

विदेह VIDEHA

ग्रियर्सन — मैथिली व्याकरण ओ शब्दावली

Grierson — Maithili Grammar & Chrestomathy

विदेह ई-लर्निङ्ग प्रश्नोत्तरी शृंखला · Videha eLearning Quiz Book Series

खण्ड १ / ३ · Volume 1 of 3

सम्पादक / लेखक: गजेन्द्र ठाकुर

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१. Videha QUIZ | Grierson's Maithili Chrestomathy & Vocabulary

१५४५ प्रश्न

प्रत्येक अध्यायक प्रश्न-खण्डक बाद ओहि अध्यायक उत्तरमाला (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या) देल गेल अछि।

In each chapter, the answer key with explanations (उत्तरमाला) follows the questions.

Source identity and book architecture

१. Which statement best explains the identity of the uploaded volume?

- (A) It is a modern anthology unrelated to Grierson
- (B) It is only Part I, the Grammar volume
- (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar
- (D) It is a Persian administrative manual for Bengal courts

२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the identity of the uploaded volume?

- (A) It is only Part I, the Grammar volume
- (B) It is a modern anthology unrelated to Grierson
- (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar
- (D) It is a Persian administrative manual for Bengal courts

३. Which pair involving the identity of the uploaded volume is correctly matched?

- (A) the identity of the uploaded volume — it is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar
- (B) the identity of the uploaded volume — it is only Part I, the Grammar volume
- (C) the identity of the uploaded volume — it is a modern anthology unrelated to Grierson
- (D) the identity of the uploaded volume — it is a Persian administrative manual for Bengal courts

४. Which interpretation of the identity of the uploaded volume should be rejected?

- (A) It is only Part I, the Grammar volume
- (B) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar
- (C) It is a Persian administrative manual for Bengal courts
- (D) It is a modern anthology unrelated to Grierson

५. A reader is trying to use the identity of the uploaded volume as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a Persian administrative manual for Bengal courts
- (B) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar
- (C) It is a modern anthology unrelated to Grierson
- (D) It is only Part I, the Grammar volume

६. Which statement about the identity of the uploaded volume avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a modern anthology unrelated to Grierson
- (B) It is a Persian administrative manual for Bengal courts
- (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar
- (D) It is only Part I, the Grammar volume

७. Which option correctly distinguishes the identity of the uploaded volume from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only Part I, the Grammar volume
- (B) It is a Persian administrative manual for Bengal courts
- (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar
- (D) It is a modern anthology unrelated to Grierson

๘. Which answer would best help classify the identity of the uploaded volume inside the volume?

- (A) It is a modern anthology unrelated to Grierson
- (B) It is a Persian administrative manual for Bengal courts
- (C) It is only Part I, the Grammar volume
- (D) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar

๙. Which inference from the identity of the uploaded volume is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is only Part I, the Grammar volume
- (B) It is a modern anthology unrelated to Grierson
- (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar
- (D) It is a Persian administrative manual for Bengal courts

๑๐. Which statement best explains the relation between Part I and Part II?

- (A) Part II contains only maps of North Bihar
- (B) Part I and Part II are unrelated works by different authors
- (C) Part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings
- (D) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar

๑๑. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the relation between Part I and Part II?

- (A) Part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings
- (B) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar
- (C) Part I and Part II are unrelated works by different authors
- (D) Part II contains only maps of North Bihar

๑๒. Which pair involving the relation between Part I and Part II is correctly matched?

- (A) the relation between Part I and Part II — part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings
- (B) the relation between Part I and Part II — part I and Part II are unrelated works by different authors
- (C) the relation between Part I and Part II — part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar
- (D) the relation between Part I and Part II — part II contains only maps of North Bihar

๑๓. Which interpretation of the relation between Part I and Part II should be rejected?

- (A) Part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings
- (B) Part II contains only maps of North Bihar
- (C) Part I and Part II are unrelated works by different authors
- (D) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar

๑๔. A reader is trying to use the relation between Part I and Part II as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Part I and Part II are unrelated works by different authors
- (B) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar
- (C) Part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings
- (D) Part II contains only maps of North Bihar

๑๕. Which statement about the relation between Part I and Part II avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar
- (B) Part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings
- (C) Part I and Part II are unrelated works by different authors
- (D) Part II contains only maps of North Bihar

१६. Which option correctly distinguishes the relation between Part I and Part II from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar
- (B) Part I and Part II are unrelated works by different authors
- (C) Part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings
- (D) Part II contains only maps of North Bihar

१७. Which answer would best help classify the relation between Part I and Part II inside the volume?

- (A) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar
- (B) Part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings
- (C) Part I and Part II are unrelated works by different authors
- (D) Part II contains only maps of North Bihar

१८. Which inference from the relation between Part I and Part II is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Part I and Part II are unrelated works by different authors
- (B) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar
- (C) Part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings
- (D) Part II contains only maps of North Bihar

१९. Which statement best explains the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary”?

- (A) It proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary
- (B) It means that the book is a political pamphlet
- (C) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology
- (D) It proves that the grammar was written by a different author

२०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary”?

- (A) It proves that the grammar was written by a different author
- (B) It means that the book is a political pamphlet
- (C) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology
- (D) It proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary

२१. Which pair involving the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” is correctly matched?

- (A) the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” — it means that the book is a political pamphlet
- (B) the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” — it proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary
- (C) the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” — it shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology
- (D) the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” — it proves that the grammar was written by a different author

२२. Which interpretation of the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” should be rejected?

- (A) It means that the book is a political pamphlet
- (B) It proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary
- (C) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology
- (D) It proves that the grammar was written by a different author

२३. A reader is trying to use the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It proves that the grammar was written by a different author
- (B) It means that the book is a political pamphlet
- (C) It proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary
- (D) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology

২৪. Which statement about the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It proves that the grammar was written by a different author
- (B) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology
- (C) It means that the book is a political pamphlet
- (D) It proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary

২৫. Which option correctly distinguishes the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It means that the book is a political pamphlet
- (B) It proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary
- (C) It proves that the grammar was written by a different author
- (D) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology

২৬. Which answer would best help classify the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” inside the volume?

- (A) It proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary
- (B) It means that the book is a political pamphlet
- (C) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology
- (D) It proves that the grammar was written by a different author

২৭. Which inference from the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology
- (B) It proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary
- (C) It means that the book is a political pamphlet
- (D) It proves that the grammar was written by a different author

২৮. Which statement best explains the “Extra Number” context?

- (A) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal
- (B) It is a newspaper supplement of a modern e-journal
- (C) It is a private family genealogy register
- (D) It is a government gazette of land revenue only

২৯. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the “Extra Number” context?

- (A) It is a newspaper supplement of a modern e-journal
- (B) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal
- (C) It is a private family genealogy register
- (D) It is a government gazette of land revenue only

৩০. Which pair involving the “Extra Number” context is correctly matched?

- (A) the “Extra Number” context — it is a government gazette of land revenue only
- (B) the “Extra Number” context — it is a private family genealogy register
- (C) the “Extra Number” context — the work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal
- (D) the “Extra Number” context — it is a newspaper supplement of a modern e-journal

৩১. Which interpretation of the “Extra Number” context should be rejected?

- (A) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal
- (B) It is a government gazette of land revenue only
- (C) It is a private family genealogy register
- (D) It is a newspaper supplement of a modern e-journal

32. A reader is trying to use the “Extra Number” context as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a government gazette of land revenue only
- (B) It is a private family genealogy register
- (C) It is a newspaper supplement of a modern e-journal
- (D) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal

33. Which statement about the “Extra Number” context avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a private family genealogy register
- (B) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal
- (C) It is a government gazette of land revenue only
- (D) It is a newspaper supplement of a modern e-journal

38. Which option correctly distinguishes the “Extra Number” context from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a newspaper supplement of a modern e-journal
- (B) It is a government gazette of land revenue only
- (C) It is a private family genealogy register
- (D) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal

34. Which answer would best help classify the “Extra Number” context inside the volume?

- (A) It is a government gazette of land revenue only
- (B) It is a newspaper supplement of a modern e-journal
- (C) It is a private family genealogy register
- (D) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal

36. Which inference from the “Extra Number” context is most faithful to the text?

- (A) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal
- (B) It is a private family genealogy register
- (C) It is a government gazette of land revenue only
- (D) It is a newspaper supplement of a modern e-journal

39. Which statement best explains the year 1882 in the volume?

- (A) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item
- (B) It is the population of Mithila recorded in the vocabulary
- (C) It is the date of Vidyapati’s birth
- (D) It is the number of songs in the chrestomathy

36. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the year 1882 in the volume?

- (A) It is the date of Vidyapati’s birth
- (B) It is the number of songs in the chrestomathy
- (C) It is the population of Mithila recorded in the vocabulary
- (D) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item

39. Which pair involving the year 1882 in the volume is correctly matched?

- (A) the year 1882 in the volume — it belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item
- (B) the year 1882 in the volume — it is the number of songs in the chrestomathy
- (C) the year 1882 in the volume — it is the population of Mithila recorded in the vocabulary
- (D) the year 1882 in the volume — it is the date of Vidyapati’s birth

४०. Which interpretation of the year 1882 in the volume should be rejected?

- (A) It is the population of Mithila recorded in the vocabulary
- (B) It is the number of songs in the chrestomathy
- (C) It is the date of Vidyapati's birth
- (D) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item

४१. A reader is trying to use the year 1882 in the volume as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the population of Mithila recorded in the vocabulary
- (B) It is the date of Vidyapati's birth
- (C) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item
- (D) It is the number of songs in the chrestomathy

४२. Which statement about the year 1882 in the volume avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the population of Mithila recorded in the vocabulary
- (B) It is the date of Vidyapati's birth
- (C) It is the number of songs in the chrestomathy
- (D) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item

४३. Which option correctly distinguishes the year 1882 in the volume from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is the population of Mithila recorded in the vocabulary
- (B) It is the date of Vidyapati's birth
- (C) It is the number of songs in the chrestomathy
- (D) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item

४४. Which answer would best help classify the year 1882 in the volume inside the volume?

- (A) It is the population of Mithila recorded in the vocabulary
- (B) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item
- (C) It is the number of songs in the chrestomathy
- (D) It is the date of Vidyapati's birth

४५. Which inference from the year 1882 in the volume is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the population of Mithila recorded in the vocabulary
- (B) It is the date of Vidyapati's birth
- (C) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item
- (D) It is the number of songs in the chrestomathy

४६. Which statement best explains the book's two major internal parts?

- (A) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them
- (B) The Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps
- (C) The Chrestomathy is a list of printers and the Vocabulary is a family tree
- (D) Both parts are identical reprints of the grammar paradigms

४७. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the book's two major internal parts?

- (A) The Chrestomathy is a list of printers and the Vocabulary is a family tree
- (B) Both parts are identical reprints of the grammar paradigms
- (C) The Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps
- (D) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them

४८. Which pair involving the book's two major internal parts is correctly matched?

- (A) the book's two major internal parts — both parts are identical reprints of the grammar paradigms
- (B) the book's two major internal parts — the Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps
- (C) the book's two major internal parts — the Chrestomathy is a list of printers and the Vocabulary is a family tree
- (D) the book's two major internal parts — the Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them

४९. Which interpretation of the book's two major internal parts should be rejected?

- (A) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them
- (B) The Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps
- (C) The Chrestomathy is a list of printers and the Vocabulary is a family tree
- (D) Both parts are identical reprints of the grammar paradigms

५०. A reader is trying to use the book's two major internal parts as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Both parts are identical reprints of the grammar paradigms
- (B) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them
- (C) The Chrestomathy is a list of printers and the Vocabulary is a family tree
- (D) The Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps

५१. Which statement about the book's two major internal parts avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them
- (B) The Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps
- (C) The Chrestomathy is a list of printers and the Vocabulary is a family tree
- (D) Both parts are identical reprints of the grammar paradigms

५२. Which option correctly distinguishes the book's two major internal parts from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) The Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps
- (B) The Chrestomathy is a list of printers and the Vocabulary is a family tree
- (C) Both parts are identical reprints of the grammar paradigms
- (D) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them

५३. Which answer would best help classify the book's two major internal parts inside the volume?

- (A) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them
- (B) Both parts are identical reprints of the grammar paradigms
- (C) The Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps
- (D) The Chrestomathy is a list of printers and the Vocabulary is a family tree

५४. Which inference from the book's two major internal parts is most faithful to the text?

- (A) The Chrestomathy is a list of printers and the Vocabulary is a family tree
- (B) The Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps
- (C) Both parts are identical reprints of the grammar paradigms
- (D) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them

५५. Which statement best explains the table of contents as a reading map?

- (A) It lists only grammatical chapters on cases and verbs
- (B) It contains no place for Vidyapati or Harkh Nāth
- (C) It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary
- (D) It orders the volume by modern district census tables

၄၆. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the table of contents as a reading map?

- (A) It contains no place for Vidyapati or Harkh Nāth
- (B) It orders the volume by modern district census tables
- (C) It lists only grammatical chapters on cases and verbs
- (D) It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary

၄၇. Which pair involving the table of contents as a reading map is correctly matched?

- (A) the table of contents as a reading map — it orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary
- (B) the table of contents as a reading map — it orders the volume by modern district census tables
- (C) the table of contents as a reading map — it contains no place for Vidyapati or Harkh Nāth
- (D) the table of contents as a reading map — it lists only grammatical chapters on cases and verbs

၄၈. Which interpretation of the table of contents as a reading map should be rejected?

- (A) It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary
- (B) It lists only grammatical chapters on cases and verbs
- (C) It orders the volume by modern district census tables
- (D) It contains no place for Vidyapati or Harkh Nāth

၄၉. A reader is trying to use the table of contents as a reading map as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It orders the volume by modern district census tables
- (B) It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary
- (C) It contains no place for Vidyapati or Harkh Nāth
- (D) It lists only grammatical chapters on cases and verbs

၅၀. Which statement about the table of contents as a reading map avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It orders the volume by modern district census tables
- (B) It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary
- (C) It lists only grammatical chapters on cases and verbs
- (D) It contains no place for Vidyapati or Harkh Nāth

၅၁. Which option correctly distinguishes the table of contents as a reading map from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It orders the volume by modern district census tables
- (B) It lists only grammatical chapters on cases and verbs
- (C) It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary
- (D) It contains no place for Vidyapati or Harkh Nāth

၅၂. Which answer would best help classify the table of contents as a reading map inside the volume?

- (A) It contains no place for Vidyapati or Harkh Nāth
- (B) It lists only grammatical chapters on cases and verbs
- (C) It orders the volume by modern district census tables
- (D) It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary

၅၃. Which inference from the table of contents as a reading map is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary
- (B) It orders the volume by modern district census tables
- (C) It lists only grammatical chapters on cases and verbs
- (D) It contains no place for Vidyapati or Harkh Nāth

٤٨. Which statement best explains the use of page images for this source?

- (A) It contains only audio recordings
- (B) The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer
- (C) It has no visible page images at all
- (D) It can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file

٤٩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the use of page images for this source?

- (A) The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer
- (B) It can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file
- (C) It has no visible page images at all
- (D) It contains only audio recordings

٥٠. Which pair involving the use of page images for this source is correctly matched?

- (A) the use of page images for this source — it has no visible page images at all
- (B) the use of page images for this source — the PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer
- (C) the use of page images for this source — it can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file
- (D) the use of page images for this source — it contains only audio recordings

٥١. Which interpretation of the use of page images for this source should be rejected?

- (A) It can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file
- (B) The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer
- (C) It has no visible page images at all
- (D) It contains only audio recordings

٥٢. A reader is trying to use the use of page images for this source as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It contains only audio recordings
- (B) It has no visible page images at all
- (C) It can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file
- (D) The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer

٥٣. Which statement about the use of page images for this source avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It has no visible page images at all
- (B) It can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file
- (C) It contains only audio recordings
- (D) The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer

٥٤. Which option correctly distinguishes the use of page images for this source from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file
- (B) It has no visible page images at all
- (C) It contains only audio recordings
- (D) The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer

٥٥. Which answer would best help classify the use of page images for this source inside the volume?

- (A) The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer
- (B) It contains only audio recordings
- (C) It can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file
- (D) It has no visible page images at all

٩٢. Which inference from the use of page images for this source is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It contains only audio recordings
- (B) It can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file
- (C) The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer
- (D) It has no visible page images at all

٩٣. Which statement best explains the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar?

- (A) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar
- (B) A chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only
- (C) A chrestomathy is an index of printers and addresses
- (D) A chrestomathy contains no actual texts

٩٤. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar?

- (A) A chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only
- (B) A chrestomathy is an index of printers and addresses
- (C) A chrestomathy contains no actual texts
- (D) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar

٩٥. Which pair involving the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar is correctly matched?

- (A) the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar — a chrestomathy contains no actual texts
- (B) the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar — a chrestomathy is an index of printers and addresses
- (C) the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar — a chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar
- (D) the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar — a chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only

٩٦. Which interpretation of the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar should be rejected?

- (A) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar
- (B) A chrestomathy contains no actual texts
- (C) A chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only
- (D) A chrestomathy is an index of printers and addresses

٩٧. A reader is trying to use the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) A chrestomathy contains no actual texts
- (B) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar
- (C) A chrestomathy is an index of printers and addresses
- (D) A chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only

٩٨. Which statement about the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) A chrestomathy contains no actual texts
- (B) A chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only
- (C) A chrestomathy is an index of printers and addresses
- (D) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar

٩٩. Which option correctly distinguishes the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) A chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only
- (B) A chrestomathy contains no actual texts
- (C) A chrestomathy is an index of printers and addresses
- (D) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar

८०. Which answer would best help classify the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar inside the volume?

- (A) A chrestomathy is an index of printers and addresses
- (B) A chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only
- (C) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar
- (D) A chrestomathy contains no actual texts

८१. Which inference from the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar is most faithful to the text?

- (A) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar
- (B) A chrestomathy is an index of printers and addresses
- (C) A chrestomathy contains no actual texts
- (D) A chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only

Chrestomathy method and language evidence

८२. Which statement best explains Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy?

- (A) He says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature
- (B) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect
- (C) He says it is merely a list of villages in North Bihar
- (D) He says it contains only Sanskrit court poems

८३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy?

- (A) He says it is merely a list of villages in North Bihar
- (B) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect
- (C) He says it contains only Sanskrit court poems
- (D) He says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature

८४. Which pair involving Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy is correctly matched?

- (A) Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy — he says it contains only Sanskrit court poems
- (B) Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy — he says it is merely a list of villages in North Bihar
- (C) Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy — he says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature
- (D) Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy — he says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect

८५. Which interpretation of Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy should be rejected?

- (A) He says it contains only Sanskrit court poems
- (B) He says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature
- (C) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect
- (D) He says it is merely a list of villages in North Bihar

८६. A reader is trying to use Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He says it contains only Sanskrit court poems
- (B) He says it is merely a list of villages in North Bihar
- (C) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect
- (D) He says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature

८७. Which statement about Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He says it is merely a list of villages in North Bihar
- (B) He says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature
- (C) He says it contains only Sanskrit court poems
- (D) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect

- ८८. Which option correctly distinguishes Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy from a weak catalogue detail?**
- (A) He says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature
 - (B) He says it contains only Sanskrit court poems
 - (C) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect
 - (D) He says it is merely a list of villages in North Bihar
- ८९. Which answer would best help classify Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy inside the volume?**
- (A) He says it is merely a list of villages in North Bihar
 - (B) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect
 - (C) He says it contains only Sanskrit court poems
 - (D) He says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature
- ९०. Which inference from Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy is most faithful to the text?**
- (A) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect
 - (B) He says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature
 - (C) He says it contains only Sanskrit court poems
 - (D) He says it is merely a list of villages in North Bihar
- ९१. Which statement best explains the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary?**
- (A) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary
 - (B) The Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book
 - (C) The reading book was printed without any lexical support
 - (D) The Vocabulary contains only English words unrelated to the texts
- ९२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary?**
- (A) The Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book
 - (B) The reading book was printed without any lexical support
 - (C) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary
 - (D) The Vocabulary contains only English words unrelated to the texts
- ९३. Which pair involving the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary is correctly matched?**
- (A) the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary — the Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book
 - (B) the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary — the Vocabulary contains only English words unrelated to the texts
 - (C) the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary — grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary
 - (D) the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary — the reading book was printed without any lexical support
- ९४. Which interpretation of the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary should be rejected?**
- (A) The Vocabulary contains only English words unrelated to the texts
 - (B) The Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book
 - (C) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary
 - (D) The reading book was printed without any lexical support

৯৭. A reader is trying to use the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) The Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book
- (B) The Vocabulary contains only English words unrelated to the texts
- (C) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary
- (D) The reading book was printed without any lexical support

৯৮. Which statement about the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) The Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book
- (B) The Vocabulary contains only English words unrelated to the texts
- (C) The reading book was printed without any lexical support
- (D) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary

৯৯. Which option correctly distinguishes the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) The reading book was printed without any lexical support
- (B) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary
- (C) The Vocabulary contains only English words unrelated to the texts
- (D) The Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book

১০০. Which answer would best help classify the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary inside the volume?

- (A) The Vocabulary contains only English words unrelated to the texts
- (B) The reading book was printed without any lexical support
- (C) The Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book
- (D) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary

১০১. Which inference from the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) The reading book was printed without any lexical support
- (B) The Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book
- (C) The Vocabulary contains only English words unrelated to the texts
- (D) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary

১০২. Which statement best explains Grierson's statement about prose in the volume?

- (A) He says prose contains only Sanskrit compounds and no Maithili
- (B) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely
- (C) He says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored
- (D) He says prose is entirely Bengali and not Maithili

১০৩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Grierson's statement about prose in the volume?

- (A) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely
- (B) He says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored
- (C) He says prose is entirely Bengali and not Maithili
- (D) He says prose contains only Sanskrit compounds and no Maithili

১০২. Which pair involving Grierson's statement about prose in the volume is correctly matched?

- (A) Grierson's statement about prose in the volume — he says prose is entirely Bengali and not Maithili
- (B) Grierson's statement about prose in the volume — he says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored
- (C) Grierson's statement about prose in the volume — he considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely
- (D) Grierson's statement about prose in the volume — he says prose contains only Sanskrit compounds and no Maithili

১০৩. Which interpretation of Grierson's statement about prose in the volume should be rejected?

- (A) He says prose is entirely Bengali and not Maithili
- (B) He says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored
- (C) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely
- (D) He says prose contains only Sanskrit compounds and no Maithili

১০৪. A reader is trying to use Grierson's statement about prose in the volume as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored
- (B) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely
- (C) He says prose is entirely Bengali and not Maithili
- (D) He says prose contains only Sanskrit compounds and no Maithili

১০৫. Which statement about Grierson's statement about prose in the volume avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely
- (B) He says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored
- (C) He says prose contains only Sanskrit compounds and no Maithili
- (D) He says prose is entirely Bengali and not Maithili

১০৬. Which option correctly distinguishes Grierson's statement about prose in the volume from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He says prose contains only Sanskrit compounds and no Maithili
- (B) He says prose is entirely Bengali and not Maithili
- (C) He says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored
- (D) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely

১০৭. Which answer would best help classify Grierson's statement about prose in the volume inside the volume?

- (A) He says prose is entirely Bengali and not Maithili
- (B) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely
- (C) He says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored
- (D) He says prose contains only Sanskrit compounds and no Maithili

১০৮. Which inference from Grierson's statement about prose in the volume is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He says prose contains only Sanskrit compounds and no Maithili
- (B) He says prose is entirely Bengali and not Maithili
- (C) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely
- (D) He says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored

১০৯. Which statement best explains Grierson's statement about poetry in the volume?

- (A) He treats poetry as irrelevant to vocabulary building
- (B) He says Maithili poetry contains no outside forms
- (C) He says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect
- (D) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence

११०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume?

- (A) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence
- (B) He treats poetry as irrelevant to vocabulary building
- (C) He says Maithili poetry contains no outside forms
- (D) He says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect

१११. Which pair involving Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume is correctly matched?

- (A) Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume — he says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect
- (B) Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume — he notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence
- (C) Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume — he treats poetry as irrelevant to vocabulary building
- (D) Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume — he says Maithili poetry contains no outside forms

११२. Which interpretation of Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume should be rejected?

- (A) He says Maithili poetry contains no outside forms
- (B) He treats poetry as irrelevant to vocabulary building
- (C) He says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect
- (D) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence

११३. A reader is trying to use Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He treats poetry as irrelevant to vocabulary building
- (B) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence
- (C) He says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect
- (D) He says Maithili poetry contains no outside forms

११४. Which statement about Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He treats poetry as irrelevant to vocabulary building
- (B) He says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect
- (C) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence
- (D) He says Maithili poetry contains no outside forms

११५. Which option correctly distinguishes Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect
- (B) He treats poetry as irrelevant to vocabulary building
- (C) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence
- (D) He says Maithili poetry contains no outside forms

११६. Which answer would best help classify Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume inside the volume?

- (A) He treats poetry as irrelevant to vocabulary building
- (B) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence
- (C) He says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect
- (D) He says Maithili poetry contains no outside forms

११७. Which inference from Grierson’s statement about poetry in the volume is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence
- (B) He says Maithili poetry contains no outside forms
- (C) He treats poetry as irrelevant to vocabulary building
- (D) He says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect

११८. Which statement best explains Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment?

- (A) He is presented as the purest classical Maithili model
- (B) He is the author of the vocabulary preface
- (C) He is treated as the "worst sinner" in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine
- (D) He is identified as the editor of the Asiatic Society journal

११९. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment?

- (A) He is treated as the "worst sinner" in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine
- (B) He is the author of the vocabulary preface
- (C) He is identified as the editor of the Asiatic Society journal
- (D) He is presented as the purest classical Maithili model

१२०. Which pair involving Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment is correctly matched?

- (A) Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment — he is treated as the "worst sinner" in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine
- (B) Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment — he is presented as the purest classical Maithili model
- (C) Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment — he is the author of the vocabulary preface
- (D) Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment — he is identified as the editor of the Asiatic Society journal

१२१. Which interpretation of Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment should be rejected?

- (A) He is identified as the editor of the Asiatic Society journal
- (B) He is the author of the vocabulary preface
- (C) He is presented as the purest classical Maithili model
- (D) He is treated as the "worst sinner" in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine

१२२. A reader is trying to use Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He is presented as the purest classical Maithili model
- (B) He is treated as the "worst sinner" in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine
- (C) He is the author of the vocabulary preface
- (D) He is identified as the editor of the Asiatic Society journal

१२३. Which statement about Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He is identified as the editor of the Asiatic Society journal
- (B) He is the author of the vocabulary preface
- (C) He is presented as the purest classical Maithili model
- (D) He is treated as the "worst sinner" in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine

१२४. Which option correctly distinguishes Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He is identified as the editor of the Asiatic Society journal
- (B) He is presented as the purest classical Maithili model
- (C) He is treated as the "worst sinner" in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine
- (D) He is the author of the vocabulary preface

१२५. Which answer would best help classify Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment inside the volume?

- (A) He is the author of the vocabulary preface
- (B) He is treated as the "worst sinner" in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine
- (C) He is presented as the purest classical Maithili model
- (D) He is identified as the editor of the Asiatic Society journal

१२६. Which inference from Faturi Lal in Grierson's linguistic judgment is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He is identified as the editor of the Asiatic Society journal
- (B) He is treated as the "worst sinner" in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine
- (C) He is presented as the purest classical Maithili model
- (D) He is the author of the vocabulary preface

१२७. Which statement best explains Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity?

- (A) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words
- (B) Vidyapati is placed first because he is a prose letter writer
- (C) Vidyapati is said to be easy because he has no archaic vocabulary
- (D) Vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded

१२८. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity?

- (A) Vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded
- (B) Vidyapati is placed first because he is a prose letter writer
- (C) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words
- (D) Vidyapati is said to be easy because he has no archaic vocabulary

१२९. Which pair involving Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity is correctly matched?

- (A) Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity — vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words
- (B) Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity — vidyapati is said to be easy because he has no archaic vocabulary
- (C) Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity — vidyapati is placed first because he is a prose letter writer
- (D) Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity — vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded

१३०. Which interpretation of Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity should be rejected?

- (A) Vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded
- (B) Vidyapati is said to be easy because he has no archaic vocabulary
- (C) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words
- (D) Vidyapati is placed first because he is a prose letter writer

१३१. A reader is trying to use Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded
- (B) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words
- (C) Vidyapati is placed first because he is a prose letter writer
- (D) Vidyapati is said to be easy because he has no archaic vocabulary

१३२. Which statement about Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Vidyapati is said to be easy because he has no archaic vocabulary
- (B) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words
- (C) Vidyapati is placed first because he is a prose letter writer
- (D) Vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded

१३३. Which option correctly distinguishes Grierson's judgment on Vidyapati's purity from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Vidyapati is placed first because he is a prose letter writer
- (B) Vidyapati is said to be easy because he has no archaic vocabulary
- (C) Vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded
- (D) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words

१३४. Which answer would best help classify Grierson’s judgment on Vidyapati’s purity inside the volume?

- (A) Vidyapati is said to be easy because he has no archaic vocabulary
- (B) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words
- (C) Vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded
- (D) Vidyapati is placed first because he is a prose letter writer

१३५. Which inference from Grierson’s judgment on Vidyapati’s purity is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Vidyapati is said to be easy because he has no archaic vocabulary
- (B) Vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded
- (C) Vidyapati is placed first because he is a prose letter writer
- (D) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words

१३६. Which statement best explains the order of the reading book?

- (A) He places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected
- (B) He excludes Vidyapati to avoid archaic forms
- (C) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected
- (D) He puts the Vocabulary before every reading passage

१३७. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the order of the reading book?

- (A) He excludes Vidyapati to avoid archaic forms
- (B) He places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected
- (C) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected
- (D) He puts the Vocabulary before every reading passage

१३८. Which pair involving the order of the reading book is correctly matched?

- (A) the order of the reading book — he places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected
- (B) the order of the reading book — grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected
- (C) the order of the reading book — he puts the Vocabulary before every reading passage
- (D) the order of the reading book — he excludes Vidyapati to avoid archaic forms

१३९. Which interpretation of the order of the reading book should be rejected?

- (A) He puts the Vocabulary before every reading passage
- (B) He places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected
- (C) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected
- (D) He excludes Vidyapati to avoid archaic forms

१४०. A reader is trying to use the order of the reading book as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He excludes Vidyapati to avoid archaic forms
- (B) He puts the Vocabulary before every reading passage
- (C) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected
- (D) He places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected

१४१. Which statement about the order of the reading book avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He excludes Vidyapati to avoid archaic forms
- (B) He puts the Vocabulary before every reading passage
- (C) He places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected
- (D) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected

- ১৪২. Which option correctly distinguishes the order of the reading book from a weak catalogue detail?**
- (A) He excludes Vidyapati to avoid archaic forms
 (B) He places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected
 (C) He puts the Vocabulary before every reading passage
 (D) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected
- ১৪৩. Which answer would best help classify the order of the reading book inside the volume?**
- (A) He excludes Vidyapati to avoid archaic forms
 (B) He puts the Vocabulary before every reading passage
 (C) He places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected
 (D) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected
- ১৪৪. Which inference from the order of the reading book is most faithful to the text?**
- (A) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected
 (B) He places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected
 (C) He excludes Vidyapati to avoid archaic forms
 (D) He puts the Vocabulary before every reading passage
- ১৪৫. Which statement best explains “*verbatim et literatim*” in the note on the letter?**
- (A) It means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit
 (B) It means every word is replaced by Bengali forms
 (C) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted
 (D) It means the letter is an invented poem by Grierson
- ১৪৬. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of “*verbatim et literatim*” in the note on the letter?**
- (A) It means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit
 (B) It means every word is replaced by Bengali forms
 (C) It means the letter is an invented poem by Grierson
 (D) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted
- ১৪৭. Which pair involving “*verbatim et literatim*” in the note on the letter is correctly matched?**
- (A) “*verbatim et literatim*” in the note on the letter — it means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted
 (B) “*verbatim et literatim*” in the note on the letter — it means every word is replaced by Bengali forms
 (C) “*verbatim et literatim*” in the note on the letter — it means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit
 (D) “*verbatim et literatim*” in the note on the letter — it means the letter is an invented poem by Grierson
- ১৪৮. Which interpretation of “*verbatim et literatim*” in the note on the letter should be rejected?**
- (A) It means the letter is an invented poem by Grierson
 (B) It means every word is replaced by Bengali forms
 (C) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted
 (D) It means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit

১৪৯. A reader is trying to use “verbatim et literatim” in the note on the letter as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It means the letter is an invented poem by Grierson
- (B) It means every word is replaced by Bengali forms
- (C) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted
- (D) It means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit

১৫০. Which statement about “verbatim et literatim” in the note on the letter avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit
- (B) It means every word is replaced by Bengali forms
- (C) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted
- (D) It means the letter is an invented poem by Grierson

১৫১. Which option correctly distinguishes “verbatim et literatim” in the note on the letter from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted
- (B) It means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit
- (C) It means every word is replaced by Bengali forms
- (D) It means the letter is an invented poem by Grierson

১৫২. Which answer would best help classify “verbatim et literatim” in the note on the letter inside the volume?

- (A) It means every word is replaced by Bengali forms
- (B) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted
- (C) It means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit
- (D) It means the letter is an invented poem by Grierson

১৫৩. Which inference from “verbatim et literatim” in the note on the letter is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted
- (B) It means the letter is an invented poem by Grierson
- (C) It means every word is replaced by Bengali forms
- (D) It means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit

১৫৪. Which statement best explains poetic licence as a source problem?

- (A) It shows that prose is unavailable in the volume
- (B) It requires all poetry to be removed from the vocabulary
- (C) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar
- (D) It proves that poetry has no value for studying language

১৫৫. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of poetic licence as a source problem?

- (A) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar
- (B) It proves that poetry has no value for studying language
- (C) It shows that prose is unavailable in the volume
- (D) It requires all poetry to be removed from the vocabulary

१५६. Which pair involving poetic licence as a source problem is correctly matched?

- (A) poetic licence as a source problem — it requires all poetry to be removed from the vocabulary
- (B) poetic licence as a source problem — it shows that prose is unavailable in the volume
- (C) poetic licence as a source problem — it proves that poetry has no value for studying language
- (D) poetic licence as a source problem — it explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar

१५७. Which interpretation of poetic licence as a source problem should be rejected?

- (A) It proves that poetry has no value for studying language
- (B) It shows that prose is unavailable in the volume
- (C) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar
- (D) It requires all poetry to be removed from the vocabulary

१५८. A reader is trying to use poetic licence as a source problem as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It requires all poetry to be removed from the vocabulary
- (B) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar
- (C) It shows that prose is unavailable in the volume
- (D) It proves that poetry has no value for studying language

१५९. Which statement about poetic licence as a source problem avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar
- (B) It proves that poetry has no value for studying language
- (C) It requires all poetry to be removed from the vocabulary
- (D) It shows that prose is unavailable in the volume

१६०. Which option correctly distinguishes poetic licence as a source problem from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It proves that poetry has no value for studying language
- (B) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar
- (C) It requires all poetry to be removed from the vocabulary
- (D) It shows that prose is unavailable in the volume

१६१. Which answer would best help classify poetic licence as a source problem inside the volume?

- (A) It shows that prose is unavailable in the volume
- (B) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar
- (C) It requires all poetry to be removed from the vocabulary
- (D) It proves that poetry has no value for studying language

१६२. Which inference from poetic licence as a source problem is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It requires all poetry to be removed from the vocabulary
- (B) It shows that prose is unavailable in the volume
- (C) It proves that poetry has no value for studying language
- (D) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar

१६३. Which statement best explains the purpose of including translations?

- (A) Translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely
- (B) Translations show that the Maithili text is unnecessary
- (C) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages
- (D) Translations are tables of noun declension only

१६४. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the purpose of including translations?

