pilgrimage	حج
Fast	روزه	Revelation	تدرييل
Faithful	مومن	Sacrifice	فريادي
Fire worshiper	گدر	Sin	گناه
Faith	ايمان	Shrine	مزار
God	حدا - ايرد	Spiritual guide	مريد
God head	رديوت	Temple	دب خانه
Gabriel	جبرئيل	Throne of God	عرش
Gospel	انجيل	Tradition	حديث
Heaven	بهشت - جنت	Transmigration	دناسم
Hell	دوزخ - جند	Trinity	تري -
Hymn	همد	Unity of God	توحيد
Holy ghost	روح القدس	Worship	عبادت

Worshiper

عابد

Lesson III.

Parts of the body

(a) EXTERNAL PARTS

Arm-pt	دغل	Hair	موي
Abdomen	شکم پائين	Heel	پاشنه
Ankle	کعب شقالگ	Jaw	چانه
Body	تن - جسم	Knee	زانو
'Beard	ریش	Limp	عصر
Back	پشت	Lip	لب
Belly	شکم	Lap	کاز - آعوش
Buttock	سردن	Loim	میان - کمر
Cheek	رخسار	Little-finger	انگشت کوچک
Chin	رئعدان	Lock	رلف
Curls	گیسو - مروهوله	Mouth	دهان
Dimple	حاه دمن	Middle-finger	انگشت میانه
Eye	چشم	Mustache	دروت
Eye-brow	ادرر	Neck	گردن
Eye-lashes	مژگان	Nose	بینی
Eye-lid	پلک	Nostril	سوراخ بینی
Ear	گوش	Nail	ناخن
Elbow	آرنج	Navel	ناف
Fore-head	پدشانی - حدین	Palate	کام
Face	رخ زر	Palm	کف دست
Finger	انگشت	Pupil	مردمی
Fore-finger	انگشت شهادت	Rib	استخوان پهلو
Fore-lock	ناصیه	Ring-finger	انگشت درم
Gum	من دندان	Skull	کاسه سر
Head	سر	Shoulder	شانه - دوش
Hand	دست	Side	پهلر
		Sole	کف پا
		Temple	شقیقه
		Tip of ear	نره گوش
		Tooth	دندان
		Tongue	زبان
		Tip toe	سر انگشت

Thumb ارناباس
The bridge of the nose استخوان بینی

Thigh ران
Throat گلو
Wrist بند دست
Waist کمر

(b) INTERNAL ORGANS ETC.

Artery شریان
Brain مغز
Blood خون
Bone استخوان
Breath دم
Back-bone مهره پشت
Cough دلمع
Entrails روده
Fat چربی - لایه
Heart دل
Kidney کرده
Liver جگر
Lungs شش
Marrow حرام مغز
Nerve عصب
Pores مسام
Pulse نبض
Spleen طحال
Stomach معده
Spittle فم
Sweat عرق - خونی
Saliva لعاب دهان
Teer اهی
Urine بول - شاشی

Lesson IV.

Animals.

Ape بوردیه - میمون
Antelope آهو
Buck آهو نر
Bitch سگ ماده
Roar خوک
Bull گاؤ نر
Buffalo گاؤ میش
Baboon پهنانا
Cat گربه
Cow گاؤ ماده
Colt درکه
Calf گو-اله
Crab سرطان
Camel شتر
Dog سگ
Doe گورن ماده
Deer آهو
Donkey خر - دراز گوش
Dromedary شتر تیزرو
Ermine سداب
Elephant پهل
Ewe میش ماده
Fox روداه
Fawn آهو بچه
Filly گره ماده
Giraffe زرافه
Gazelle غزال

Goat	گوسفند	Pig	خوک بچه
Horse	اسب	Partridge	چکور
Hart	آهو در	Poney	یابو
Hind	آهو ماده	Puppy	سگ بچه
Hare	خرگوش	Porpoise	سوسمار
He-goat	بز نر	Rat	موش دشتی
Hedge-hog	خار پست	Rabbit	خرگوش
Hog	خوک	Sow	خوک ماده
Hippopotamus	جاموس الدنر	Steed	خند
Hymn	کفتار	Stag	گوزن
Jackal	شغال	Sparrow	کنجشک
Kid	بزغاله	Squirrel	موش پرده
Kitten	گربه بچه	Scorpion	عقرب
Kite	زغ	She-goat	در ماده
Lion	سیر در	Sheep	میش
Leopard	پلنگ	Stallion	زریان
Lynx	سناه گوش	Swine	خوک
Lamb	دره	Tiger	شیر
Leveral	خرگوش بچه	Tadpole	بچه غوک
Mare	مادیان	Vulture	کرگس
Mule	استر	Wolf	گرگ
Mongoose	راسو	Wild ass	گور خر
Monkey	پورده	Wasp	زنبور
Mouse	موش	Zebra	گور اسبی
Musk-rat	موش زانده دار - موش گور		
Oyster	صدف		
Orang-outang	نسناس		
Ottar	سگ آبی		
Ox	گاؤ نر	Almirah	الماری
Ostrich	شتر مرغ	Arm Chair	صندلی
Panther	یوز - پلنگ	Album	البوم
Peacock	طاووس	Bed	تخت خراب

Lesson V.

Household articles.

Almirah	الماری
Arm Chair	صندلی
Album	البوم
Bed	تخت خراب

Bedding	رخت خراب	Grinding mill	آسیا
Bowl	حلم	Grate	آتش دان
Bell	حرس	Hubble-bubble	حفت - قلیان
Bucket	دلو	Jug	کوزه
Blanket	گلیم	Kettle	کتابی
Bench	دشمن	Knife	کار
Box	صندوقچه	Lamp	حراغ
Bag	کدسه	Lantern	فدندیل
Broom	دازوب	Mirror	آئینه
China-ware	کاشه خدای	Matress	توشک - درجوازه
Chair	صندلی	Mat	دورنا
Cigar	سدگار	Mortor	هارن
Carpet	قالین	Ovens	تدور
Cushion	مسند	Picture	تصویر
Chandelier	حار	Pillow	بالین
Candle stick	شمعدان	Pitcher	سدو
Curtain	کله	Pillow case	علاف بالش
Clock	ساعت مجلسی	Plate	زکابی
Cup	کاسه	Quilt	رصائی
Cradle	مهد	Sheet	چادر
Caldron	دنگ	Screen	پرده
Dish	تاب	Shelf	طاق
Desk	پدش تخته	Spoon	چمچه - فاشق
Douse	فادوس	Sieve	پور زین - عربال
Ewer	صراحی	Salt celler	نمکدان
Furniture	رخت خانه	Skewar	سیخ - دارن
Fan	باد رس	Skimmer	کغیر
Frying pan	تاره	Skillet	دیگچی دسته دار
Fuel	هیضم	Saver	سیدی - طابسی
Fork	چنگال	Sanar	ستری
Glass ware	طرف آئینه		
Goblet	ساعر		

Spitton	تعدان	Map	خرطوي
Table	مذز - طاوله	Map	معتري
Torch	مسعل	Note book	دياص
Tub	هار	News paper	اهدار
Tongs	آتسكدر - اندر	Pen	حامه
Tea-cup	چاؤدان	Pencil	كلك ورننگي
Tumbler	ادموره	Pen of reed	كلك
Tobacco	تهداكو	Paper	كاعد
Trunk	چامه دان	Pen knife	دام قراش
Tray	هوراپچه	Pen	رساله
Water basin	چدلانچي	Pen holder	دسته دام
Wick	ونذيله	Quill pen	دام پور
Winnowing fan	عله افشار	Ruler	خط كش

Lesson VI.