- (A) Translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely
- (B) Translations show that the Maithili text is unnecessary
- (C) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages
- (D) Translations are tables of noun declension only

१६५. Which pair involving the purpose of including translations is correctly matched?

- (A) the purpose of including translations — translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages
- (B) the purpose of including translations — translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely
- (C) the purpose of including translations — translations are tables of noun declension only
- (D) the purpose of including translations — translations show that the Maithili text is unnecessary

१६६. Which interpretation of the purpose of including translations should be rejected?

- (A) Translations are tables of noun declension only
- (B) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages
- (C) Translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely
- (D) Translations show that the Maithili text is unnecessary

१६७. A reader is trying to use the purpose of including translations as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Translations show that the Maithili text is unnecessary
- (B) Translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely
- (C) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages
- (D) Translations are tables of noun declension only

१६८. Which statement about the purpose of including translations avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages
- (B) Translations are tables of noun declension only
- (C) Translations show that the Maithili text is unnecessary
- (D) Translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely

१६९. Which option correctly distinguishes the purpose of including translations from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Translations are tables of noun declension only
- (B) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages
- (C) Translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely
- (D) Translations show that the Maithili text is unnecessary

१७०. Which answer would best help classify the purpose of including translations inside the volume?

- (A) Translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely
- (B) Translations are tables of noun declension only
- (C) Translations show that the Maithili text is unnecessary
- (D) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages

१७१. Which inference from the purpose of including translations is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely
- (B) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages
- (C) Translations are tables of noun declension only
- (D) Translations show that the Maithili text is unnecessary

Original letter and domestic prose

১৩২. Which statement best explains the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy?

- (A) It is an index of court officers without a text
- (B) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed
- (C) It is a Sanskrit inscription of a temple
- (D) It is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali

১৩৩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy?

- (A) It is a Sanskrit inscription of a temple
- (B) It is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali
- (C) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed
- (D) It is an index of court officers without a text

১৩৪. Which pair involving the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy is correctly matched?

- (A) the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy — it is an index of court officers without a text
- (B) the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy — it is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali
- (C) the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy — it is a Sanskrit inscription of a temple
- (D) the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy — it is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed

১৩৫. Which interpretation of the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy should be rejected?

- (A) It is a Sanskrit inscription of a temple
- (B) It is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali
- (C) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed
- (D) It is an index of court officers without a text

১৩৬. A reader is trying to use the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali
- (B) It is an index of court officers without a text
- (C) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed
- (D) It is a Sanskrit inscription of a temple

১৩৭. Which statement about the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali
- (B) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed
- (C) It is a Sanskrit inscription of a temple
- (D) It is an index of court officers without a text

১৩৮. Which option correctly distinguishes the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is an index of court officers without a text
- (B) It is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali
- (C) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed
- (D) It is a Sanskrit inscription of a temple

১৩৯. Which answer would best help classify the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy inside the volume?

- (A) It is an index of court officers without a text
- (B) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed
- (C) It is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali
- (D) It is a Sanskrit inscription of a temple

१८०. Which inference from the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali
- (B) It is an index of court officers without a text
- (C) It is a Sanskrit inscription of a temple
- (D) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed

१८१. Which statement best explains the heading of the English translation of the letter?

- (A) It identifies the letter as a vocabulary preface
- (B) It identifies the letter as Radha writing to Krishna
- (C) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati
- (D) It identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra

१८२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the heading of the English translation of the letter?

- (A) It identifies the letter as a vocabulary preface
- (B) It identifies the letter as Radha writing to Krishna
- (C) It identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra
- (D) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati

१८३. Which pair involving the heading of the English translation of the letter is correctly matched?

- (A) the heading of the English translation of the letter — it identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra
- (B) the heading of the English translation of the letter — it identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati
- (C) the heading of the English translation of the letter — it identifies the letter as a vocabulary preface
- (D) the heading of the English translation of the letter — it identifies the letter as Radha writing to Krishna

१८४. Which interpretation of the heading of the English translation of the letter should be rejected?

- (A) It identifies the letter as Radha writing to Krishna
- (B) It identifies the letter as a vocabulary preface
- (C) It identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra
- (D) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati

१८५. A reader is trying to use the heading of the English translation of the letter as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It identifies the letter as a vocabulary preface
- (B) It identifies the letter as Radha writing to Krishna
- (C) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati
- (D) It identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra

१८६. Which statement about the heading of the English translation of the letter avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It identifies the letter as Radha writing to Krishna
- (B) It identifies the letter as a vocabulary preface
- (C) It identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra
- (D) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati

१८७. Which option correctly distinguishes the heading of the English translation of the letter from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati
- (B) It identifies the letter as Radha writing to Krishna
- (C) It identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra
- (D) It identifies the letter as a vocabulary preface

१८८. Which answer would best help classify the heading of the English translation of the letter inside the volume?

- (A) It identifies the letter as Radha writing to Krishna
- (B) It identifies the letter as a vocabulary preface
- (C) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati
- (D) It identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra

१८९. Which inference from the heading of the English translation of the letter is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra
- (B) It identifies the letter as a vocabulary preface
- (C) It identifies the letter as Radha writing to Krishna
- (D) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati

१९०. Which statement best explains the domestic context of the original letter?

- (A) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility
- (B) It deals only with philosophical logic
- (C) It deals only with royal coronation rituals
- (D) It gives a list of Maithili alphabets

१९१. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the domestic context of the original letter?

- (A) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility
- (B) It deals only with royal coronation rituals
- (C) It deals only with philosophical logic
- (D) It gives a list of Maithili alphabets

१९२. Which pair involving the domestic context of the original letter is correctly matched?

- (A) the domestic context of the original letter — it gives a list of Maithili alphabets
- (B) the domestic context of the original letter — it deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility
- (C) the domestic context of the original letter — it deals only with royal coronation rituals
- (D) the domestic context of the original letter — it deals only with philosophical logic

१९३. Which interpretation of the domestic context of the original letter should be rejected?

- (A) It deals only with royal coronation rituals
- (B) It deals only with philosophical logic
- (C) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility
- (D) It gives a list of Maithili alphabets

१९४. A reader is trying to use the domestic context of the original letter as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility
- (B) It gives a list of Maithili alphabets
- (C) It deals only with philosophical logic
- (D) It deals only with royal coronation rituals

१९५. Which statement about the domestic context of the original letter avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It gives a list of Maithili alphabets
- (B) It deals only with royal coronation rituals
- (C) It deals only with philosophical logic
- (D) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility

१९६. Which option correctly distinguishes the domestic context of the original letter from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It deals only with philosophical logic
- (B) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility
- (C) It gives a list of Maithili alphabets
- (D) It deals only with royal coronation rituals

१९७. Which answer would best help classify the domestic context of the original letter inside the volume?

- (A) It deals only with philosophical logic
- (B) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility
- (C) It deals only with royal coronation rituals
- (D) It gives a list of Maithili alphabets

१९८. Which inference from the domestic context of the original letter is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility
- (B) It deals only with royal coronation rituals
- (C) It gives a list of Maithili alphabets
- (D) It deals only with philosophical logic

१९९. Which statement best explains Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation?

- (A) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support
- (B) She is the queen who worships Salhes under a pipal tree
- (C) She is a vocabulary entry for a flower
- (D) She is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems

२००. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation?

- (A) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support
- (B) She is a vocabulary entry for a flower
- (C) She is the queen who worships Salhes under a pipal tree
- (D) She is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems

२०१. Which pair involving Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation is correctly matched?

- (A) Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation — she has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support
- (B) Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation — she is a vocabulary entry for a flower
- (C) Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation — she is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems
- (D) Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation — she is the queen who worships Salhes under a pipal tree

२०२. Which interpretation of Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation should be rejected?

- (A) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support
- (B) She is a vocabulary entry for a flower
- (C) She is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems
- (D) She is the queen who worships Salhes under a pipal tree

२०३. A reader is trying to use Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) She is the queen who worships Salhes under a pipal tree
- (B) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support
- (C) She is a vocabulary entry for a flower
- (D) She is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems

२०४. Which statement about Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support
- (B) She is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems
- (C) She is the queen who worships Salhes under a pipal tree
- (D) She is a vocabulary entry for a flower

२०५. Which option correctly distinguishes Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) She is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems
- (B) She is the queen who worships Salhes under a pipal tree
- (C) She is a vocabulary entry for a flower
- (D) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support

२०६. Which answer would best help classify Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation inside the volume?

- (A) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support
- (B) She is a vocabulary entry for a flower
- (C) She is the queen who worships Salhes under a pipal tree
- (D) She is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems

२०७. Which inference from Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation is most faithful to the text?

- (A) She is the queen who worships Salhes under a pipal tree
- (B) She is a vocabulary entry for a flower
- (C) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support
- (D) She is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems

२०८. Which statement best explains the box sent in the letter?

- (A) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept
- (B) It contains the three alphabets of Mithila
- (C) It contains a grammar manuscript of Vidyapati
- (D) It contains royal weapons of King Salhes

२०९. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the box sent in the letter?

- (A) It contains a grammar manuscript of Vidyapati
- (B) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept
- (C) It contains royal weapons of King Salhes
- (D) It contains the three alphabets of Mithila

२१०. Which pair involving the box sent in the letter is correctly matched?

- (A) the box sent in the letter — it contains royal weapons of King Salhes
- (B) the box sent in the letter — it contains a grammar manuscript of Vidyapati
- (C) the box sent in the letter — it contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept
- (D) the box sent in the letter — it contains the three alphabets of Mithila

२११. Which interpretation of the box sent in the letter should be rejected?

- (A) It contains royal weapons of King Salhes
- (B) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept
- (C) It contains a grammar manuscript of Vidyapati
- (D) It contains the three alphabets of Mithila

२१३. A reader is trying to use the box sent in the letter as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept
- (B) It contains the three alphabets of Mithila
- (C) It contains a grammar manuscript of Vidyapati
- (D) It contains royal weapons of King Salhes

२१३. Which statement about the box sent in the letter avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It contains the three alphabets of Mithila
- (B) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept
- (C) It contains a grammar manuscript of Vidyapati
- (D) It contains royal weapons of King Salhes

२१४. Which option correctly distinguishes the box sent in the letter from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It contains the three alphabets of Mithila
- (B) It contains a grammar manuscript of Vidyapati
- (C) It contains royal weapons of King Salhes
- (D) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept

२१५. Which answer would best help classify the box sent in the letter inside the volume?

- (A) It contains a grammar manuscript of Vidyapati
- (B) It contains royal weapons of King Salhes
- (C) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept
- (D) It contains the three alphabets of Mithila

२१६. Which inference from the box sent in the letter is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It contains the three alphabets of Mithila
- (B) It contains a grammar manuscript of Vidyapati
- (C) It contains royal weapons of King Salhes
- (D) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept

२१७. Which statement best explains Bhola Sahu in the letter?

- (A) He is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes
- (B) He is the general editor of the volume
- (C) He is the name of a Maithili script
- (D) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered

२१८. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Bhola Sahu in the letter?

- (A) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered
- (B) He is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes
- (C) He is the general editor of the volume
- (D) He is the name of a Maithili script

२१९. Which pair involving Bhola Sahu in the letter is correctly matched?

- (A) Bhola Sahu in the letter — he is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered
- (B) Bhola Sahu in the letter — he is the name of a Maithili script
- (C) Bhola Sahu in the letter — he is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes
- (D) Bhola Sahu in the letter — he is the general editor of the volume

२२०. Which interpretation of Bhola Sahu in the letter should be rejected?

- (A) He is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes
- (B) He is the name of a Maithili script
- (C) He is the general editor of the volume
- (D) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered

२२१. A reader is trying to use Bhola Sahu in the letter as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He is the name of a Maithili script
- (B) He is the general editor of the volume
- (C) He is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes
- (D) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered

२२२. Which statement about Bhola Sahu in the letter avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He is the name of a Maithili script
- (B) He is the general editor of the volume
- (C) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered
- (D) He is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes

२२३. Which option correctly distinguishes Bhola Sahu in the letter from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He is the name of a Maithili script
- (B) He is the general editor of the volume
- (C) He is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes
- (D) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered

२२४. Which answer would best help classify Bhola Sahu in the letter inside the volume?

- (A) He is the general editor of the volume
- (B) He is the name of a Maithili script
- (C) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered
- (D) He is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes

२२५. Which inference from Bhola Sahu in the letter is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He is the name of a Maithili script
- (B) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered
- (C) He is the general editor of the volume
- (D) He is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes

२२६. Which statement best explains the tone of the letter?

- (A) It is a table of Sanskrit verbal roots
- (B) It is a neutral printer's notice
- (C) It is only a heroic battle song
- (D) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency

२२७. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the tone of the letter?

- (A) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency
- (B) It is a neutral printer's notice
- (C) It is only a heroic battle song
- (D) It is a table of Sanskrit verbal roots

२२८. Which pair involving the tone of the letter is correctly matched?

- (A) the tone of the letter — it is a table of Sanskrit verbal roots
- (B) the tone of the letter — it combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency
- (C) the tone of the letter — it is only a heroic battle song
- (D) the tone of the letter — it is a neutral printer's notice

२२९. Which interpretation of the tone of the letter should be rejected?

- (A) It is a table of Sanskrit verbal roots
- (B) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency
- (C) It is only a heroic battle song
- (D) It is a neutral printer's notice

२३०. A reader is trying to use the tone of the letter as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a heroic battle song
- (B) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency
- (C) It is a neutral printer's notice
- (D) It is a table of Sanskrit verbal roots

२३१. Which statement about the tone of the letter avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency
- (B) It is a table of Sanskrit verbal roots
- (C) It is only a heroic battle song
- (D) It is a neutral printer's notice

२३२. Which option correctly distinguishes the tone of the letter from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a heroic battle song
- (B) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency
- (C) It is a table of Sanskrit verbal roots
- (D) It is a neutral printer's notice

२३३. Which answer would best help classify the tone of the letter inside the volume?

- (A) It is a table of Sanskrit verbal roots
- (B) It is a neutral printer's notice
- (C) It is only a heroic battle song
- (D) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency

२३४. Which inference from the tone of the letter is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is only a heroic battle song
- (B) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency
- (C) It is a neutral printer's notice
- (D) It is a table of Sanskrit verbal roots

२३५. Which statement best explains the phrase about "oil and pots" in the translation?

- (A) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering
- (B) It means the entire letter is a ritual hymn
- (C) It shows that the Vocabulary has no relation to the text
- (D) It proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue

২৩৬. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation?

- (A) It proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue
- (B) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering
- (C) It shows that the Vocabulary has no relation to the text
- (D) It means the entire letter is a ritual hymn

২৩৭. Which pair involving the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation is correctly matched?

- (A) the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation — it means the entire letter is a ritual hymn
- (B) the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation — it proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue
- (C) the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation — it shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering
- (D) the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation — it shows that the Vocabulary has no relation to the text

২৩৮. Which interpretation of the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation should be rejected?

- (A) It shows that the Vocabulary has no relation to the text
- (B) It means the entire letter is a ritual hymn
- (C) It proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue
- (D) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering

২৩৯. A reader is trying to use the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue
- (B) It means the entire letter is a ritual hymn
- (C) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering
- (D) It shows that the Vocabulary has no relation to the text

২৪০. Which statement about the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It means the entire letter is a ritual hymn
- (B) It proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue
- (C) It shows that the Vocabulary has no relation to the text
- (D) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering

২৪১. Which option correctly distinguishes the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It shows that the Vocabulary has no relation to the text
- (B) It proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue
- (C) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering
- (D) It means the entire letter is a ritual hymn

২৪২. Which answer would best help classify the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation inside the volume?

- (A) It shows that the Vocabulary has no relation to the text
- (B) It proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue
- (C) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering
- (D) It means the entire letter is a ritual hymn

২৪৩. Which inference from the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It shows that the Vocabulary has no relation to the text
- (B) It means the entire letter is a ritual hymn
- (C) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering
- (D) It proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue

२४४. Which statement best explains the letter as evidence for Maithili prose?

- (A) It is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (B) It is irrelevant because it is not a poem
- (C) It is valuable only as a catalogue of printers
- (D) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage

२४५. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the letter as evidence for Maithili prose?

- (A) It is valuable only as a catalogue of printers
- (B) It is irrelevant because it is not a poem
- (C) It is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (D) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage

२४६. Which pair involving the letter as evidence for Maithili prose is correctly matched?

- (A) the letter as evidence for Maithili prose — it is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (B) the letter as evidence for Maithili prose — it is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage
- (C) the letter as evidence for Maithili prose — it is irrelevant because it is not a poem
- (D) the letter as evidence for Maithili prose — it is valuable only as a catalogue of printers

२४७. Which interpretation of the letter as evidence for Maithili prose should be rejected?

- (A) It is valuable only as a catalogue of printers
- (B) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage
- (C) It is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (D) It is irrelevant because it is not a poem

२४८. A reader is trying to use the letter as evidence for Maithili prose as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is irrelevant because it is not a poem
- (B) It is valuable only as a catalogue of printers
- (C) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage
- (D) It is excluded from the Vocabulary

२४९. Which statement about the letter as evidence for Maithili prose avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is irrelevant because it is not a poem
- (B) It is valuable only as a catalogue of printers
- (C) It is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (D) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage

२५०. Which option correctly distinguishes the letter as evidence for Maithili prose from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is irrelevant because it is not a poem
- (B) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage
- (C) It is valuable only as a catalogue of printers
- (D) It is excluded from the Vocabulary

२५१. Which answer would best help classify the letter as evidence for Maithili prose inside the volume?

- (A) It is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (B) It is irrelevant because it is not a poem
- (C) It is valuable only as a catalogue of printers
- (D) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage

२५२. Which inference from the letter as evidence for Maithili prose is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage
- (B) It is irrelevant because it is not a poem
- (C) It is valuable only as a catalogue of printers
- (D) It is excluded from the Vocabulary

२५३. Which statement best explains changed names in the prose letter?

- (A) The changes remove every Maithili word
- (B) The changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama
- (C) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter
- (D) The changes make it an English-only document

२५४. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of changed names in the prose letter?

- (A) The changes make it an English-only document
- (B) The changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama
- (C) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter
- (D) The changes remove every Maithili word

२५५. Which pair involving changed names in the prose letter is correctly matched?

- (A) changed names in the prose letter — the changes make it an English-only document
- (B) changed names in the prose letter — the changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter
- (C) changed names in the prose letter — the changes remove every Maithili word
- (D) changed names in the prose letter — the changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama

२५६. Which interpretation of changed names in the prose letter should be rejected?

- (A) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter
- (B) The changes make it an English-only document
- (C) The changes remove every Maithili word
- (D) The changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama

२५७. A reader is trying to use changed names in the prose letter as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter
- (B) The changes remove every Maithili word
- (C) The changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama
- (D) The changes make it an English-only document

२५८. Which statement about changed names in the prose letter avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) The changes make it an English-only document
- (B) The changes remove every Maithili word
- (C) The changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama
- (D) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter

२५९. Which option correctly distinguishes changed names in the prose letter from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) The changes make it an English-only document
- (B) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter
- (C) The changes remove every Maithili word
- (D) The changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama

२६०. Which answer would best help classify changed names in the prose letter inside the volume?

- (A) The changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama
- (B) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter
- (C) The changes make it an English-only document
- (D) The changes remove every Maithili word

२६१. Which inference from changed names in the prose letter is most faithful to the text?

- (A) The changes remove every Maithili word
- (B) The changes make it an English-only document
- (C) The changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama
- (D) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter

२६२. Which classification of Original letter best fits the volume?

- (A) Original letter — only a printer's address
- (B) Original letter — real prose specimen with domestic and economic vocabulary
- (C) Original letter — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (D) Original letter — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm

२६३. What role does Original letter play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) only a printer's address
- (B) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (C) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (D) real prose specimen with domestic and economic vocabulary

Song of King Salhes and folk society

२६४. Which statement best explains Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes?

- (A) It treats the song as a grammatical table with no social context
- (B) It describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript
- (C) It says Salhes songs were unknown in Tirhut
- (D) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth

२६५. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes?

- (A) It treats the song as a grammatical table with no social context
- (B) It says Salhes songs were unknown in Tirhut
- (C) It describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript
- (D) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth

२६६. Which pair involving Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes is correctly matched?

- (A) Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes — it says Salhes songs were unknown in Tirhut
- (B) Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes — it describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth
- (C) Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes — it describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript
- (D) Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes — it treats the song as a grammatical table with no social context

२६७. Which interpretation of Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes should be rejected?

- (A) It treats the song as a grammatical table with no social context
- (B) It says Salhes songs were unknown in Tirhut
- (C) It describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript
- (D) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth

२६८. A reader is trying to use Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth
- (B) It treats the song as a grammatical table with no social context
- (C) It describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript
- (D) It says Salhes songs were unknown in Tirhut

२६९. Which statement about Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth
- (B) It describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript
- (C) It says Salhes songs were unknown in Tirhut
- (D) It treats the song as a grammatical table with no social context

२७०. Which option correctly distinguishes Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It says Salhes songs were unknown in Tirhut
- (B) It treats the song as a grammatical table with no social context
- (C) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth
- (D) It describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript

२७१. Which answer would best help classify Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes inside the volume?

- (A) It describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript
- (B) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth
- (C) It treats the song as a grammatical table with no social context
- (D) It says Salhes songs were unknown in Tirhut

२७२. Which inference from Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript
- (B) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth
- (C) It says Salhes songs were unknown in Tirhut
- (D) It treats the song as a grammatical table with no social context

२७३. Which statement best explains Salhes as first Chaukidar?

- (A) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs
- (B) The note says Salhes was a Bengali printer in Calcutta
- (C) The note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian
- (D) The note says Salhes wrote the Vocabulary

२७४. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Salhes as first Chaukidar?

- (A) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs
- (B) The note says Salhes wrote the Vocabulary
- (C) The note says Salhes was a Bengali printer in Calcutta
- (D) The note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian

२७५. Which pair involving Salhes as first Chaukidar is correctly matched?

- (A) Salhes as first Chaukidar — the note says Salhes was a Bengali printer in Calcutta
- (B) Salhes as first Chaukidar — the note says Salhes wrote the Vocabulary
- (C) Salhes as first Chaukidar — the note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian
- (D) Salhes as first Chaukidar — the note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs

২৩৬. Which interpretation of Salhes as first Chaukidar should be rejected?

- (A) The note says Salhes wrote the Vocabulary
- (B) The note says Salhes was a Bengali printer in Calcutta
- (C) The note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian
- (D) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs

২৩৭. A reader is trying to use Salhes as first Chaukidar as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) The note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian
- (B) The note says Salhes was a Bengali printer in Calcutta
- (C) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs
- (D) The note says Salhes wrote the Vocabulary

২৩৮. Which statement about Salhes as first Chaukidar avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) The note says Salhes wrote the Vocabulary
- (B) The note says Salhes was a Bengali printer in Calcutta
- (C) The note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian
- (D) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs

২৩৯. Which option correctly distinguishes Salhes as first Chaukidar from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs
- (B) The note says Salhes wrote the Vocabulary
- (C) The note says Salhes was a Bengali printer in Calcutta
- (D) The note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian

২৪০. Which answer would best help classify Salhes as first Chaukidar inside the volume?

- (A) The note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian
- (B) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs
- (C) The note says Salhes wrote the Vocabulary
- (D) The note says Salhes was a Bengali printer in Calcutta

২৪১. Which inference from Salhes as first Chaukidar is most faithful to the text?

- (A) The note says Salhes wrote the Vocabulary
- (B) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs
- (C) The note says Salhes was a Bengali printer in Calcutta
- (D) The note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian

২৪২. Which statement best explains Salhes asthāns?

- (A) They are described as footnotes in the Vocabulary
- (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures
- (C) They are described as alphabet tables in the grammar
- (D) They are described as marble temples only in Calcutta

২৪৩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Salhes asthāns?

- (A) They are described as footnotes in the Vocabulary
- (B) They are described as alphabet tables in the grammar
- (C) They are described as marble temples only in Calcutta
- (D) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures

२८४. Which pair involving Salhes asthāns is correctly matched?

- (A) Salhes asthāns — they are described as alphabet tables in the grammar
- (B) Salhes asthāns — they are described as footnotes in the Vocabulary
- (C) Salhes asthāns — they are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures
- (D) Salhes asthāns — they are described as marble temples only in Calcutta

२८५. Which interpretation of Salhes asthāns should be rejected?

- (A) They are described as alphabet tables in the grammar
- (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures
- (C) They are described as footnotes in the Vocabulary
- (D) They are described as marble temples only in Calcutta

२८६. A reader is trying to use Salhes asthāns as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They are described as alphabet tables in the grammar
- (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures
- (C) They are described as footnotes in the Vocabulary
- (D) They are described as marble temples only in Calcutta

२८७. Which statement about Salhes asthāns avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They are described as marble temples only in Calcutta
- (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures
- (C) They are described as footnotes in the Vocabulary
- (D) They are described as alphabet tables in the grammar

२८८. Which option correctly distinguishes Salhes asthāns from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They are described as marble temples only in Calcutta
- (B) They are described as alphabet tables in the grammar
- (C) They are described as footnotes in the Vocabulary
- (D) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures

२८९. Which answer would best help classify Salhes asthāns inside the volume?

- (A) They are described as marble temples only in Calcutta
- (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures
- (C) They are described as footnotes in the Vocabulary
- (D) They are described as alphabet tables in the grammar

२९०. Which inference from Salhes asthāns is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They are described as marble temples only in Calcutta
- (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures
- (C) They are described as footnotes in the Vocabulary
- (D) They are described as alphabet tables in the grammar

२९१. Which statement best explains the form of the Song of King Salhes?

- (A) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung
- (B) It is a prose grammar chapter on passive voice
- (C) It is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style
- (D) It is only a printed list of words

२९२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the form of the Song of King Salhes?

- (A) It is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style
- (B) It is a prose grammar chapter on passive voice
- (C) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung
- (D) It is only a printed list of words

२९३. Which pair involving the form of the Song of King Salhes is correctly matched?

- (A) the form of the Song of King Salhes — although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung
- (B) the form of the Song of King Salhes — it is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style
- (C) the form of the Song of King Salhes — it is only a printed list of words
- (D) the form of the Song of King Salhes — it is a prose grammar chapter on passive voice

२९४. Which interpretation of the form of the Song of King Salhes should be rejected?

- (A) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung
- (B) It is a prose grammar chapter on passive voice
- (C) It is only a printed list of words
- (D) It is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style

२९५. A reader is trying to use the form of the Song of King Salhes as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style
- (B) It is only a printed list of words
- (C) It is a prose grammar chapter on passive voice
- (D) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung

२९६. Which statement about the form of the Song of King Salhes avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung
- (B) It is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style
- (C) It is a prose grammar chapter on passive voice
- (D) It is only a printed list of words

२९७. Which option correctly distinguishes the form of the Song of King Salhes from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style
- (B) It is a prose grammar chapter on passive voice
- (C) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung
- (D) It is only a printed list of words

२९८. Which answer would best help classify the form of the Song of King Salhes inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printed list of words
- (B) It is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style
- (C) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung
- (D) It is a prose grammar chapter on passive voice

२९९. Which inference from the form of the Song of King Salhes is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style
- (B) It is only a printed list of words
- (C) It is a prose grammar chapter on passive voice
- (D) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung

३००. Which statement best explains transitive verbs in the Salhes song?

- (A) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs
- (B) The note says no verbs appear in the song
- (C) The note says all verbs are Sanskrit imperatives
- (D) The note says the song is useless for grammar

३०१. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of transitive verbs in the Salhes song?

- (A) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs
- (B) The note says all verbs are Sanskrit imperatives
- (C) The note says no verbs appear in the song
- (D) The note says the song is useless for grammar

३०२. Which pair involving transitive verbs in the Salhes song is correctly matched?

- (A) transitive verbs in the Salhes song — the note says no verbs appear in the song
- (B) transitive verbs in the Salhes song — the note says all verbs are Sanskrit imperatives
- (C) transitive verbs in the Salhes song — the note says the song is useless for grammar
- (D) transitive verbs in the Salhes song — grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs

३०३. Which interpretation of transitive verbs in the Salhes song should be rejected?

- (A) The note says all verbs are Sanskrit imperatives
- (B) The note says the song is useless for grammar
- (C) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs
- (D) The note says no verbs appear in the song

३०४. A reader is trying to use transitive verbs in the Salhes song as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) The note says the song is useless for grammar
- (B) The note says no verbs appear in the song
- (C) The note says all verbs are Sanskrit imperatives
- (D) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs

३०५. Which statement about transitive verbs in the Salhes song avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) The note says no verbs appear in the song
- (B) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs
- (C) The note says all verbs are Sanskrit imperatives
- (D) The note says the song is useless for grammar

३०६. Which option correctly distinguishes transitive verbs in the Salhes song from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs
- (B) The note says all verbs are Sanskrit imperatives
- (C) The note says the song is useless for grammar
- (D) The note says no verbs appear in the song

३०७. Which answer would best help classify transitive verbs in the Salhes song inside the volume?

- (A) The note says the song is useless for grammar
- (B) The note says all verbs are Sanskrit imperatives
- (C) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs
- (D) The note says no verbs appear in the song

३०८. Which inference from transitive verbs in the Salhes song is most faithful to the text?

- (A) The note says the song is useless for grammar
- (B) The note says no verbs appear in the song
- (C) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs
- (D) The note says all verbs are Sanskrit imperatives

३०९. Which statement best explains Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation?

- (A) She writes the vocabulary preface
- (B) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse
- (C) She is the author of the original court letter
- (D) She is the printer of the Asiatic Society volume

३१०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation?

- (A) She is the printer of the Asiatic Society volume
- (B) She is the author of the original court letter
- (C) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse
- (D) She writes the vocabulary preface

३११. Which pair involving Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation is correctly matched?

- (A) Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation — she is the author of the original court letter
- (B) Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation — she prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse
- (C) Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation — she writes the vocabulary preface
- (D) Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation — she is the printer of the Asiatic Society volume

३१२. Which interpretation of Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation should be rejected?

- (A) She is the printer of the Asiatic Society volume
- (B) She writes the vocabulary preface
- (C) She is the author of the original court letter
- (D) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse

३१३. A reader is trying to use Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse
- (B) She is the printer of the Asiatic Society volume
- (C) She writes the vocabulary preface
- (D) She is the author of the original court letter

३१४. Which statement about Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse
- (B) She writes the vocabulary preface
- (C) She is the author of the original court letter
- (D) She is the printer of the Asiatic Society volume

३१५. Which option correctly distinguishes Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) She is the printer of the Asiatic Society volume
- (B) She is the author of the original court letter
- (C) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse
- (D) She writes the vocabulary preface

३१६. Which answer would best help classify Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation inside the volume?

- (A) She is the author of the original court letter
- (B) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse
- (C) She writes the vocabulary preface
- (D) She is the printer of the Asiatic Society volume

३१७. Which inference from Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation is most faithful to the text?

- (A) She is the printer of the Asiatic Society volume
- (B) She writes the vocabulary preface
- (C) She is the author of the original court letter
- (D) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse

३१८. Which statement best explains the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation?

- (A) They are the list of Maithili scripts
- (B) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra
- (C) They are the number of pages in the Vocabulary
- (D) They are the divisions of the grammar's noun declension

३१९. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation?

- (A) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra
- (B) They are the number of pages in the Vocabulary
- (C) They are the divisions of the grammar's noun declension
- (D) They are the list of Maithili scripts

३२०. Which pair involving the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation is correctly matched?

- (A) the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation — they are the divisions of the grammar's noun declension
- (B) the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation — they are the list of Maithili scripts
- (C) the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation — they are the number of pages in the Vocabulary
- (D) the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation — they are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra

३२१. Which interpretation of the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation should be rejected?

- (A) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra
- (B) They are the list of Maithili scripts
- (C) They are the number of pages in the Vocabulary
- (D) They are the divisions of the grammar's noun declension

३२२. A reader is trying to use the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They are the list of Maithili scripts
- (B) They are the number of pages in the Vocabulary
- (C) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra
- (D) They are the divisions of the grammar's noun declension

३२३. Which statement about the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They are the number of pages in the Vocabulary
- (B) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra
- (C) They are the list of Maithili scripts
- (D) They are the divisions of the grammar's noun declension

३२४. Which option correctly distinguishes the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They are the list of Maithili scripts
- (B) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra
- (C) They are the divisions of the grammar's noun declension
- (D) They are the number of pages in the Vocabulary

३२५. Which answer would best help classify the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation inside the volume?

- (A) They are the divisions of the grammar's noun declension
- (B) They are the number of pages in the Vocabulary
- (C) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra
- (D) They are the list of Maithili scripts

३२६. Which inference from the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They are the list of Maithili scripts
- (B) They are the number of pages in the Vocabulary
- (C) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra
- (D) They are the divisions of the grammar's noun declension

३२७. Which statement best explains Indra's role in the Salhes opening?

- (A) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny
- (B) Indra is listed as the publisher of the book
- (C) Indra is the name of a Persian loanword in the vocabulary
- (D) Indra appears as the first modern poet in Harkh Nāth's section

३२८. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Indra's role in the Salhes opening?

- (A) Indra is the name of a Persian loanword in the vocabulary
- (B) Indra is listed as the publisher of the book
- (C) Indra appears as the first modern poet in Harkh Nāth's section
- (D) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny

३२९. Which pair involving Indra's role in the Salhes opening is correctly matched?

- (A) Indra's role in the Salhes opening — indra is the name of a Persian loanword in the vocabulary
- (B) Indra's role in the Salhes opening — indra appears as the first modern poet in Harkh Nāth's section
- (C) Indra's role in the Salhes opening — indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny
- (D) Indra's role in the Salhes opening — indra is listed as the publisher of the book

३३०. Which interpretation of Indra's role in the Salhes opening should be rejected?

- (A) Indra appears as the first modern poet in Harkh Nāth's section
- (B) Indra is listed as the publisher of the book
- (C) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny
- (D) Indra is the name of a Persian loanword in the vocabulary

३३१. A reader is trying to use Indra's role in the Salhes opening as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Indra appears as the first modern poet in Harkh Nāth's section
- (B) Indra is listed as the publisher of the book
- (C) Indra is the name of a Persian loanword in the vocabulary
- (D) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny

332. Which statement about Indra's role in the Salhes opening avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Indra is listed as the publisher of the book
- (B) Indra is the name of a Persian loanword in the vocabulary
- (C) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny
- (D) Indra appears as the first modern poet in Harkh Nāth's section

333. Which option correctly distinguishes Indra's role in the Salhes opening from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Indra is the name of a Persian loanword in the vocabulary
- (B) Indra is listed as the publisher of the book
- (C) Indra appears as the first modern poet in Harkh Nāth's section
- (D) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny

338. Which answer would best help classify Indra's role in the Salhes opening inside the volume?

- (A) Indra is listed as the publisher of the book
- (B) Indra is the name of a Persian loanword in the vocabulary
- (C) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny
- (D) Indra appears as the first modern poet in Harkh Nāth's section

334. Which inference from Indra's role in the Salhes opening is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Indra appears as the first modern poet in Harkh Nāth's section
- (B) Indra is the name of a Persian loanword in the vocabulary
- (C) Indra is listed as the publisher of the book
- (D) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny

336. Which statement best explains Morang in the Salhes story?

- (A) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes
- (B) It is a chapter in the Vocabulary on grammar
- (C) It is only a verb suffix in Grierson's grammar
- (D) It is the location of the Asiatic Society press

339. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Morang in the Salhes story?