Reading and writing materials

Atlas	اطلاس
Book	كتاب
Blotting paper	كاعد آب كش - چامه
Board	لوح
Chalk	كل مسعد
Compass	پوزكار
Diary	روز نامه
Envelope	لهاده
Fountain pen	دام ورننگي
Gazette	گرت
Ink	مركب
Ink-pot	دوام
Journal	حر يده
Letter paper	كاعد خط

Lesson VII.

Food and drink.

Broth	شوربا
Bread	دام
Butter	مسكه
Butter milk	دوع
Cake	كماج
Clarified butter	روغن زرد
Cooked rice	مسكه
Cheese	پنير
Curry	دام حورش
Coffee	قهوه
Castor oil	عن بيد انجير
Curd	چغرامه - ماسه

Cream	قیماق - شیر	Salad	سالاد
Drink	شرب	Supper	عشا
Dish	قاب	Tea	چای
Dinner	چاشت	Treacle	شدره
Egg	تخم مرع	Vingar	سرکه
Food	طعام	Wine	می
Flesh of kid	حلوان	Yolk	زرده تخم
Flummery	مالوده - مری	Lesson VIII.	
Gravy	یعدی - آب گوشت	<i>Metals and Mineral.</i>	
Grill	دران	Alum	راخ سعید
Honey	انگبین - شهد	Coal	رغال سنگ
Ice	یخ	Copper	مس
Jam	مرزا	Flink	سنگ چفماق
Loaf	نان خمیر	Gold	زر
Lunch	نهار	Garnet	لعل
Liquor	شراب	Magnet	مقناطیس
Meat	گوشت	Mercury	سیماب
Milk	شیر	Mica	ادون
Marmalade	مریای نانج	Onyx	عنقو
Molasses	تر آب - شدره	Silver	سیم
Mastered oil	روغن تلخ	Tin	حلنی
Omelet	خاگینه	Turquoise	میروزد
Oil	روغن	Vermillion	سنگرف
Pickle	اچار	Vitroil	توتیا
Pudding	شیرینی	Zinc	چست
Rice-pudding	شیر برنج	Lesson IX.	
Soup	آب گوشت	<i>Fruits etc.</i>	
Salt	نک	Almond	بادام
Sugar	شکر	Appricot	خربانی
Sugar candy	تقد		
Sauce	چاشنی		

Apple	سبب	Cock	حروس
Banana	مور	Crow	راع
Black berry	توت کوهي	Duck	دطا
Cocoa-nut	نارجیل - جوز هندي	Duckling	چورہ بط
Custard apple	شريفه	Dove	فاخذہ
Date	خرمہ - نمر	Eagle	عقاب
Fig.	انجیر	Falcon	شاهس
Guava	امروہ	Gander	فار نر
Jack fruit	میوہ خار دار	Goose	فار مادہ
Lemon	لیمو	Gosling	چورہ فار
Mango	انجہ	Heron	بوتنمار
Musk-melon	خربوزہ	Hen	سایان
Orange	نارنگي	Hoopoe	هد هد
Paddy	شانوک	Hawk	چرع
Plantain	مور	Jack daw	کلاغ بیسہ
Pine apple	انناس - عین الحاس	Kite	رعس
Pomegranate	انار	King fisher	ماہي حورار
Prune	اکر بقارہ	Lark	چکارک
Raisins	گشمش	Nightingale	عندلیب - بلبل
Shaddock	پناری	Owl	بوم - چعد
Sugar cane	نی شکر	Ostrich	شتر مرغ
Tamarind	نمر هندي	Pigeon	کبوتر
Watermelon	هندوانہ - تربوز	Parrot	طاوטי
Walnut	گردگان - اھرک	Peacock	طاؤس

Lesson X.

Birds.

Bat	شبیرہ	Sparrow-hawk	داسہ
Crane	کادک	Swallow	پرستو
Coot	مرغابی	Turkey	فیل مرغ - خروس بو تلموں
Cuckoo	کبک	Vulture	کرکس
		Water fowl	مرغابی

Lesson XI.

Colours.

Azure	للدردي
Black	مشكي - سياه
Crimson	امر مزي
Dark	تدره
Grey	حاكستري
Purple	ارعواني
Violet	دعشه

Lesson XII

Stage of Life

Ancestor	اسلاف
Boy	كودى
Baby	بچه - طفل
Bachelor	ناكده خدا - مجرد
Bridegroom	نوشه
Bride	عروس
Dame	زال
Descendant	حلب
Forefather	آبا و اجداد
Infant	طفل
Lad	كودك
Orphan	يتيم
Maid	كنديك
Manikin	مردى
Madam	حانم
Minor	نابالغ
Spinster, maid	} هاكده
Virgin	
Twin	دوشيره - بالسد توام

Widower	زمرده
Widow	بيوه

Lesson XIII

Professions

Actor	هازي گر
Advocate	وكيل
Architect	معمار
Astrologer	مدحيم
Barber	دلاك
Book-binder	مجلد
Boot-maker	كفش دور
Buffon	مستوره
Broker	دلال
Blacksmith	آهنگر
Butcher	قصاب
Baker	خباز
Coppersmith	مسگر
Carpenter	نهار
Cloth-seller	دراز - پارچه فروش
Cook	طباخ - آشپز
Clerk	محرر
Copyist	نقل نويس
Cultivator	فلاح - زارع
Confectioner	قنادي
Carter	عربه چي
Coachman	عربچي
Camel driver	ساربان
Dancer	رفاس
Darner	رفاگر
Druggist	عطار
Doctor	طبيب

Engineer	مهندس	Veterinary Surgeon	بيطار
Editor	مہتمم	Washerman	رخت شوي
Fisher	ماہي فروش	Writer	کاتب
Fowler	ماہي گدر	Lesson XIV.	
Gardner	صیاد	<i>Time.</i>	
Green grocer	داعان	Afternoon	بعد ظہر
Grocer	سدری فروش	Almanac	تقویم
Hawker	بقال	Century	صدی
Jeweller	دست فروش	Day break	فجر
Milkman	جرہری	Dawn	سپیدہ صبح
Magician	شیر فروش	Day before yesterday	پریروز
Mid-wife	جادوگر	Day after to-morrow	پس فردا
Money changer	دابلہ	Day	روز
Nurse	صراف	Dusk	شبانگاہ
Optician	دایہ	Evening	شام
Oilman	عیدی فروش	Era	سہ
Poet	عصار	Eternity	ابد
Potter	شاعر	Fortnight	ایم ماہ
Painter	کورہ گر	Forenoon	چاشت
Ploughman	نقاش	Hour	ساعت
Peasant	فلجہ وان	Last night	دینسب
Scavenger	کاشتکار	Month	ماہ
Shop keeper	کتاس	Minute	دقیقہ
Sculptor	بازرگان	Mid-day	نہم روز
Sailor	صورت کی	Midnight	نہم شب
Sweeper	کشہ بان	Morning	بامداد - پگاہ - صبح
Snake charmer	چاروب کش	Night	شب
Surgeon	مار گدر	Proximo	ماہ آدندہ
Shepherd	جراح	Time	روزگار - وقت
Topos	چوپان	Twilight	شفق
Teacher	خلا پاک کن	To-day	سرورز
	استاد		

To-night	امشب	Council	مجلس
Ultimo	ماه گذشته	Centre of army	قلب لشکر
Week	هفته	Cannon	توب
Yesterday	دیروز	Carabine	قرابین

Lesson XV.

Some important terms relating to peace and war.

Arsenal	قر خانہ	Commander-in-chief	سپہ سالار
Administration	سیاست	Colonel	کرنیل
Archer	تیردار	Captain	قبطان - پور ناشی
Alliegiance	اطاعت	Commissariat	رسد خانہ
Ambassador	سفیر - ایلیچی	Defeat	ہزیمت
Array	صف آرائی	Dagger	خنجر
Alliance	معاهده	Financial Department	ادارہ مالیہ
Admiral	امیر البحر	Financial Secretary	وزیر مالیہ
Autocrat	سلطان مستقل	Foreign Secretary	وزیر خارجہ
Attack	حملہ	Flag	علم
Ambush	کین	Gun-boat	جراحہ
Army	لشکر	Gun	تفنگ
Artillery	توب خانہ	Gun powder	بارود
Bureau	دفتر	Gunner	توپچی
Bow	کمان	Home Department	ادارہ داخلیہ
Booty	غنیمت	House of Commons	مجلس وکلائی ملی
Bow-string	رہ	House of Lords	مجلس وکلائی دولت
Barrak	لشکر گاہ	Helmet	خرد
Brigade	تشر	Hero	دلور
Bombardment	آتش بازی	Hilt	قبضہ
Bayonet	سر نندہ تفنگ	Invasion	لشکر کشی
Bullet	گلولہ	Infantry	پیادہ
Conquest	فتح - ظفر	Judicial Secretary	وزیر عدلیہ
Cavalry	سوار	Javelin	زربین

Lancer	دیره نار	Ration	رسد
March	کوچ	Resident	دالبروز
Marine Department	اداره بحری	Siege	محاصره
Man of war	کشتی جنگی	Soldier	سپاه
Military Secretary	وزیر جنگ	Signal	اشاره
Major	یک نائش	Shot	سلیحه
Minister	وزیر	Sword man	شمشیر بار
Magazine	بارود خانه	Sceptre	عصا
Musketeer	ندرتچی	Secretary	مدرزا
Municipality	مجلس بلدیہ	Shield	سپر
Navy	فوج بحری	Scabbard	نیزام
Private Secretary	وزیر خاص	Spear	دیره
Parade	مشق نظامی	Staff	رجال معین
Pistol	طمانچہ	Spy	چاسوس
Parliament	پارلمنت	Sergeant	چادوش
Peace	امن	Sergeant major	باش چادوس
Policy	مصلحت	Troop	دستہ سر ناز
Plunder	تاراج	Tent	خیمہ
Reserve force	ردیف	Treaty	صلح
Repulse	مدافعہ	Tax	باج
Rampart	فصل	Viceroy	قایم مقام شاہ
Republic	دولت جمہوری		

Appropriate names for groups or collection etc. of things.

A body of travellers	قافلہ مسافران	A bouquet of flowers	طرہ یا دستہ گل
A body of soldiers	گروہ سربازان	A collection of pictures	مجموع تصاویر
A body of horsemen	گروہ سواران	A company of boys	گروہ کودکان
A bunch of key	دستہ کلید	A crowd of people	ہجوم مردمان
A bunch of grapes	خوشہ انگور	A circle of friends	حلقہ دوستان
A bale of cloth	یک توپ پارچہ	A dozen of pomegranates	دوازده دانہ انار
A bundle of sticks	یکمشت چوبدستی		
A band of musicians	دستہ نوازگان		

A fleet of horses	خند اسپان	A pair of locks	زله، دورتا
A flight of birds	جغاله مرغان	A pair of shoes	جفت کفش
A flock of sheep	گله کوسفند	A pair of pistols	یک جفت سرورارد
A gang of robbers	طائفه دربان	A piece of diamond	پاره الماس
A heap of grain	دوده عله	A piece of carpet	یک فرد والین
A heap of wood	انبار هدرم	A piece of gold	یک صافه دینا
A herd of deer	رعه آهر	A piece of cannon	یک عزاده توت
A herd of caprins	گله پیدلان	A pack of wolves	دسته گرگان
A herd of camels	قطار شتر	A stock of brick	اندره حسن
A herd of elephants	ولاده یا رنعدر ودل	A sheet of paper	تعبه کاغذ
A herd of cattle	راس ستور	A sheet of gold	تعبه طلا
A meeting of Derveshes	حلعه درویشان	A set of pistols	طوله اسپان
		A swarm of locust	روح ملج

Appropriate : for the cries of animals.

An ass brays	خر خر می کدد	A kitten news	گرده بچه مومومی کدد
A bear growls	حرس عرش میکند	A lion roars	شیر می عود
A bee hums	بعل زرز میکند	A lamb bleats	برعاله مع مع کدد
A crow caws	راع کاع کاع میکند	A monkey chatters	مدهون کچ کچ می کدد
A cock crows	خروس ناگ می رود	A nightingale sings	دلبل نعه می رود
A cat purrs	گرده خر خر می کدد	A snake hisses	مار وس وس میکند
A cow lows	گاف دج بع می کدد	A sparrow chirps	دنجشک جدک چیک می کدد
A dove cooes	قمری کو کو می کدد	A tiger growls	شدر عرش می کدد
A dog barks	سگ عو عو می کدد	A wolf howls	گرگ زوزه می کشد
A horse neighs	اسب شیده می کدد		
A jackle howls	شعال زوزه می کشد		

Calcutta University Questions

1910—C m' u' i

Translate into Persian —

(a) He went away without obtaining my permission. (b) I am enjoying very good health these past three days. (c) Without money nothing which is required for comfort can be had (d) The marks you have got in the examination do not entitle you to a scholarship. (e) A man is generally known by the company he keeps. Our good or bad name depends on our choice of friends (f) The Paths of vice are full of dangers for the youthful mind, and boys like such companions as lead them to these paths. They do not see the dangers that lurk behind these. (g) Travelling increases knowledge and experience and may be the means of improving our condition in life.

Note—Permission اجازت - Comfort آسایش - Mark
 Charmس - همنشس - C - عارفه - وطیعه - دمدر -
 Danger خطرہ - To lurk پدہاں شدس - Experience
 To improve بہتر گرداندن - To increase افزودن - تجربہ

1931—Additional

Translate into Persian —

One day a robber was captured and brought before Alexander the Great. Alexander asked him why he took other people's property without any right and killed them without any fault of theirs. The robber said, "O king of kings! What is the difference, between you and me? If I have killed

one man to relieve my want you have taken the lives of a million men to satisfy your avarice, if I have destroyed one house to save my life, you have burnt hundreds of cities in revenge which brought you no good O king! Do not throw stones at others, while you live in a glass house.

Note—Robber راه زن - To capture گرفتار کردن - Alexander the Great اسکندر بزرگ - Right حق - Fault قصور - King o kings شاهنشاه - To relieve a want حاجت برآوردن - To take the life قتل رسانیدن - M' (ده لک) میلیون - Avarice طمع - حرمس - Revenge انتقام - معدوم ساختن - بر باد کردن

1911—Compulsory.

Translate into Persian —

(i) (a) Write in a clean and neat hand. (b) Begin with the question the answer of which you know best. (c) Avoid spending too much time on any answer. (d) Diligence makes a man successful. (e) It is too hot for us to go out. (f) The more you earn the more you should save. (g) Leave the class one at a time. (h) The speech made a very good impression on the mind of the audience.

(ii) Sir, I have the honour to request that you would be kind enough to admit me to the First Year Class from the commencement of the next session.