- (A) It is the location of the Asiatic Society press
- (B) It is only a verb suffix in Grierson's grammar
- (C) It is a chapter in the Vocabulary on grammar
- (D) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes

330. Which pair involving Morang in the Salhes story is correctly matched?

- (A) Morang in the Salhes story — it is a chapter in the Vocabulary on grammar
- (B) Morang in the Salhes story — it is the location of the Asiatic Society press
- (C) Morang in the Salhes story — it is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes
- (D) Morang in the Salhes story — it is only a verb suffix in Grierson's grammar

339. Which interpretation of Morang in the Salhes story should be rejected?

- (A) It is a chapter in the Vocabulary on grammar
- (B) It is the location of the Asiatic Society press
- (C) It is only a verb suffix in Grierson's grammar
- (D) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes

380. A reader is trying to use Morang in the Salhes story as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes
- (B) It is the location of the Asiatic Society press
- (C) It is only a verb suffix in Grierson's grammar
- (D) It is a chapter in the Vocabulary on grammar

381. Which statement about Morang in the Salhes story avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes
- (B) It is the location of the Asiatic Society press
- (C) It is a chapter in the Vocabulary on grammar
- (D) It is only a verb suffix in Grierson's grammar

382. Which option correctly distinguishes Morang in the Salhes story from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is the location of the Asiatic Society press
- (B) It is only a verb suffix in Grierson's grammar
- (C) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes
- (D) It is a chapter in the Vocabulary on grammar

383. Which answer would best help classify Morang in the Salhes story inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a verb suffix in Grierson's grammar
- (B) It is a chapter in the Vocabulary on grammar
- (C) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes
- (D) It is the location of the Asiatic Society press

384. Which inference from Morang in the Salhes story is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is only a verb suffix in Grierson's grammar
- (B) It is the location of the Asiatic Society press
- (C) It is a chapter in the Vocabulary on grammar
- (D) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes

385. Which statement best explains Kamla river in the Salhes story?

- (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there
- (B) It is the name of a Kayathi letter
- (C) It is the printer of the vocabulary
- (D) It is the title of Part II of the book

386. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Kamla river in the Salhes story?

- (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there
- (B) It is the name of a Kayathi letter
- (C) It is the title of Part II of the book
- (D) It is the printer of the vocabulary

387. Which pair involving Kamla river in the Salhes story is correctly matched?

- (A) Kamla river in the Salhes story — it is the name of a Kayathi letter
- (B) Kamla river in the Salhes story — it is the printer of the vocabulary
- (C) Kamla river in the Salhes story — it is the title of Part II of the book
- (D) Kamla river in the Salhes story — the sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there

386. Which interpretation of Kamla river in the Salhes story should be rejected?

- (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there
- (B) It is the printer of the vocabulary
- (C) It is the name of a Kayathi letter
- (D) It is the title of Part II of the book

388. A reader is trying to use Kamla river in the Salhes story as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there
- (B) It is the printer of the vocabulary
- (C) It is the title of Part II of the book
- (D) It is the name of a Kayathi letter

390. Which statement about Kamla river in the Salhes story avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the printer of the vocabulary
- (B) It is the name of a Kayathi letter
- (C) It is the title of Part II of the book
- (D) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there

392. Which option correctly distinguishes Kamla river in the Salhes story from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there
- (B) It is the printer of the vocabulary
- (C) It is the name of a Kayathi letter
- (D) It is the title of Part II of the book

394. Which answer would best help classify Kamla river in the Salhes story inside the volume?

- (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there
- (B) It is the title of Part II of the book
- (C) It is the name of a Kayathi letter
- (D) It is the printer of the vocabulary

396. Which inference from Kamla river in the Salhes story is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the name of a Kayathi letter
- (B) It is the title of Part II of the book
- (C) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there
- (D) It is the printer of the vocabulary

398. Which statement best explains the parrot in the Salhes translation?

- (A) It is the name of a punctuation sign
- (B) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love
- (C) It is a printer's ornament on the title page
- (D) It is a grammatical marker for plural nouns

399. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the parrot in the Salhes translation?

- (A) It is a printer's ornament on the title page
- (B) It is a grammatical marker for plural nouns
- (C) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love
- (D) It is the name of a punctuation sign

৩৭৬. Which pair involving the parrot in the Salhes translation is correctly matched?

- (A) the parrot in the Salhes translation — it is a grammatical marker for plural nouns
- (B) the parrot in the Salhes translation — it is the name of a punctuation sign
- (C) the parrot in the Salhes translation — it becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love
- (D) the parrot in the Salhes translation — it is a printer's ornament on the title page

৩৭৭. Which interpretation of the parrot in the Salhes translation should be rejected?

- (A) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love
- (B) It is the name of a punctuation sign
- (C) It is a grammatical marker for plural nouns
- (D) It is a printer's ornament on the title page

৩৭৮. A reader is trying to use the parrot in the Salhes translation as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the name of a punctuation sign
- (B) It is a printer's ornament on the title page
- (C) It is a grammatical marker for plural nouns
- (D) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love

৩৭৯. Which statement about the parrot in the Salhes translation avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the name of a punctuation sign
- (B) It is a printer's ornament on the title page
- (C) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love
- (D) It is a grammatical marker for plural nouns

৩৮০. Which option correctly distinguishes the parrot in the Salhes translation from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love
- (B) It is the name of a punctuation sign
- (C) It is a printer's ornament on the title page
- (D) It is a grammatical marker for plural nouns

৩৮১. Which answer would best help classify the parrot in the Salhes translation inside the volume?

- (A) It is a grammatical marker for plural nouns
- (B) It is a printer's ornament on the title page
- (C) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love
- (D) It is the name of a punctuation sign

৩৮২. Which inference from the parrot in the Salhes translation is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a grammatical marker for plural nouns
- (B) It is the name of a punctuation sign
- (C) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love
- (D) It is a printer's ornament on the title page

৩৮৩. Which statement best explains the beduli note in the Salhes translation?

- (A) It is the name of the Asiatic Society office
- (B) It is a type of verb tense
- (C) It is a Bengali newspaper title
- (D) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead

৩৬৪. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the beduli note in the Salhes translation?

- (A) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead
- (B) It is a Bengali newspaper title
- (C) It is a type of verb tense
- (D) It is the name of the Asiatic Society office

৩৬৫. Which pair involving the beduli note in the Salhes translation is correctly matched?

- (A) the beduli note in the Salhes translation — it is a type of verb tense
- (B) the beduli note in the Salhes translation — it is the name of the Asiatic Society office
- (C) the beduli note in the Salhes translation — it is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead
- (D) the beduli note in the Salhes translation — it is a Bengali newspaper title

৩৬৬. Which interpretation of the beduli note in the Salhes translation should be rejected?

- (A) It is a Bengali newspaper title
- (B) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead
- (C) It is the name of the Asiatic Society office
- (D) It is a type of verb tense

৩৬৭. A reader is trying to use the beduli note in the Salhes translation as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the name of the Asiatic Society office
- (B) It is a type of verb tense
- (C) It is a Bengali newspaper title
- (D) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead

৩৬৮. Which statement about the beduli note in the Salhes translation avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a type of verb tense
- (B) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead
- (C) It is a Bengali newspaper title
- (D) It is the name of the Asiatic Society office

৩৬৯. Which option correctly distinguishes the beduli note in the Salhes translation from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a Bengali newspaper title
- (B) It is the name of the Asiatic Society office
- (C) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead
- (D) It is a type of verb tense

৩৭০. Which answer would best help classify the beduli note in the Salhes translation inside the volume?

- (A) It is a Bengali newspaper title
- (B) It is the name of the Asiatic Society office
- (C) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead
- (D) It is a type of verb tense

৩৭১. Which inference from the beduli note in the Salhes translation is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a type of verb tense
- (B) It is the name of the Asiatic Society office
- (C) It is a Bengali newspaper title
- (D) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead

३७२. Which statement best explains the Kachahari in the Salhes story?

- (A) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds
- (B) It is the title of a Vidyapati section
- (C) It is the name of a Sanskrit metre
- (D) It is the table of contents of the volume

३७३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Kachahari in the Salhes story?

- (A) It is the title of a Vidyapati section
- (B) It is the table of contents of the volume
- (C) It is the name of a Sanskrit metre
- (D) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds

३७४. Which pair involving the Kachahari in the Salhes story is correctly matched?

- (A) the Kachahari in the Salhes story — it is the title of a Vidyapati section
- (B) the Kachahari in the Salhes story — it is the name of a Sanskrit metre
- (C) the Kachahari in the Salhes story — it is the table of contents of the volume
- (D) the Kachahari in the Salhes story — it is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds

३७५. Which interpretation of the Kachahari in the Salhes story should be rejected?

- (A) It is the table of contents of the volume
- (B) It is the title of a Vidyapati section
- (C) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds
- (D) It is the name of a Sanskrit metre

३७६. A reader is trying to use the Kachahari in the Salhes story as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the name of a Sanskrit metre
- (B) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds
- (C) It is the title of a Vidyapati section
- (D) It is the table of contents of the volume

३७७. Which statement about the Kachahari in the Salhes story avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds
- (B) It is the table of contents of the volume
- (C) It is the title of a Vidyapati section
- (D) It is the name of a Sanskrit metre

३७८. Which option correctly distinguishes the Kachahari in the Salhes story from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is the title of a Vidyapati section
- (B) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds
- (C) It is the name of a Sanskrit metre
- (D) It is the table of contents of the volume

३७९. Which answer would best help classify the Kachahari in the Salhes story inside the volume?

- (A) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds
- (B) It is the name of a Sanskrit metre
- (C) It is the title of a Vidyapati section
- (D) It is the table of contents of the volume

३८०. Which inference from the Kachahari in the Salhes story is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the name of a Sanskrit metre
- (B) It is the table of contents of the volume
- (C) It is the title of a Vidyapati section
- (D) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds

३८१. Which statement best explains the social value of the Salhes section?

- (A) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together
- (B) It excludes folklore and ordinary speech
- (C) It has no relation to language or society
- (D) It is valuable only as a printer's catalogue

३८२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the social value of the Salhes section?

- (A) It excludes folklore and ordinary speech
- (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together
- (C) It is valuable only as a printer's catalogue
- (D) It has no relation to language or society

३८३. Which pair involving the social value of the Salhes section is correctly matched?

- (A) the social value of the Salhes section — it excludes folklore and ordinary speech
- (B) the social value of the Salhes section — it records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together
- (C) the social value of the Salhes section — it has no relation to language or society
- (D) the social value of the Salhes section — it is valuable only as a printer's catalogue

३८४. Which interpretation of the social value of the Salhes section should be rejected?

- (A) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together
- (B) It excludes folklore and ordinary speech
- (C) It is valuable only as a printer's catalogue
- (D) It has no relation to language or society

३८५. A reader is trying to use the social value of the Salhes section as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It has no relation to language or society
- (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together
- (C) It excludes folklore and ordinary speech
- (D) It is valuable only as a printer's catalogue

३८६. Which statement about the social value of the Salhes section avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It has no relation to language or society
- (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together
- (C) It is valuable only as a printer's catalogue
- (D) It excludes folklore and ordinary speech

३८७. Which option correctly distinguishes the social value of the Salhes section from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It excludes folklore and ordinary speech
- (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together
- (C) It is valuable only as a printer's catalogue
- (D) It has no relation to language or society

386. Which answer would best help classify the social value of the Salhes section inside the volume?

- (A) It excludes folklore and ordinary speech
- (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together
- (C) It has no relation to language or society
- (D) It is valuable only as a printer's catalogue

387. Which inference from the social value of the Salhes section is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is valuable only as a printer's catalogue
- (B) It has no relation to language or society
- (C) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together
- (D) It excludes folklore and ordinary speech

388. Which statement best explains Dauna Malin's garden?

- (A) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

389. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Dauna Malin's garden?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

390. Which pair involving Dauna Malin's garden is correctly matched?

- (A) Dauna Malin's garden — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) Dauna Malin's garden — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) Dauna Malin's garden — it functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative
- (D) Dauna Malin's garden — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

391. Which interpretation of Dauna Malin's garden should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

392. A reader is trying to use Dauna Malin's garden as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

393. Which statement about Dauna Malin's garden avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative

396. Which option correctly distinguishes Dauna Malin's garden from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

399. Which answer would best help classify Dauna Malin's garden inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

398. Which inference from Dauna Malin's garden is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

399. Which statement best explains the Kamla bath?

- (A) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

800. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Kamla bath?

- (A) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

801. Which pair involving the Kamla bath is correctly matched?

- (A) the Kamla bath — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) the Kamla bath — it functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode
- (C) the Kamla bath — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) the Kamla bath — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

802. Which interpretation of the Kamla bath should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

803. A reader is trying to use the Kamla bath as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

808. Which statement about the Kamla bath avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode

809. Which option correctly distinguishes the Kamla bath from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode

809. Which answer would best help classify the Kamla bath inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

809. Which inference from the Kamla bath is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

809. Which statement best explains the five sisters?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

809. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the five sisters?

- (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

809. Which pair involving the five sisters is correctly matched?

- (A) the five sisters — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) the five sisters — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) the five sisters — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) the five sisters — it functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story

809. Which interpretation of the five sisters should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

882. A reader is trying to use the five sisters as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

883. Which statement about the five sisters avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

888. Which option correctly distinguishes the five sisters from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

889. Which answer would best help classify the five sisters inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

896. Which inference from the five sisters is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

899. Which statement best explains the offering of sweet oil?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation

899. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the offering of sweet oil?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

899. Which pair involving the offering of sweet oil is correctly matched?

- (A) the offering of sweet oil — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) the offering of sweet oil — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) the offering of sweet oil — it functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation
- (D) the offering of sweet oil — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

820. Which interpretation of the offering of sweet oil should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

821. A reader is trying to use the offering of sweet oil as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

822. Which statement about the offering of sweet oil avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation

823. Which option correctly distinguishes the offering of sweet oil from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation

824. Which answer would best help classify the offering of sweet oil inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation

825. Which inference from the offering of sweet oil is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

826. Which statement best explains the parrot crossing spaces?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world

827. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the parrot crossing spaces?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

826. Which pair involving the parrot crossing spaces is correctly matched?

- (A) the parrot crossing spaces — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) the parrot crossing spaces — it functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world
- (C) the parrot crossing spaces — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) the parrot crossing spaces — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

828. Which interpretation of the parrot crossing spaces should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

830. A reader is trying to use the parrot crossing spaces as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

831. Which statement about the parrot crossing spaces avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

832. Which option correctly distinguishes the parrot crossing spaces from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

833. Which answer would best help classify the parrot crossing spaces inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

834. Which inference from the parrot crossing spaces is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

835. Which statement best explains the split reed and silver spots?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination

836. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the split reed and silver spots?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination

839. Which pair involving the split reed and silver spots is correctly matched?

- (A) the split reed and silver spots — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) the split reed and silver spots — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) the split reed and silver spots — it functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination
- (D) the split reed and silver spots — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

836. Which interpretation of the split reed and silver spots should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination

839. A reader is trying to use the split reed and silver spots as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination

880. Which statement about the split reed and silver spots avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination

881. Which option correctly distinguishes the split reed and silver spots from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

882. Which answer would best help classify the split reed and silver spots inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination

883. Which inference from the split reed and silver spots is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

888. Which statement best explains the sāl forest path?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey

889. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the sāl forest path?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

890. Which pair involving the sāl forest path is correctly matched?

- (A) the sāl forest path — it functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey
- (B) the sāl forest path — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) the sāl forest path — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) the sāl forest path — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

891. Which interpretation of the sāl forest path should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

892. A reader is trying to use the sāl forest path as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

893. Which statement about the sāl forest path avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

894. Which option correctly distinguishes the sāl forest path from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

895. Which answer would best help classify the sāl forest path inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

842. Which inference from the sāl forest path is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey

843. Which statement best explains the raised mud platform?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

844. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the raised mud platform?

- (A) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

845. Which pair involving the raised mud platform is correctly matched?

- (A) the raised mud platform — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) the raised mud platform — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) the raised mud platform — it functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note
- (D) the raised mud platform — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

846. Which interpretation of the raised mud platform should be rejected?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

847. A reader is trying to use the raised mud platform as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

848. Which statement about the raised mud platform avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

849. Which option correctly distinguishes the raised mud platform from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

४६०. Which answer would best help classify the raised mud platform inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note

४६१. Which inference from the raised mud platform is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

४६२. Which classification of Song of King Salhes best fits the volume?

- (A) Song of King Salhes — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (B) Song of King Salhes — folk-heroic chanted prose with caste, shrine, and grammatical observations
- (C) Song of King Salhes — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (D) Song of King Salhes — only a printer's address

४६३. What role does Song of King Salhes play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (B) folk-heroic chanted prose with caste, shrine, and grammatical observations
- (C) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (D) only a printer's address

Marsiyā, Nāg songs, famine song, and folk registers

४६४. Which statement best explains the Marsiyā section?

- (A) It is the index of vocabulary roots only
- (B) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose
- (C) It is the grammar's table of pronouns
- (D) It is the title-page printer's note

४६५. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Marsiyā section?

- (A) It is the index of vocabulary roots only
- (B) It is the grammar's table of pronouns
- (C) It is the title-page printer's note
- (D) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose

४६६. Which pair involving the Marsiyā section is correctly matched?

- (A) the Marsiyā section — it is the title-page printer's note
- (B) the Marsiyā section — it is the grammar's table of pronouns
- (C) the Marsiyā section — it represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose
- (D) the Marsiyā section — it is the index of vocabulary roots only

४६७. Which interpretation of the Marsiyā section should be rejected?

- (A) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose
- (B) It is the grammar's table of pronouns
- (C) It is the index of vocabulary roots only
- (D) It is the title-page printer's note

୪୧୮. A reader is trying to use the Marsiyā section as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the grammar's table of pronouns
- (B) It is the title-page printer's note
- (C) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose
- (D) It is the index of vocabulary roots only

୪୧୯. Which statement about the Marsiyā section avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the title-page printer's note
- (B) It is the index of vocabulary roots only
- (C) It is the grammar's table of pronouns
- (D) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose

୪୨୦. Which option correctly distinguishes the Marsiyā section from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose
- (B) It is the grammar's table of pronouns
- (C) It is the index of vocabulary roots only
- (D) It is the title-page printer's note

୪୨୧. Which answer would best help classify the Marsiyā section inside the volume?

- (A) It is the grammar's table of pronouns
- (B) It is the title-page printer's note
- (C) It is the index of vocabulary roots only
- (D) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose

୪୨୨. Which inference from the Marsiyā section is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose
- (B) It is the index of vocabulary roots only
- (C) It is the grammar's table of pronouns
- (D) It is the title-page printer's note

୪୨୩. Which statement best explains the Nāg songs section?

- (A) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register
- (B) It gives only the list of Asiatic Society members
- (C) It is a modern English essay on phonetics
- (D) It replaces the Vidyapati poems

୪୨୪. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Nāg songs section?

- (A) It gives only the list of Asiatic Society members
- (B) It replaces the Vidyapati poems
- (C) It is a modern English essay on phonetics
- (D) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register

୪୨୫. Which pair involving the Nāg songs section is correctly matched?

- (A) the Nāg songs section — it replaces the Vidyapati poems
- (B) the Nāg songs section — it preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register
- (C) the Nāg songs section — it is a modern English essay on phonetics
- (D) the Nāg songs section — it gives only the list of Asiatic Society members

୪୭୬. Which interpretation of the Nāg songs section should be rejected?

- (A) It replaces the Vidyapati poems
- (B) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register
- (C) It is a modern English essay on phonetics
- (D) It gives only the list of Asiatic Society members

୪୭୭. A reader is trying to use the Nāg songs section as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It gives only the list of Asiatic Society members
- (B) It is a modern English essay on phonetics
- (C) It replaces the Vidyapati poems
- (D) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register

୪୭୮. Which statement about the Nāg songs section avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register
- (B) It gives only the list of Asiatic Society members
- (C) It is a modern English essay on phonetics
- (D) It replaces the Vidyapati poems

୪୭୯. Which option correctly distinguishes the Nāg songs section from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It gives only the list of Asiatic Society members
- (B) It is a modern English essay on phonetics
- (C) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register
- (D) It replaces the Vidyapati poems

୪୮୦. Which answer would best help classify the Nāg songs section inside the volume?

- (A) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register
- (B) It is a modern English essay on phonetics
- (C) It gives only the list of Asiatic Society members
- (D) It replaces the Vidyapati poems

୪୮୧. Which inference from the Nāg songs section is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It replaces the Vidyapati poems
- (B) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register
- (C) It is a modern English essay on phonetics
- (D) It gives only the list of Asiatic Society members

୪୮୨. Which statement best explains the Song of the Famine?

- (A) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language
- (B) It is a court letter about fruit distribution only
- (C) It is a chapter on compound verbs in the grammar
- (D) It is a list of printed alphabets

୪୮୩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Song of the Famine?

- (A) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language
- (B) It is a chapter on compound verbs in the grammar
- (C) It is a list of printed alphabets
- (D) It is a court letter about fruit distribution only

४८४. Which pair involving the Song of the Famine is correctly matched?

- (A) the Song of the Famine — it is a court letter about fruit distribution only
- (B) the Song of the Famine — it is a list of printed alphabets
- (C) the Song of the Famine — it is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language
- (D) the Song of the Famine — it is a chapter on compound verbs in the grammar

४८५. Which interpretation of the Song of the Famine should be rejected?

- (A) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language
- (B) It is a court letter about fruit distribution only
- (C) It is a list of printed alphabets
- (D) It is a chapter on compound verbs in the grammar

४८६. A reader is trying to use the Song of the Famine as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language
- (B) It is a chapter on compound verbs in the grammar
- (C) It is a court letter about fruit distribution only
- (D) It is a list of printed alphabets

४८७. Which statement about the Song of the Famine avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a list of printed alphabets
- (B) It is a court letter about fruit distribution only
- (C) It is a chapter on compound verbs in the grammar
- (D) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language

४८८. Which option correctly distinguishes the Song of the Famine from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language
- (B) It is a chapter on compound verbs in the grammar
- (C) It is a court letter about fruit distribution only
- (D) It is a list of printed alphabets

४८९. Which answer would best help classify the Song of the Famine inside the volume?

- (A) It is a court letter about fruit distribution only
- (B) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language
- (C) It is a chapter on compound verbs in the grammar
- (D) It is a list of printed alphabets

४९०. Which inference from the Song of the Famine is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a court letter about fruit distribution only
- (B) It is a chapter on compound verbs in the grammar
- (C) It is a list of printed alphabets
- (D) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language

४९१. Which statement best explains Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine?

- (A) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage
- (B) He is the author of Vidyapati's poems
- (C) He is called the purest model of Maithili prose
- (D) He is the printer of the Vocabulary

892. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine?

- (A) He is called the purest model of Maithili prose
- (B) He is the printer of the Vocabulary
- (C) He is the author of Vidyapati's poems
- (D) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage

893. Which pair involving Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine is correctly matched?

- (A) Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine — he is the author of Vidyapati's poems
- (B) Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine — he is called the purest model of Maithili prose
- (C) Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine — he is the printer of the Vocabulary
- (D) Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine — grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage

898. Which interpretation of Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine should be rejected?

- (A) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage
- (B) He is the author of Vidyapati's poems
- (C) He is called the purest model of Maithili prose
- (D) He is the printer of the Vocabulary

899. A reader is trying to use Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He is called the purest model of Maithili prose
- (B) He is the author of Vidyapati's poems
- (C) He is the printer of the Vocabulary
- (D) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage

896. Which statement about Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage
- (B) He is the author of Vidyapati's poems
- (C) He is called the purest model of Maithili prose
- (D) He is the printer of the Vocabulary

897. Which option correctly distinguishes Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He is the printer of the Vocabulary
- (B) He is the author of Vidyapati's poems
- (C) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage
- (D) He is called the purest model of Maithili prose

898. Which answer would best help classify Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine inside the volume?

- (A) He is called the purest model of Maithili prose
- (B) He is the author of Vidyapati's poems
- (C) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage
- (D) He is the printer of the Vocabulary

899. Which inference from Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He is the author of Vidyapati's poems
- (B) He is called the purest model of Maithili prose
- (C) He is the printer of the Vocabulary
- (D) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage

५००. Which statement best explains the value of non-elite folk materials?

- (A) They are included only to fill blank pages
- (B) They are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts
- (C) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice
- (D) They contain no linguistic forms useful to the Vocabulary

५०१. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the value of non-elite folk materials?

- (A) They contain no linguistic forms useful to the Vocabulary
- (B) They are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts
- (C) They are included only to fill blank pages
- (D) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice

५०२. Which pair involving the value of non-elite folk materials is correctly matched?

- (A) the value of non-elite folk materials — they are included only to fill blank pages
- (B) the value of non-elite folk materials — they contain no linguistic forms useful to the Vocabulary
- (C) the value of non-elite folk materials — they reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice
- (D) the value of non-elite folk materials — they are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts

५०३. Which interpretation of the value of non-elite folk materials should be rejected?

- (A) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice
- (B) They are included only to fill blank pages
- (C) They contain no linguistic forms useful to the Vocabulary
- (D) They are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts

५०४. A reader is trying to use the value of non-elite folk materials as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice
- (B) They are included only to fill blank pages
- (C) They contain no linguistic forms useful to the Vocabulary
- (D) They are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts

५०५. Which statement about the value of non-elite folk materials avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts
- (B) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice
- (C) They contain no linguistic forms useful to the Vocabulary
- (D) They are included only to fill blank pages

५०६. Which option correctly distinguishes the value of non-elite folk materials from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice
- (B) They are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts
- (C) They are included only to fill blank pages
- (D) They contain no linguistic forms useful to the Vocabulary

५०७. Which answer would best help classify the value of non-elite folk materials inside the volume?

- (A) They are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts
- (B) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice
- (C) They contain no linguistic forms useful to the Vocabulary
- (D) They are included only to fill blank pages

५०८. Which inference from the value of non-elite folk materials is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts
- (B) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice
- (C) They contain no linguistic forms useful to the Vocabulary
- (D) They are included only to fill blank pages

५०९. Which statement best explains the arrangement before Vidyapati?

- (A) It contains no folk material before Vidyapati
- (B) It begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page
- (C) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block
- (D) It starts directly with Harkh Nāth translations

५१०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the arrangement before Vidyapati?

- (A) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block
- (B) It contains no folk material before Vidyapati
- (C) It begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page
- (D) It starts directly with Harkh Nāth translations

५११. Which pair involving the arrangement before Vidyapati is correctly matched?

- (A) the arrangement before Vidyapati — it starts directly with Harkh Nāth translations
- (B) the arrangement before Vidyapati — it begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page
- (C) the arrangement before Vidyapati — it contains no folk material before Vidyapati
- (D) the arrangement before Vidyapati — it moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block

५१२. Which interpretation of the arrangement before Vidyapati should be rejected?

- (A) It begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page
- (B) It starts directly with Harkh Nāth translations
- (C) It contains no folk material before Vidyapati
- (D) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block

५१३. A reader is trying to use the arrangement before Vidyapati as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It starts directly with Harkh Nāth translations
- (B) It contains no folk material before Vidyapati
- (C) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block
- (D) It begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page

५१४. Which statement about the arrangement before Vidyapati avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block
- (B) It contains no folk material before Vidyapati
- (C) It begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page
- (D) It starts directly with Harkh Nāth translations

५१५. Which option correctly distinguishes the arrangement before Vidyapati from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It starts directly with Harkh Nāth translations
- (B) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block
- (C) It contains no folk material before Vidyapati
- (D) It begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page

५१६. Which answer would best help classify the arrangement before Vidyapati inside the volume?

- (A) It begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page
- (B) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block
- (C) It contains no folk material before Vidyapati
- (D) It starts directly with Harkh Nāth translations

५१७. Which inference from the arrangement before Vidyapati is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block
- (B) It starts directly with Harkh Nāth translations
- (C) It begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page
- (D) It contains no folk material before Vidyapati

५१८. Which statement best explains folk text plus translation?

- (A) The pairing gives only grammatical paradigms
- (B) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation
- (C) The pairing removes the original texts
- (D) The pairing is unrelated to language learning

५१९. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of folk text plus translation?

- (A) The pairing is unrelated to language learning
- (B) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation
- (C) The pairing gives only grammatical paradigms
- (D) The pairing removes the original texts

५२०. Which pair involving folk text plus translation is correctly matched?

- (A) folk text plus translation — the pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation
- (B) folk text plus translation — the pairing removes the original texts
- (C) folk text plus translation — the pairing is unrelated to language learning
- (D) folk text plus translation — the pairing gives only grammatical paradigms

५२१. Which interpretation of folk text plus translation should be rejected?

- (A) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation
- (B) The pairing gives only grammatical paradigms
- (C) The pairing removes the original texts
- (D) The pairing is unrelated to language learning

५२२. A reader is trying to use folk text plus translation as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) The pairing gives only grammatical paradigms
- (B) The pairing removes the original texts
- (C) The pairing is unrelated to language learning
- (D) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation

५२३. Which statement about folk text plus translation avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation
- (B) The pairing gives only grammatical paradigms
- (C) The pairing is unrelated to language learning
- (D) The pairing removes the original texts

५२४. Which option correctly distinguishes folk text plus translation from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) The pairing is unrelated to language learning
- (B) The pairing gives only grammatical paradigms
- (C) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation
- (D) The pairing removes the original texts

५२५. Which answer would best help classify folk text plus translation inside the volume?

- (A) The pairing removes the original texts
- (B) The pairing gives only grammatical paradigms
- (C) The pairing is unrelated to language learning
- (D) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation

५२६. Which inference from folk text plus translation is most faithful to the text?

- (A) The pairing is unrelated to language learning
- (B) The pairing gives only grammatical paradigms
- (C) The pairing removes the original texts
- (D) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation

५२७. Which statement best explains the importance of performance labels?

- (A) They are irrelevant because every text has the same genre
- (B) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers
- (C) They mark the noun cases of Maithili
- (D) They refer only to the printing press

५२८. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the importance of performance labels?

- (A) They are irrelevant because every text has the same genre
- (B) They refer only to the printing press
- (C) They mark the noun cases of Maithili
- (D) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers

५२९. Which pair involving the importance of performance labels is correctly matched?

- (A) the importance of performance labels — they mark the noun cases of Maithili
- (B) the importance of performance labels — labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers
- (C) the importance of performance labels — they refer only to the printing press
- (D) the importance of performance labels — they are irrelevant because every text has the same genre

५३०. Which interpretation of the importance of performance labels should be rejected?

- (A) They refer only to the printing press
- (B) They are irrelevant because every text has the same genre
- (C) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers
- (D) They mark the noun cases of Maithili

५३१. A reader is trying to use the importance of performance labels as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They are irrelevant because every text has the same genre
- (B) They refer only to the printing press
- (C) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers
- (D) They mark the noun cases of Maithili

- ५३२. Which statement about the importance of performance labels avoids a misleading simplification?**
- (A) They refer only to the printing press
 - (B) They mark the noun cases of Maithili
 - (C) They are irrelevant because every text has the same genre
 - (D) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers
- ५३३. Which option correctly distinguishes the importance of performance labels from a weak catalogue detail?**
- (A) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers
 - (B) They are irrelevant because every text has the same genre
 - (C) They mark the noun cases of Maithili
 - (D) They refer only to the printing press
- ५३४. Which answer would best help classify the importance of performance labels inside the volume?**
- (A) They are irrelevant because every text has the same genre
 - (B) They refer only to the printing press
 - (C) They mark the noun cases of Maithili
 - (D) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers
- ५३५. Which inference from the importance of performance labels is most faithful to the text?**
- (A) They mark the noun cases of Maithili
 - (B) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers
 - (C) They are irrelevant because every text has the same genre
 - (D) They refer only to the printing press
- ५३६. Which classification of Marsiyā best fits the volume?**
- (A) Marsiyā — only a printer's address
 - (B) Marsiyā — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
 - (C) Marsiyā — lament register
 - (D) Marsiyā — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- ५३७. What role does Marsiyā play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?**
- (A) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
 - (B) only a printer's address
 - (C) lament register
 - (D) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- ५३८. Which classification of Nāg songs best fits the volume?**
- (A) Nāg songs — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
 - (B) Nāg songs — serpent-related folk-religious register
 - (C) Nāg songs — only a printer's address
 - (D) Nāg songs — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- ५३९. What role does Nāg songs play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?**
- (A) serpent-related folk-religious register
 - (B) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
 - (C) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
 - (D) only a printer's address

५४०. Which classification of Song of the Famine best fits the volume?

- (A) Song of the Famine — social-distress and mixed-language poetic register
- (B) Song of the Famine — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (C) Song of the Famine — only a printer's address
- (D) Song of the Famine — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm

५४१. What role does Song of the Famine play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) only a printer's address
- (B) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (C) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (D) social-distress and mixed-language poetic register

Vidyapati: Maithili text and thematic divisions

५४२. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love”?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling

५४३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love”?

- (A) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५४४. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” — it classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling
- (B) the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” — it is the name of the original court letter writer

५४५. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” should be rejected?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling

५४६. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५४७. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५४८. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling

५४९. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” inside the volume?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५५०. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling

५५१. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna”?

- (A) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha’s love before union
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५५२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna”?

- (A) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha’s love before union
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५५३. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” — it is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” — it classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha’s love before union

५५४. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” should be rejected?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha’s love before union

५५५. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha’s love before union
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

५५६. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha’s love before union
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५५७. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha’s love before union
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५५८. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” inside the volume?

- (A) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha’s love before union
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५५९. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha’s love for Krishna” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha’s love before union

५६०. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty”?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha’s bodily and emotional charm
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५६१. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty”?

- (A) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha’s bodily and emotional charm
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५६२. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” — it classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha’s bodily and emotional charm
- (B) the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” — it is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५६३. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” should be rejected?

- (A) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha’s bodily and emotional charm
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५६४. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha’s bodily and emotional charm
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५६५. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha’s bodily and emotional charm
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

५६६. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha’s bodily and emotional charm
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५६७. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” inside the volume?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha’s bodily and emotional charm
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

५६८. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha’s Beauty” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha’s bodily and emotional charm

५६९. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings”?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५७०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings”?

- (A) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

५७१. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” — it is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” — it classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers
- (D) the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५७२. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” should be rejected?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers

५७३. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५७४. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers

५७५. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५७६. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” inside the volume?

- (A) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

५७७. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “मिलन / Meetings” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५७८. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth”?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

५७९. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth”?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५८०. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” — it is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” — it classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union

५८१. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” should be rejected?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५८२. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

५८३. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union

५८४. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

- ५८५. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” inside the volume?**
- (A) It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union
 - (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
 - (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
 - (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- ५८६. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” is most faithful to the text?**
- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
 - (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
 - (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
 - (D) It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union
- ५८७. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses”?**
- (A) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech
 - (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
 - (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
 - (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- ५८८. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses”?**
- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
 - (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
 - (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
 - (D) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech
- ५८९. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” is correctly matched?**
- (A) the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” — it classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech
 - (B) the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
 - (C) the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” — it is the name of the original court letter writer
 - (D) the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- ५९०. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” should be rejected?**
- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
 - (B) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech
 - (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
 - (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- ५९१. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?**
- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
 - (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
 - (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
 - (D) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech
- ५९२. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” avoids a misleading simplification?**
- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
 - (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
 - (C) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech
 - (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५९३. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५९४. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” inside the volume?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech

५९५. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

५९६. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover’s Quarrels”?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

५९७. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover’s Quarrels”?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

५९८. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover’s Quarrels” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover’s Quarrels” — it classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation
- (B) the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover’s Quarrels” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover’s Quarrels” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover’s Quarrels” — it is the name of the original court letter writer

५९९. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover’s Quarrels” should be rejected?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation

६००. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover’s Quarrels” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

૬૦૧. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “માન / Lover’s Quarrels” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

૬૦૨. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “માન / Lover’s Quarrels” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation

૬૦૩. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “માન / Lover’s Quarrels” inside the volume?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

૬૦૪. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “માન / Lover’s Quarrels” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

૬૦૫. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation”?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

૬૦૬. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation”?

- (A) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

૬૦૭. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” — it classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing
- (B) the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” — it is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

૬૦૮. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” should be rejected?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing

૬૦૭. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing

૬૧૦. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

૬૧૧. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

૬૧૨. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” inside the volume?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

૬૧૩. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “વિરહ / Separation” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

૬૧૪. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “Reunion”?

- (A) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

૬૧૫. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “Reunion”?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation

૬૧૬. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “Reunion” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati division “Reunion” — it classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation
- (B) the Vidyapati division “Reunion” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) the Vidyapati division “Reunion” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) the Vidyapati division “Reunion” — it is the name of the original court letter writer

૬૧૭. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “Reunion” should be rejected?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

૬૧૮. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “Reunion” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

૬૧૯. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “Reunion” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

૬૨૦. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “Reunion” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

૬૨૧. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “Reunion” inside the volume?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (C) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

૬૨૨. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “Reunion” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

૬૨૩. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / ગીત નાના પ્રકાર”?