Note—Neat hand خوشخط - Successful کامیاب - To earn پول حاصل کردن - To save اندوختن - One at a time یک یک - Speech تقریر - Audience سامعین - Sir جناب - I have the honour to request you بشرف خدمت عالی عرض بردارم - To admit First year class جماعت سال اول - Commencement داخل کردن - Session سشن - I am, sir, etc. عرضی ندوی . شروع - آغاز

1911—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian —

Two men were travelling together, when a bear suddenly met them on their path. One of them quickly climbed upon a tree and concealed himself in the branches. The other, seeing that he must be attacked, fell flat on the ground and when the bear came up and felt him with his snout, and smelt him all over, he held breath and feigned the appearance of death as much as he could. The bear soon left him, for it is said, he does not touch dead body. When he was quite gone the other traveller descended from the tree, and accosting his friend, jocularly inquired what it was the bear had whispered in his ear. He replied, 'He gave me this advice, 'Never travel with a friend who deserts you at the approach of danger'. Misfortune tests the sincerity of friends.

Note—To travel سیر کردن - سیاحت کردن - Bear خرس - Sud -
denly، یکایک - To climb بر آمدن - Snout بینی - Touch
فرو آمدن - Dead body مردار - لاش - To descend - مس کردن
To accost از روی - Jocularly تمسخر کردن - To whisper
خلوص - Sincerity پرگوشه کردن

1912—*Compulsory.*

Translate into Persian :—

(a) A cat is fond of fish, and dog likes to pick bones. They do not eat grass, leaves, or fruits. But a cow, a goat or a sheep will never eat fish, or meat, and lives chiefly on grass and leaves of plants. These animals are far more useful to us than those that live on meat or fish. These animals could not eat flesh if they wished, for they have no tearing or biting teeth opposite each other as the cat or the dog has.

(b) A caravan on its way to Damascus was once attacked

and captured by a party of Arabs. While the robbers were dividing the spoils, they were assailed by a troop of Turkish horsemen that had gone out from Acre to escort the caravan. The robbers were overpowered, many of them were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. Among the wounded Arabs was a man named Hassan who had a very fine horse, which also fell into the hands of the captors.

Note—To be found of شائق شدن To pick - چیدن - Bone
 استخوان - Leaf برگ - Goat در - Sheep میش - To live on
 گرفتار شدن - Caravan کاروان - To be captured - زنده بودن - دسر بودن -
 Damascus دمسق - Spoil تاراج - To - هجوم آوردن -
 Horsemen سواران - Escort مساعت درای - To be turned - برگشته شدن -
 To be overpowered - غالب شدن - Wounded - مجروح - Captor - فاتح

1912—Additional.

Translate into Persian. —

Once there was an Arab who had a very beautiful horse. He had reared it from its birth, always fed it with his own hand. He was very kind to his horse, and when he called it by name it came running to him. He treated it like his child and the horse loved him as if he had been his father. The Arab did not live in a house. He lived in a tent on a wild plain. One night robbers came and caught the Arab, tied him with ropes and carried him off. They also took away his horse. The next night while the robbers were all asleep, the Arab heard his horse coming towards him. The Arab could not move, as he was tied hand and foot. On seeing his master in this helpless state, the horse seized the Arab by his girdle with his teeth, and galloped off with him.

Note—To rear - پروردن - Kind - مهربان - Running - دوای -
 Tent - خیمه - To gallop - دویدن - بسرعت .

1913—*Compulsory.*

Translate into Persian :—

The sun has just risen in the sky. He is getting higher and higher. It is morning. All night long the sun has been giving light and heat to other lands far away. Now he has come back to us. In the dark we could not see anything clearly. Now the bright light of the sun is spreading over the earth, and once more we can see everything.

Note—Just **الآن** - Has risen **شده است** - All night long **طالع** - Heat **حرارت** - **شبه** - **شب** .

1913—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian :—

The cock gets up very early in the morning. He wakes just before day-light and begins to crow. Can you hear him? Do you know what he is saying? He is saying, "Wake up, wake up! Sleep no more! Open your eyes and rise! Get up. Get up before sunrise," We may sleep at night but we should keep awake in the day. Lazy men sleep in the day.

Note—Cock **خروس** - To get up **برخاستن** - To awake **بیدار شدن** - Before day-light **قبل دمیدن صبح** - To crow **بانگ زدن** - Sun rise **طلوع آفتاب** - To keep awake **بیدار ماندن** - Lazy **سست** .

1914—*Compulsory.*

Translate into Persian :—

The present inhabitants of Arabia are divided into two classes—the dwellers in the towns and the Bedouins or wandering Arabs. These sons of the desert are true descendants of Ismail. The Bedouins pride themselves on

being as free as wind in all their movements over the desert. Their tent may be seen scattered here and there over various parts of the desert. Their wealth consists in horses, camels, sheep, and goats. They place their highest happiness in their horses, and become so attached to them that they are companions rather than servants. Arabian horse are well-known to be the finest in the world.

Note—Are divided *اند منقسم* - Dewellers *ساکنان* - Bedouin *بدوینان* - Descendants *خلف* - Desert *دشت* - *بیابان* - To pride oneself *ادتعار نمودن* - Scattered *پراکنده* - Here and there *چاپچا* - Wealth *دولت* - مال - Camel *شتر* - Is well-known *مشهور است* - Arabian horse *اسب تاری* -

1914—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian :—

Fire is used in many ways. In all countries it is used for cooking. Without it rice and curry cannot be cooked, ghee cannot be made, and bread cannot be baked. It is also used to heat water for bathing and for washing clothes. In cold countries it is used to make people warm in winter. With the help of fire many useful things are made of iron and copper.

1915—*Compulsory.*

Translate into Persian :—

Two friends took a journey together through a forest. On the way they saw a bear approaching them. One of them did not care for his friend's safety. He quickly climbed up a tree and concealed himself among the branches. The other;

man threw himself down on the ground and pretended to be dead, for he knew that bears have no liking for the flesh of a corpse. The bear came and smelt every part of him, but finding that there was no movement in any away of his limbs it went way without doing him any harm.

Note—Not to care التفتاد نکردن - To pretend to be dead
 نعلید مرده کردن - To have no liking نداشتن - Every part
 of him از سر تا پا .

1915—*Additonal.*

Render into Persian .—

(a) A dog had stolen a piece of meat from a butcher's shop, and was crossing a river on his way home, when he saw his shadow reflected in the stream below. Thinking that was another dog with another piece of meat, he resolved to make himself master of that also; but, in snapping at the supposed treasure, he dropped the bit he was carrying and so lost all.

(b) When a mere child Qutubuddin was brought from Turan to Khurasan and sold to a wealthy person who gave him a good education. On his master's death Qutub was sold to a merchant who sent him to Ghazni where he was purchased by Sultan Muhammad Ghorī.

Note—Butcher قصاب - River رود - To cross عبور کردن -
 Shadow عکس - سایه - Stream چرخی .

1916—*Compulsory.*

Render into Persian :—

Come out and take a walk with me. Put on a cap. My brother said he would come with us. Let us go to his house and call him. Is he up yet? Oh yes, it is seven o'clock. Take a thick in your hand. I saw a snake close to his

house last night. It may be there now. How fast you are walking. I cannot walk so fast. This is a fine large house. How many trees there are growing here ? It is a pigeon. Let us go back. It is time to go home.

Note—To come out بر آمدن - To put on پوشیدن - To be up بیدار شدن - Yet هنوز - It is seven o'clock ساعت هفت رده است - Stick چوب دستی - Thick درشت .

1916—Additional.

T . . . into Persian .- -

(a) Although Queen Victoria could not herself come to India she knew all about the country, and the people who lived in it. She sent to India for a *Munshi*, to teach her the language, and she learnt how to write and speak Hindustani. She also read a great many books about India, and a good many newspapers and she spoke to men who lived in India, and heard all about the people and how they lived and what they did every day.

Note—Queen ملکه - Language زبان - Newspaper روزنامه .

(b) One day a rich man was standing at his gate, when a beggar faint and tired, came and asked him for some food. He said roughly, "Get out, don't bother me," and pushed him away from the gate. Time after this, the rich man, while out hunting lost his way in the jungles. He wandered about, till at last he saw a small hut. Then he entered, and seeing a man in it, he asked his way to the place he wished to reach. This man said "It is a long way off and the sun will soon go down. You cannot go there to-night, and if you stay in the jungles, the tigers may eat you. But if you like to stay in my hut you may do so." The hunter was very glad to have this kind offer and made up his mind to stay. The man cooked some food for

him and spread out a mat that his guest might sleep on it. The next morning when the hunter was about to take leave of his friend, he recognised him to be the beggar whom he had pushed away from his gate.

Note—Faint and tired را مانده - Food طعام - Roughly با درشتی - Get out برو - To bother دردن - To push away را راندن - While out hunting در اثناء شکار - To wander سر گردان رفتن - هر طرف - To go down عروب شدن - هر رفتن - To cook پختن . Mat بوریا . To recognise شناختن .

1917—*Compl. r.*

Translate into Persian —

One day a king saw a beggar who was a mendicant. He said to the King, 'I am richer than all the kings of the earth.' The King said, 'How?' He said 'Because I am a man of God.' The king asked him 'How art thou richer than a king?' He said to him, 'Because a king is a person who has need of many things, but a religious mendicant is a man who has need of nothing. I am a mendicant of that sort, therefore I am richer than all of you.'

Note—Beggar گدا - Mendicant درویش - Need حاجت - All of you همه شما .

1917—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian :—

One day Qasem went to his father and asked for fifty or sixty rupees that he might go to trade, and promised that if he lost the money he would not ask for any more. His father gave him sixty rupees and he set out on his travels. After going some way he came to a village in which all the inhabitants were chasing a cat, he asked them what was the matter and they told him that the cat was always stealing their Ruja ş

milk and the Raja had offered a reward of twenty-rupees, to anyone who would kill it. Then Qasem said to them, "Do not kill the cat ; catch it alive and give it to me and I will pay you twenty rupees for it , then you can go to the Raja and say that you have killed it and ask for the reward."

Note—Trade تجارت - All the _____ of the village
 ده - همه اهل ده - To chase در پی شدن - Reward انعام - Catch it
 alive زنده اش بگیرد .

1918—*Compulsory.*

Translate into Persian —

One night a Qazi read in a book that whoever had a small head and a long beard is a fool. The Qazi, having a small head and a long beard, said to himself I cannot increase the size of my head, but I will shorten my beard. He sought for scissors, but could not find them. Having no other course, he took half his beard in his hand, and carried the other half towards the lamp when the hair took fire, the flames reached his hand, upon which, letting go his hand the beard was entirely consumed. The Qazi was overwhelmed with shame, as it verified what was written in the book.

Note—Size اندازه - To shorten کوتاه کرده - Other course
 تدبیر دیگر - Flame شعله - Consumed سوخت - Verified نمود
 Overwhelmed with shame در بحر خجالت غرق شد .

1918—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian —

Tell me why you have come so late. He is a wicked boy he always absents himself from his school. The rain was stopped, let us go out for a walk. Yesterday I saw him

walking in the street, therefore he cannot be sick. Please give me a loan of rupees twelve. I will return it to you after sixteen days. I reached Calcutta before day break, and saw a large number of men bathing in the Ganges. He is very ill and cannot sit up. Let him lie down.

Note—To come late دیر آمدن - Absents himself عیبرد حاضر شود - Rain stopped باران ایستاد - Sick ناخوش - مریض - Loan قرض - Day-break نگاه دم - سپیده دم - River Ganges رود گنگ - To lie down آرام کردن .

1919—Compulsory.

Translate into Persian :—

An old soldier who had lost a leg in a battle, set out for his native place. One day he came to a village, and while there he became very ill being unable to go any farther, he was obliged to sit down on the ground in a hut in the greatest distress. Little Sakina, the daughter of a poor farmer found him in this state, and took pity on the sick man. She used to visit him every day and at every visit left with him a two anna piece. Surprised at such goodness on the part of the child, the old soldier was curious to know how she came by the money.

Note—Set out روانه شد - Native place وطن مالوف - Distress پزیشانی - To take pity رحم کردن - To surprise متعجب شدن .

1919—Additional.

Translate into Persian :—

(a) The teachers are present. (b) The brothers and sisters are present and the sons and daughters are absent. (c) Is the master of the servant in the house? (d) No, he is in the garden of the neighbour. (e) The garden of the city are spacious. (f) This judge is upright and that physician is learned. (g) Whose son is Abdullah? (h) This dictionary

is useful. (i) Abdullah is the son of Abdur Rahman. (j) These two men are . . . (k) My house is more spacious than thine. (l) Have you written your letters? (m) The beggar sought food from me. (n) This news has reached me.

Note—Neighbour همسایه - Spacious فراخ .

1920—*Compulsory*.

Translate into Persian :—

Long, long ago a little princess was born who was so fair and sweet that she was called Briar Rose. Her father and her mother had no other child and so they loved her all the more. Soon after her birth the king, her father, made a great feast and people came from far and near to see his lovely child, who would one day be their queen.

Seven fairies who lived in that land had been invited to the feast. They all came forward to the cradle where the little princess lay, and each one presented her some gift. Just then an old fairy came in, and she was very angry because she had not been invited to the feast.

Note—Fair جمیل - Sweet دلریا - Briar Rose نسریں - Made a great feast عظیم ترتیب داد - Lovely محبوب جمال - Gift تحفہ .

1920—*Additional*.

Translate into Persian :—

A person went to a scribe, and said unto him, 'Write a letter for me.' He said, 'There is a pain in my foot. The man said I do not wish to send you any where, why are you making this unreasonable excuse?' The scribe replied. You are speaking the truth but when I write a letter for any person, then I am always sent for to read it for nobody else is able to read my hand-writing.

Note—Scribe کاتب - Reasonable excuse عذر معقول .

1921—*Compulsory.*

Translate into Persian —

In a dark night a blind man, having taken a lamp in his hand, and a goblet in his shoulder, was going along the market. Some body said to him. "O fool, in thy eyes day and night are alike, of what use is a lamp to thee?" The blind man having laughed said, "O you blockhead, do you imagine that the lamp is for my benefit? No, it is entirely on thy account, that thou mayest not break my goblet amidst the darkness."

Note—Goblet گلسه - Blockhead احمق - To imagine پنداشتن -

1921—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian —

A very poor man went to a very rich man, and said. "We two are sons of Adam and Eve, therefore we are brothers, you are very rich and I am very poor, give me a ' 's share'. The rich man, on hearing this, gave him a pice.

1922—*Compulsory.*

Translate into Persian —

Naḍir Shah had no origin. He was the son of a farmer of the Afshar tribe, but signs of greatness were evident on his face. In the beginning of his life he passed his days in the service of Malik Mahmud Sistani. He joined the army of Shah Tahmash and having gained his favour, got the title of Tahmash Qull Rhan. Shah Tahmash appointed him to conquer Khorasan, and expel Malik Mahmud from Persia.

Note—Origin اصل - Farmer دهقان - Tribe قبیله - Signs آثار - Evident ظاهر - Face طالع - Persia ایران .