- (A) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

૬૨૪. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / ગીત નાના પ્રકાર”?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category
- (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

६२५. Which pair involving the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” — it classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category
- (B) the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” — it is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” — it is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” — it is the name of the original court letter writer

६२६. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” should be rejected?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category
- (C) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

६२७. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

६२८. Which statement about the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category
- (C) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

६२९. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category
- (D) It is the name of the original court letter writer

६३०. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” inside the volume?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only
- (C) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category
- (D) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society

६३१. Which inference from the Vidyapati division “Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the name of the original court letter writer
- (B) It is an address on the title page of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category
- (D) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only

६३२. Which statement best explains the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur?

- (A) It is the prose letter from Purmil Jha
- (B) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is the Song of the Famine itself

৬৩৩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur?

- (A) It is the Song of the Famine itself
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block
- (D) It is the prose letter from Purmil Jha

৬৩৪. Which pair involving the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur is correctly matched?

- (A) the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur — it is the Song of the Famine itself
- (B) the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur — it marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block
- (D) the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur — it is the prose letter from Purmil Jha

৬৩৫. Which interpretation of the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur should be rejected?

- (A) It is the Song of the Famine itself
- (B) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is the prose letter from Purmil Jha

৬৩৬. A reader is trying to use the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block
- (C) It is the Song of the Famine itself
- (D) It is the prose letter from Purmil Jha

৬৩৭. Which statement about the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the prose letter from Purmil Jha
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block
- (D) It is the Song of the Famine itself

৬৩৮. Which option correctly distinguishes the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block
- (B) It is the Song of the Famine itself
- (C) It is the prose letter from Purmil Jha
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৬৩৯. Which answer would best help classify the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur inside the volume?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is the Song of the Famine itself
- (C) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block
- (D) It is the prose letter from Purmil Jha

৬৪০. Which inference from the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the Song of the Famine itself
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is the prose letter from Purmil Jha
- (D) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block

٤٨٩. Which statement best explains Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book?

- (A) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance
- (B) It means Vidyapati is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (C) It proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson
- (D) It shows that Vidyapati wrote only in English

٤٩٠. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book?

- (A) It means Vidyapati is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (B) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance
- (C) It proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson
- (D) It shows that Vidyapati wrote only in English

٤٩١. Which pair involving Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book is correctly matched?

- (A) Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book — it reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance
- (B) Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book — it proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson
- (C) Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book — it means Vidyapati is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (D) Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book — it shows that Vidyapati wrote only in English

٤٩٢. Which interpretation of Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book should be rejected?

- (A) It proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson
- (B) It shows that Vidyapati wrote only in English
- (C) It means Vidyapati is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (D) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance

٤٩٣. A reader is trying to use Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance
- (B) It means Vidyapati is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (C) It shows that Vidyapati wrote only in English
- (D) It proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson

٤٩٤. Which statement about Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It shows that Vidyapati wrote only in English
- (B) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance
- (C) It means Vidyapati is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (D) It proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson

٤٩٥. Which option correctly distinguishes Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson
- (B) It means Vidyapati is excluded from the Vocabulary
- (C) It shows that Vidyapati wrote only in English
- (D) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance

٤٩٦. Which answer would best help classify Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book inside the volume?

- (A) It proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson
- (B) It shows that Vidyapati wrote only in English
- (C) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance
- (D) It means Vidyapati is excluded from the Vocabulary

৬৪৯. Which inference from Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance
- (B) It proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson
- (C) It shows that Vidyapati wrote only in English
- (D) It means Vidyapati is excluded from the Vocabulary

৬৫০. Which statement best explains numbered Vidyapati lyrics?

- (A) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups
- (B) They are census numbers for districts
- (C) They are line numbers of the title-page address
- (D) They are conjugation numbers from the grammar volume

৬৫১. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of numbered Vidyapati lyrics?

- (A) They are line numbers of the title-page address
- (B) They are conjugation numbers from the grammar volume
- (C) They are census numbers for districts
- (D) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups

৬৫২. Which pair involving numbered Vidyapati lyrics is correctly matched?

- (A) numbered Vidyapati lyrics — they are conjugation numbers from the grammar volume
- (B) numbered Vidyapati lyrics — they are census numbers for districts
- (C) numbered Vidyapati lyrics — they are line numbers of the title-page address
- (D) numbered Vidyapati lyrics — they allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups

৬৫৩. Which interpretation of numbered Vidyapati lyrics should be rejected?

- (A) They are conjugation numbers from the grammar volume
- (B) They are census numbers for districts
- (C) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups
- (D) They are line numbers of the title-page address

৬৫৪. A reader is trying to use numbered Vidyapati lyrics as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They are conjugation numbers from the grammar volume
- (B) They are census numbers for districts
- (C) They are line numbers of the title-page address
- (D) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups

৬৫৫. Which statement about numbered Vidyapati lyrics avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They are census numbers for districts
- (B) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups
- (C) They are conjugation numbers from the grammar volume
- (D) They are line numbers of the title-page address

৬৫৬. Which option correctly distinguishes numbered Vidyapati lyrics from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They are conjugation numbers from the grammar volume
- (B) They are line numbers of the title-page address
- (C) They are census numbers for districts
- (D) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups

૬૫૭. Which answer would best help classify numbered Vidyapati lyrics inside the volume?

- (A) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups
- (B) They are line numbers of the title-page address
- (C) They are census numbers for districts
- (D) They are conjugation numbers from the grammar volume

૬૫૮. Which inference from numbered Vidyapati lyrics is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They are line numbers of the title-page address
- (B) They are conjugation numbers from the grammar volume
- (C) They are census numbers for districts
- (D) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups

૬૫૯. Which statement best explains the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ”?

- (A) It is a table of Kayathi letters
- (B) It signals poems of the heroine’s separation and longing
- (C) It is a printer’s correction list
- (D) It is a vocabulary term for a written bond

૬૬૦. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ”?

- (A) It is a table of Kayathi letters
- (B) It is a vocabulary term for a written bond
- (C) It is a printer’s correction list
- (D) It signals poems of the heroine’s separation and longing

૬૬૧. Which pair involving the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” is correctly matched?

- (A) the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” — it signals poems of the heroine’s separation and longing
- (B) the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” — it is a table of Kayathi letters
- (C) the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” — it is a vocabulary term for a written bond
- (D) the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” — it is a printer’s correction list

૬૬૨. Which interpretation of the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” should be rejected?

- (A) It signals poems of the heroine’s separation and longing
- (B) It is a table of Kayathi letters
- (C) It is a printer’s correction list
- (D) It is a vocabulary term for a written bond

૬૬૩. A reader is trying to use the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It signals poems of the heroine’s separation and longing
- (B) It is a printer’s correction list
- (C) It is a vocabulary term for a written bond
- (D) It is a table of Kayathi letters

૬૬૪. Which statement about the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a table of Kayathi letters
- (B) It signals poems of the heroine’s separation and longing
- (C) It is a printer’s correction list
- (D) It is a vocabulary term for a written bond

૬૬૫. Which option correctly distinguishes the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a vocabulary term for a written bond
- (B) It is a printer’s correction list
- (C) It signals poems of the heroine’s separation and longing
- (D) It is a table of Kayathi letters

૬૬૬. Which answer would best help classify the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” inside the volume?

- (A) It signals poems of the heroine’s separation and longing
- (B) It is a vocabulary term for a written bond
- (C) It is a printer’s correction list
- (D) It is a table of Kayathi letters

૬૬૭. Which inference from the recurrent heading “નાયિકા વિરહ” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a table of Kayathi letters
- (B) It is a vocabulary term for a written bond
- (C) It signals poems of the heroine’s separation and longing
- (D) It is a printer’s correction list

૬૬૮. Which statement best explains the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ”?

- (A) It is the start of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is the address of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is a grammatical rule for passive voice
- (D) It marks the poet’s self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition

૬૬૯. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ”?

- (A) It is the start of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It marks the poet’s self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition
- (C) It is a grammatical rule for passive voice
- (D) It is the address of the Asiatic Society

૬૭૦. Which pair involving the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” is correctly matched?

- (A) the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” — it is the start of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” — it is the address of the Asiatic Society
- (C) the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” — it marks the poet’s self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition
- (D) the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” — it is a grammatical rule for passive voice

૬૭૧. Which interpretation of the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” should be rejected?

- (A) It is a grammatical rule for passive voice
- (B) It is the address of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It marks the poet’s self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition
- (D) It is the start of the Vocabulary preface

૬૭૨. A reader is trying to use the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the start of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is the address of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It marks the poet’s self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition
- (D) It is a grammatical rule for passive voice

૬૭૩. Which statement about the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the address of the Asiatic Society
- (B) It is the start of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It marks the poet’s self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition
- (D) It is a grammatical rule for passive voice

૬૭૪. Which option correctly distinguishes the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a grammatical rule for passive voice
- (B) It marks the poet’s self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition
- (C) It is the address of the Asiatic Society
- (D) It is the start of the Vocabulary preface

૬૭૫. Which answer would best help classify the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” inside the volume?

- (A) It marks the poet’s self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition
- (B) It is the start of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical rule for passive voice
- (D) It is the address of the Asiatic Society

૬૭૬. Which inference from the signature line “ભનઈં વિદ્યાપતિ” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a grammatical rule for passive voice
- (B) It is the address of the Asiatic Society
- (C) It is the start of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It marks the poet’s self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition

૬૭૭. Which statement best explains Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics?

- (A) Madhava is the heading of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) Madhava is the name of a case ending
- (C) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context
- (D) Madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume

૬૭૮. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics?

- (A) Madhava is the name of a case ending
- (B) Madhava is the heading of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context
- (D) Madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume

૬૭૯. Which pair involving Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics is correctly matched?

- (A) Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics — madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context
- (B) Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics — madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume
- (C) Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics — madhava is the name of a case ending
- (D) Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics — madhava is the heading of the Vocabulary preface

૬૮૦. Which interpretation of Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics should be rejected?

- (A) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context
- (B) Madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume
- (C) Madhava is the name of a case ending
- (D) Madhava is the heading of the Vocabulary preface

୧୮୧. A reader is trying to use Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume
- (B) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context
- (C) Madhava is the name of a case ending
- (D) Madhava is the heading of the Vocabulary preface

୧୮୨. Which statement about Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Madhava is the heading of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) Madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume
- (C) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context
- (D) Madhava is the name of a case ending

୧୮୩. Which option correctly distinguishes Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume
- (B) Madhava is the name of a case ending
- (C) Madhava is the heading of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context

୧୮୪. Which answer would best help classify Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics inside the volume?

- (A) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context
- (B) Madhava is the heading of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) Madhava is the name of a case ending
- (D) Madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume

୧୮୫. Which inference from Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context
- (B) Madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume
- (C) Madhava is the heading of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) Madhava is the name of a case ending

୧୮୬. Which statement best explains Radha in the Vidyapati block?

- (A) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged
- (B) She is the person who printed the book
- (C) She is the author of the original court letter
- (D) She is the name of the Kayathi alphabet

୧୮୭. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Radha in the Vidyapati block?

- (A) She is the person who printed the book
- (B) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged
- (C) She is the author of the original court letter
- (D) She is the name of the Kayathi alphabet

୧୮୮. Which pair involving Radha in the Vidyapati block is correctly matched?

- (A) Radha in the Vidyapati block — she is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged
- (B) Radha in the Vidyapati block — she is the name of the Kayathi alphabet
- (C) Radha in the Vidyapati block — she is the author of the original court letter
- (D) Radha in the Vidyapati block — she is the person who printed the book

୧୮୯. Which interpretation of Radha in the Vidyapati block should be rejected?

- (A) She is the name of the Kayathi alphabet
- (B) She is the person who printed the book
- (C) She is the author of the original court letter
- (D) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged

୧୯୦. A reader is trying to use Radha in the Vidyapati block as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) She is the author of the original court letter
- (B) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged
- (C) She is the person who printed the book
- (D) She is the name of the Kayathi alphabet

୧୯୧. Which statement about Radha in the Vidyapati block avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) She is the author of the original court letter
- (B) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged
- (C) She is the name of the Kayathi alphabet
- (D) She is the person who printed the book

୧୯୨. Which option correctly distinguishes Radha in the Vidyapati block from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) She is the author of the original court letter
- (B) She is the person who printed the book
- (C) She is the name of the Kayathi alphabet
- (D) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged

୧୯୩. Which answer would best help classify Radha in the Vidyapati block inside the volume?

- (A) She is the name of the Kayathi alphabet
- (B) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged
- (C) She is the author of the original court letter
- (D) She is the person who printed the book

୧୯୪. Which inference from Radha in the Vidyapati block is most faithful to the text?

- (A) She is the author of the original court letter
- (B) She is the person who printed the book
- (C) She is the name of the Kayathi alphabet
- (D) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged

୧୯୫. Which statement best explains Krishna in the Vidyapati translations?

- (A) He appears only as the publisher of the book
- (B) He appears only as a grammar suffix
- (C) He appears only as the name of a newspaper
- (D) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing

୧୯୬. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Krishna in the Vidyapati translations?

- (A) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing
- (B) He appears only as the publisher of the book
- (C) He appears only as a grammar suffix
- (D) He appears only as the name of a newspaper

୧୧୭. Which pair involving Krishna in the Vidyapati translations is correctly matched?

- (A) Krishna in the Vidyapati translations — he appears only as the publisher of the book
- (B) Krishna in the Vidyapati translations — he appears only as a grammar suffix
- (C) Krishna in the Vidyapati translations — he appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing
- (D) Krishna in the Vidyapati translations — he appears only as the name of a newspaper

୧୧୮. Which interpretation of Krishna in the Vidyapati translations should be rejected?

- (A) He appears only as the name of a newspaper
- (B) He appears only as a grammar suffix
- (C) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing
- (D) He appears only as the publisher of the book

୧୧୯. A reader is trying to use Krishna in the Vidyapati translations as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He appears only as the name of a newspaper
- (B) He appears only as the publisher of the book
- (C) He appears only as a grammar suffix
- (D) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing

୧୨୦. Which statement about Krishna in the Vidyapati translations avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He appears only as the publisher of the book
- (B) He appears only as a grammar suffix
- (C) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing
- (D) He appears only as the name of a newspaper

୧୨୧. Which option correctly distinguishes Krishna in the Vidyapati translations from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing
- (B) He appears only as the publisher of the book
- (C) He appears only as the name of a newspaper
- (D) He appears only as a grammar suffix

୧୨୨. Which answer would best help classify Krishna in the Vidyapati translations inside the volume?

- (A) He appears only as a grammar suffix
- (B) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing
- (C) He appears only as the name of a newspaper
- (D) He appears only as the publisher of the book

୧୨୩. Which inference from Krishna in the Vidyapati translations is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He appears only as the name of a newspaper
- (B) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing
- (C) He appears only as the publisher of the book
- (D) He appears only as a grammar suffix

୧୨୪. Which statement best explains Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group?

- (A) They belong only to Salhes worship under pipal trees
- (B) They are vocabulary entries for Persian legal terms
- (C) They prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth
- (D) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional

୭୦୫. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group?

- (A) They prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth
- (B) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional
- (C) They belong only to Salhes worship under pipal trees
- (D) They are vocabulary entries for Persian legal terms

୭୦୬. Which pair involving Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group is correctly matched?

- (A) Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group — they belong only to Salhes worship under pipal trees
- (B) Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group — they are vocabulary entries for Persian legal terms
- (C) Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group — they prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth
- (D) Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group — they show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional

୭୦୭. Which interpretation of Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group should be rejected?

- (A) They belong only to Salhes worship under pipal trees
- (B) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional
- (C) They are vocabulary entries for Persian legal terms
- (D) They prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth

୭୦୮. A reader is trying to use Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They belong only to Salhes worship under pipal trees
- (B) They prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth
- (C) They are vocabulary entries for Persian legal terms
- (D) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional

୭୦୯. Which statement about Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They are vocabulary entries for Persian legal terms
- (B) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional
- (C) They prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth
- (D) They belong only to Salhes worship under pipal trees

୭୧୦. Which option correctly distinguishes Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional
- (B) They belong only to Salhes worship under pipal trees
- (C) They are vocabulary entries for Persian legal terms
- (D) They prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth

୭୧୧. Which answer would best help classify Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group inside the volume?

- (A) They belong only to Salhes worship under pipal trees
- (B) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional
- (C) They prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth
- (D) They are vocabulary entries for Persian legal terms

୭୧୨. Which inference from Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth
- (B) They are vocabulary entries for Persian legal terms
- (C) They belong only to Salhes worship under pipal trees
- (D) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional

୭୧୩. Which statement best explains the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations?

- (A) It is the Song of the Famine by Faturi Lal
- (B) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence
- (C) It is the original title page of the volume
- (D) It is an alphabetical list of words beginning with ଐ

୭୧୪. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations?

- (A) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence
- (B) It is the Song of the Famine by Faturi Lal
- (C) It is an alphabetical list of words beginning with ଐ
- (D) It is the original title page of the volume

୭୧୫. Which pair involving the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations is correctly matched?

- (A) the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations — it is the original title page of the volume
- (B) the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations — it is an alphabetical list of words beginning with ଐ
- (C) the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations — it is the Song of the Famine by Faturi Lal
- (D) the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations — it shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence

୭୧୬. Which interpretation of the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations should be rejected?

- (A) It is the original title page of the volume
- (B) It is the Song of the Famine by Faturi Lal
- (C) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence
- (D) It is an alphabetical list of words beginning with ଐ

୭୧୭. A reader is trying to use the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the original title page of the volume
- (B) It is the Song of the Famine by Faturi Lal
- (C) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence
- (D) It is an alphabetical list of words beginning with ଐ

୭୧୮. Which statement about the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is an alphabetical list of words beginning with ଐ
- (B) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence
- (C) It is the Song of the Famine by Faturi Lal
- (D) It is the original title page of the volume

୭୧୯. Which option correctly distinguishes the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence
- (B) It is the Song of the Famine by Faturi Lal
- (C) It is an alphabetical list of words beginning with ଐ
- (D) It is the original title page of the volume

७२०. Which answer would best help classify the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations inside the volume?

- (A) It is the Song of the Famine by Faturi Lal
- (B) It is an alphabetical list of words beginning with अ
- (C) It is the original title page of the volume
- (D) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence

७२१. Which inference from the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is an alphabetical list of words beginning with अ
- (B) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence
- (C) It is the Song of the Famine by Faturi Lal
- (D) It is the original title page of the volume

७२२. Which classification of Vidyapati: Young Love best fits the volume?

- (A) Vidyapati: Young Love — only a printer's address
- (B) Vidyapati: Young Love — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (C) Vidyapati: Young Love — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (D) Vidyapati: Young Love — age-transition and first desire

७२३. What role does Vidyapati: Young Love play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (B) only a printer's address
- (C) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (D) age-transition and first desire

७२४. Which classification of Vidyapati: Radha's Beauty best fits the volume?

- (A) Vidyapati: Radha's Beauty — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (B) Vidyapati: Radha's Beauty — only a printer's address
- (C) Vidyapati: Radha's Beauty — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (D) Vidyapati: Radha's Beauty — descriptive lyric of appearance and charm

७२५. What role does Vidyapati: Radha's Beauty play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) descriptive lyric of appearance and charm
- (B) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (C) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (D) only a printer's address

७२६. Which classification of Vidyapati: Lover's Quarrels best fits the volume?

- (A) Vidyapati: Lover's Quarrels — pride, sulking, and emotional negotiation
- (B) Vidyapati: Lover's Quarrels — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (C) Vidyapati: Lover's Quarrels — only a printer's address
- (D) Vidyapati: Lover's Quarrels — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm

७२७. What role does Vidyapati: Lover's Quarrels play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) pride, sulking, and emotional negotiation
- (B) only a printer's address
- (C) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (D) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm

७२८. Which classification of Vidyapati: Separation best fits the volume?

- (A) Vidyapati: Separation — viraha and absence
- (B) Vidyapati: Separation — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (C) Vidyapati: Separation — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (D) Vidyapati: Separation — only a printer's address

७२९. What role does Vidyapati: Separation play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (B) viraha and absence
- (C) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (D) only a printer's address

Vidyapati: translation, motifs, and classification

७३०. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery?

- (A) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

७३१. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

७३२. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery — it functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery — it is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface

७३३. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

७३४. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

७३५. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

୭୩୬. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

୭୩୭. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery inside the volume?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

୭୩୮. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data

୭୩୯. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry

୭୪୦. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

୭୪୧. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery — it functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery — it is a printer's address in Calcutta

୭୪୨. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

୭୪୩. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

٧٨٨. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

٧٨٩. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry

٧٩٠. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

٧٩١. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

٧٩٢. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation

٧٩٣. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

٧٩٤. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery — it is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery — it functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface

٧٩٥. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery should be rejected?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation

৩৭২. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৩৭৩. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৩৭৪. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৩৭৫. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery inside the volume?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৩৭৬. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৩৭৭. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes

৩৭৮. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes

৩৭৯. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf — it is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf — it functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface

୭୧୦. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf should be rejected?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes

୭୧୧. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

୭୧୨. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

୭୧୩. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

୭୧୪. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf inside the volume?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

୭୧୫. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

୭୧୬. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus

୭୧୭. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

୭୧୮. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum — it is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum — it functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus

୭୧୯. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum should be rejected?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus

୭୨୦. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

୭୨୧. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

୭୨୨. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

୭୨୩. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum inside the volume?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus

୭୨୪. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

୭୨୫. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of champak?

- (A) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৩৩৬. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of champak?

- (A) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৩৩৭. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of champak is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of champak — it is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of champak — it functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of champak — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of champak — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৩৩৮. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of champak should be rejected?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note

৩৩৯. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of champak as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৩৪০. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of champak avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৩৪১. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of champak from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৩৪২. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of champak inside the volume?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note

৩৪৩. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of champak is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note

৩৮৪. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor?

- (A) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৩৮৫. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৩৮৬. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor — it is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor — it functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note

৩৮৭. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor should be rejected?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৩৮৮. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note

৩৮৯. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৩৯০. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note

৩৯১. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor inside the volume?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

୭୭୨. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note

୭୭୩. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of spring?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

୭୭୪. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of spring?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing

୭୭୫. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of spring is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of spring — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of spring — it functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of spring — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of spring — it is a printer's address in Calcutta

୭୭୬. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of spring should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

୭୭୭. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of spring as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing

୭୭୮. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of spring avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing

୭୭୯. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of spring from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing

๘๐๐. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of spring inside the volume?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing

๘๐๑. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of spring is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing

๘๐๒. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention?

- (A) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

๘๐๓. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved

๘๐๔. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention — it functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention — it is a printer's address in Calcutta

๘๐๕. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention should be rejected?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

๘๐๖. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

๘๐๗. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯০৮. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯০৯. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention inside the volume?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved

৯১০. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯১১. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৯১২. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride?

- (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯১৩. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride — it functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride — it is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৯১৪. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride should be rejected?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome

৯১৫. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯১৬. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯১৭. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৯১৮. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৯১৯. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome

৯২০. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault?

- (A) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৯২১. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault?

- (A) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯২২. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault — it functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault — it is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯২৩. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault should be rejected?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৯২৪. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties

৯২৫. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties
- (D) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I

৯২৬. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties

৯২৭. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯২৮. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties

৯২৯. Which statement best explains the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint

৯৩০. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯৩১. Which pair involving the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament — it functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint
- (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament — it is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament — it is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament — it is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯৩৩. Which interpretation of the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৯৩৩. A reader is trying to use the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint

৯৩৪. Which statement about the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface

৯৩৫. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (B) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta
- (D) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint

৯৩৬. Which answer would best help classify the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament inside the volume?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint
- (C) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯৩৭. Which inference from the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is a grammatical declension table from Part I
- (C) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint
- (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta

৯৩৮. Which statement best explains the heading "The messenger tells Radha's woes to Krishna"?

- (A) It identifies the Salhes asthān ritual platform
- (B) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna
- (C) It identifies the original court letter's author
- (D) It identifies the Vocabulary preface

৯৩৯. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the heading "The messenger tells Radha's woes to Krishna"?

- (A) It identifies the original court letter's author
- (B) It identifies the Salhes asthān ritual platform
- (C) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna
- (D) It identifies the Vocabulary preface

๘๐. Which pair involving the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” is correctly matched?

- (A) the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” — it identifies the Vocabulary preface
- (B) the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” — it identifies the Salhes asthān ritual platform
- (C) the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” — it identifies a messenger poem where Radha’s suffering is reported to Krishna
- (D) the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” — it identifies the original court letter’s author

๘๑. Which interpretation of the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” should be rejected?

- (A) It identifies the Salhes asthān ritual platform
- (B) It identifies the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha’s suffering is reported to Krishna
- (D) It identifies the original court letter’s author

๘๒. A reader is trying to use the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha’s suffering is reported to Krishna
- (B) It identifies the original court letter’s author
- (C) It identifies the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It identifies the Salhes asthān ritual platform

๘๓. Which statement about the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha’s suffering is reported to Krishna
- (B) It identifies the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It identifies the original court letter’s author
- (D) It identifies the Salhes asthān ritual platform

๘๔. Which option correctly distinguishes the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It identifies the original court letter’s author
- (B) It identifies the Salhes asthān ritual platform
- (C) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha’s suffering is reported to Krishna
- (D) It identifies the Vocabulary preface

๘๕. Which answer would best help classify the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” inside the volume?

- (A) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha’s suffering is reported to Krishna
- (B) It identifies the Salhes asthān ritual platform
- (C) It identifies the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It identifies the original court letter’s author

๘๖. Which inference from the heading “The messenger tells Radha’s woes to Krishna” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha’s suffering is reported to Krishna
- (B) It identifies the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It identifies the Salhes asthān ritual platform
- (D) It identifies the original court letter’s author

๒๘๖. Which statement best explains the heading “Reunion”?

- (A) It is the title of the original letter
- (B) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing
- (C) It means the Song of the Famine
- (D) It is the section where the Vocabulary begins

๒๘๗. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the heading “Reunion”?

- (A) It is the section where the Vocabulary begins
- (B) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing
- (C) It means the Song of the Famine
- (D) It is the title of the original letter

๒๘๘. Which pair involving the heading “Reunion” is correctly matched?

- (A) the heading “Reunion” — it means the Song of the Famine
- (B) the heading “Reunion” — it marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing
- (C) the heading “Reunion” — it is the title of the original letter
- (D) the heading “Reunion” — it is the section where the Vocabulary begins

๒๘๙. Which interpretation of the heading “Reunion” should be rejected?

- (A) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing
- (B) It is the section where the Vocabulary begins
- (C) It means the Song of the Famine
- (D) It is the title of the original letter

๒๙๐. A reader is trying to use the heading “Reunion” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the section where the Vocabulary begins
- (B) It is the title of the original letter
- (C) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing
- (D) It means the Song of the Famine

๒๙๑. Which statement about the heading “Reunion” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It means the Song of the Famine
- (B) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing
- (C) It is the title of the original letter
- (D) It is the section where the Vocabulary begins

๒๙๒. Which option correctly distinguishes the heading “Reunion” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It means the Song of the Famine
- (B) It is the title of the original letter
- (C) It is the section where the Vocabulary begins
- (D) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing

๒๙๓. Which answer would best help classify the heading “Reunion” inside the volume?

- (A) It is the section where the Vocabulary begins
- (B) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing
- (C) It is the title of the original letter
- (D) It means the Song of the Famine

৯৭৭. Which inference from the heading “Reunion” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It means the Song of the Famine
- (B) It is the title of the original letter
- (C) It is the section where the Vocabulary begins
- (D) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing

৯৭৮. Which statement best explains the heading “A comical song”?

- (A) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion
- (B) It is a dictionary entry for famine
- (C) It belongs to the Salhes prose note only
- (D) It proves every poem is a lament

৯৭৯. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the heading “A comical song”?

- (A) It belongs to the Salhes prose note only
- (B) It is a dictionary entry for famine
- (C) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion
- (D) It proves every poem is a lament

৯৮০. Which pair involving the heading “A comical song” is correctly matched?

- (A) the heading “A comical song” — it belongs to the Salhes prose note only
- (B) the heading “A comical song” — it shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion
- (C) the heading “A comical song” — it is a dictionary entry for famine
- (D) the heading “A comical song” — it proves every poem is a lament

৯৮১. Which interpretation of the heading “A comical song” should be rejected?

- (A) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion
- (B) It belongs to the Salhes prose note only
- (C) It proves every poem is a lament
- (D) It is a dictionary entry for famine

৯৮২. A reader is trying to use the heading “A comical song” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It belongs to the Salhes prose note only
- (B) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion
- (C) It proves every poem is a lament
- (D) It is a dictionary entry for famine

৯৮৩. Which statement about the heading “A comical song” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion
- (B) It proves every poem is a lament
- (C) It belongs to the Salhes prose note only
- (D) It is a dictionary entry for famine

৯৮৪. Which option correctly distinguishes the heading “A comical song” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It proves every poem is a lament
- (B) It belongs to the Salhes prose note only
- (C) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion
- (D) It is a dictionary entry for famine

๘๕๓. Which answer would best help classify the heading “A comical song” inside the volume?

- (A) It proves every poem is a lament
- (B) It is a dictionary entry for famine
- (C) It belongs to the Salhes prose note only
- (D) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion

๘๕๔. Which inference from the heading “A comical song” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It proves every poem is a lament
- (B) It belongs to the Salhes prose note only
- (C) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion
- (D) It is a dictionary entry for famine

๘๕๕. Which statement best explains the heading “A song of Intrigue”?

- (A) It is an official court revenue record
- (B) It is the introductory note to the Vocabulary
- (C) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material
- (D) It is a table of contents for scripts

๘๕๕. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the heading “A song of Intrigue”?

- (A) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material
- (B) It is a table of contents for scripts
- (C) It is an official court revenue record
- (D) It is the introductory note to the Vocabulary

๘๕๖. Which pair involving the heading “A song of Intrigue” is correctly matched?

- (A) the heading “A song of Intrigue” — it points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material
- (B) the heading “A song of Intrigue” — it is an official court revenue record
- (C) the heading “A song of Intrigue” — it is a table of contents for scripts
- (D) the heading “A song of Intrigue” — it is the introductory note to the Vocabulary

๘๕๗. Which interpretation of the heading “A song of Intrigue” should be rejected?

- (A) It is an official court revenue record
- (B) It is a table of contents for scripts
- (C) It is the introductory note to the Vocabulary
- (D) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material

๘๕๘. A reader is trying to use the heading “A song of Intrigue” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material
- (B) It is an official court revenue record
- (C) It is a table of contents for scripts
- (D) It is the introductory note to the Vocabulary

๘๕๙. Which statement about the heading “A song of Intrigue” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the introductory note to the Vocabulary
- (B) It is a table of contents for scripts
- (C) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material
- (D) It is an official court revenue record

८७१. Which option correctly distinguishes the heading “A song of Intrigue” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material
- (B) It is the introductory note to the Vocabulary
- (C) It is a table of contents for scripts
- (D) It is an official court revenue record

८७२. Which answer would best help classify the heading “A song of Intrigue” inside the volume?

- (A) It is a table of contents for scripts
- (B) It is the introductory note to the Vocabulary
- (C) It is an official court revenue record
- (D) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material

८७३. Which inference from the heading “A song of Intrigue” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is an official court revenue record
- (B) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material
- (C) It is the introductory note to the Vocabulary
- (D) It is a table of contents for scripts

८७४. Which statement best explains “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations?

- (A) It is a page of the Vocabulary under अ
- (B) It is the table of three alphabets
- (C) It is a prose letter about Kabul fruit
- (D) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom

८७५. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations?

- (A) It is a prose letter about Kabul fruit
- (B) It is the table of three alphabets
- (C) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom
- (D) It is a page of the Vocabulary under अ

८७६. Which pair involving “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations is correctly matched?

- (A) “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations — it is the table of three alphabets
- (B) “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations — it is a prose letter about Kabul fruit
- (C) “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations — it is a page of the Vocabulary under अ
- (D) “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations — it portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom

८७७. Which interpretation of “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations should be rejected?

- (A) It is a prose letter about Kabul fruit
- (B) It is a page of the Vocabulary under अ
- (C) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom
- (D) It is the table of three alphabets

८७८. A reader is trying to use “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a prose letter about Kabul fruit
- (B) It is a page of the Vocabulary under अ
- (C) It is the table of three alphabets
- (D) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom

- ८७९. Which statement about “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations avoids a misleading simplification?**
- (A) It is a prose letter about Kabul fruit
 - (B) It is a page of the Vocabulary under अ
 - (C) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom
 - (D) It is the table of three alphabets
- ८८०. Which option correctly distinguishes “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations from a weak catalogue detail?**
- (A) It is the table of three alphabets
 - (B) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom
 - (C) It is a page of the Vocabulary under अ
 - (D) It is a prose letter about Kabul fruit
- ८८१. Which answer would best help classify “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations inside the volume?**
- (A) It is a page of the Vocabulary under अ
 - (B) It is the table of three alphabets
 - (C) It is a prose letter about Kabul fruit
 - (D) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom
- ८८२. Which inference from “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations is most faithful to the text?**
- (A) It is a prose letter about Kabul fruit
 - (B) It is a page of the Vocabulary under अ
 - (C) It is the table of three alphabets
 - (D) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom
- ८८३. Which statement best explains Grierson’s footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem?**
- (A) It proves all notes are printer errors
 - (B) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage
 - (C) It says the word is a Persian newspaper only
 - (D) It removes Maithili from the poem entirely
- ८८४. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Grierson’s footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem?**
- (A) It says the word is a Persian newspaper only
 - (B) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage
 - (C) It proves all notes are printer errors
 - (D) It removes Maithili from the poem entirely
- ८८५. Which pair involving Grierson’s footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem is correctly matched?**
- (A) Grierson’s footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem — it shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage
 - (B) Grierson’s footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem — it removes Maithili from the poem entirely
 - (C) Grierson’s footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem — it says the word is a Persian newspaper only
 - (D) Grierson’s footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem — it proves all notes are printer errors
- ८८६. Which interpretation of Grierson’s footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem should be rejected?**
- (A) It says the word is a Persian newspaper only
 - (B) It removes Maithili from the poem entirely
 - (C) It proves all notes are printer errors
 - (D) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage

८८७. A reader is trying to use Grierson's footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It says the word is a Persian newspaper only
- (B) It proves all notes are printer errors
- (C) It removes Maithili from the poem entirely
- (D) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator's gloss by checking current Maithili usage

८८८. Which statement about Grierson's footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator's gloss by checking current Maithili usage
- (B) It says the word is a Persian newspaper only
- (C) It proves all notes are printer errors
- (D) It removes Maithili from the poem entirely

८८९. Which option correctly distinguishes Grierson's footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator's gloss by checking current Maithili usage
- (B) It proves all notes are printer errors
- (C) It says the word is a Persian newspaper only
- (D) It removes Maithili from the poem entirely

८९०. Which answer would best help classify Grierson's footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem inside the volume?

- (A) It says the word is a Persian newspaper only
- (B) It removes Maithili from the poem entirely
- (C) It proves all notes are printer errors
- (D) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator's gloss by checking current Maithili usage

८९१. Which inference from Grierson's footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator's gloss by checking current Maithili usage
- (B) It proves all notes are printer errors
- (C) It removes Maithili from the poem entirely
- (D) It says the word is a Persian newspaper only

८९२. Which statement best explains the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block?

- (A) It proves the Maithili text was not printed
- (B) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original
- (C) It is only a list of publication data
- (D) It is unrelated to the poetic headings

८९३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block?