Translate into Persian —

One day in the summer season a king and his son went a-hunting. When the air became hot, they placed each his coat on the back of certain jester. The king having laughed said : "Now, O, jester there is an ass's burden on thy back" The jester gave answer, "Verily, your Majesty, I bear the burden of two asses."

Note—A-hunting به شکار - Jester مستخره .

1923—*Compulsory.*

Translate into Persian :—

One day a king was hunting in a jungle, when he came across a fakir. "Salam" said he "Can I do anything for you ?" "No, thank you !" replied the fakir, "Can I do any thing for you ?" "Yes", said the king, "I want a wife exactly like myself in appearance and height." "Alas !" said the fakir, "You have asked a hard thing, nevertheless I can do it for you. But take care, the woman shall prove unfaithful." "Never mind" said the king, "If you can grant my petition, do so !"

Note—Jungle بیسه - To shoot تیر اندازی کردن - Appearance بعینه شبیه من - Exactly like myself قد و قامت - شکل - صورت
Take care زنگار .

1923—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian —

Remun here until I return. Eat your food quickly and be ready. I will leave to-day in the evening. I shall be away for about three days. You will come with me. Tell the other syce that he will have to look after both the horses. If he says he can't do that, tell him to get a boy to help him.

The boy will be paid at the rate of nine rupees a month. I will give him an advance of three and a half rupee.

Note—Ready مستعد - آماده - Syce سائیس - مهتر - At the rate of بحساب - Advance پیشگی .

1924—*Compulsoy.*

A

Translate into Persian =

He is dead. You were eating. He has died. Will you go? I must go. He might come. They ought to come. He was writing.

B

When the traveller took his seat, he asked the prince whether that was his house. The prince replied, 'Yes', upon which he said. 'Why do you not open the gate then? What are you waiting for?' 'Man', answered the prince, 'I have not the key with me. I gave it to my slave, who has gone to the market to buy something for me, and he cannot be back soon. You will have to wait for him, for a long time.

Note—Traveller مسافر - To wait for منتظر بودن - Slave غلام

1924—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian —

One morning I saw a lame man in the street. He had not gone far when his stick broke. He became helpless, and sat by the side of a house, and did not know what to do. By chance a boy was passing on the back of a donkey. He took pity on the lame man, and placing him on the back of the donkey, took him to his house.

Note—Stick چوبدستی - To take pity نرهم خوردن - نرهم خوردن .

1925—Compulsory.

Give the Persian equivalents of —

- (a) Who was that man ? (b) What have you brought ?
 (c) Which book is it ? (d) How many men were they ?
 (e) How much did you give for this book ? (f) Where are you going ?

Note—Who کدام - کس - What چه - Whicl کس - هرچه - How many چندان - Where کجا .

1995—Additional.

Translate into Persian :—

- (a) How do you do ? Very well, thank you. (b) He is not very well. (c) I am very busy just now. (d) Please take your seat. (e) We sat down at the table and ate good breakfast. (f) Lie down on the bed. (g) Appoint a tutor for the child. (h) You must have caught cold. (i) Don't interrupt me while I am speaking.

Note—How do you do ? مزاج شما خوش است - Very well, thank you الحمد لله خوش هستم - Please take your seat بد-بیدید - Tutor معلم - استاد - To interrupt کردن .

1926—Compulsory.

Translate into Persian :—

- (a) The dog came out of the house (b) He was sleeping on the ground. (c) Such and such a man abused me. (d) Come to me to-morrow morning before sunrise. (e) There is no work to-day. You can go home if you like (f) I am not feeling well to-day. Last night I had fever. (g) The first man who came to my help was my younger brother. (h) The city is large, the village is larger, but the country is the largest of all.

Note—To come out بر آمدن - Ground زمین -

Such and such ملان - To abuse دشنام دادن - To-morrow فردا -
 Last night دشب - Fever تب - Younger brother برادر خرد -
 Large کلان - Larger در کلان - Largest کلان تردن .

1927—*Compulsory*.

Translate into Persian —

- (a) I saw a man waking in the street.
- (b) These books are very old.
- (c) At night we see the moon, but not by day.
- (d) She came but I did not see her.
- (e) The Sahib will come to-morrow.
- (f) He is sitting on the ground.
- (g) I have got many friends in Persia.
- (h) They waited two days and two n _

1927—*Additional*.

Translate into Persian —

I wanted to go to the fort but did not know the road. I asked a man who was standing near the bazar to show me the way. He said there were two roads, one through the village and the other round it. The first was shorter. He told me that I would get there in about half an hour. While going along the road I saw a man riding a lame horse. He took me up to the gate of the fort and went away.

Note—Fort حصار - Village - Bazar بازار - Through the village -
 And the other round it دور دور - Shorter مختصرتر -
 Half an hour نیم ساعت - Lame لگی - Gate در .

1928—*Compulsory*.

Translate into Persian —

- (a) The horse, the dog, the monkey and the elephant are

said to be wise animals. There are many stories told about their sagacity.

(b) Do not hate others. If you do not like anything in others, remember that you may have things in your nature or habit that others do not like.

(c) "Love of one's country is a part of religion," said a great sage. You should try to make your country richer, more beautiful and more comfortable for its inhabitants to live in.

Note—Monkey - پورینه - Elephant - پیل - Story - قصه - Saga-city - فراسک - To hate - حفاقت کردن - Nature - طبیعت - Religion - دین - Sage - درویش - Comfortable - آرام ده - Inhabitants - باشندگان .

1928—*Additional*.

Translate into Persian .—

One of the kings of Persia was Naushirwan the Just. now the ruler of that country is Muhammad Ali Shah. The people do not like him and say that he is a tyrant. He had three sons all of whom were brave and wise. The name of his first son was Bahram Mirza. He was the Governor of Tabriz. He got the kingdom after the death of his father, but the period of his reign was very short. He died at the age of forty.

Note—Tyrant - ظالم - Brave - دلیر - Wise - دانای - Governor - حاکم - Kingdom - سلطنت - Period - زمانه - Reign - عهد سلطنت - Short - قلیل .

1929—*Additional*.

Translate into Persian —

Mahmud was a good boy. He helped his mother to keep the house nice and clean. He had two sisters and he always

played with them in the big field near his home. He sometimes went into the field to look after the sheep. He was afraid to go alone and always took his dog along with him. One day he walked into the forest which was at a distance of two and a half miles from his house. He lost his way and was very uneasy at heart about getting back home before nightfall. The dog helped him to find his way out, and he was glad to reach home before it was dark.

Note—Sometimes گاه نگاه - To look after نگهداری کردن -
Sheep میش - Nightfall شبانگاه .

1930—*Compulsory.*

Translate into Persian.—

I have a pen and a piece of paper in my hand. I will write a letter to my father. He has ordered me to write to him once every week.

Ahmad is cleaning his room with his own hand. His father has ordered him to do so. He is obedient son.

See how nice he looks ! He cuts and sews his clothes with his own hand. He has learnt sewing.

Note—Piece تکه - Obedient فرمانبردار - To sew دوختن .

1930—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian.—

Nadir was born in a poor family. He was brought up as a shepherd up to the age of ten, when his father died. He helped his mother by gathering sticks in the wood and taking them to market for sale. One day he saw an old woman standing alone in the wood and weeping. He asked her what was the matter, she said, I have lost my son and do not know where to find him'. Nadir soon ran into the wood and after a short time brought the boy to the mother and showed her

the way to the county. He was very kind-hearted when he was young, but after the death of his mother he took to the life of a robber.