- (A) It is unrelated to the poetic headings
- (B) It proves the Maithili text was not printed
- (C) It is only a list of publication data
- (D) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original

८९४. Which pair involving the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block is correctly matched?

- (A) the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block — it is only a list of publication data
- (B) the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block — it proves the Maithili text was not printed
- (C) the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block — it is unrelated to the poetic headings
- (D) the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block — it classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original

८९५. Which interpretation of the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block should be rejected?

- (A) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original
- (B) It is unrelated to the poetic headings
- (C) It is only a list of publication data
- (D) It proves the Maithili text was not printed

८९६. A reader is trying to use the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original
- (B) It is unrelated to the poetic headings
- (C) It is only a list of publication data
- (D) It proves the Maithili text was not printed

८९७. Which statement about the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original
- (B) It is unrelated to the poetic headings
- (C) It proves the Maithili text was not printed
- (D) It is only a list of publication data

८९८. Which option correctly distinguishes the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It proves the Maithili text was not printed
- (B) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original
- (C) It is only a list of publication data
- (D) It is unrelated to the poetic headings

८९९. Which answer would best help classify the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block inside the volume?

- (A) It proves the Maithili text was not printed
- (B) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original
- (C) It is only a list of publication data
- (D) It is unrelated to the poetic headings

९००. Which inference from the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It proves the Maithili text was not printed
- (B) It is only a list of publication data
- (C) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original
- (D) It is unrelated to the poetic headings

९०१. Which statement best explains Radha's lower lip and sweet speech?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

९०२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Radha's lower lip and sweet speech?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

903. Which pair involving Radha's lower lip and sweet speech is correctly matched?

- (A) Radha's lower lip and sweet speech — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) Radha's lower lip and sweet speech — it functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions
- (C) Radha's lower lip and sweet speech — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) Radha's lower lip and sweet speech — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

908. Which interpretation of Radha's lower lip and sweet speech should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

909. A reader is trying to use Radha's lower lip and sweet speech as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

906. Which statement about Radha's lower lip and sweet speech avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

909. Which option correctly distinguishes Radha's lower lip and sweet speech from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions

906. Which answer would best help classify Radha's lower lip and sweet speech inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

909. Which inference from Radha's lower lip and sweet speech is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions

910. Which statement best explains the red lotus in love poetry?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

999. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the red lotus in love poetry?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

999. Which pair involving the red lotus in love poetry is correctly matched?

- (A) the red lotus in love poetry — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) the red lotus in love poetry — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) the red lotus in love poetry — it functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone
- (D) the red lotus in love poetry — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

999. Which interpretation of the red lotus in love poetry should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

998. A reader is trying to use the red lotus in love poetry as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

994. Which statement about the red lotus in love poetry avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

996. Which option correctly distinguishes the red lotus in love poetry from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone

999. Which answer would best help classify the red lotus in love poetry inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

996. Which inference from the red lotus in love poetry is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

929. Which statement best explains the moon burning the body?

- (A) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

930. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the moon burning the body?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

931. Which pair involving the moon burning the body is correctly matched?

- (A) the moon burning the body — it functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry
- (B) the moon burning the body — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) the moon burning the body — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) the moon burning the body — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

932. Which interpretation of the moon burning the body should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

933. A reader is trying to use the moon burning the body as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

934. Which statement about the moon burning the body avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

935. Which option correctly distinguishes the moon burning the body from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

936. Which answer would best help classify the moon burning the body inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

929. Which inference from the moon burning the body is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry

930. Which statement best explains the fish without water?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation

931. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the fish without water?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

932. Which pair involving the fish without water is correctly matched?

- (A) the fish without water — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) the fish without water — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) the fish without water — it functions as a simile for unbearable separation
- (D) the fish without water — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

933. Which interpretation of the fish without water should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

934. A reader is trying to use the fish without water as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

935. Which statement about the fish without water avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

936. Which option correctly distinguishes the fish without water from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

934. Which answer would best help classify the fish without water inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

935. Which inference from the fish without water is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

939. Which statement best explains the necklace becoming a burden?

- (A) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

936. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the necklace becoming a burden?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

939. Which pair involving the necklace becoming a burden is correctly matched?

- (A) the necklace becoming a burden — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) the necklace becoming a burden — it functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence
- (C) the necklace becoming a burden — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) the necklace becoming a burden — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

980. Which interpretation of the necklace becoming a burden should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

989. A reader is trying to use the necklace becoming a burden as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

989. Which statement about the necklace becoming a burden avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

983. Which option correctly distinguishes the necklace becoming a burden from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence

988. Which answer would best help classify the necklace becoming a burden inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence

989. Which inference from the necklace becoming a burden is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence

986. Which statement best explains sandal and musk given up?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

989. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of sandal and musk given up?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation

986. Which pair involving sandal and musk given up is correctly matched?

- (A) sandal and musk given up — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) sandal and musk given up — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) sandal and musk given up — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) sandal and musk given up — it functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation

989. Which interpretation of sandal and musk given up should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation

990. A reader is trying to use sandal and musk given up as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

948. Which statement about sandal and musk given up avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

949. Which option correctly distinguishes sandal and musk given up from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

950. Which answer would best help classify sandal and musk given up inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

951. Which inference from sandal and musk given up is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

952. Which statement best explains the line engraved on stone?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased

953. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the line engraved on stone?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

954. Which pair involving the line engraved on stone is correctly matched?

- (A) the line engraved on stone — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) the line engraved on stone — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) the line engraved on stone — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) the line engraved on stone — it functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased

955. Which interpretation of the line engraved on stone should be rejected?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

৯৭৯. A reader is trying to use the line engraved on stone as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

৯৮০. Which statement about the line engraved on stone avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased

৯৮১. Which option correctly distinguishes the line engraved on stone from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

৯৮২. Which answer would best help classify the line engraved on stone inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased

৯৮৩. Which inference from the line engraved on stone is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

৯৮৪. Which statement best explains deer marks on the moon and Rahu?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty

৯৮৫. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of deer marks on the moon and Rahu?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

৯৮৬. Which pair involving deer marks on the moon and Rahu is correctly matched?

- (A) deer marks on the moon and Rahu — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) deer marks on the moon and Rahu — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) deer marks on the moon and Rahu — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) deer marks on the moon and Rahu — it functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty

୧୧୭. Which interpretation of deer marks on the moon and Rahu should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

୧୧୮. A reader is trying to use deer marks on the moon and Rahu as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

୧୧୯. Which statement about deer marks on the moon and Rahu avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

୧୨୦. Which option correctly distinguishes deer marks on the moon and Rahu from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

୧୨୧. Which answer would best help classify deer marks on the moon and Rahu inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

୧୨୨. Which inference from deer marks on the moon and Rahu is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

୧୨୩. Which statement best explains the lotus not deserting mud?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

୧୨୪. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the lotus not deserting mud?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

୧୭୫. Which pair involving the lotus not deserting mud is correctly matched?

- (A) the lotus not deserting mud — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) the lotus not deserting mud — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) the lotus not deserting mud — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) the lotus not deserting mud — it functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions

୧୭୬. Which interpretation of the lotus not deserting mud should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

୧୭୭. A reader is trying to use the lotus not deserting mud as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

୧୭୮. Which statement about the lotus not deserting mud avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

୧୭୯. Which option correctly distinguishes the lotus not deserting mud from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions

୧୮୦. Which answer would best help classify the lotus not deserting mud inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

୧୮୧. Which inference from the lotus not deserting mud is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

୧୮୨. Which statement best explains Krishna opening Radha's door?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१८३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Krishna opening Radha's door?

- (A) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१८४. Which pair involving Krishna opening Radha's door is correctly matched?

- (A) Krishna opening Radha's door — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) Krishna opening Radha's door — it functions as a reunion scene in the translation section
- (C) Krishna opening Radha's door — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) Krishna opening Radha's door — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१८५. Which interpretation of Krishna opening Radha's door should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१८६. A reader is trying to use Krishna opening Radha's door as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१८७. Which statement about Krishna opening Radha's door avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१८८. Which option correctly distinguishes Krishna opening Radha's door from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१८९. Which answer would best help classify Krishna opening Radha's door inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१९०. Which inference from Krishna opening Radha's door is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section

999. Which statement best explains small pieces of camphor in pan leaf?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

999. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of small pieces of camphor in pan leaf?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion

999. Which pair involving small pieces of camphor in pan leaf is correctly matched?

- (A) small pieces of camphor in pan leaf — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) small pieces of camphor in pan leaf — it functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion
- (C) small pieces of camphor in pan leaf — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) small pieces of camphor in pan leaf — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

998. Which interpretation of small pieces of camphor in pan leaf should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

999. A reader is trying to use small pieces of camphor in pan leaf as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

996. Which statement about small pieces of camphor in pan leaf avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion

999. Which option correctly distinguishes small pieces of camphor in pan leaf from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

996. Which answer would best help classify small pieces of camphor in pan leaf inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

९९९. Which inference from small pieces of camphor in pan leaf is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१०००. Which statement best explains Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१००१. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth?

- (A) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१००२. Which pair involving Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth is correctly matched?

- (A) Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth — it functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem
- (C) Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१००३. Which interpretation of Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem

१००४. A reader is trying to use Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१००५. Which statement about Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१००६. Which option correctly distinguishes Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१००७. Which answer would best help classify Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१००८. Which inference from Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१००९. Which statement best explains Shiva's ghosts and demons?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१०१०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Shiva's ghosts and demons?

- (A) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१०११. Which pair involving Shiva's ghosts and demons is correctly matched?

- (A) Shiva's ghosts and demons — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) Shiva's ghosts and demons — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) Shiva's ghosts and demons — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) Shiva's ghosts and demons — it functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom

१०१२. Which interpretation of Shiva's ghosts and demons should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१०१३. A reader is trying to use Shiva's ghosts and demons as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१०१४. Which statement about Shiva's ghosts and demons avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

১০১৭. Which option correctly distinguishes Shiva's ghosts and demons from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

১০১৮. Which answer would best help classify Shiva's ghosts and demons inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

১০১৯. Which inference from Shiva's ghosts and demons is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

১০২০. Which statement best explains Ganga flowing from Shiva's head?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

১০২১. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Ganga flowing from Shiva's head?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description

১০২২. Which pair involving Ganga flowing from Shiva's head is correctly matched?

- (A) Ganga flowing from Shiva's head — it functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description
- (B) Ganga flowing from Shiva's head — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) Ganga flowing from Shiva's head — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) Ganga flowing from Shiva's head — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

১০২৩. Which interpretation of Ganga flowing from Shiva's head should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

১০২৪. A reader is trying to use Ganga flowing from Shiva's head as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१०२३. Which statement about Ganga flowing from Shiva's head avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१०२४. Which option correctly distinguishes Ganga flowing from Shiva's head from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१०२५. Which answer would best help classify Ganga flowing from Shiva's head inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१०२६. Which inference from Ganga flowing from Shiva's head is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१०२७. Which classification of Vidyapati: Siva's Marriage best fits the volume?

- (A) Vidyapati: Siva's Marriage — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (B) Vidyapati: Siva's Marriage — only a printer's address
- (C) Vidyapati: Siva's Marriage — comic-mythic matrimonial commentary
- (D) Vidyapati: Siva's Marriage — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence

१०२८. What role does Vidyapati: Siva's Marriage play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (B) only a printer's address
- (C) comic-mythic matrimonial commentary
- (D) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm

Harkh Nāth poems and modern Maithili continuity

१०२९. Which statement best explains the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems?

- (A) It says Harkh Nāth is the author of the grammar volume
- (B) It says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose
- (C) It says his poems are ancient Sanskrit inscriptions
- (D) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect

१०३०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems?

- (A) It says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose
- (B) It says Harkh Nāth is the author of the grammar volume
- (C) It says his poems are ancient Sanskrit inscriptions
- (D) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect

१०३१. Which pair involving the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems is correctly matched?

- (A) the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems — it says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose
- (B) the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems — it says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect
- (C) the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems — it says Harkh Nāth is the author of the grammar volume
- (D) the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems — it says his poems are ancient Sanskrit inscriptions

१०३२. Which interpretation of the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems should be rejected?

- (A) It says his poems are ancient Sanskrit inscriptions
- (B) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect
- (C) It says Harkh Nāth is the author of the grammar volume
- (D) It says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose

१०३३. A reader is trying to use the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect
- (B) It says his poems are ancient Sanskrit inscriptions
- (C) It says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose
- (D) It says Harkh Nāth is the author of the grammar volume

१०३४. Which statement about the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose
- (B) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect
- (C) It says Harkh Nāth is the author of the grammar volume
- (D) It says his poems are ancient Sanskrit inscriptions

१०३५. Which option correctly distinguishes the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect
- (B) It says his poems are ancient Sanskrit inscriptions
- (C) It says Harkh Nāth is the author of the grammar volume
- (D) It says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose

१०३६. Which answer would best help classify the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems inside the volume?

- (A) It says his poems are ancient Sanskrit inscriptions
- (B) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect
- (C) It says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose
- (D) It says Harkh Nāth is the author of the grammar volume

१०३७. Which inference from the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It says his poems are ancient Sanskrit inscriptions
- (B) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect
- (C) It says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose
- (D) It says Harkh Nāth is the author of the grammar volume

१०३८. Which statement best explains Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson's note?

- (A) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material
- (B) He is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song
- (C) He is the printer of the title page
- (D) He is the writer of the original court letter

१०३९. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note?

- (A) He is the writer of the original court letter
- (B) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material
- (C) He is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song
- (D) He is the printer of the title page

१०४०. Which pair involving Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note is correctly matched?

- (A) Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note — he provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material
- (B) Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note — he is the printer of the title page
- (C) Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note — he is the writer of the original court letter
- (D) Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note — he is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song

१०४१. Which interpretation of Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note should be rejected?

- (A) He is the writer of the original court letter
- (B) He is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song
- (C) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material
- (D) He is the printer of the title page

१०४२. A reader is trying to use Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song
- (B) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material
- (C) He is the writer of the original court letter
- (D) He is the printer of the title page

१०४३. Which statement about Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song
- (B) He is the writer of the original court letter
- (C) He is the printer of the title page
- (D) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material

१०४४. Which option correctly distinguishes Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song
- (B) He is the writer of the original court letter
- (C) He is the printer of the title page
- (D) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material

१०४५. Which answer would best help classify Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note inside the volume?

- (A) He is the printer of the title page
- (B) He is the writer of the original court letter
- (C) He is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song
- (D) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material

१०४६. Which inference from Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson’s note is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He is the writer of the original court letter
- (B) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material
- (C) He is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song
- (D) He is the printer of the title page

१०४७. Which statement best explains Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style?

- (A) It rejects Vaishnava themes entirely
- (B) It is a grammar table of passive voice
- (C) It is limited to dictionary definitions
- (D) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati

१०४८. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style?

- (A) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati
- (B) It rejects Vaishnava themes entirely
- (C) It is a grammar table of passive voice
- (D) It is limited to dictionary definitions

१०४९. Which pair involving Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style is correctly matched?

- (A) Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style — it is a grammar table of passive voice
- (B) Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style — it continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati
- (C) Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style — it rejects Vaishnava themes entirely
- (D) Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style — it is limited to dictionary definitions

१०५०. Which interpretation of Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style should be rejected?

- (A) It rejects Vaishnava themes entirely
- (B) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati
- (C) It is a grammar table of passive voice
- (D) It is limited to dictionary definitions

१०५१. A reader is trying to use Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati
- (B) It is limited to dictionary definitions
- (C) It is a grammar table of passive voice
- (D) It rejects Vaishnava themes entirely

१०५२. Which statement about Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is limited to dictionary definitions
- (B) It rejects Vaishnava themes entirely
- (C) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati
- (D) It is a grammar table of passive voice

१०५३. Which option correctly distinguishes Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati
- (B) It is a grammar table of passive voice
- (C) It is limited to dictionary definitions
- (D) It rejects Vaishnava themes entirely

१०५४. Which answer would best help classify Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style inside the volume?

- (A) It is a grammar table of passive voice
- (B) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati
- (C) It rejects Vaishnava themes entirely
- (D) It is limited to dictionary definitions

१०५५. Which inference from Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a grammar table of passive voice
- (B) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati
- (C) It is limited to dictionary definitions
- (D) It rejects Vaishnava themes entirely

१०५६. Which statement best explains Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation?

- (A) He is the name of a Maithili verb root
- (B) He is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati
- (C) He is the Salhes parrot messenger
- (D) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines

१०५७. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation?

- (A) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines
- (B) He is the Salhes parrot messenger
- (C) He is the name of a Maithili verb root
- (D) He is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati

१०५८. Which pair involving Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation is correctly matched?

- (A) Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation — he is the name of a Maithili verb root
- (B) Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation — he is the Salhes parrot messenger
- (C) Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation — he is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati
- (D) Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation — he appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines

१०५९. Which interpretation of Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation should be rejected?

- (A) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines
- (B) He is the Salhes parrot messenger
- (C) He is the name of a Maithili verb root
- (D) He is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati

१०६०. A reader is trying to use Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines
- (B) He is the name of a Maithili verb root
- (C) He is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati
- (D) He is the Salhes parrot messenger

१०६१. Which statement about Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He is the name of a Maithili verb root
- (B) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines
- (C) He is the Salhes parrot messenger
- (D) He is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati

१०६२. Which option correctly distinguishes Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He is the Salhes parrot messenger
- (B) He is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati
- (C) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines
- (D) He is the name of a Maithili verb root

१०६३. Which answer would best help classify Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth’s translation inside the volume?

- (A) He is the name of a Maithili verb root
- (B) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines
- (C) He is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati
- (D) He is the Salhes parrot messenger

१०६४. Which inference from Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth’s translation is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines
- (B) He is the Salhes parrot messenger
- (C) He is the name of a Maithili verb root
- (D) He is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati

१०६५. Which statement best explains the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha”?

- (A) It describes the three scripts
- (B) It begins the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is the Salhes asthān note
- (D) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions

१०६६. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha”?

- (A) It describes the three scripts
- (B) It is the Salhes asthān note
- (C) It begins the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions

१०६७. Which pair involving the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” — it describes the three scripts
- (B) the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” — it is the Salhes asthān note
- (C) the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” — it begins the Vocabulary preface
- (D) the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” — it shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions

१०६८. Which interpretation of the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” should be rejected?

- (A) It describes the three scripts
- (B) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions
- (C) It begins the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is the Salhes asthān note

१०६९. A reader is trying to use the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the Salhes asthān note
- (B) It begins the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions
- (D) It describes the three scripts

୧୦୭୦. Which statement about the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions
- (B) It describes the three scripts
- (C) It is the Salhes asthān note
- (D) It begins the Vocabulary preface

୧୦୭୧. Which option correctly distinguishes the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It describes the three scripts
- (B) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions
- (C) It begins the Vocabulary preface
- (D) It is the Salhes asthān note

୧୦୭୨. Which answer would best help classify the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” inside the volume?

- (A) It describes the three scripts
- (B) It begins the Vocabulary preface
- (C) It is the Salhes asthān note
- (D) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions

୧୦୭୩. Which inference from the Harkh Nāth translation heading “The messenger describes the charms of Radha” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It begins the Vocabulary preface
- (B) It is the Salhes asthān note
- (C) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions
- (D) It describes the three scripts

୧୦୭୪. Which statement best explains the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady”?

- (A) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame
- (B) It is a printer’s imprint
- (C) It is the title of the original letter
- (D) It is a chapter on noun cases

୧୦୭୫. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady”?

- (A) It is a printer’s imprint
- (B) It is a chapter on noun cases
- (C) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame
- (D) It is the title of the original letter

୧୦୭୬. Which pair involving the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” is correctly matched?

- (A) the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” — it is a printer’s imprint
- (B) the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” — it uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame
- (C) the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” — it is the title of the original letter
- (D) the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” — it is a chapter on noun cases

१०७७. Which interpretation of the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” should be rejected?

- (A) It is the title of the original letter
- (B) It is a chapter on noun cases
- (C) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame
- (D) It is a printer’s imprint

१०७८. A reader is trying to use the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame
- (B) It is the title of the original letter
- (C) It is a chapter on noun cases
- (D) It is a printer’s imprint

१०७९. Which statement about the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the title of the original letter
- (B) It is a printer’s imprint
- (C) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame
- (D) It is a chapter on noun cases

१०८०. Which option correctly distinguishes the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a printer’s imprint
- (B) It is the title of the original letter
- (C) It is a chapter on noun cases
- (D) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame

१०८१. Which answer would best help classify the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” inside the volume?

- (A) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame
- (B) It is the title of the original letter
- (C) It is a printer’s imprint
- (D) It is a chapter on noun cases

१०८२. Which inference from the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a printer’s imprint
- (B) It is a chapter on noun cases
- (C) It is the title of the original letter
- (D) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame

१०८३. Which statement best explains Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth’s translations?

- (A) It is a list of page numbers in the contents
- (B) It is a vocabulary definition of अंश
- (C) It is a prose court order
- (D) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger

୧୦୮୪. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations?

- (A) It is a list of page numbers in the contents
- (B) It is a vocabulary definition of ଅଂଶ
- (C) It is a prose court order
- (D) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger

୧୦୮୫. Which pair involving Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations is correctly matched?

- (A) Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations — it is a prose court order
- (B) Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations — it is a list of page numbers in the contents
- (C) Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations — it is a vocabulary definition of ଅଂଶ
- (D) Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations — it repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger

୧୦୮୬. Which interpretation of Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations should be rejected?

- (A) It is a prose court order
- (B) It is a list of page numbers in the contents
- (C) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger
- (D) It is a vocabulary definition of ଅଂଶ

୧୦୮୭. A reader is trying to use Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a vocabulary definition of ଅଂଶ
- (B) It is a prose court order
- (C) It is a list of page numbers in the contents
- (D) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger

୧୦୮୮. Which statement about Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a prose court order
- (B) It is a list of page numbers in the contents
- (C) It is a vocabulary definition of ଅଂଶ
- (D) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger

୧୦୮୯. Which option correctly distinguishes Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a prose court order
- (B) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger
- (C) It is a vocabulary definition of ଅଂଶ
- (D) It is a list of page numbers in the contents

୧୦୯୦. Which answer would best help classify Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations inside the volume?

- (A) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger
- (B) It is a list of page numbers in the contents
- (C) It is a vocabulary definition of ଅଂଶ
- (D) It is a prose court order

୧୦୯୧. Which inference from Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth's translations is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a prose court order
- (B) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger
- (C) It is a vocabulary definition of ଅଂଶ
- (D) It is a list of page numbers in the contents

१०९२. Which statement best explains Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations?

- (A) It is absent from the Harkh Nāth section
- (B) It refers to the separation of printer and publisher
- (C) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme
- (D) It occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume

१०९३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations?

- (A) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme
- (B) It occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume
- (C) It refers to the separation of printer and publisher
- (D) It is absent from the Harkh Nāth section

१०९४. Which pair involving Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations is correctly matched?

- (A) Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations — it refers to the separation of printer and publisher
- (B) Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations — it shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme
- (C) Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations — it occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume
- (D) Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations — it is absent from the Harkh Nāth section

१०९५. Which interpretation of Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations should be rejected?

- (A) It is absent from the Harkh Nāth section
- (B) It occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume
- (C) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme
- (D) It refers to the separation of printer and publisher

१०९६. A reader is trying to use Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume
- (B) It is absent from the Harkh Nāth section
- (C) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme
- (D) It refers to the separation of printer and publisher

१०९७. Which statement about Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It refers to the separation of printer and publisher
- (B) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme
- (C) It is absent from the Harkh Nāth section
- (D) It occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume

१०९८. Which option correctly distinguishes Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is absent from the Harkh Nāth section
- (B) It occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume
- (C) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme
- (D) It refers to the separation of printer and publisher

१०९९. Which answer would best help classify Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations inside the volume?

- (A) It refers to the separation of printer and publisher
- (B) It is absent from the Harkh Nāth section
- (C) It occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume
- (D) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme

११००. Which inference from Radha's separation in Harkh Nāth's translations is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme
- (B) It occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume
- (C) It is absent from the Harkh Nāth section
- (D) It refers to the separation of printer and publisher

११०१. Which statement best explains the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth?

- (A) It is a legal bond in the vocabulary
- (B) It is the opening court letter
- (C) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition
- (D) It is the map of North Bihar

११०२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth?

- (A) It is a legal bond in the vocabulary
- (B) It is the map of North Bihar
- (C) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition
- (D) It is the opening court letter

११०३. Which pair involving the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth is correctly matched?

- (A) the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth — it is the opening court letter
- (B) the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth — it is a legal bond in the vocabulary
- (C) the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth — it is the map of North Bihar
- (D) the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth — it shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition

११०४. Which interpretation of the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth should be rejected?

- (A) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition
- (B) It is the map of North Bihar
- (C) It is a legal bond in the vocabulary
- (D) It is the opening court letter

११०५. A reader is trying to use the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the opening court letter
- (B) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition
- (C) It is the map of North Bihar
- (D) It is a legal bond in the vocabulary

११०६. Which statement about the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a legal bond in the vocabulary
- (B) It is the opening court letter
- (C) It is the map of North Bihar
- (D) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition

११०७. Which option correctly distinguishes the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is the opening court letter
- (B) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition
- (C) It is a legal bond in the vocabulary
- (D) It is the map of North Bihar

११०८. Which answer would best help classify the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth inside the volume?

- (A) It is the opening court letter
- (B) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition
- (C) It is a legal bond in the vocabulary
- (D) It is the map of North Bihar

११०९. Which inference from the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a legal bond in the vocabulary
- (B) It is the opening court letter
- (C) It is the map of North Bihar
- (D) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition

१११०. Which statement best explains Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth?

- (A) It is a note on the Asiatic Society address
- (B) It is a grammar rule for transitive verbs
- (C) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone
- (D) It is the title of a prose letter

११११. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth?

- (A) It is a grammar rule for transitive verbs
- (B) It is a note on the Asiatic Society address
- (C) It is the title of a prose letter
- (D) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone

१११२. Which pair involving Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth is correctly matched?

- (A) Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth — it is a grammar rule for transitive verbs
- (B) Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth — it is the title of a prose letter
- (C) Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth — it broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone
- (D) Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth — it is a note on the Asiatic Society address

१११३. Which interpretation of Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth should be rejected?

- (A) It is the title of a prose letter
- (B) It is a grammar rule for transitive verbs
- (C) It is a note on the Asiatic Society address
- (D) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone

१११४. A reader is trying to use Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is the title of a prose letter
- (B) It is a grammar rule for transitive verbs
- (C) It is a note on the Asiatic Society address
- (D) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone

१११५. Which statement about Rukmini's lament in Harkh Nāth avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is the title of a prose letter
- (B) It is a note on the Asiatic Society address
- (C) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone
- (D) It is a grammar rule for transitive verbs

१११६. Which option correctly distinguishes Rukmini’s lament in Harkh Nāth from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is the title of a prose letter
- (B) It is a note on the Asiatic Society address
- (C) It is a grammar rule for transitive verbs
- (D) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone

१११७. Which answer would best help classify Rukmini’s lament in Harkh Nāth inside the volume?

- (A) It is a grammar rule for transitive verbs
- (B) It is a note on the Asiatic Society address
- (C) It is the title of a prose letter
- (D) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone

१११८. Which inference from Rukmini’s lament in Harkh Nāth is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone
- (B) It is the title of a prose letter
- (C) It is a note on the Asiatic Society address
- (D) It is a grammar rule for transitive verbs

१११९. Which statement best explains Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison?

- (A) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११२०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady
- (D) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value

११२१. Which pair involving Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison is correctly matched?

- (A) Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison — it is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value
- (D) Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison — it functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady

११२२. Which interpretation of Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady

११२३. A reader is trying to use Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٢٢٨. Which statement about Harkh Nāth's lightning comparison avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady

٢٢٢٩. Which option correctly distinguishes Harkh Nāth's lightning comparison from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady

٢٢٣٠. Which answer would best help classify Harkh Nāth's lightning comparison inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٢٣١. Which inference from Harkh Nāth's lightning comparison is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٢٣٢. Which statement best explains Harkh Nāth's Cupid image?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٢٣٣. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Harkh Nāth's Cupid image?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest

٢٢٣٤. Which pair involving Harkh Nāth's Cupid image is correctly matched?

- (A) Harkh Nāth's Cupid image — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) Harkh Nāth's Cupid image — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) Harkh Nāth's Cupid image — it functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest
- (D) Harkh Nāth's Cupid image — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٢٣٥. Which interpretation of Harkh Nāth's Cupid image should be rejected?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٢٣٢. A reader is trying to use Harkh Nāth's Cupid image as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٢٣٣. Which statement about Harkh Nāth's Cupid image avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٢٣٤. Which option correctly distinguishes Harkh Nāth's Cupid image from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٢٣٥. Which answer would best help classify Harkh Nāth's Cupid image inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٢٣٦. Which inference from Harkh Nāth's Cupid image is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٢٣٧. Which statement best explains Harkh Nāth's anklet image?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm

٢٢٣٨. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Harkh Nāth's anklet image?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm

٢٢٣٩. Which pair involving Harkh Nāth's anklet image is correctly matched?

- (A) Harkh Nāth's anklet image — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) Harkh Nāth's anklet image — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) Harkh Nāth's anklet image — it functions as sound and movement become signs of charm
- (D) Harkh Nāth's anklet image — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११४०. Which interpretation of Harkh Nāth's anklet image should be rejected?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११४१. A reader is trying to use Harkh Nāth's anklet image as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११४२. Which statement about Harkh Nāth's anklet image avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११४३. Which option correctly distinguishes Harkh Nāth's anklet image from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm

११४४. Which answer would best help classify Harkh Nāth's anklet image inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm

११४५. Which inference from Harkh Nāth's anklet image is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

११४६. Which statement best explains Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

११४७. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११४८. Which pair involving Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness is correctly matched?

- (A) Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness — it functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif

११४९. Which interpretation of Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif

११५०. A reader is trying to use Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११५१. Which statement about Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११५२. Which option correctly distinguishes Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११५३. Which answer would best help classify Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११५४. Which inference from Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११५५. Which statement best explains Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٢٤٤. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٢٤٥. Which pair involving Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations is correctly matched?

- (A) Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations — it functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual

٢٢٤٦. Which interpretation of Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٢٤٧. A reader is trying to use Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٢٤٨. Which statement about Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٢٤٩. Which option correctly distinguishes Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٢٥٠. Which answer would best help classify Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٢٥١. Which inference from Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

??ㄫ. Which statement best explains cowherd women singing sohar?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context

??ㄫ. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of cowherd women singing sohar?

- (A) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

??ㄫ. Which pair involving cowherd women singing sohar is correctly matched?

- (A) cowherd women singing sohar — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) cowherd women singing sohar — it functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context
- (C) cowherd women singing sohar — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) cowherd women singing sohar — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

??ㄫ. Which interpretation of cowherd women singing sohar should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

??ㄫ. A reader is trying to use cowherd women singing sohar as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

??ㄫ. Which statement about cowherd women singing sohar avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

??ㄫ. Which option correctly distinguishes cowherd women singing sohar from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

??ㄫ. Which answer would best help classify cowherd women singing sohar inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११७२. Which inference from cowherd women singing sohar is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११७३. Which statement best explains Rukmini in spring?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११७४. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Rukmini in spring?

- (A) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११७५. Which pair involving Rukmini in spring is correctly matched?

- (A) Rukmini in spring — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) Rukmini in spring — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) Rukmini in spring — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) Rukmini in spring — it functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife

११७६. Which interpretation of Rukmini in spring should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife

११७७. A reader is trying to use Rukmini in spring as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

११७८. Which statement about Rukmini in spring avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११७९. Which option correctly distinguishes Rukmini in spring from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११८०. Which answer would best help classify Rukmini in spring inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife

११८१. Which inference from Rukmini in spring is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११८२. Which statement best explains dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament?

- (A) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna's absence and emotional pain
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११८३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna's absence and emotional pain
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११८४. Which pair involving dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament is correctly matched?

- (A) dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament — it functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna's absence and emotional pain
- (D) dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११८५. Which interpretation of dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna's absence and emotional pain
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११८६. A reader is trying to use dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna's absence and emotional pain
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

११८७. Which statement about dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna's absence and emotional pain
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

११८८. Which option correctly distinguishes dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna's absence and emotional pain
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

११८९. Which answer would best help classify dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna's absence and emotional pain

११९०. Which inference from dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini's lament is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna's absence and emotional pain

११९१. Which classification of Harkh Nāth best fits the volume?

- (A) Harkh Nāth — modern Maithili Vaishnava poetry in Vidyapati-like style
- (B) Harkh Nāth — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (C) Harkh Nāth — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (D) Harkh Nāth — only a printer's address

११९२. What role does Harkh Nāth play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) modern Maithili Vaishnava poetry in Vidyapati-like style
- (B) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (C) only a printer's address
- (D) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence

Vocabulary method and lexical evidence

११९३. Which statement best explains the Vocabulary prefatory note?

- (A) It claims to replace every dictionary in all languages
- (B) It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary
- (C) It says it contains no words from the Chrestomathy
- (D) It says it is only a list of printers and addresses

११९४. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vocabulary prefatory note?

- (A) It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary
- (B) It claims to replace every dictionary in all languages
- (C) It says it is only a list of printers and addresses
- (D) It says it contains no words from the Chrestomathy

११९५. Which pair involving the Vocabulary prefatory note is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vocabulary prefatory note — it says it contains no words from the Chrestomathy
- (B) the Vocabulary prefatory note — it says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary
- (C) the Vocabulary prefatory note — it says it is only a list of printers and addresses
- (D) the Vocabulary prefatory note — it claims to replace every dictionary in all languages

११९६. Which interpretation of the Vocabulary prefatory note should be rejected?

- (A) It says it contains no words from the Chrestomathy
- (B) It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary
- (C) It claims to replace every dictionary in all languages
- (D) It says it is only a list of printers and addresses

११९७. A reader is trying to use the Vocabulary prefatory note as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary
- (B) It claims to replace every dictionary in all languages
- (C) It says it is only a list of printers and addresses
- (D) It says it contains no words from the Chrestomathy

११९८. Which statement about the Vocabulary prefatory note avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It claims to replace every dictionary in all languages
- (B) It says it is only a list of printers and addresses
- (C) It says it contains no words from the Chrestomathy
- (D) It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary

११९९. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vocabulary prefatory note from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It says it is only a list of printers and addresses
- (B) It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary
- (C) It says it contains no words from the Chrestomathy
- (D) It claims to replace every dictionary in all languages

१२००. Which answer would best help classify the Vocabulary prefatory note inside the volume?

- (A) It says it is only a list of printers and addresses
- (B) It says it contains no words from the Chrestomathy
- (C) It claims to replace every dictionary in all languages
- (D) It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary

१२०१. Which inference from the Vocabulary prefatory note is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It says it contains no words from the Chrestomathy
- (B) It says it is only a list of printers and addresses
- (C) It claims to replace every dictionary in all languages
- (D) It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary

१२०२. Which statement best explains the intended coverage of the Vocabulary?

- (A) It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court
- (B) It excludes the Chrestomathy vocabulary
- (C) It includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books
- (D) It contains only English translations without Maithili headwords

१२०३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the intended coverage of the Vocabulary?

- (A) It includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books
- (B) It excludes the Chrestomathy vocabulary
- (C) It contains only English translations without Maithili headwords
- (D) It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court

११०४. Which pair involving the intended coverage of the Vocabulary is correctly matched?

- (A) the intended coverage of the Vocabulary — it includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books
- (B) the intended coverage of the Vocabulary — it excludes the Chrestomathy vocabulary
- (C) the intended coverage of the Vocabulary — it aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court
- (D) the intended coverage of the Vocabulary — it contains only English translations without Maithili headwords

११०५. Which interpretation of the intended coverage of the Vocabulary should be rejected?

- (A) It excludes the Chrestomathy vocabulary
- (B) It contains only English translations without Maithili headwords
- (C) It includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books
- (D) It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court

११०६. A reader is trying to use the intended coverage of the Vocabulary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It excludes the Chrestomathy vocabulary
- (B) It includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books
- (C) It contains only English translations without Maithili headwords
- (D) It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court

११०७. Which statement about the intended coverage of the Vocabulary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It excludes the Chrestomathy vocabulary
- (B) It includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books
- (C) It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court
- (D) It contains only English translations without Maithili headwords

११०८. Which option correctly distinguishes the intended coverage of the Vocabulary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books
- (B) It excludes the Chrestomathy vocabulary
- (C) It contains only English translations without Maithili headwords
- (D) It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court

११०९. Which answer would best help classify the intended coverage of the Vocabulary inside the volume?

- (A) It contains only English translations without Maithili headwords
- (B) It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court
- (C) It excludes the Chrestomathy vocabulary
- (D) It includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books

१११०. Which inference from the intended coverage of the Vocabulary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court
- (B) It includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books
- (C) It excludes the Chrestomathy vocabulary
- (D) It contains only English translations without Maithili headwords

११११. Which statement best explains Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary?

- (A) He says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary
- (B) He says it was mechanically translated from Sanskrit lexicons
- (C) He says no living speech was consulted
- (D) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths

১১১১. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary?