Note—To bring up *دربار دادن* - Shepherd *چروبان* - Together *جمع کردن* - Stick *چوب* - Kind-hearted *دل رحم* - Robber *رهزن* .

1931—*Compulsory*.

Translate into Persian —

I went to the maidan yesterday to see the game. There was a large crowd of spectators. There were men of all communities present. The two teams were equally strong. The game continued for half an hour when the rain set in. The game, therefore, had to be stopped, and the spectators went back disappointed.

Note—Yesterday *دیروز* - Game *بازی* - Crowd *هجوم* - Spectators *ناظرین* - Community *قوم* - Team *تیم* - To set in *شروع شدن* - *دشمنی* .

1931—*Additional*.

Translate into Persian —

A girl, five years old, got two pice from her mother to buy sweets. She bought some, but when she was coming home, she saw at the door of her house a poor lad, who said he had not eaten anything for two days. The girl was sorry to hear this and gave him the sweetmeats she had purchased. She was very glad that she was able to help a poor hungry lad. When the mother came to know of this, she kissed her child and gave her an anna for her kind action.

Note—Pice *پول سبانه* - Sweets *شیرینی* - Hungry *گرسنه* - To kiss *بوسیدن* - Kind action *نیکیکاری* .

1932—*Compulsory*.

Translate into Persian —

I met my friend in the Maidan yesterday in the evening after a long time. I enquired as to where he had been so long. He replied that he had gone to Agra to see the Taj Mahal, and that he had returned only that day. We then had a long talk on the Taj. Afterwards we went to the river-side and enjoyed the evening breeze.

1932—*Additional*.

Translate into Persian —

There was a beautiful garden near my house. It had many big and small trees. At the time of spring, it was full of flowers of different colours. This garden belonged to a rich man, and he allowed the neighbour to use his garden and distributed flowers and fruits to those who happened to be there. He was, therefore, loved by all, young and old.

1933—*Compulsory*.

Translate into Persian :—

Morning is the best time for work. Early rising is useful for health. It makes a man healthy. Knowledge is power, and we must try to acquire it. It is always good to be honest. Everybody likes an honest man. Books are our true friends. We should keep company with them.

1933—*Additional*.

Translate into Persian —

Yesterday morning I went to see a friend. He was not at home. His old father was there and called me in, and asked me to take my seat. He said that his son had gone close by and would return soon. The house of my friend was very nice and was situated by the side of a small stream. It had a beautiful garden inside, with nice flowers and fruit-trees.

After a short time, my friend came and was glad to see me there. We went out and sat by the side of the stream and talked for some hours.

1934—*Compulsory*

Translate into Persian (*a*) and (*b*) or (*c*) —

(*a*) I am a good boy. I rise early and go to bed early. I do not mix with bad boys. I go to school fifteen minutes before the time. I stand and salute the teacher when he enters the class

(*b*) He is a clever man. He works hard day & night. He obeys his parents & never tells lies. He is honest and kind to others. Every one likes him and admires him. He earns his livelihood by work and lives in comfort and peace

(*c*) Brother! come to the garden. The air is cool. And look at the trees and flowers! How beautiful they are! The lilies are green and the roses are red. Let us sit here for a while and enjoy the charming scenery

1934—*Liberal*

Translate into Persian —

(*a*) Railways are very useful in time of famine. When the rain does not fall, the crops cannot grow, and the people suffer much. In olden days, thousands of people used to die in time of famine. But now, food can be brought quickly from distant places. In this way thousands of lives are saved by the railways. So you see, we all owe a great deal to George Stephenson. We should remember him sometimes, when we receive a letter, or a book, or a newspaper, and we should thank him when we enjoy the things that the railway brings us.

(*b*) A wooden bridge had caught fire, among those who saw the fire was a boy of twelve years of age. This boy knew that a train would soon come up, so he ran as hard as he

could to be in time to stop it. The boy ran straight on towards the train with a handkerchief tied to a stick. The driver saw him and stopped the train. In one minute more it would have been dashed to pieces

1935—*Compulsory*.

Translate into Persian —

(a) Ahmad is a nice boy. He gets up early in the morning. He says his prayers in time. He then opens his books and prepares his lessons. He is very much liked by his teachers. He always stands first in his class. Allah bless him.

(b) India is our home. We love it, as others love their own. Let us all try for the progress of our country. The happiness of a country depends upon . . .

1935—*Additional*.

Translate into Persian —

(a) Allah is one. There is none like Him. He made the earth and heaven. He created men, animals, and other things. He is very kind to His servants. He rewards us if we obey Him and do a good deed. He punishes us if we disobey Him and do a bad deed.

(b) We must speak the truth. To speak a lie may, for the time being, bring us some good, but we suffer a great deal in the long run. Truth speaking may temporarily, do us some harm, but in the end we are benefited thereby.

1936—*Compulsory*.

Translate into Persian —

(a) Respect your teachers and elders. Be kind to the poor and distressed. Help those who need your help, if you can. God helps those who help themselves. Work while you work and play while you play.

(b) Come, let us go out for a walk in the garden. It is a morning. Birds are chirping. Hear their sweet notes. These flowers are very beautiful. They please our eyes. Let us enjoy ourselves as much as possible.

1936—*Additional.*

Translate into Persian —

(a) Man is the noblest creature. The earth, heaven, stars, moon, sun and all other things have been made to save man. God is very gracious to his creatures. We must worship Him and must not do such acts as may displease Him.

(b) We must take care of our health more than any thing else. Health is wealth. If we are healthy, we enjoy our lives. If we lose our health, our lives become unhappy. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1937.

PERSIAN

Compulsory Paper

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their
as far as practicable*

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English any **one** of the following **12** extracts —

A

سگی دید برکنده دندان صید	شنیدم بردشت صنعا جنید
فرر مراند عاجز چو روداه پیر	رنیروی سر پدجه شیرگرد
لک خورده از گوسفندان حی	بس از عرم و آهر گرفتن به پی

جو مسکین ر بیطافتش دید و ریش
 بدو داد یک نیمه از زک خورش
 شنیدم کہ میگفت و خون میگریست
 کہ داند کہ بہتر ز ما ہر دو کیفیت
 بظاہر من امروز ازین بہترم
 دگر تا چہ راند قضا بر سرم

B

در بلا یاری مخواه از ہم کس
 زانک ندون جز خدا فریاد رس
 از خدای خویشتن غافل مبادش
 غافلانہ در رہ باطل مبادش
 جایی گریہ است این جهان دروئی مبخند
 چشم عبرت بر کشا و لب بہ بزد
 همچو مور از حرص ہر سوئی مور
 پند ناصح را بگوش جان شنو
 ای پس-رکودک نہ بازی مکن
 کار با شیطان با نبازی مکن
 نفس بد را در گنہ یاری مدہ
 عمر برباد از تہہ کاری مدہ

2. (a) Explain the grammatical construction of the following — 4

شیر گیر — غافلانہ

(b) What is the force of “ی” in “یاری” in the first *bāst* of extract B of Question 1? 2

(e) Write a short note on جدید بغدادی . 4

3. **Either.** Reproduce in English or Persian (from 9
٢٤١١) the story beginning with

یک دیدم از عرسهٔ رودبار که پیش آمدم در پلنگی سوار

Or, Summarize in English or Persian 'Attar's discourse
on "تعظیم مهمان" .

4. Answer any **Four** of the following question — 20

(a) Give the rules for the formation of the مصارع in
Persian, with examples.

(b) Define اسم طرف and اسم آله and give examples of
each in Persian.

(c) Illustrate the uses of **either** 'و' or 'م' in
Persian.