- (A) He says no living speech was consulted
- (B) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths
- (C) He says it was mechanically translated from Sanskrit lexicons
- (D) He says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary

১১১২. Which pair involving Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary is correctly matched?

- (A) Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary — he says it was mechanically translated from Sanskrit lexicons
- (B) Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary — he says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths
- (C) Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary — he says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary
- (D) Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary — he says no living speech was consulted

১১১৪. Which interpretation of Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary should be rejected?

- (A) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths
- (B) He says it was mechanically translated from Sanskrit lexicons
- (C) He says no living speech was consulted
- (D) He says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary

১১১৫. A reader is trying to use Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He says no living speech was consulted
- (B) He says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary
- (C) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths
- (D) He says it was mechanically translated from Sanskrit lexicons

১১১৬. Which statement about Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary
- (B) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths
- (C) He says it was mechanically translated from Sanskrit lexicons
- (D) He says no living speech was consulted

১১১৭. Which option correctly distinguishes Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths
- (B) He says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary
- (C) He says it was mechanically translated from Sanskrit lexicons
- (D) He says no living speech was consulted

১১১৮. Which answer would best help classify Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary inside the volume?

- (A) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths
- (B) He says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary
- (C) He says it was mechanically translated from Sanskrit lexicons
- (D) He says no living speech was consulted

১২১৭. Which inference from Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths
- (B) He says it was mechanically translated from Sanskrit lexicons
- (C) He says no living speech was consulted
- (D) He says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary

১২১৮. Which statement best explains Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary?

- (A) He says errors are impossible because it is copied from dictionaries
- (B) He refuses all correction even where mistakes exist
- (C) He claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete
- (D) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain

১২১৯. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary?

- (A) He says errors are impossible because it is copied from dictionaries
- (B) He claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete
- (C) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain
- (D) He refuses all correction even where mistakes exist

১২২০. Which pair involving Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary is correctly matched?

- (A) Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary — he refuses all correction even where mistakes exist
- (B) Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary — he says errors are impossible because it is copied from dictionaries
- (C) Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary — he admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain
- (D) Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary — he claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete

১২২১. Which interpretation of Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary should be rejected?

- (A) He says errors are impossible because it is copied from dictionaries
- (B) He refuses all correction even where mistakes exist
- (C) He claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete
- (D) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain

১২২২. A reader is trying to use Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) He refuses all correction even where mistakes exist
- (B) He says errors are impossible because it is copied from dictionaries
- (C) He claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete
- (D) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain

১২২৩. Which statement about Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) He refuses all correction even where mistakes exist
- (B) He says errors are impossible because it is copied from dictionaries
- (C) He claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete
- (D) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain

১২২৪. Which option correctly distinguishes Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) He says errors are impossible because it is copied from dictionaries
- (B) He claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete
- (C) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain
- (D) He refuses all correction even where mistakes exist

1229. Which answer would best help classify Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary inside the volume?

- (A) He claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete
- (B) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain
- (C) He says errors are impossible because it is copied from dictionaries
- (D) He refuses all correction even where mistakes exist

1230. Which inference from Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain
- (B) He claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete
- (C) He refuses all correction even where mistakes exist
- (D) He says errors are impossible because it is copied from dictionaries

1231. Which statement best explains nouns in the Vocabulary?

- (A) Nouns are replaced by English stems
- (B) Nouns are given in their nominative form
- (C) Nouns are arranged according to verb tense
- (D) Nouns are always given only in the locative plural

1232. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of nouns in the Vocabulary?

- (A) Nouns are always given only in the locative plural
- (B) Nouns are replaced by English stems
- (C) Nouns are arranged according to verb tense
- (D) Nouns are given in their nominative form

1233. Which pair involving nouns in the Vocabulary is correctly matched?

- (A) nouns in the Vocabulary — nouns are always given only in the locative plural
- (B) nouns in the Vocabulary — nouns are replaced by English stems
- (C) nouns in the Vocabulary — nouns are arranged according to verb tense
- (D) nouns in the Vocabulary — nouns are given in their nominative form

1234. Which interpretation of nouns in the Vocabulary should be rejected?

- (A) Nouns are always given only in the locative plural
- (B) Nouns are given in their nominative form
- (C) Nouns are replaced by English stems
- (D) Nouns are arranged according to verb tense

1235. A reader is trying to use nouns in the Vocabulary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Nouns are given in their nominative form
- (B) Nouns are always given only in the locative plural
- (C) Nouns are replaced by English stems
- (D) Nouns are arranged according to verb tense

1236. Which statement about nouns in the Vocabulary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Nouns are arranged according to verb tense
- (B) Nouns are given in their nominative form
- (C) Nouns are always given only in the locative plural
- (D) Nouns are replaced by English stems

١٢٣٤. Which option correctly distinguishes nouns in the Vocabulary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Nouns are arranged according to verb tense
- (B) Nouns are always given only in the locative plural
- (C) Nouns are given in their nominative form
- (D) Nouns are replaced by English stems

١٢٣٥. Which answer would best help classify nouns in the Vocabulary inside the volume?

- (A) Nouns are arranged according to verb tense
- (B) Nouns are always given only in the locative plural
- (C) Nouns are given in their nominative form
- (D) Nouns are replaced by English stems

١٢٣٩. Which inference from nouns in the Vocabulary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Nouns are replaced by English stems
- (B) Nouns are always given only in the locative plural
- (C) Nouns are given in their nominative form
- (D) Nouns are arranged according to verb tense

١٢٣٦. Which statement best explains verbs in the Vocabulary?

- (A) Verbs are given only as passive participles
- (B) Verbs are omitted because the Grammar treats them
- (C) Verbs are listed as page numbers only
- (D) Verbs are given in their root form

١٢٣٩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of verbs in the Vocabulary?

- (A) Verbs are given in their root form
- (B) Verbs are listed as page numbers only
- (C) Verbs are given only as passive participles
- (D) Verbs are omitted because the Grammar treats them

١٢٤٠. Which pair involving verbs in the Vocabulary is correctly matched?

- (A) verbs in the Vocabulary — verbs are listed as page numbers only
- (B) verbs in the Vocabulary — verbs are given in their root form
- (C) verbs in the Vocabulary — verbs are omitted because the Grammar treats them
- (D) verbs in the Vocabulary — verbs are given only as passive participles

١٢٤٩. Which interpretation of verbs in the Vocabulary should be rejected?

- (A) Verbs are given in their root form
- (B) Verbs are listed as page numbers only
- (C) Verbs are given only as passive participles
- (D) Verbs are omitted because the Grammar treats them

١٢٤٢. A reader is trying to use verbs in the Vocabulary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Verbs are omitted because the Grammar treats them
- (B) Verbs are given in their root form
- (C) Verbs are given only as passive participles
- (D) Verbs are listed as page numbers only

१२४३. Which statement about verbs in the Vocabulary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Verbs are omitted because the Grammar treats them
- (B) Verbs are listed as page numbers only
- (C) Verbs are given in their root form
- (D) Verbs are given only as passive participles

१२४४. Which option correctly distinguishes verbs in the Vocabulary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Verbs are omitted because the Grammar treats them
- (B) Verbs are given only as passive participles
- (C) Verbs are listed as page numbers only
- (D) Verbs are given in their root form

१२४५. Which answer would best help classify verbs in the Vocabulary inside the volume?

- (A) Verbs are given in their root form
- (B) Verbs are listed as page numbers only
- (C) Verbs are omitted because the Grammar treats them
- (D) Verbs are given only as passive participles

१२४६. Which inference from verbs in the Vocabulary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Verbs are omitted because the Grammar treats them
- (B) Verbs are listed as page numbers only
- (C) Verbs are given in their root form
- (D) Verbs are given only as passive participles

१२४७. Which statement best explains colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary?

- (A) They are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed
- (B) They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar
- (C) They are printed only in the title page
- (D) They are treated as printer's errors and removed

१२४८. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary?

- (A) They are treated as printer's errors and removed
- (B) They are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed
- (C) They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar
- (D) They are printed only in the title page

१२४९. Which pair involving colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary is correctly matched?

- (A) colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary — they are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed
- (B) colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary — they are treated as printer's errors and removed
- (C) colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary — they are printed only in the title page
- (D) colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary — they are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar

१२५०. Which interpretation of colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary should be rejected?

- (A) They are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed
- (B) They are printed only in the title page
- (C) They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar
- (D) They are treated as printer's errors and removed

११५१. A reader is trying to use colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They are treated as printer's errors and removed
- (B) They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar
- (C) They are printed only in the title page
- (D) They are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed

११५२. Which statement about colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar
- (B) They are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed
- (C) They are treated as printer's errors and removed
- (D) They are printed only in the title page

११५३. Which option correctly distinguishes colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar
- (B) They are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed
- (C) They are printed only in the title page
- (D) They are treated as printer's errors and removed

११५४. Which answer would best help classify colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary inside the volume?

- (A) They are treated as printer's errors and removed
- (B) They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar
- (C) They are printed only in the title page
- (D) They are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed

११५५. Which inference from colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar
- (B) They are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed
- (C) They are printed only in the title page
- (D) They are treated as printer's errors and removed

११५६. Which statement best explains indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary?

- (A) They occur only in the Salhes song note
- (B) They are rejected as non-linguistic
- (C) They are the same as the table of contents
- (D) They are part of Grierson's collected living material

११५७. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary?

- (A) They are part of Grierson's collected living material
- (B) They occur only in the Salhes song note
- (C) They are rejected as non-linguistic
- (D) They are the same as the table of contents

११५८. Which pair involving indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary is correctly matched?

- (A) indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary — they are the same as the table of contents
- (B) indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary — they are part of Grierson's collected living material
- (C) indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary — they occur only in the Salhes song note
- (D) indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary — they are rejected as non-linguistic

१२५९. Which interpretation of indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary should be rejected?

- (A) They are part of Grierson's collected living material
- (B) They are rejected as non-linguistic
- (C) They are the same as the table of contents
- (D) They occur only in the Salhes song note

१२६०. A reader is trying to use indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They are rejected as non-linguistic
- (B) They are the same as the table of contents
- (C) They are part of Grierson's collected living material
- (D) They occur only in the Salhes song note

१२६१. Which statement about indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They are the same as the table of contents
- (B) They are rejected as non-linguistic
- (C) They occur only in the Salhes song note
- (D) They are part of Grierson's collected living material

१२६२. Which option correctly distinguishes indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They are part of Grierson's collected living material
- (B) They occur only in the Salhes song note
- (C) They are rejected as non-linguistic
- (D) They are the same as the table of contents

१२६३. Which answer would best help classify indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary inside the volume?

- (A) They are the same as the table of contents
- (B) They occur only in the Salhes song note
- (C) They are rejected as non-linguistic
- (D) They are part of Grierson's collected living material

१२६४. Which inference from indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They are rejected as non-linguistic
- (B) They occur only in the Salhes song note
- (C) They are part of Grierson's collected living material
- (D) They are the same as the table of contents

१२६५. Which statement best explains court-collected words in the Vocabulary?

- (A) They are the signatures of Vidyapati songs
- (B) They prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life
- (C) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record
- (D) They are only botanical names from poems

१२६६. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of court-collected words in the Vocabulary?

- (A) They prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life
- (B) They are only botanical names from poems
- (C) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record
- (D) They are the signatures of Vidyapati songs

१२६७. Which pair involving court-collected words in the Vocabulary is correctly matched?

- (A) court-collected words in the Vocabulary — they show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record
- (B) court-collected words in the Vocabulary — they are the signatures of Vidyapati songs
- (C) court-collected words in the Vocabulary — they prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life
- (D) court-collected words in the Vocabulary — they are only botanical names from poems

१२६८. Which interpretation of court-collected words in the Vocabulary should be rejected?

- (A) They prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life
- (B) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record
- (C) They are only botanical names from poems
- (D) They are the signatures of Vidyapati songs

१२६९. A reader is trying to use court-collected words in the Vocabulary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life
- (B) They are only botanical names from poems
- (C) They are the signatures of Vidyapati songs
- (D) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record

१२७०. Which statement about court-collected words in the Vocabulary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They are the signatures of Vidyapati songs
- (B) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record
- (C) They prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life
- (D) They are only botanical names from poems

१२७१. Which option correctly distinguishes court-collected words in the Vocabulary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life
- (B) They are only botanical names from poems
- (C) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record
- (D) They are the signatures of Vidyapati songs

१२७२. Which answer would best help classify court-collected words in the Vocabulary inside the volume?

- (A) They are only botanical names from poems
- (B) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record
- (C) They prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life
- (D) They are the signatures of Vidyapati songs

१२७३. Which inference from court-collected words in the Vocabulary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They are only botanical names from poems
- (B) They prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life
- (C) They are the signatures of Vidyapati songs
- (D) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record

१२७४. Which statement best explains Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries?

- (A) They are prohibited from every entry in the volume
- (B) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant
- (C) They mean the Vocabulary is an Urdu dictionary only
- (D) They prove Maithili has no native words

১২৭৭. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries?

- (A) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant
- (B) They mean the Vocabulary is an Urdu dictionary only
- (C) They are prohibited from every entry in the volume
- (D) They prove Maithili has no native words

১২৭৮. Which pair involving Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries is correctly matched?

- (A) Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries — they are prohibited from every entry in the volume
- (B) Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries — they mean the Vocabulary is an Urdu dictionary only
- (C) Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries — they prove Maithili has no native words
- (D) Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries — they show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant

১২৭৯. Which interpretation of Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries should be rejected?

- (A) They mean the Vocabulary is an Urdu dictionary only
- (B) They are prohibited from every entry in the volume
- (C) They prove Maithili has no native words
- (D) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant

১২৮০. A reader is trying to use Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant
- (B) They are prohibited from every entry in the volume
- (C) They mean the Vocabulary is an Urdu dictionary only
- (D) They prove Maithili has no native words

১২৮১. Which statement about Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They prove Maithili has no native words
- (B) They mean the Vocabulary is an Urdu dictionary only
- (C) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant
- (D) They are prohibited from every entry in the volume

১২৮২. Which option correctly distinguishes Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They mean the Vocabulary is an Urdu dictionary only
- (B) They prove Maithili has no native words
- (C) They are prohibited from every entry in the volume
- (D) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant

১২৮৩. Which answer would best help classify Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries inside the volume?

- (A) They mean the Vocabulary is an Urdu dictionary only
- (B) They are prohibited from every entry in the volume
- (C) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant
- (D) They prove Maithili has no native words

১২৮৪. Which inference from Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They are prohibited from every entry in the volume
- (B) They prove Maithili has no native words
- (C) They mean the Vocabulary is an Urdu dictionary only
- (D) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant

१२८३. Which statement best explains अंश in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as the Song of Salhes
- (B) It is glossed as the Kayathi alphabet
- (C) It is glossed as a grammar volume
- (D) It is glossed as a share or portion

१२८४. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of अंश in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as the Kayathi alphabet
- (B) It is glossed as a grammar volume
- (C) It is glossed as the Song of Salhes
- (D) It is glossed as a share or portion

१२८५. Which pair involving अंश in the Vocabulary sample is correctly matched?

- (A) अंश in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a share or portion
- (B) अंश in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as the Song of Salhes
- (C) अंश in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a grammar volume
- (D) अंश in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as the Kayathi alphabet

१२८६. Which interpretation of अंश in the Vocabulary sample should be rejected?

- (A) It is glossed as a share or portion
- (B) It is glossed as a grammar volume
- (C) It is glossed as the Kayathi alphabet
- (D) It is glossed as the Song of Salhes

१२८७. A reader is trying to use अंश in the Vocabulary sample as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is glossed as the Kayathi alphabet
- (B) It is glossed as a share or portion
- (C) It is glossed as a grammar volume
- (D) It is glossed as the Song of Salhes

१२८८. Which statement about अंश in the Vocabulary sample avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is glossed as a share or portion
- (B) It is glossed as the Song of Salhes
- (C) It is glossed as a grammar volume
- (D) It is glossed as the Kayathi alphabet

१२८९. Which option correctly distinguishes अंश in the Vocabulary sample from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is glossed as the Song of Salhes
- (B) It is glossed as a share or portion
- (C) It is glossed as a grammar volume
- (D) It is glossed as the Kayathi alphabet

१२९०. Which answer would best help classify अंश in the Vocabulary sample inside the volume?

- (A) It is glossed as the Kayathi alphabet
- (B) It is glossed as a grammar volume
- (C) It is glossed as a share or portion
- (D) It is glossed as the Song of Salhes

१२९१. Which inference from अंश in the Vocabulary sample is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is glossed as a grammar volume
- (B) It is glossed as the Song of Salhes
- (C) It is glossed as a share or portion
- (D) It is glossed as the Kayathi alphabet

१२९२. Which statement best explains अकरार in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as a bridegroom chamber
- (B) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement
- (C) It is glossed as a passive verb
- (D) It is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry

१२९३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of अकरार in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement
- (B) It is glossed as a bridegroom chamber
- (C) It is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry
- (D) It is glossed as a passive verb

१२९४. Which pair involving अकरार in the Vocabulary sample is correctly matched?

- (A) अकरार in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a written bond or agreement
- (B) अकरार in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a bridegroom chamber
- (C) अकरार in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry
- (D) अकरार in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a passive verb

१२९५. Which interpretation of अकरार in the Vocabulary sample should be rejected?

- (A) It is glossed as a bridegroom chamber
- (B) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement
- (C) It is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry
- (D) It is glossed as a passive verb

१२९६. A reader is trying to use अकरार in the Vocabulary sample as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement
- (B) It is glossed as a passive verb
- (C) It is glossed as a bridegroom chamber
- (D) It is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry

१२९७. Which statement about अकरार in the Vocabulary sample avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement
- (B) It is glossed as a passive verb
- (C) It is glossed as a bridegroom chamber
- (D) It is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry

१२९८. Which option correctly distinguishes अकरार in the Vocabulary sample from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry
- (B) It is glossed as a passive verb
- (C) It is glossed as a bridegroom chamber
- (D) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement

१२९९. Which answer would best help classify अकरार in the Vocabulary sample inside the volume?

- (A) It is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry
- (B) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement
- (C) It is glossed as a bridegroom chamber
- (D) It is glossed as a passive verb

१३००. Which inference from अकरार in the Vocabulary sample is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is glossed as a bridegroom chamber
- (B) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement
- (C) It is glossed as a passive verb
- (D) It is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry

१३०१. Which statement best explains अकाल in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as famine
- (B) It is glossed as a comparative adjective marker
- (C) It is glossed as the title page of the volume
- (D) It is glossed as the Salhes parrot

१३०२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of अकाल in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as the title page of the volume
- (B) It is glossed as a comparative adjective marker
- (C) It is glossed as famine
- (D) It is glossed as the Salhes parrot

१३०३. Which pair involving अकाल in the Vocabulary sample is correctly matched?

- (A) अकाल in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as the Salhes parrot
- (B) अकाल in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as famine
- (C) अकाल in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as the title page of the volume
- (D) अकाल in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a comparative adjective marker

१३०४. Which interpretation of अकाल in the Vocabulary sample should be rejected?

- (A) It is glossed as the title page of the volume
- (B) It is glossed as famine
- (C) It is glossed as a comparative adjective marker
- (D) It is glossed as the Salhes parrot

१३०५. A reader is trying to use अकाल in the Vocabulary sample as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is glossed as a comparative adjective marker
- (B) It is glossed as famine
- (C) It is glossed as the title page of the volume
- (D) It is glossed as the Salhes parrot

१३०६. Which statement about अकाल in the Vocabulary sample avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is glossed as famine
- (B) It is glossed as the title page of the volume
- (C) It is glossed as the Salhes parrot
- (D) It is glossed as a comparative adjective marker

१३०७. Which option correctly distinguishes अकाल in the Vocabulary sample from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is glossed as the Salhes parrot
- (B) It is glossed as the title page of the volume
- (C) It is glossed as famine
- (D) It is glossed as a comparative adjective marker

१३०८. Which answer would best help classify अकाल in the Vocabulary sample inside the volume?

- (A) It is glossed as the Salhes parrot
- (B) It is glossed as famine
- (C) It is glossed as the title page of the volume
- (D) It is glossed as a comparative adjective marker

१३०९. Which inference from अकाल in the Vocabulary sample is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is glossed as the title page of the volume
- (B) It is glossed as the Salhes parrot
- (C) It is glossed as famine
- (D) It is glossed as a comparative adjective marker

१३१०. Which statement best explains अकास in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as the Maithili alphabet
- (B) It is glossed as the sky
- (C) It is glossed as a written bond
- (D) It is glossed as a debt collector

१३११. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of अकास in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as the sky
- (B) It is glossed as a written bond
- (C) It is glossed as a debt collector
- (D) It is glossed as the Maithili alphabet

१३१२. Which pair involving अकास in the Vocabulary sample is correctly matched?

- (A) अकास in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a debt collector
- (B) अकास in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as the Maithili alphabet
- (C) अकास in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a written bond
- (D) अकास in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as the sky

१३१३. Which interpretation of अकास in the Vocabulary sample should be rejected?

- (A) It is glossed as a written bond
- (B) It is glossed as the Maithili alphabet
- (C) It is glossed as a debt collector
- (D) It is glossed as the sky

१३१४. A reader is trying to use अकास in the Vocabulary sample as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is glossed as a written bond
- (B) It is glossed as a debt collector
- (C) It is glossed as the Maithili alphabet
- (D) It is glossed as the sky

१३१५. Which statement about अकास in the Vocabulary sample avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is glossed as a written bond
- (B) It is glossed as a debt collector
- (C) It is glossed as the sky
- (D) It is glossed as the Maithili alphabet

१३१६. Which option correctly distinguishes अकास in the Vocabulary sample from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is glossed as the sky
- (B) It is glossed as a debt collector
- (C) It is glossed as a written bond
- (D) It is glossed as the Maithili alphabet

१३१७. Which answer would best help classify अकास in the Vocabulary sample inside the volume?

- (A) It is glossed as the Maithili alphabet
- (B) It is glossed as the sky
- (C) It is glossed as a debt collector
- (D) It is glossed as a written bond

१३१८. Which inference from अकास in the Vocabulary sample is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is glossed as a debt collector
- (B) It is glossed as a written bond
- (C) It is glossed as the sky
- (D) It is glossed as the Maithili alphabet

१३१९. Which statement best explains अगाँ in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as a king's asthān
- (B) It is glossed as a lament song
- (C) It is glossed as a printer's address
- (D) It is glossed as before or in front

१३२०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of अगाँ in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is glossed as before or in front
- (B) It is glossed as a king's asthān
- (C) It is glossed as a printer's address
- (D) It is glossed as a lament song

१३२१. Which pair involving अगाँ in the Vocabulary sample is correctly matched?

- (A) अगाँ in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a lament song
- (B) अगाँ in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as before or in front
- (C) अगाँ in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a printer's address
- (D) अगाँ in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a king's asthān

१३२२. Which interpretation of अगाँ in the Vocabulary sample should be rejected?

- (A) It is glossed as before or in front
- (B) It is glossed as a lament song
- (C) It is glossed as a printer's address
- (D) It is glossed as a king's asthān

१३२३. A reader is trying to use अर्गो in the Vocabulary sample as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is glossed as a printer's address
- (B) It is glossed as a king's asthān
- (C) It is glossed as before or in front
- (D) It is glossed as a lament song

१३२४. Which statement about अर्गो in the Vocabulary sample avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is glossed as a printer's address
- (B) It is glossed as a king's asthān
- (C) It is glossed as before or in front
- (D) It is glossed as a lament song

१३२५. Which option correctly distinguishes अर्गो in the Vocabulary sample from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is glossed as before or in front
- (B) It is glossed as a lament song
- (C) It is glossed as a printer's address
- (D) It is glossed as a king's asthān

१३२६. Which answer would best help classify अर्गो in the Vocabulary sample inside the volume?

- (A) It is glossed as a king's asthān
- (B) It is glossed as before or in front
- (C) It is glossed as a lament song
- (D) It is glossed as a printer's address

१३२७. Which inference from अर्गो in the Vocabulary sample is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is glossed as a lament song
- (B) It is glossed as a king's asthān
- (C) It is glossed as before or in front
- (D) It is glossed as a printer's address

१३२८. Which statement best explains the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is a table of alphabets
- (B) It is a Salhes ritual platform
- (C) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries
- (D) It is the title of Part I Grammar

१३२९. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample?

- (A) It is the title of Part I Grammar
- (B) It is a Salhes ritual platform
- (C) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries
- (D) It is a table of alphabets

१३३०. Which pair involving the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample is correctly matched?

- (A) the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample — it shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries
- (B) the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample — it is a Salhes ritual platform
- (C) the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample — it is the title of Part I Grammar
- (D) the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample — it is a table of alphabets

8337. Which interpretation of the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample should be rejected?

- (A) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries
- (B) It is a Salhes ritual platform
- (C) It is a table of alphabets
- (D) It is the title of Part I Grammar

8338. A reader is trying to use the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries
- (B) It is the title of Part I Grammar
- (C) It is a Salhes ritual platform
- (D) It is a table of alphabets

8339. Which statement about the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a Salhes ritual platform
- (B) It is the title of Part I Grammar
- (C) It is a table of alphabets
- (D) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries

8340. Which option correctly distinguishes the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a Salhes ritual platform
- (B) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries
- (C) It is a table of alphabets
- (D) It is the title of Part I Grammar

8341. Which answer would best help classify the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample inside the volume?

- (A) It is the title of Part I Grammar
- (B) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries
- (C) It is a Salhes ritual platform
- (D) It is a table of alphabets

8342. Which inference from the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a Salhes ritual platform
- (B) It is a table of alphabets
- (C) It is the title of Part I Grammar
- (D) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries

8343. Which statement best explains the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry?

- (A) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete
- (B) It excludes Vidyapati completely
- (C) It is only a list of modern English words
- (D) It is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose

8344. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry?

- (A) It is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose
- (B) It excludes Vidyapati completely
- (C) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete
- (D) It is only a list of modern English words

१३३९. Which pair involving the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry — it is only a list of modern English words
- (B) the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry — it helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete
- (C) the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry — it is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose
- (D) the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry — it excludes Vidyapati completely

१३४०. Which interpretation of the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry should be rejected?

- (A) It is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose
- (B) It is only a list of modern English words
- (C) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete
- (D) It excludes Vidyapati completely

१३४१. A reader is trying to use the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It excludes Vidyapati completely
- (B) It is only a list of modern English words
- (C) It is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose
- (D) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete

१३४२. Which statement about the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It excludes Vidyapati completely
- (B) It is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose
- (C) It is only a list of modern English words
- (D) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete

१३४३. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a list of modern English words
- (B) It is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose
- (C) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete
- (D) It excludes Vidyapati completely

१३४४. Which answer would best help classify the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a list of modern English words
- (B) It is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose
- (C) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete
- (D) It excludes Vidyapati completely

१३४५. Which inference from the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose
- (B) It excludes Vidyapati completely
- (C) It is only a list of modern English words
- (D) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete

१३४६. Which statement best explains the Vocabulary as support for prose?

- (A) It applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns
- (B) It contains no words from prose
- (C) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy

१३४७. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vocabulary as support for prose?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy
- (B) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages
- (C) It contains no words from prose
- (D) It applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns

१३४८. Which pair involving the Vocabulary as support for prose is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vocabulary as support for prose — it contains no words from prose
- (B) the Vocabulary as support for prose — it confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages
- (C) the Vocabulary as support for prose — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy
- (D) the Vocabulary as support for prose — it applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns

१३४९. Which interpretation of the Vocabulary as support for prose should be rejected?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy
- (B) It contains no words from prose
- (C) It applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns
- (D) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages

१३५०. A reader is trying to use the Vocabulary as support for prose as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It contains no words from prose
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy
- (C) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages
- (D) It applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns

१३५१. Which statement about the Vocabulary as support for prose avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy
- (C) It contains no words from prose
- (D) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages

१३५२. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vocabulary as support for prose from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns
- (B) It contains no words from prose
- (C) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy

१३५३. Which answer would best help classify the Vocabulary as support for prose inside the volume?

- (A) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy
- (C) It contains no words from prose
- (D) It applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns

१३५४. Which inference from the Vocabulary as support for prose is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns
- (B) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages
- (C) It contains no words from prose
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy

१३५५. Which statement best explains the Vocabulary's limitation?

- (A) It is a grammar chapter only
- (B) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili
- (C) It is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used
- (D) It is an index of page images without lexical meaning

१३५६. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Vocabulary's limitation?

- (A) It is a grammar chapter only
- (B) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili
- (C) It is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used
- (D) It is an index of page images without lexical meaning

१३५७. Which pair involving the Vocabulary's limitation is correctly matched?

- (A) the Vocabulary's limitation — it is a grammar chapter only
- (B) the Vocabulary's limitation — it is an index of page images without lexical meaning
- (C) the Vocabulary's limitation — it is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili
- (D) the Vocabulary's limitation — it is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used

१३५८. Which interpretation of the Vocabulary's limitation should be rejected?

- (A) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili
- (B) It is an index of page images without lexical meaning
- (C) It is a grammar chapter only
- (D) It is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used

१३५९. A reader is trying to use the Vocabulary's limitation as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is an index of page images without lexical meaning
- (B) It is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used
- (C) It is a grammar chapter only
- (D) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili

१३६०. Which statement about the Vocabulary's limitation avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is an index of page images without lexical meaning
- (B) It is a grammar chapter only
- (C) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili
- (D) It is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used

१३६१. Which option correctly distinguishes the Vocabulary's limitation from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a grammar chapter only
- (B) It is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used
- (C) It is an index of page images without lexical meaning
- (D) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili

१३६२. Which answer would best help classify the Vocabulary's limitation inside the volume?

- (A) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili
- (B) It is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used
- (C) It is an index of page images without lexical meaning
- (D) It is a grammar chapter only

१३६३. Which inference from the Vocabulary’s limitation is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used
- (B) It is a grammar chapter only
- (C) It is an index of page images without lexical meaning
- (D) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili

१३६४. Which statement best explains nouns in nominative entry form?

- (A) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary

१३६५. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of nouns in nominative entry form?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value

१३६६. Which pair involving nouns in nominative entry form is correctly matched?

- (A) nouns in nominative entry form — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) nouns in nominative entry form — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) nouns in nominative entry form — it is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value
- (D) nouns in nominative entry form — it functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary

१३६७. Which interpretation of nouns in nominative entry form should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value

१३६८. A reader is trying to use nouns in nominative entry form as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary

१३६९. Which statement about nouns in nominative entry form avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value

१३७०. Which option correctly distinguishes nouns in nominative entry form from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary

٢٣٩٢. Which answer would best help classify nouns in nominative entry form inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٣٩٣. Which inference from nouns in nominative entry form is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary

٢٣٩٤. Which statement best explains verbs under root entry form?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٣٩٥. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of verbs under root entry form?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families

٢٣٩٦. Which pair involving verbs under root entry form is correctly matched?

- (A) verbs under root entry form — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) verbs under root entry form — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) verbs under root entry form — it functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families
- (D) verbs under root entry form — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٣٩٧. Which interpretation of verbs under root entry form should be rejected?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families

٢٣٩٨. A reader is trying to use verbs under root entry form as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٣٩٩. Which statement about verbs under root entry form avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٩٣٩٩. Which option correctly distinguishes verbs under root entry form from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families

٩٣٤٠. Which answer would best help classify verbs under root entry form inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families

٩٣٤١. Which inference from verbs under root entry form is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٩٣٤٢. Which statement best explains country-collected words?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٩٣٤٣. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of country-collected words?

- (A) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٩٣٤٤. Which pair involving country-collected words is correctly matched?

- (A) country-collected words — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) country-collected words — it functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying
- (C) country-collected words — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) country-collected words — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٩٣٤٥. Which interpretation of country-collected words should be rejected?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٩٣٤٦. A reader is trying to use country-collected words as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٩٣٢٩. Which statement about country-collected words avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٩٣٢٢. Which option correctly distinguishes country-collected words from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٩٣٢٩. Which answer would best help classify country-collected words inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٩٣٩٠. Which inference from country-collected words is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying

٩٣٩٩. Which statement best explains court-collected words?

- (A) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٩٣٩٢. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of court-collected words?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon

٩٣٩٣. Which pair involving court-collected words is correctly matched?

- (A) court-collected words — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) court-collected words — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) court-collected words — it functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon
- (D) court-collected words — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٩٣٩٨. Which interpretation of court-collected words should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१३९५. A reader is trying to use court-collected words as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१३९६. Which statement about court-collected words avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon

१३९७. Which option correctly distinguishes court-collected words from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१३९८. Which answer would best help classify court-collected words inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon

१३९९. Which inference from court-collected words is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon

१४००. Which statement best explains archaic forms under roots?

- (A) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१४०१. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of archaic forms under roots?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१४०२. Which pair involving archaic forms under roots is correctly matched?

- (A) archaic forms under roots — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) archaic forms under roots — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) archaic forms under roots — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) archaic forms under roots — it functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry

१४०३. Which interpretation of archaic forms under roots should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१४०४. A reader is trying to use archaic forms under roots as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry

१४०५. Which statement about archaic forms under roots avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१४०६. Which option correctly distinguishes archaic forms under roots from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१४०७. Which answer would best help classify archaic forms under roots inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

१४०८. Which inference from archaic forms under roots is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१४०९. Which statement best explains poetical forms under roots?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१४१०. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of poetical forms under roots?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٨٢٢. Which pair involving poetical forms under roots is correctly matched?

- (A) poetical forms under roots — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) poetical forms under roots — it functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar
- (C) poetical forms under roots — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) poetical forms under roots — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٨٢٣. Which interpretation of poetical forms under roots should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar

٢٨٢٤. A reader is trying to use poetical forms under roots as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar

٢٨٢٥. Which statement about poetical forms under roots avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٨٢٦. Which option correctly distinguishes poetical forms under roots from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar

٢٨٢٧. Which answer would best help classify poetical forms under roots inside the volume?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٢٨. Which inference from poetical forms under roots is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٨٢٩. Which statement best explains colloquial forms under roots?

- (A) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٨٢٩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of colloquial forms under roots?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٣٠. Which pair involving colloquial forms under roots is correctly matched?

- (A) colloquial forms under roots — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) colloquial forms under roots — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) colloquial forms under roots — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) colloquial forms under roots — it functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms

٢٨٣١. Which interpretation of colloquial forms under roots should be rejected?

- (A) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٣٢. A reader is trying to use colloquial forms under roots as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٣٣. Which statement about colloquial forms under roots avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٨٣٤. Which option correctly distinguishes colloquial forms under roots from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms

٢٨٣٥. Which answer would best help classify colloquial forms under roots inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٨٣٦. Which inference from colloquial forms under roots is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٨٢٩. Which statement best explains Vocabulary not complete dictionary?

- (A) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٨٣٠. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of Vocabulary not complete dictionary?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty

٢٨٣١. Which pair involving Vocabulary not complete dictionary is correctly matched?

- (A) Vocabulary not complete dictionary — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) Vocabulary not complete dictionary — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) Vocabulary not complete dictionary — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) Vocabulary not complete dictionary — it functions as focused scope and methodological modesty

٢٨٣٢. Which interpretation of Vocabulary not complete dictionary should be rejected?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٨٣٣. A reader is trying to use Vocabulary not complete dictionary as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٨٣٤. Which statement about Vocabulary not complete dictionary avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٣٥. Which option correctly distinguishes Vocabulary not complete dictionary from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٨٣٦. Which answer would best help classify Vocabulary not complete dictionary inside the volume?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٣٤. Which inference from Vocabulary not complete dictionary is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٣٥. Which statement best explains indigenous proverbs?

- (A) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٨٣٩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of indigenous proverbs?

- (A) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٨٣٢. Which pair involving indigenous proverbs is correctly matched?

- (A) indigenous proverbs — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) indigenous proverbs — it functions as social language embedded in lexical entries
- (C) indigenous proverbs — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) indigenous proverbs — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٨٣٩. Which interpretation of indigenous proverbs should be rejected?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries

٢٨٤٠. A reader is trying to use indigenous proverbs as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٤٩. Which statement about indigenous proverbs avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٤٢. Which option correctly distinguishes indigenous proverbs from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

٢٨٨٣. Which answer would best help classify indigenous proverbs inside the volume?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries

٢٨٨٤. Which inference from indigenous proverbs is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries

٢٨٨٥. Which statement best explains possible errors acknowledged?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as honest field-based lexicography
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

٢٨٨٦. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of possible errors acknowledged?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as honest field-based lexicography

٢٨٨٧. Which pair involving possible errors acknowledged is correctly matched?

- (A) possible errors acknowledged — it is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) possible errors acknowledged — it is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) possible errors acknowledged — it is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) possible errors acknowledged — it functions as honest field-based lexicography

٢٨٨٨. Which interpretation of possible errors acknowledged should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It functions as honest field-based lexicography

٢٨٨٩. A reader is trying to use possible errors acknowledged as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It functions as honest field-based lexicography
- (C) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (D) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume

٢٨٩٠. Which statement about possible errors acknowledged avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It functions as honest field-based lexicography
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१४५१. Which option correctly distinguishes possible errors acknowledged from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (B) It functions as honest field-based lexicography
- (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (D) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project

१४५२. Which answer would best help classify possible errors acknowledged inside the volume?

- (A) It functions as honest field-based lexicography
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value

१४५३. Which inference from possible errors acknowledged is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value
- (B) It is unrelated to the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary project
- (C) It is a noun-case table from the separate Grammar volume
- (D) It functions as honest field-based lexicography

१४५४. Which classification of Vocabulary Prefatory Note best fits the volume?

- (A) Vocabulary Prefatory Note — only a printer's address
- (B) Vocabulary Prefatory Note — method statement on scope, originality, and entry forms
- (C) Vocabulary Prefatory Note — unrelated to Maithili textual evidence
- (D) Vocabulary Prefatory Note — only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm

१४५५. What role does Vocabulary Prefatory Note play in the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary?

- (A) only a printer's address
- (B) only a Sanskrit grammar paradigm
- (C) method statement on scope, originality, and entry forms
- (D) unrelated to Maithili textual evidence

Comparative literary-linguistic synthesis

१४५६. Which statement best explains the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar?

- (A) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary
- (B) The readings contain only title-page facts
- (C) The readings replace the need for language evidence
- (D) The readings are unrelated to grammar

१४५७. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar?

- (A) The readings contain only title-page facts
- (B) The readings replace the need for language evidence
- (C) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary
- (D) The readings are unrelated to grammar

१४५८. Which pair involving the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar is correctly matched?

- (A) the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar — the readings contain only title-page facts
- (B) the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar — the readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary
- (C) the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar — the readings replace the need for language evidence
- (D) the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar — the readings are unrelated to grammar

१४५९. Which interpretation of the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar should be rejected?

- (A) The readings contain only title-page facts
- (B) The readings are unrelated to grammar
- (C) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary
- (D) The readings replace the need for language evidence

१४६०. A reader is trying to use the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) The readings are unrelated to grammar
- (B) The readings replace the need for language evidence
- (C) The readings contain only title-page facts
- (D) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary

१४६१. Which statement about the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) The readings replace the need for language evidence
- (B) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary
- (C) The readings contain only title-page facts
- (D) The readings are unrelated to grammar

१४६२. Which option correctly distinguishes the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) The readings are unrelated to grammar
- (B) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary
- (C) The readings contain only title-page facts
- (D) The readings replace the need for language evidence

१४६३. Which answer would best help classify the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar inside the volume?

- (A) The readings contain only title-page facts
- (B) The readings are unrelated to grammar
- (C) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary
- (D) The readings replace the need for language evidence

१४६४. Which inference from the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar is most faithful to the text?

- (A) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary
- (B) The readings are unrelated to grammar
- (C) The readings contain only title-page facts
- (D) The readings replace the need for language evidence

१४६५. Which statement best explains the volume's evidence for Maithili literary range?

- (A) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary
- (B) It contains only a list of district names
- (C) It contains only one modern newspaper article
- (D) It excludes all oral and poetic traditions

१४६६. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range?

- (A) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary
- (B) It excludes all oral and poetic traditions
- (C) It contains only a list of district names
- (D) It contains only one modern newspaper article

१४६७. Which pair involving the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range is correctly matched?

- (A) the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range — it includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary
- (B) the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range — it contains only a list of district names
- (C) the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range — it contains only one modern newspaper article
- (D) the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range — it excludes all oral and poetic traditions

१४६८. Which interpretation of the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range should be rejected?

- (A) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary
- (B) It excludes all oral and poetic traditions
- (C) It contains only one modern newspaper article
- (D) It contains only a list of district names

१४६९. A reader is trying to use the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It contains only a list of district names
- (B) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary
- (C) It excludes all oral and poetic traditions
- (D) It contains only one modern newspaper article

१४७०. Which statement about the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It contains only a list of district names
- (B) It excludes all oral and poetic traditions
- (C) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary
- (D) It contains only one modern newspaper article

१४७१. Which option correctly distinguishes the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It contains only one modern newspaper article
- (B) It contains only a list of district names
- (C) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary
- (D) It excludes all oral and poetic traditions

१४७२. Which answer would best help classify the volume’s evidence for Maithili literary range inside the volume?

- (A) It excludes all oral and poetic traditions
- (B) It contains only one modern newspaper article
- (C) It contains only a list of district names
- (D) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary

১৪৩৩. Which inference from the volume's evidence for Maithili literary range is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It contains only one modern newspaper article
- (B) It contains only a list of district names
- (C) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary
- (D) It excludes all oral and poetic traditions

১৪৩৪. Which statement best explains the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence?

- (A) Poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence
- (B) Prose is always dismissed as non-Maithili
- (C) Both prose and poetry are treated as printer data only
- (D) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic

১৪৩৫. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence?

- (A) Both prose and poetry are treated as printer data only
- (B) Poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence
- (C) Prose is always dismissed as non-Maithili
- (D) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic

১৪৩৬. Which pair involving the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence is correctly matched?

- (A) the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence — both prose and poetry are treated as printer data only
- (B) the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence — poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence
- (C) the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence — prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic
- (D) the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence — prose is always dismissed as non-Maithili

১৪৩৭. Which interpretation of the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence should be rejected?

- (A) Both prose and poetry are treated as printer data only
- (B) Poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence
- (C) Prose is always dismissed as non-Maithili
- (D) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic

১৪৩৮. A reader is trying to use the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic
- (B) Poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence
- (C) Prose is always dismissed as non-Maithili
- (D) Both prose and poetry are treated as printer data only

১৪৩৯. Which statement about the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Prose is always dismissed as non-Maithili
- (B) Both prose and poetry are treated as printer data only
- (C) Poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence
- (D) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic

१४८०. Which option correctly distinguishes the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence
- (B) Both prose and poetry are treated as printer data only
- (C) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic
- (D) Prose is always dismissed as non-Maithili

१४८१. Which answer would best help classify the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence inside the volume?

- (A) Both prose and poetry are treated as printer data only
- (B) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic
- (C) Prose is always dismissed as non-Maithili
- (D) Poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence

१४८२. Which inference from the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Prose is always dismissed as non-Maithili
- (B) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic
- (C) Both prose and poetry are treated as printer data only
- (D) Poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence

१४८३. Which statement best explains the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence?

- (A) Harkh Nāth is a grammar suffix and Vidyapati is a printer
- (B) Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person
- (C) Both are excluded from the Chrestomathy
- (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style

१४८४. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence?

- (A) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style
- (B) Both are excluded from the Chrestomathy
- (C) Harkh Nāth is a grammar suffix and Vidyapati is a printer
- (D) Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person

१४८५. Which pair involving the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence is correctly matched?

- (A) the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence — harkh Nāth is a grammar suffix and Vidyapati is a printer
- (B) the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence — vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style
- (C) the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence — both are excluded from the Chrestomathy
- (D) the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence — vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person

१४८६. Which interpretation of the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence should be rejected?

- (A) Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person
- (B) Both are excluded from the Chrestomathy
- (C) Harkh Nāth is a grammar suffix and Vidyapati is a printer
- (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style

१४८७. A reader is trying to use the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person
- (B) Harkh Nāth is a grammar suffix and Vidyapati is a printer
- (C) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style
- (D) Both are excluded from the Chrestomathy

१४८८. Which statement about the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Both are excluded from the Chrestomathy
- (B) Harkh Nāth is a grammar suffix and Vidyapati is a printer
- (C) Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person
- (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style

१४८९. Which option correctly distinguishes the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Both are excluded from the Chrestomathy
- (B) Harkh Nāth is a grammar suffix and Vidyapati is a printer
- (C) Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person
- (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style

१४९०. Which answer would best help classify the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence inside the volume?

- (A) Both are excluded from the Chrestomathy
- (B) Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person
- (C) Harkh Nāth is a grammar suffix and Vidyapati is a printer
- (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style

१४९१. Which inference from the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person
- (B) Both are excluded from the Chrestomathy
- (C) Harkh Nāth is a grammar suffix and Vidyapati is a printer
- (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style

१४९२. Which statement best explains the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics?

- (A) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love
- (B) Both sections are merely printing notices
- (C) Neither has social or literary value
- (D) Salhes is only a grammar table and Vidyapati only a debt letter

१४९३. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics?

- (A) Both sections are merely printing notices
- (B) Neither has social or literary value
- (C) Salhes is only a grammar table and Vidyapati only a debt letter
- (D) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love

१४९४. Which pair involving the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics is correctly matched?

- (A) the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics — salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love
- (B) the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics — salhes is only a grammar table and Vidyapati only a debt letter
- (C) the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics — both sections are merely printing notices
- (D) the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics — neither has social or literary value

१४९५. Which interpretation of the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics should be rejected?

- (A) Salhes is only a grammar table and Vidyapati only a debt letter
- (B) Neither has social or literary value
- (C) Both sections are merely printing notices
- (D) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love

१४९६. A reader is trying to use the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love
- (B) Neither has social or literary value
- (C) Salhes is only a grammar table and Vidyapati only a debt letter
- (D) Both sections are merely printing notices

१४९७. Which statement about the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love
- (B) Both sections are merely printing notices
- (C) Neither has social or literary value
- (D) Salhes is only a grammar table and Vidyapati only a debt letter

१४९८. Which option correctly distinguishes the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love
- (B) Both sections are merely printing notices
- (C) Salhes is only a grammar table and Vidyapati only a debt letter
- (D) Neither has social or literary value

१४९९. Which answer would best help classify the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics inside the volume?

- (A) Neither has social or literary value
- (B) Salhes is only a grammar table and Vidyapati only a debt letter
- (C) Both sections are merely printing notices
- (D) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love

१५००. Which inference from the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Salhes is only a grammar table and Vidyapati only a debt letter
- (B) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love
- (C) Both sections are merely printing notices
- (D) Neither has social or literary value

१५०१. Which statement best explains the linguistic importance of translation footnotes?

- (A) They replace the original texts with printer notes
- (B) They list only page numbers of the grammar
- (C) They are decorative marks without information
- (D) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture

१५०२. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the linguistic importance of translation footnotes?

- (A) They replace the original texts with printer notes
- (B) They list only page numbers of the grammar
- (C) They are decorative marks without information
- (D) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture

१५०३. Which pair involving the linguistic importance of translation footnotes is correctly matched?

- (A) the linguistic importance of translation footnotes — they list only page numbers of the grammar
- (B) the linguistic importance of translation footnotes — they explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture
- (C) the linguistic importance of translation footnotes — they are decorative marks without information
- (D) the linguistic importance of translation footnotes — they replace the original texts with printer notes

१५०४. Which interpretation of the linguistic importance of translation footnotes should be rejected?

- (A) They are decorative marks without information
- (B) They replace the original texts with printer notes
- (C) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture
- (D) They list only page numbers of the grammar

१५०५. A reader is trying to use the linguistic importance of translation footnotes as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture
- (B) They are decorative marks without information
- (C) They replace the original texts with printer notes
- (D) They list only page numbers of the grammar

१५०६. Which statement about the linguistic importance of translation footnotes avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) They list only page numbers of the grammar
- (B) They are decorative marks without information
- (C) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture
- (D) They replace the original texts with printer notes

१५०७. Which option correctly distinguishes the linguistic importance of translation footnotes from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) They list only page numbers of the grammar
- (B) They replace the original texts with printer notes
- (C) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture
- (D) They are decorative marks without information

१५०८. Which answer would best help classify the linguistic importance of translation footnotes inside the volume?

- (A) They list only page numbers of the grammar
- (B) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture
- (C) They are decorative marks without information
- (D) They replace the original texts with printer notes

१५०९. Which inference from the linguistic importance of translation footnotes is most faithful to the text?

- (A) They are decorative marks without information
- (B) They replace the original texts with printer notes
- (C) They list only page numbers of the grammar
- (D) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture

१५१०. Which statement best explains the proper way to ask questions from this volume?

- (A) Questions should ask only who printed the book
- (B) Questions should avoid all source-based evidence
- (C) Questions should ignore the readings and ask only title-page punctuation
- (D) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia

१५११. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the proper way to ask questions from this volume?

- (A) Questions should avoid all source-based evidence
- (B) Questions should ask only who printed the book
- (C) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia
- (D) Questions should ignore the readings and ask only title-page punctuation

१५१२. Which pair involving the proper way to ask questions from this volume is correctly matched?

- (A) the proper way to ask questions from this volume — questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia
- (B) the proper way to ask questions from this volume — questions should avoid all source-based evidence
- (C) the proper way to ask questions from this volume — questions should ask only who printed the book
- (D) the proper way to ask questions from this volume — questions should ignore the readings and ask only title-page punctuation

१५१३. Which interpretation of the proper way to ask questions from this volume should be rejected?

- (A) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia
- (B) Questions should avoid all source-based evidence
- (C) Questions should ask only who printed the book
- (D) Questions should ignore the readings and ask only title-page punctuation

१५१४. A reader is trying to use the proper way to ask questions from this volume as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Questions should ask only who printed the book
- (B) Questions should avoid all source-based evidence
- (C) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia
- (D) Questions should ignore the readings and ask only title-page punctuation

٢٤٢٤. Which statement about the proper way to ask questions from this volume avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) Questions should ignore the readings and ask only title-page punctuation
- (B) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia
- (C) Questions should ask only who printed the book
- (D) Questions should avoid all source-based evidence

٢٤٢٥. Which option correctly distinguishes the proper way to ask questions from this volume from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Questions should ignore the readings and ask only title-page punctuation
- (B) Questions should ask only who printed the book
- (C) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia
- (D) Questions should avoid all source-based evidence

٢٤٢٦. Which answer would best help classify the proper way to ask questions from this volume inside the volume?

- (A) Questions should avoid all source-based evidence
- (B) Questions should ask only who printed the book
- (C) Questions should ignore the readings and ask only title-page punctuation
- (D) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia

٢٤٢٧. Which inference from the proper way to ask questions from this volume is most faithful to the text?

- (A) Questions should avoid all source-based evidence
- (B) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia
- (C) Questions should ask only who printed the book
- (D) Questions should ignore the readings and ask only title-page punctuation

٢٤٢٨. Which statement best explains the meaning of “full coverage” for this source?

- (A) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number
- (B) It means asking only the first page title
- (C) It means asking all printer details repeatedly
- (D) It means using no questions from the Vocabulary

٢٤٢٩. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the meaning of “full coverage” for this source?

- (A) It means asking only the first page title
- (B) It means asking all printer details repeatedly
- (C) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number
- (D) It means using no questions from the Vocabulary

٢٤٣٠. Which pair involving the meaning of “full coverage” for this source is correctly matched?

- (A) the meaning of “full coverage” for this source — it means asking all printer details repeatedly
- (B) the meaning of “full coverage” for this source — it means asking only the first page title
- (C) the meaning of “full coverage” for this source — it means using no questions from the Vocabulary
- (D) the meaning of “full coverage” for this source — it means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number

१५२२. Which interpretation of the meaning of “full coverage” for this source should be rejected?

- (A) It means using no questions from the Vocabulary
- (B) It means asking all printer details repeatedly
- (C) It means asking only the first page title
- (D) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number

१५२३. A reader is trying to use the meaning of “full coverage” for this source as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It means using no questions from the Vocabulary
- (B) It means asking only the first page title
- (C) It means asking all printer details repeatedly
- (D) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number

१५२४. Which statement about the meaning of “full coverage” for this source avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number
- (B) It means asking only the first page title
- (C) It means asking all printer details repeatedly
- (D) It means using no questions from the Vocabulary

१५२५. Which option correctly distinguishes the meaning of “full coverage” for this source from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number
- (B) It means using no questions from the Vocabulary
- (C) It means asking only the first page title
- (D) It means asking all printer details repeatedly

१५२६. Which answer would best help classify the meaning of “full coverage” for this source inside the volume?

- (A) It means using no questions from the Vocabulary
- (B) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number
- (C) It means asking all printer details repeatedly
- (D) It means asking only the first page title

१५२७. Which inference from the meaning of “full coverage” for this source is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It means asking all printer details repeatedly
- (B) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number
- (C) It means asking only the first page title
- (D) It means using no questions from the Vocabulary

१५२८. Which statement best explains the Chrestomathy as a language archive?

- (A) It is only a table of alphabet shapes
- (B) It is just a list of the Asiatic Society staff
- (C) It has no relation to speech communities
- (D) It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source

१५२९. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the Chrestomathy as a language archive?

- (A) It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source
- (B) It is only a table of alphabet shapes
- (C) It is just a list of the Asiatic Society staff
- (D) It has no relation to speech communities

১৭৩০. Which pair involving the Chrestomathy as a language archive is correctly matched?

- (A) the Chrestomathy as a language archive — it is just a list of the Asiatic Society staff
- (B) the Chrestomathy as a language archive — it has no relation to speech communities
- (C) the Chrestomathy as a language archive — it preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source
- (D) the Chrestomathy as a language archive — it is only a table of alphabet shapes

১৭৩১. Which interpretation of the Chrestomathy as a language archive should be rejected?

- (A) It is only a table of alphabet shapes
- (B) It has no relation to speech communities
- (C) It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source
- (D) It is just a list of the Asiatic Society staff

১৭৩২. A reader is trying to use the Chrestomathy as a language archive as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source
- (B) It is just a list of the Asiatic Society staff
- (C) It is only a table of alphabet shapes
- (D) It has no relation to speech communities

১৭৩৩. Which statement about the Chrestomathy as a language archive avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) It has no relation to speech communities
- (B) It is only a table of alphabet shapes
- (C) It is just a list of the Asiatic Society staff
- (D) It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source

১৭৩৪. Which option correctly distinguishes the Chrestomathy as a language archive from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) It is just a list of the Asiatic Society staff
- (B) It is only a table of alphabet shapes
- (C) It has no relation to speech communities
- (D) It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source

১৭৩৫. Which answer would best help classify the Chrestomathy as a language archive inside the volume?

- (A) It has no relation to speech communities
- (B) It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source
- (C) It is only a table of alphabet shapes
- (D) It is just a list of the Asiatic Society staff

১৭৩৬. Which inference from the Chrestomathy as a language archive is most faithful to the text?

- (A) It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source
- (B) It is just a list of the Asiatic Society staff
- (C) It has no relation to speech communities
- (D) It is only a table of alphabet shapes

१५३७. Which statement best explains the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar?

- (A) Translations are always exact morphological analyses
- (B) All translations are unrelated to the printed poems
- (C) Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes
- (D) The Maithili original is irrelevant once translation appears

१५३८. Which choice gives the most accurate reading of the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar?

- (A) Translations are always exact morphological analyses
- (B) All translations are unrelated to the printed poems
- (C) The Maithili original is irrelevant once translation appears
- (D) Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes

१५३९. Which pair involving the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar is correctly matched?

- (A) the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar — translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes
- (B) the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar — translations are always exact morphological analyses
- (C) the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar — the Maithili original is irrelevant once translation appears
- (D) the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar — all translations are unrelated to the printed poems

१५४०. Which interpretation of the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar should be rejected?

- (A) Translations are always exact morphological analyses
- (B) All translations are unrelated to the printed poems
- (C) The Maithili original is irrelevant once translation appears
- (D) Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes

१५४१. A reader is trying to use the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar as evidence. Which conclusion is safest?

- (A) Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes
- (B) The Maithili original is irrelevant once translation appears
- (C) Translations are always exact morphological analyses
- (D) All translations are unrelated to the printed poems

१५४२. Which statement about the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar avoids a misleading simplification?

- (A) All translations are unrelated to the printed poems
- (B) Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes
- (C) The Maithili original is irrelevant once translation appears
- (D) Translations are always exact morphological analyses

१५४३. Which option correctly distinguishes the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar from a weak catalogue detail?

- (A) Translations are always exact morphological analyses
- (B) The Maithili original is irrelevant once translation appears
- (C) All translations are unrelated to the printed poems
- (D) Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes

१५४४. Which answer would best help classify the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar inside the volume?

- (A) The Maithili original is irrelevant once translation appears
- (B) Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes
- (C) All translations are unrelated to the printed poems
- (D) Translations are always exact morphological analyses

१५४५. Which inference from the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar is most faithful to the text?

- (A) The Maithili original is irrelevant once translation appears
- (B) Translations are always exact morphological analyses
- (C) All translations are unrelated to the printed poems
- (D) Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar — The title page identifies the volume as Part II and names Chrestomathy and Vocabulary as its contents.

२. (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar — The title page identifies the volume as Part II and names Chrestomathy and Vocabulary as its contents.

३. (A) the identity of the uploaded volume — it is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar — The title page identifies the volume as Part II and names Chrestomathy and Vocabulary as its contents.

४. (A) It is only Part I, the Grammar volume — This option is the misleading one. The title page identifies the volume as Part II and names Chrestomathy and Vocabulary as its contents.

५. (B) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar — The title page identifies the volume as Part II and names Chrestomathy and Vocabulary as its contents.

६. (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar — The title page identifies the volume as Part II and names Chrestomathy and Vocabulary as its contents.

७. (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar — The title page identifies the volume as Part II and names Chrestomathy and Vocabulary as its contents.

८. (D) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar — The title page identifies the volume as Part II and names Chrestomathy and Vocabulary as its contents.

९. (C) It is Part II, the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, of Grierson's Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar — The title page identifies the volume as Part II and names Chrestomathy and Vocabulary as its contents.

१०. (D) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar — The two parts together form a grammar-reading-vocabulary project for Maithili.

११. (B) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar — The two parts together form a grammar-reading-vocabulary project for Maithili.

१२. (C) the relation between Part I and Part II — part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar — The two parts together form a grammar-reading-vocabulary project for Maithili.

१३. (A) Part II cancels the grammar and gives no readings — This option is the misleading one. The two parts together form a grammar-reading-vocabulary project for Maithili.

- १४. (B) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar** — The two parts together form a grammar-reading-vocabulary project for Maithili.
- १५. (A) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar** — The two parts together form a grammar-reading-vocabulary project for Maithili.
- १६. (A) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar** — The two parts together form a grammar-reading-vocabulary project for Maithili.
- १७. (A) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar** — The two parts together form a grammar-reading-vocabulary project for Maithili.
- १८. (B) Part I supplied grammar; Part II supplies readings and vocabulary to test and support that grammar** — The two parts together form a grammar-reading-vocabulary project for Maithili.
- १९. (C) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology** — The combined phrase shows Grierson’s philological aim: grammar, reading material, and lexical help.
- २०. (C) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology** — The combined phrase shows Grierson’s philological aim: grammar, reading material, and lexical help.
- २१. (C) the title-page phrase “A Grammar, Chrestomathy & Vocabulary” — it shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology** — The combined phrase shows Grierson’s philological aim: grammar, reading material, and lexical help.
- २२. (B) It proves that the volume contains only poems and no vocabulary** — This option is the misleading one. The combined phrase shows Grierson’s philological aim: grammar, reading material, and lexical help.
- २३. (D) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology** — The combined phrase shows Grierson’s philological aim: grammar, reading material, and lexical help.
- २४. (B) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology** — The combined phrase shows Grierson’s philological aim: grammar, reading material, and lexical help.
- २५. (D) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology** — The combined phrase shows Grierson’s philological aim: grammar, reading material, and lexical help.
- २६. (C) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology** — The combined phrase shows Grierson’s philological aim: grammar, reading material, and lexical help.
- २७. (A) It shows that the original project was a combined linguistic introduction, not merely a literary anthology** — The combined phrase shows Grierson’s philological aim: grammar, reading material, and lexical help.
- २८. (A) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal** — The title page links the volume with the Asiatic Society journal publication context.
- २९. (B) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal** — The title page links the volume with the Asiatic Society journal publication context.
- ३०. (C) the “Extra Number” context — the work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal** — The title page links the volume with the Asiatic Society journal publication context.
- ३१. (C) It is a private family genealogy register** — This option is the misleading one. The title page links the volume with the Asiatic Society journal publication context.
- ३२. (D) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal** — The title page links the volume with the Asiatic Society journal publication context.
- ३३. (B) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal** — The title page links the volume with the Asiatic Society journal publication context.

३४. (D) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal — The title page links the volume with the Asiatic Society journal publication context.
३५. (D) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal — The title page links the volume with the Asiatic Society journal publication context.
३६. (A) The work is issued as an extra number to the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal — The title page links the volume with the Asiatic Society journal publication context.
३७. (A) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item — Dates matter only when they help locate the source historically.
३८. (D) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item — Dates matter only when they help locate the source historically.
३९. (A) the year 1882 in the volume — it belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item — Dates matter only when they help locate the source historically.
४०. (C) It is the date of Vidyapati's birth — This option is the misleading one. Dates matter only when they help locate the source historically.
४१. (C) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item — Dates matter only when they help locate the source historically.
४२. (D) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item — Dates matter only when they help locate the source historically.
४३. (D) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item — Dates matter only when they help locate the source historically.
४४. (B) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item — Dates matter only when they help locate the source historically.
४५. (C) It belongs to the issue context of Part II, not to a weak standalone trivia item — Dates matter only when they help locate the source historically.
४६. (A) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them — The table of contents and vocabulary note show this functional division.
४७. (D) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them — The table of contents and vocabulary note show this functional division.
४८. (D) the book's two major internal parts — the Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them — The table of contents and vocabulary note show this functional division.
४९. (B) The Chrestomathy gives only Sanskrit rules and the Vocabulary gives maps — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and vocabulary note show this functional division.
५०. (B) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them — The table of contents and vocabulary note show this functional division.
५१. (A) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them — The table of contents and vocabulary note show this functional division.
५२. (D) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them — The table of contents and vocabulary note show this functional division.
५३. (A) The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them — The table of contents and vocabulary note show this functional division.

୩୪. (D) **The Chrestomathy supplies reading passages, while the Vocabulary supplies lexical support for them** — The table of contents and vocabulary note show this functional division.
୩୫. (C) **It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary** — The contents page is essential because it shows the anthology's full range.
୩୬. (D) **It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary** — The contents page is essential because it shows the anthology's full range.
୩୭. (A) **the table of contents as a reading map — it orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary** — The contents page is essential because it shows the anthology's full range.
୩୮. (C) **It orders the volume by modern district census tables** — This option is the misleading one. The contents page is essential because it shows the anthology's full range.
୩୯. (B) **It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary** — The contents page is essential because it shows the anthology's full range.
୪୦. (B) **It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary** — The contents page is essential because it shows the anthology's full range.
୪୧. (C) **It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary** — The contents page is essential because it shows the anthology's full range.
୪୨. (D) **It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary** — The contents page is essential because it shows the anthology's full range.
୪୩. (A) **It orders the volume from prose and folk texts to Vidyapati, Harkh Nāth, and Vocabulary** — The contents page is essential because it shows the anthology's full range.
୪୪. (B) **The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer** — The uploaded document is image-only, so visual page inspection is needed.
୪୫. (A) **The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer** — The uploaded document is image-only, so visual page inspection is needed.
୪୬. (B) **the use of page images for this source — the PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer** — The uploaded document is image-only, so visual page inspection is needed.
୪୭. (A) **It can be treated as a searchable modern word-processor file** — This option is the misleading one. The uploaded document is image-only, so visual page inspection is needed.
୪୮. (D) **The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer** — The uploaded document is image-only, so visual page inspection is needed.
୪୯. (D) **The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer** — The uploaded document is image-only, so visual page inspection is needed.
୫୦. (D) **The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer** — The uploaded document is image-only, so visual page inspection is needed.
୫୧. (A) **The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer** — The uploaded document is image-only, so visual page inspection is needed.
୫୨. (C) **The PDF must be read visually because the file has no parsed text layer** — The uploaded document is image-only, so visual page inspection is needed.
୫୩. (A) **A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar** — The volume's selected letters, songs, poems, translations, and vocabulary show the function of a chrestomathy.

୭୪. (D) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar — The volume's selected letters, songs, poems, translations, and vocabulary show the function of a chrestomathy.
୭୫. (C) the difference between a chrestomathy and a grammar — a chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar — The volume's selected letters, songs, poems, translations, and vocabulary show the function of a chrestomathy.
୭୬. (C) A chrestomathy is a table of verb endings only — This option is the misleading one. The volume's selected letters, songs, poems, translations, and vocabulary show the function of a chrestomathy.
୭୭. (B) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar — The volume's selected letters, songs, poems, translations, and vocabulary show the function of a chrestomathy.
୭୮. (D) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar — The volume's selected letters, songs, poems, translations, and vocabulary show the function of a chrestomathy.
୭୯. (D) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar — The volume's selected letters, songs, poems, translations, and vocabulary show the function of a chrestomathy.
୮୦. (C) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar — The volume's selected letters, songs, poems, translations, and vocabulary show the function of a chrestomathy.
୮୧. (A) A chrestomathy gives selected texts for reading and linguistic evidence; it is not a rules-only grammar — The volume's selected letters, songs, poems, translations, and vocabulary show the function of a chrestomathy.
୮୨. (B) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect — The opening note explains the book as a collected reading corpus for Maithili.
୮୩. (B) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect — The opening note explains the book as a collected reading corpus for Maithili.
୮୪. (D) Grierson's claim about the range of the Chrestomathy — he says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect — The opening note explains the book as a collected reading corpus for Maithili.
୮୫. (B) He says it intentionally excludes all Maithili literature — This option is the misleading one. The opening note explains the book as a collected reading corpus for Maithili.
୮୬. (C) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect — The opening note explains the book as a collected reading corpus for Maithili.
୮୭. (D) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect — The opening note explains the book as a collected reading corpus for Maithili.
୮୮. (C) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect — The opening note explains the book as a collected reading corpus for Maithili.
୮୯. (B) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect — The opening note explains the book as a collected reading corpus for Maithili.
୯୦. (A) He says it contains nearly all the Maithili literature he had been able to collect — The opening note explains the book as a collected reading corpus for Maithili.
୯୧. (A) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary — The note says precautions were taken so that every word in the Chrestomathy should be traceable in the Vocabulary.
୯୨. (C) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary — The note says precautions were taken so that every word in the Chrestomathy should be traceable in the Vocabulary.
୯୩. (C) the connection between the Chrestomathy and the Vocabulary — grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary — The note says precautions were taken so that every word in the Chrestomathy should be

traceable in the Vocabulary.

१४. (B) The Vocabulary was meant to avoid the reading book — This option is the misleading one. The note says precautions were taken so that every word in the Chrestomathy should be traceable in the Vocabulary.

१५. (C) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary — The note says precautions were taken so that every word in the Chrestomathy should be traceable in the Vocabulary.

१६. (D) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary — The note says precautions were taken so that every word in the Chrestomathy should be traceable in the Vocabulary.

१७. (B) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary — The note says precautions were taken so that every word in the Chrestomathy should be traceable in the Vocabulary.

१८. (D) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary — The note says precautions were taken so that every word in the Chrestomathy should be traceable in the Vocabulary.

१९. (D) Grierson hoped every word in the reading book would be found in the Vocabulary — The note says precautions were taken so that every word in the Chrestomathy should be traceable in the Vocabulary.

१००. (B) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely — The opening note uses prose as a strong witness for ordinary grammatical Maithili.

१०१. (A) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely — The opening note uses prose as a strong witness for ordinary grammatical Maithili.

१०२. (C) Grierson's statement about prose in the volume — he considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely — The opening note uses prose as a strong witness for ordinary grammatical Maithili.

१०३. (B) He says prose is the least useful part and should be ignored — This option is the misleading one. The opening note uses prose as a strong witness for ordinary grammatical Maithili.

१०४. (B) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely — The opening note uses prose as a strong witness for ordinary grammatical Maithili.

१०५. (A) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely — The opening note uses prose as a strong witness for ordinary grammatical Maithili.

१०६. (D) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely — The opening note uses prose as a strong witness for ordinary grammatical Maithili.

१०७. (B) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely — The opening note uses prose as a strong witness for ordinary grammatical Maithili.

१०८. (C) He considers the prose much the purest because it follows the grammar more closely — The opening note uses prose as a strong witness for ordinary grammatical Maithili.

१०९. (D) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence — The note warns readers that poetic evidence must be handled differently from prose evidence.

११०. (A) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence — The note warns readers that poetic evidence must be handled differently from prose evidence.

१११. (B) Grierson's statement about poetry in the volume — he notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence — The note warns readers that poetic evidence must be handled differently from prose evidence.

११२. (C) He says poetry is more grammatically pure than prose in every respect — This option is the misleading one. The note warns readers that poetic evidence must be handled differently from prose evidence.

- ११३. (B) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence** — The note warns readers that poetic evidence must be handled differently from prose evidence.
- ११४. (C) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence** — The note warns readers that poetic evidence must be handled differently from prose evidence.
- ११५. (C) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence** — The note warns readers that poetic evidence must be handled differently from prose evidence.
- ११६. (B) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence** — The note warns readers that poetic evidence must be handled differently from prose evidence.
- ११७. (A) He notes that poetry admits Hindi and Braj forms and words because of poetic licence** — The note warns readers that poetic evidence must be handled differently from prose evidence.
- ११८. (C) He is treated as the “worst sinner” in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine** — This remark is used to distinguish mixed poetic usage from purer prose and Vidyapati’s archaic usage.
- ११९. (A) He is treated as the “worst sinner” in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine** — This remark is used to distinguish mixed poetic usage from purer prose and Vidyapati’s archaic usage.
- १२०. (A) Faturi Lal in Grierson’s linguistic judgment — he is treated as the “worst sinner” in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine** — This remark is used to distinguish mixed poetic usage from purer prose and Vidyapati’s archaic usage.
- १२१. (C) He is presented as the purest classical Maithili model** — This option is the misleading one. This remark is used to distinguish mixed poetic usage from purer prose and Vidyapati’s archaic usage.
- १२२. (B) He is treated as the “worst sinner” in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine** — This remark is used to distinguish mixed poetic usage from purer prose and Vidyapati’s archaic usage.
- १२३. (D) He is treated as the “worst sinner” in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine** — This remark is used to distinguish mixed poetic usage from purer prose and Vidyapati’s archaic usage.
- १२४. (C) He is treated as the “worst sinner” in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine** — This remark is used to distinguish mixed poetic usage from purer prose and Vidyapati’s archaic usage.
- १२५. (B) He is treated as the “worst sinner” in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine** — This remark is used to distinguish mixed poetic usage from purer prose and Vidyapati’s archaic usage.
- १२६. (B) He is treated as the “worst sinner” in mixture, especially in the Song of the Famine** — This remark is used to distinguish mixed poetic usage from purer prose and Vidyapati’s archaic usage.
- १२७. (A) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words** — The note explains why Vidyapati is near the end of the reading book despite his importance.
- १२८. (C) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words** — The note explains why Vidyapati is near the end of the reading book despite his importance.
- १२९. (A) Grierson’s judgment on Vidyapati’s purity — vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words** — The note explains why Vidyapati is near the end of the reading book despite his importance.
- १३०. (A) Vidyapati is called wholly non-Maithili and therefore excluded** — This option is the misleading one. The note explains why Vidyapati is near the end of the reading book despite his importance.
- १३१. (B) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words** — The note explains why Vidyapati is near the end of the reading book despite his importance.
- १३२. (B) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words** — The note explains why Vidyapati is near the end of the reading book despite his importance.