(d) Give the Singular or Plural, as the case may be
of the following words, with their meanings.—

مسکین — غربا — نفس — صور — مدینه

(e) Form words with the following suffixes.—

مذک — فام — سار — زار — یذ

(f) Form محامل مصدر and نهادن — کردن from امر حاضر
from دیدن — دادن .

5. Translate into English any **two** of the following 13
extracts .—

A

حکیمی پسران را پند همی داد — که ای جان پدر
هنر آموزید که ملک و دولت دنیا را اعتماد نشاید و سیم
و زر در سفر محل خطر باشد که دزد یکبار برد یا خواجه بتفاریق
بحرورد — اما هنر چشمهٔ زابده است و دولت پاینده — اگر

هذر مند از درات بیفتد غم نباشد که هنر در انفس خود دواست —
 هر کجا که رود قدر بیدار و صدر نشیند و بی هر لقمه چند
 و سختی بید *

B

در برادر بودند — یک خدمت سلطان کردی و دیگری بسعی
 بازو نان خوردی — باری آن ترانگر درویش را گفت که چرا خدمت
 نکندی تا از مشقت کار کردن برهی — گفت — نوچرا کار نکنی تا از
 منزلت خدمت رستگاری یابی که خرد مندان گفته اند — نان خو
 خوردن و بر زمین نشستن به از کمر زبون بسنن و خدمت ایستادن

C

پس از اندک مدتی از پاربا رخت افامت برداشت — و بشهر
 خریش شنافت و در آنجا بمعارفت پدرش به بکسب پشم بافی
 اشتغال داشت اوقات بسر می برد — اما همینکه چهارده ساله شد
 بجهت اول مرتبه به دریا رفت و مشغول دریا نوردی گشت — در
 سنه ۱۴۷۰ کشتی نامبس در بدر ایز بون داخل گردید و در
 آنوقت مشارالیه در اغوان شباب و جوانی و عین مسرت و
 کامرانی بود —

6 Explain any **One** of the following extracts — 6

A

ز خاک آفریدت خداوند پاک
 پس ای بنده افتادگی کن جو خاک
 حریص و جهانسوز و سرکش مبدش
 ز خاک آفریدنت آتش مبدش

چو گردن کشید آتش هولناک
 به بیچارگی تن بدداخت خاک
 چو این سرفرازی نمود آن کمی
 ازین دور کردند ازان آدمی

B

ز نور شرع آن رخشور والا
 شده روشن سراسر روی غبرا
 جهان پر گشت از بزندان پرستی
 نموده حق پرستی پیش دستی
 ز فیض نور آن مهر درخشان
 شده توحید هر جانور افشان
 بر باد دررد پاک یزدان
 بر اهل بیت و هم بر جمله یاران

7. Correct —

5

زید و بکر رفت — سبج زود بر خیزید — من شما زدم —
 تو امروز به لاهور رفت — اسم شما چیست؟

8 Translate into Persian —

25

(a) Get up early in the morning. Wash your hands and feet. Take your breakfast and open your books. Morning is the best time for reading. Work hard. Be punctual and attend your class regularly, you are then sure to succeed.

(b) Choose good companions. Always speak the truth. Do what you can to help others. To tell a lie is the worst evil. Nobody trusts a liar. A liar is hated by all and loved by none.

Matriculation Examination,—1937.

PERSIAN

Additional Paper

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own
words, as far as practicable*

The figure in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English **one** of the following **10**
passages —

A

بازرگانی را هزار دینار خسارت افدام، سر را گفت نداند که با
کسی این سخن در میان نهد، گفت ای پدر فرمان ترا است نگردم
و لیکن باید که مرا بر فائده این مطلع گردانی که مصلحت در نهان
داشتن چیست، گفت تا مصیبت در نشود، بکے نقصان مایه و درم
شمارت همسانه -

* بیت *

مگر اندوه خویش با دشمنان که لاجول گزند شادنی کنان

B

شنیدم که یک هفته ابن السبیل
نیامد به مهمان سراے خلیل
ز فرخنده خورے نحروردے پگاه
مگر بینوائے در آید ز راه
برون رفت هر جانبے بنگرید
بر اطراف وادی نگه کرد و دید

به تنها نکه در بدان چو بد
 سر و مویش از برف بیری سفید
 بدلدارش • رحبائے گفت
 بوسم کردمان صلائے بگفت

2. Write short notes on any **two** of the following — 10

سعدی، عبیدی، عطار

3. Translate into English any **two** of the following — 30

A

کردم زهر مضروب در بدش عزم سفر کردم، ناگاه در
 لب آبی رسید سحر فرو مازدم، به دئے رفتن به پیش و نه رای
 بارگشیدن ده دم، سنگ پشے ابن معی را ارے مساهده کرد
 بروے نرحم نموده در پیش خودش سرار کرد و خود را در آب
 انداخت و شد کدان رو بحانب دیگر نهاد، در آن اما آوار
 بگوس سنگ پست رسبد و در یافت که ابن چه آوار است؟
 جواب داد که ابن آوار نیش من است بر پشت زهر چنڈ
 می دانم که بر آن کارگر نمی آید اما عادت خود را نمی توانم
 گذاشت، چنانچه گنده اند۔

نیش عقرب نه از پئے کین است

مقتضای طبیعتش ابن است

B

در پیش را صورتی پیش آمد، گلیم از خانہ یارے بدزدیدم
 حاکم فرمود دسکش بزد، صاحب گلیم شفاعت کرد کہ من او را بحل
 کردم حاکم گفت به شفاعت تو حد شرع را فرو کرد نگذارم،

گفت راست فرمودی، اما هر که از مال وقف جزوے بدزدند قطعش لازم نیاید، هر چه درویشان را است وقف مباحجان است، حاکم را این سخن اسنوار آمد و دست از روے بدانب و گفت جهان بر تو تنگ آمده بود که دردی نکردی الا از خانه چیدن یارے ؟ گفت اے خداوند نشنیده که گفته اند خانه درسدان بروب و درو دشمنان مکوب

C

پادشاه وقتے در هواے گرم بدر باغے رسید پدروے که باعبان بود حلو آمد، پادشاه گفت اے پدرو درن باع انار هست ؟ گفت آری، فرمود جامے آب انار بدار، پیور برفت و بزودی جامے پر ار آب انار کرده آورد و بدست پادشاه داد، پادشاه بیانشامید و گفت اے بدر سالے ازن باغ چند حاصل مبدکنی ؟ گفت چهار صد دینار گفت بدبوان چه حراج می دهی. گفت پادشاه ما ار درخ چیزے نمی گدوم، پادشاه باخود اندیشه کرد که در مملکت من باع بسیار است اگر از حاصل باغ عشرے بدبوان دهند مبلع حاصل شود -

4. Answer any **three** of the following — 15

(a) How do you form تصعیر ? Give examples.

(b) Construct short sentences to illustrate the use of the following Phrases —

برآمدن، بهم بر آمدن، سپر انداختن، حرف زدن، را کردن

(c) How many kinds of مفعول are there according to Persian grammar.

(d) Give the force of ا م ت and ش respectively in the following words —

دانش، پسره، بیگم، بالشه، دریغا

(e) Mention the important kinds of **افسانه** in Persian.

5. Translate into Persian —

35

(a) Honesty is the best policy. Knowledge is power. Never tell a lie. Do your duty well. You must work to the best of your capacity. Respect the elders and love the younger ones. Obey your superiors.

(b) Our aim in life should be to help the poor as far as we can. If we find a hungry man, we must feed him, and if we see a naked man, we must clothe him. We must offer our services to those who need them.

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