- १३३. (D) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words** — The note explains why Vidyapati is near the end of the reading book despite his importance.
- १३४. (B) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words** — The note explains why Vidyapati is near the end of the reading book despite his importance.
- १३५. (D) Vidyapati is called comparatively pure, but obscure and difficult because of archaic forms and words** — The note explains why Vidyapati is near the end of the reading book despite his importance.
- १३६. (C) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected** — The order reflects pedagogy, not merely collection chronology.
- १३७. (C) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected** — The order reflects pedagogy, not merely collection chronology.
- १३८. (B) the order of the reading book — grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected** — The order reflects pedagogy, not merely collection chronology.
- १३९. (B) He places Vidyapati first because no other text was collected** — This option is the misleading one. The order reflects pedagogy, not merely collection chronology.
- १४०. (C) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected** — The order reflects pedagogy, not merely collection chronology.
- १४१. (D) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected** — The order reflects pedagogy, not merely collection chronology.
- १४२. (D) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected** — The order reflects pedagogy, not merely collection chronology.
- १४३. (D) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected** — The order reflects pedagogy, not merely collection chronology.
- १४४. (A) Grierson places difficult Vidyapati material near the end although those songs were among the first he collected** — The order reflects pedagogy, not merely collection chronology.
- १४५. (C) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted** — The phrase supports the value of the letter as prose evidence.
- १४६. (D) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted** — The phrase supports the value of the letter as prose evidence.
- १४७. (A) “verbatim et literatim” in the note on the letter — it means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted** — The phrase supports the value of the letter as prose evidence.
- १४८. (D) It means the letter is translated freely into Sanskrit** — This option is the misleading one. The phrase supports the value of the letter as prose evidence.
- १४९. (C) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted** — The phrase supports the value of the letter as prose evidence.
- १५०. (C) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted** — The phrase supports the value of the letter as prose evidence.
- १५१. (A) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted** — The phrase supports the value of the letter as prose evidence.
- १५२. (B) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted** — The phrase supports the value of the letter as prose evidence.

- १५३. (A) It means the letter is copied as closely as possible from a real court-filed letter, with only names and punctuation adjusted** — The phrase supports the value of the letter as prose evidence.
- १५४. (C) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar** — Grierson uses poetry but warns readers to distinguish registers.
- १५५. (A) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar** — Grierson uses poetry but warns readers to distinguish registers.
- १५६. (D) poetic licence as a source problem — it explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar** — Grierson uses poetry but warns readers to distinguish registers.
- १५७. (A) It proves that poetry has no value for studying language** — This option is the misleading one. Grierson uses poetry but warns readers to distinguish registers.
- १५८. (B) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar** — Grierson uses poetry but warns readers to distinguish registers.
- १५९. (A) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar** — Grierson uses poetry but warns readers to distinguish registers.
- १६०. (B) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar** — Grierson uses poetry but warns readers to distinguish registers.
- १६१. (B) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar** — Grierson uses poetry but warns readers to distinguish registers.
- १६२. (D) It explains why poetic forms cannot be used mechanically as ordinary prose grammar** — Grierson uses poetry but warns readers to distinguish registers.
- १६३. (C) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages** — The Chrestomathy repeatedly prints texts and translations to support reading.
- १६४. (C) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages** — The Chrestomathy repeatedly prints texts and translations to support reading.
- १६५. (A) the purpose of including translations — translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages** — The Chrestomathy repeatedly prints texts and translations to support reading.
- १६६. (C) Translations replace the original Maithili texts entirely** — This option is the misleading one. The Chrestomathy repeatedly prints texts and translations to support reading.
- १६७. (C) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages** — The Chrestomathy repeatedly prints texts and translations to support reading.
- १६८. (A) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages** — The Chrestomathy repeatedly prints texts and translations to support reading.
- १६९. (B) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages** — The Chrestomathy repeatedly prints texts and translations to support reading.
- १७०. (D) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages** — The Chrestomathy repeatedly prints texts and translations to support reading.
- १७१. (B) Translations help readers understand idiom, cultural reference, and the sense of difficult Maithili passages** — The Chrestomathy repeatedly prints texts and translations to support reading.
- १७२. (B) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed** — The first item is valuable because it is real prose rather than poetic performance.

- ১৩৩. (C) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed** — The first item is valuable because it is real prose rather than poetic performance.
- ১৩৪. (D) the first prose specimen in the Chrestomathy — it is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed** — The first item is valuable because it is real prose rather than poetic performance.
- ১৩৫. (B) It is a song of Vidyapati translated from Bengali** — This option is the misleading one. The first item is valuable because it is real prose rather than poetic performance.
- ১৩৬. (C) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed** — The first item is valuable because it is real prose rather than poetic performance.
- ১৩৭. (B) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed** — The first item is valuable because it is real prose rather than poetic performance.
- ১৩৮. (C) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed** — The first item is valuable because it is real prose rather than poetic performance.
- ১৩৯. (B) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed** — The first item is valuable because it is real prose rather than poetic performance.
- ১৪০. (D) It is an original letter copied from a court-filed letter, with personal and place names changed** — The first item is valuable because it is real prose rather than poetic performance.
- ১৪১. (C) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati** — The translation heading gives the communicative setting of the prose letter.
- ১৪২. (D) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati** — The translation heading gives the communicative setting of the prose letter.
- ১৪৩. (B) the heading of the English translation of the letter — it identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati** — The translation heading gives the communicative setting of the prose letter.
- ১৪৪. (C) It identifies the letter as Salhes speaking to Indra** — This option is the misleading one. The translation heading gives the communicative setting of the prose letter.
- ১৪৫. (C) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati** — The translation heading gives the communicative setting of the prose letter.
- ১৪৬. (D) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati** — The translation heading gives the communicative setting of the prose letter.
- ১৪৭. (A) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati** — The translation heading gives the communicative setting of the prose letter.
- ১৪৮. (C) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati** — The translation heading gives the communicative setting of the prose letter.
- ১৪৯. (D) It identifies the letter as written by Purmil Jha to Musammat Champabati** — The translation heading gives the communicative setting of the prose letter.
- ১৫০. (A) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility** — The letter is important because it preserves everyday social vocabulary.
- ১৫১. (A) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility** — The letter is important because it preserves everyday social vocabulary.
- ১৫২. (B) the domestic context of the original letter — it deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility** — The letter is important because it preserves everyday social vocabulary.

- १९३. (A) It deals only with royal coronation rituals** — This option is the misleading one. The letter is important because it preserves everyday social vocabulary.
- १९४. (A) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility** — The letter is important because it preserves everyday social vocabulary.
- १९५. (D) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility** — The letter is important because it preserves everyday social vocabulary.
- १९६. (B) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility** — The letter is important because it preserves everyday social vocabulary.
- १९७. (B) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility** — The letter is important because it preserves everyday social vocabulary.
- १९८. (A) It deals with family care, a child, money, fruit, property, debt, and household responsibility** — The letter is important because it preserves everyday social vocabulary.
- १९९. (A) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support** — The translated letter uses Lakshmi Debi's situation to show family and care obligations.
- २००. (A) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support** — The translated letter uses Lakshmi Debi's situation to show family and care obligations.
- २०१. (A) Lakshmi Debi in the letter translation — she has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support** — The translated letter uses Lakshmi Debi's situation to show family and care obligations.
- २०२. (C) She is the author of Harkh Nāth's poems** — This option is the misleading one. The translated letter uses Lakshmi Debi's situation to show family and care obligations.
- २०३. (B) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support** — The translated letter uses Lakshmi Debi's situation to show family and care obligations.
- २०४. (A) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support** — The translated letter uses Lakshmi Debi's situation to show family and care obligations.
- २०५. (D) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support** — The translated letter uses Lakshmi Debi's situation to show family and care obligations.
- २०६. (A) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support** — The translated letter uses Lakshmi Debi's situation to show family and care obligations.
- २०७. (C) She has had a little child and needs arrangements for the child's support** — The translated letter uses Lakshmi Debi's situation to show family and care obligations.
- २०८. (A) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept** — The box episode gives concrete domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २०९. (B) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept** — The box episode gives concrete domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २१०. (C) the box sent in the letter — it contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept** — The box episode gives concrete domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २११. (D) It contains the three alphabets of Mithila** — This option is the misleading one. The box episode gives concrete domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २१२. (A) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept** — The box episode gives concrete domestic and economic vocabulary.

- २१३. (B) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept** — The box episode gives concrete domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २१४. (D) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept** — The box episode gives concrete domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २१५. (C) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept** — The box episode gives concrete domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २१६. (D) It contains six rupees and Kabul fruits to be distributed and partly kept** — The box episode gives concrete domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २१७. (D) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered** — The letter shows debt pressure and local economic relations.
- २१८. (A) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered** — The letter shows debt pressure and local economic relations.
- २१९. (A) Bhola Sahu in the letter — he is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered** — The letter shows debt pressure and local economic relations.
- २२०. (A) He is the deity invoked in the Song of Salhes** — This option is the misleading one. The letter shows debt pressure and local economic relations.
- २२१. (D) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered** — The letter shows debt pressure and local economic relations.
- २२२. (C) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered** — The letter shows debt pressure and local economic relations.
- २२३. (D) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered** — The letter shows debt pressure and local economic relations.
- २२४. (C) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered** — The letter shows debt pressure and local economic relations.
- २२५. (B) He is the person from whom money is to be pressed or recovered** — The letter shows debt pressure and local economic relations.
- २२६. (D) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency** — The prose specimen records real-life communication rather than purely literary ornament.
- २२७. (A) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency** — The prose specimen records real-life communication rather than purely literary ornament.
- २२८. (B) the tone of the letter — it combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency** — The prose specimen records real-life communication rather than purely literary ornament.
- २२९. (C) It is only a heroic battle song** — This option is the misleading one. The prose specimen records real-life communication rather than purely literary ornament.
- २३०. (B) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency** — The prose specimen records real-life communication rather than purely literary ornament.
- २३१. (A) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency** — The prose specimen records real-life communication rather than purely literary ornament.
- २३२. (B) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency** — The prose specimen records real-life communication rather than purely literary ornament.

- २३३. (D) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency** — The prose specimen records real-life communication rather than purely literary ornament.
- २३४. (B) It combines blessings, practical instruction, household anxiety, and financial urgency** — The prose specimen records real-life communication rather than purely literary ornament.
- २३५. (A) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering** — The translation preserves idiom while clarifying the sense for readers.
- २३६. (B) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering** — The translation preserves idiom while clarifying the sense for readers.
- २३७. (C) the phrase about “oil and pots” in the translation — it shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering** — The translation preserves idiom while clarifying the sense for readers.
- २३८. (C) It proves that the letter is a botanical catalogue** — This option is the misleading one. The translation preserves idiom while clarifying the sense for readers.
- २३९. (C) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering** — The translation preserves idiom while clarifying the sense for readers.
- २४०. (D) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering** — The translation preserves idiom while clarifying the sense for readers.
- २४१. (C) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering** — The translation preserves idiom while clarifying the sense for readers.
- २४२. (C) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering** — The translation preserves idiom while clarifying the sense for readers.
- २४३. (C) It shows how literal idiom may need explanatory translation rather than word-for-word rendering** — The translation preserves idiom while clarifying the sense for readers.
- २४४. (D) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage** — Grierson explicitly treats prose as a purer witness for grammar.
- २४५. (D) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage** — Grierson explicitly treats prose as a purer witness for grammar.
- २४६. (B) the letter as evidence for Maithili prose — it is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage** — Grierson explicitly treats prose as a purer witness for grammar.
- २४७. (D) It is irrelevant because it is not a poem** — This option is the misleading one. Grierson explicitly treats prose as a purer witness for grammar.
- २४८. (C) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage** — Grierson explicitly treats prose as a purer witness for grammar.
- २४९. (D) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage** — Grierson explicitly treats prose as a purer witness for grammar.
- २५०. (B) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage** — Grierson explicitly treats prose as a purer witness for grammar.
- २५१. (D) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage** — Grierson explicitly treats prose as a purer witness for grammar.
- २५२. (A) It is valuable because it is practical, non-poetic, and close to ordinary usage** — Grierson explicitly treats prose as a purer witness for grammar.

- २५३. (C) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter** — The note says names were altered for obvious reasons, not because the letter's language was invented.
- २५४. (C) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter** — The note says names were altered for obvious reasons, not because the letter's language was invented.
- २५५. (B) changed names in the prose letter — the changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter** — The note says names were altered for obvious reasons, not because the letter's language was invented.
- २५६. (D) The changes convert the letter into a Sanskrit drama** — This option is the misleading one. The note says names were altered for obvious reasons, not because the letter's language was invented.
- २५७. (A) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter** — The note says names were altered for obvious reasons, not because the letter's language was invented.
- २५८. (D) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter** — The note says names were altered for obvious reasons, not because the letter's language was invented.
- २५९. (B) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter** — The note says names were altered for obvious reasons, not because the letter's language was invented.
- २६०. (B) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter** — The note says names were altered for obvious reasons, not because the letter's language was invented.
- २६१. (D) The changes protect real persons and places while preserving the linguistic form of the letter** — The note says names were altered for obvious reasons, not because the letter's language was invented.
- २६२. (B) Original letter — real prose specimen with domestic and economic vocabulary** — Original letter is best read as real prose specimen with domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २६३. (D) real prose specimen with domestic and economic vocabulary** — Original letter is included because it contributes real prose specimen with domestic and economic vocabulary.
- २६४. (D) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth** — The introduction makes the song important for folklore and social history, not only literary form.
- २६५. (D) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth** — The introduction makes the song important for folklore and social history, not only literary form.
- २६६. (B) Grierson's introduction to the Song of King Salhes — it describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth** — The introduction makes the song important for folklore and social history, not only literary form.
- २६७. (C) It describes the song as a courtly Sanskrit epic copied from a royal manuscript** — This option is the misleading one. The introduction makes the song important for folklore and social history, not only literary form.
- २६८. (A) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth** — The introduction makes the song important for folklore and social history, not only literary form.
- २६९. (A) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth** — The introduction makes the song important for folklore and social history, not only literary form.
- २७०. (C) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth** — The introduction makes the song important for folklore and social history, not only literary form.
- २७१. (B) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth** — The introduction makes the song important for folklore and social history, not only literary form.
- २७२. (B) It describes the song as very popular among low-caste people and printed as taken down from a Dom's mouth** — The introduction makes the song important for folklore and social history, not only literary form.

२७३. (A) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs — This identifies the social and occupational memory attached to Salhes.
२७४. (A) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs — This identifies the social and occupational memory attached to Salhes.
२७५. (D) Salhes as first Chaukidar — the note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs — This identifies the social and occupational memory attached to Salhes.
२७६. (C) The note says Salhes was the first Maithili grammarian — This option is the misleading one. This identifies the social and occupational memory attached to Salhes.
२७७. (C) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs — This identifies the social and occupational memory attached to Salhes.
२७८. (D) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs — This identifies the social and occupational memory attached to Salhes.
२७९. (A) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs — This identifies the social and occupational memory attached to Salhes.
२८०. (B) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs — This identifies the social and occupational memory attached to Salhes.
२८१. (B) The note says Salhes was the first Chaukidar and was worshipped by Dushadhs — This identifies the social and occupational memory attached to Salhes.
२८२. (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures — The note links Salhes worship to village ritual space and folk iconography.
२८३. (D) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures — The note links Salhes worship to village ritual space and folk iconography.
२८४. (C) Salhes asthāns — they are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures — The note links Salhes worship to village ritual space and folk iconography.
२८५. (D) They are described as marble temples only in Calcutta — This option is the misleading one. The note links Salhes worship to village ritual space and folk iconography.
२८६. (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures — The note links Salhes worship to village ritual space and folk iconography.
२८७. (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures — The note links Salhes worship to village ritual space and folk iconography.
२८८. (D) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures — The note links Salhes worship to village ritual space and folk iconography.
२८९. (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures — The note links Salhes worship to village ritual space and folk iconography.
२९०. (B) They are described under village pipal trees as raised mud platforms with clay figures — The note links Salhes worship to village ritual space and folk iconography.
२९१. (A) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung — Grierson's note makes the form itself a linguistic and performance issue.
२९२. (C) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung — Grierson's note makes the form itself a linguistic and performance issue.

- २९३. (A) the form of the Song of King Salhes — although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung** — Grierson's note makes the form itself a linguistic and performance issue.
- २९४. (D) It is written as a Sanskrit sutra with no performance style** — This option is the misleading one. Grierson's note makes the form itself a linguistic and performance issue.
- २९५. (D) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung** — Grierson's note makes the form itself a linguistic and performance issue.
- २९६. (A) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung** — Grierson's note makes the form itself a linguistic and performance issue.
- २९७. (C) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung** — Grierson's note makes the form itself a linguistic and performance issue.
- २९८. (C) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung** — Grierson's note makes the form itself a linguistic and performance issue.
- २९९. (D) Although called a song, it is written in prose and chanted rather than sung** — Grierson's note makes the form itself a linguistic and performance issue.
- ३००. (A) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs** — This is a crucial example of chrestomathy material being used for grammatical observation.
- ३०१. (A) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs** — This is a crucial example of chrestomathy material being used for grammatical observation.
- ३०२. (D) transitive verbs in the Salhes song — grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs** — This is a crucial example of chrestomathy material being used for grammatical observation.
- ३०३. (D) The note says no verbs appear in the song** — This option is the misleading one. This is a crucial example of chrestomathy material being used for grammatical observation.
- ३०४. (D) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs** — This is a crucial example of chrestomathy material being used for grammatical observation.
- ३०५. (B) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs** — This is a crucial example of chrestomathy material being used for grammatical observation.
- ३०६. (A) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs** — This is a crucial example of chrestomathy material being used for grammatical observation.
- ३०७. (C) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs** — This is a crucial example of chrestomathy material being used for grammatical observation.
- ३०८. (C) Grierson notes that transitive verbs in the past tense often take inflections proper to neuter verbs** — This is a crucial example of chrestomathy material being used for grammatical observation.
- ३०९. (B) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse** — Dauna Malin is central in the opening translated episode of the Salhes story.
- ३१०. (C) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse** — Dauna Malin is central in the opening translated episode of the Salhes story.
- ३११. (B) Dauna Malin in the Salhes translation — she prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse** — Dauna Malin is central in the opening translated episode of the Salhes story.
- ३१२. (B) She writes the vocabulary preface** — This option is the misleading one. Dauna Malin is central in the opening translated episode of the Salhes story.

- ३१३. (A) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse** — Dauna Malin is central in the opening translated episode of the Salhes story.
- ३१४. (A) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse** — Dauna Malin is central in the opening translated episode of the Salhes story.
- ३१५. (C) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse** — Dauna Malin is central in the opening translated episode of the Salhes story.
- ३१६. (B) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse** — Dauna Malin is central in the opening translated episode of the Salhes story.
- ३१७. (D) She prays to the gods and longs for Salhes as her destined spouse** — Dauna Malin is central in the opening translated episode of the Salhes story.
- ३१८. (B) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra** — The translation preserves the mythic scale of folk religious imagination.
- ३१९. (A) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra** — The translation preserves the mythic scale of folk religious imagination.
- ३२०. (D) the fifty-six crores of gods in the Salhes translation — they are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra** — The translation preserves the mythic scale of folk religious imagination.
- ३२१. (C) They are the number of pages in the Vocabulary** — This option is the misleading one. The translation preserves the mythic scale of folk religious imagination.
- ३२२. (C) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra** — The translation preserves the mythic scale of folk religious imagination.
- ३२३. (B) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra** — The translation preserves the mythic scale of folk religious imagination.
- ३२४. (B) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra** — The translation preserves the mythic scale of folk religious imagination.
- ३२५. (C) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra** — The translation preserves the mythic scale of folk religious imagination.
- ३२६. (C) They are invoked in Dauna Malin's prayer along with Indra** — The translation preserves the mythic scale of folk religious imagination.
- ३२७. (A) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny** — The opening prayer ties folk romance to divine destiny.
- ३२८. (D) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny** — The opening prayer ties folk romance to divine destiny.
- ३२९. (C) Indra's role in the Salhes opening — indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny** — The opening prayer ties folk romance to divine destiny.
- ३३०. (B) Indra is listed as the publisher of the book** — This option is the misleading one. The opening prayer ties folk romance to divine destiny.
- ३३१. (D) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny** — The opening prayer ties folk romance to divine destiny.
- ३३२. (C) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny** — The opening prayer ties folk romance to divine destiny.

- ३३३. (D) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny** — The opening prayer ties folk romance to divine destiny.
- ३३४. (C) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny** — The opening prayer ties folk romance to divine destiny.
- ३३५. (D) Indra is invoked as one connected with Dauna Malin's birth and destiny** — The opening prayer ties folk romance to divine destiny.
- ३३६. (A) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes** — Place names in the song are cultural geography, not catalogue trivia.
- ३३७. (D) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes** — Place names in the song are cultural geography, not catalogue trivia.
- ३३८. (C) Morang in the Salhes story — it is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes** — Place names in the song are cultural geography, not catalogue trivia.
- ३३९. (B) It is the location of the Asiatic Society press** — This option is the misleading one. Place names in the song are cultural geography, not catalogue trivia.
- ३४०. (A) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes** — Place names in the song are cultural geography, not catalogue trivia.
- ३४१. (A) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes** — Place names in the song are cultural geography, not catalogue trivia.
- ३४२. (C) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes** — Place names in the song are cultural geography, not catalogue trivia.
- ३४३. (C) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes** — Place names in the song are cultural geography, not catalogue trivia.
- ३४४. (D) It is connected with Dauna Malin's kingdom and search for Salhes** — Place names in the song are cultural geography, not catalogue trivia.
- ३४५. (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there** — The Kamla functions as a sacred and narrative space in the translated story.
- ३४६. (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there** — The Kamla functions as a sacred and narrative space in the translated story.
- ३४७. (D) Kamla river in the Salhes story — the sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there** — The Kamla functions as a sacred and narrative space in the translated story.
- ३४८. (D) It is the title of Part II of the book** — This option is the misleading one. The Kamla functions as a sacred and narrative space in the translated story.
- ३४९. (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there** — The Kamla functions as a sacred and narrative space in the translated story.
- ३५०. (D) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there** — The Kamla functions as a sacred and narrative space in the translated story.
- ३५१. (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there** — The Kamla functions as a sacred and narrative space in the translated story.
- ३५२. (A) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there** — The Kamla functions as a sacred and narrative space in the translated story.

- 343. (C) The sisters go to the bank of the Kamla and perform ritual action there** — The Kamla functions as a sacred and narrative space in the translated story.
- 348. (B) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love** — The parrot episode demonstrates messenger motif and material token in the folk narrative.
- 344. (C) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love** — The parrot episode demonstrates messenger motif and material token in the folk narrative.
- 346. (C) the parrot in the Salhes translation — it becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love** — The parrot episode demonstrates messenger motif and material token in the folk narrative.
- 349. (C) It is a grammatical marker for plural nouns** — This option is the misleading one. The parrot episode demonstrates messenger motif and material token in the folk narrative.
- 346. (D) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love** — The parrot episode demonstrates messenger motif and material token in the folk narrative.
- 349. (C) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love** — The parrot episode demonstrates messenger motif and material token in the folk narrative.
- 350. (A) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love** — The parrot episode demonstrates messenger motif and material token in the folk narrative.
- 352. (C) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love** — The parrot episode demonstrates messenger motif and material token in the folk narrative.
- 352. (C) It becomes a messenger carrying the beduli as a token of love** — The parrot episode demonstrates messenger motif and material token in the folk narrative.
- 353. (D) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead** — The footnote shows Grierson's practice of explaining cultural objects in translation.
- 358. (A) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead** — The footnote shows Grierson's practice of explaining cultural objects in translation.
- 354. (C) the beduli note in the Salhes translation — it is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead** — The footnote shows Grierson's practice of explaining cultural objects in translation.
- 356. (D) It is a type of verb tense** — This option is the misleading one. The footnote shows Grierson's practice of explaining cultural objects in translation.
- 359. (D) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead** — The footnote shows Grierson's practice of explaining cultural objects in translation.
- 356. (B) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead** — The footnote shows Grierson's practice of explaining cultural objects in translation.
- 359. (C) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead** — The footnote shows Grierson's practice of explaining cultural objects in translation.
- 360. (C) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead** — The footnote shows Grierson's practice of explaining cultural objects in translation.
- 362. (D) It is glossed as a spot of silver leaf worn by women on the forehead** — The footnote shows Grierson's practice of explaining cultural objects in translation.
- 362. (A) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds** — The translation uses local institutional vocabulary inside the narrative.

- 303. (D) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds** — The translation uses local institutional vocabulary inside the narrative.
- 304. (D) the Kachahari in the Salhes story — it is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds** — The translation uses local institutional vocabulary inside the narrative.
- 305. (A) It is the table of contents of the volume** — This option is the misleading one. The translation uses local institutional vocabulary inside the narrative.
- 306. (B) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds** — The translation uses local institutional vocabulary inside the narrative.
- 307. (A) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds** — The translation uses local institutional vocabulary inside the narrative.
- 308. (B) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds** — The translation uses local institutional vocabulary inside the narrative.
- 309. (A) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds** — The translation uses local institutional vocabulary inside the narrative.
- 310. (D) It is the place where Salhes is sitting when the messenger episode unfolds** — The translation uses local institutional vocabulary inside the narrative.
- 311. (A) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together** — This makes the section a strong source for both literature and social linguistics.
- 312. (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together** — This makes the section a strong source for both literature and social linguistics.
- 313. (B) the social value of the Salhes section — it records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together** — This makes the section a strong source for both literature and social linguistics.
- 314. (C) It is valuable only as a printer's catalogue** — This option is the misleading one. This makes the section a strong source for both literature and social linguistics.
- 315. (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together** — This makes the section a strong source for both literature and social linguistics.
- 316. (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together** — This makes the section a strong source for both literature and social linguistics.
- 317. (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together** — This makes the section a strong source for both literature and social linguistics.
- 318. (B) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together** — This makes the section a strong source for both literature and social linguistics.
- 319. (C) It records worship, caste memory, village space, performance style, and grammatical peculiarities together** — This makes the section a strong source for both literature and social linguistics.
- 320. (A) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 321. (C) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 322. (C) Dauna Malin's garden — it functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- 393. (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 398. (B) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 399. (D) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 399. (B) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 399. (C) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 399. (A) It functions as garden, flowers, and bridal desire in Salhes narrative** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 399. (A) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 400. (A) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 401. (B) the Kamla bath — it functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 402. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 403. (B) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 408. (D) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 409. (D) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 409. (C) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 409. (A) It functions as river ritual and magical summoning in the Salhes episode** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 409. (C) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 409. (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 410. (D) the five sisters — it functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 411. (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 411. (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- 893. (B) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 898. (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 896. (A) It functions as collective female agency in the Salhes story** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (D) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 896. (B) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (C) the offering of sweet oil — it functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 890. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (B) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (D) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 893. (D) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 898. (D) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (A) It functions as ritual action directed to the Kamla in the Salhes translation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 896. (D) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 896. (B) the parrot crossing spaces — it functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 890. (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (B) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 899. (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- 833. (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 838. (C) It functions as messenger movement from Salhes to Dauna Malin's world** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 839. (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 839. (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 839. (C) the split reed and silver spots — it functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 839. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 839. (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 840. (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 841. (B) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 842. (D) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 843. (A) It functions as bodily adornment within Dauna Malin's bridal imagination** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 844. (D) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 844. (C) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 845. (A) the sāl forest path — it functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 849. (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 849. (C) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 849. (C) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 849. (B) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 849. (B) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 849. (D) It functions as local landscape marking the parrot's journey** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- ۸۴۳. (B) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ۸۴۴. (A) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ۸۴۵. (C) the raised mud platform — it functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ۸۴۶. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ۸۴۷. (A) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ۸۴۸. (B) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ۸۴۹. (A) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ۸۵۰. (D) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ۸۵۱. (C) It functions as folk shrine materiality in the Salhes note** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ۸۵۲. (B) Song of King Salhes — folk-heroic chanted prose with caste, shrine, and grammatical observations** — Song of King Salhes is best read as folk-heroic chanted prose with caste, shrine, and grammatical observations.
- ۸۵۳. (B) folk-heroic chanted prose with caste, shrine, and grammatical observations** — Song of King Salhes is included because it contributes folk-heroic chanted prose with caste, shrine, and grammatical observations.
- ۸۵۴. (B) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose** — The table of contents places Marsiyā as a separate text and translation block.
- ۸۵۵. (D) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose** — The table of contents places Marsiyā as a separate text and translation block.
- ۸۵۶. (C) the Marsiyā section — it represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose** — The table of contents places Marsiyā as a separate text and translation block.
- ۸۵۷. (B) It is the grammar's table of pronouns** — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents places Marsiyā as a separate text and translation block.
- ۸۵۸. (C) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose** — The table of contents places Marsiyā as a separate text and translation block.
- ۸۵۹. (D) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose** — The table of contents places Marsiyā as a separate text and translation block.
- ۸۶۰. (A) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose** — The table of contents places Marsiyā as a separate text and translation block.
- ۸۶۱. (D) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose** — The table of contents places Marsiyā as a separate text and translation block.
- ۸۶۲. (A) It represents a lament register and broadens the Chrestomathy beyond love-lyric and prose** — The table of contents places Marsiyā as a separate text and translation block.

- ୪୭୩. (A) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register** — The contents identify Nāg songs as a separate text and translation section.
- ୪୭୪. (D) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register** — The contents identify Nāg songs as a separate text and translation section.
- ୪୭୫. (B) the Nāg songs section — it preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register** — The contents identify Nāg songs as a separate text and translation section.
- ୪୭୬. (A) It replaces the Vidyapati poems** — This option is the misleading one. The contents identify Nāg songs as a separate text and translation section.
- ୪୭୭. (D) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register** — The contents identify Nāg songs as a separate text and translation section.
- ୪୭୮. (A) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register** — The contents identify Nāg songs as a separate text and translation section.
- ୪୭୯. (C) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register** — The contents identify Nāg songs as a separate text and translation section.
- ୪୮୦. (A) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register** — The contents identify Nāg songs as a separate text and translation section.
- ୪୮୧. (B) It preserves serpent-song material as a distinct folk-religious register** — The contents identify Nāg songs as a separate text and translation section.
- ୪୮୨. (A) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language** — The famine song extends the corpus to crisis vocabulary and social experience.
- ୪୮୩. (A) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language** — The famine song extends the corpus to crisis vocabulary and social experience.
- ୪୮୪. (C) the Song of the Famine — it is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language** — The famine song extends the corpus to crisis vocabulary and social experience.
- ୪୮୫. (B) It is a court letter about fruit distribution only** — This option is the misleading one. The famine song extends the corpus to crisis vocabulary and social experience.
- ୪୮୬. (A) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language** — The famine song extends the corpus to crisis vocabulary and social experience.
- ୪୮୭. (D) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language** — The famine song extends the corpus to crisis vocabulary and social experience.
- ୪୮୮. (A) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language** — The famine song extends the corpus to crisis vocabulary and social experience.
- ୪୮୯. (B) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language** — The famine song extends the corpus to crisis vocabulary and social experience.
- ୪୯୦. (D) It is important for social suffering, hunger, and mixed poetic language** — The famine song extends the corpus to crisis vocabulary and social experience.
- ୪୯୧. (A) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage** — This observation warns readers to separate mixed poetic language from ordinary prose norms.
- ୪୯୨. (D) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage** — This observation warns readers to separate mixed poetic language from ordinary prose norms.

४९३. (D) Faturi Lal and the Song of the Famine — grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage —

This observation warns readers to separate mixed poetic language from ordinary prose norms.

४९४. (C) He is called the purest model of Maithili prose — This option is the misleading one. This observation warns readers to separate mixed poetic language from ordinary prose norms.

४९५. (D) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage — This observation warns readers to separate mixed poetic language from ordinary prose norms.

४९६. (A) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage — This observation warns readers to separate mixed poetic language from ordinary prose norms.

४९७. (C) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage — This observation warns readers to separate mixed poetic language from ordinary prose norms.

४९८. (C) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage — This observation warns readers to separate mixed poetic language from ordinary prose norms.

४९९. (D) Grierson singles him out as especially mixed in linguistic usage — This observation warns readers to separate mixed poetic language from ordinary prose norms.

५००. (C) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice — The Chrestomathy's range makes folklore a language archive.

५०१. (D) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice — The Chrestomathy's range makes folklore a language archive.

५०२. (C) the value of non-elite folk materials — they reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice — The Chrestomathy's range makes folklore a language archive.

५०३. (D) They are useless because only courtly Sanskrit counts — This option is the misleading one. The Chrestomathy's range makes folklore a language archive.

५०४. (A) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice — The Chrestomathy's range makes folklore a language archive.

५०५. (B) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice — The Chrestomathy's range makes folklore a language archive.

५०६. (A) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice — The Chrestomathy's range makes folklore a language archive.

५०७. (B) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice — The Chrestomathy's range makes folklore a language archive.

५०८. (B) They reveal social worlds often absent from courtly poetry, including worship, hunger, lament, and village practice — The Chrestomathy's range makes folklore a language archive.

५०९. (C) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block — The contents page shows Grierson's broad progression through multiple registers.

५१०. (A) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block — The contents page shows Grierson's broad progression through multiple registers.

५११. (D) the arrangement before Vidyapati — it moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block — The contents page shows Grierson's broad progression through multiple registers.

५१२. (A) It begins with Vocabulary and then repeats the title page — This option is the misleading one. The contents page shows Grierson's broad progression through multiple registers.

- 483. (C) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block** — The contents page shows Grierson's broad progression through multiple registers.
- 484. (A) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block** — The contents page shows Grierson's broad progression through multiple registers.
- 484. (B) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block** — The contents page shows Grierson's broad progression through multiple registers.
- 485. (B) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block** — The contents page shows Grierson's broad progression through multiple registers.
- 489. (A) It moves through prose, Salhes, Marsiyā, Nāg songs, and famine material before the Vidyapati block** — The contents page shows Grierson's broad progression through multiple registers.
- 490. (B) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation** — The Chrestomathy is a teaching and evidence tool, not just a literary collection.
- 491. (B) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation** — The Chrestomathy is a teaching and evidence tool, not just a literary collection.
- 490. (A) folk text plus translation — the pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation** — The Chrestomathy is a teaching and evidence tool, not just a literary collection.
- 491. (C) The pairing removes the original texts** — This option is the misleading one. The Chrestomathy is a teaching and evidence tool, not just a literary collection.
- 492. (D) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation** — The Chrestomathy is a teaching and evidence tool, not just a literary collection.
- 493. (A) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation** — The Chrestomathy is a teaching and evidence tool, not just a literary collection.
- 494. (C) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation** — The Chrestomathy is a teaching and evidence tool, not just a literary collection.
- 494. (D) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation** — The Chrestomathy is a teaching and evidence tool, not just a literary collection.
- 495. (D) The pairing lets readers compare Maithili wording with English sense and cultural annotation** — The Chrestomathy is a teaching and evidence tool, not just a literary collection.
- 499. (B) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers** — Genre labels help interpret how the language is used.
- 490. (D) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers** — Genre labels help interpret how the language is used.
- 499. (B) the importance of performance labels — labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers** — Genre labels help interpret how the language is used.
- 490. (B) They are irrelevant because every text has the same genre** — This option is the misleading one. Genre labels help interpret how the language is used.
- 499. (C) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers** — Genre labels help interpret how the language is used.
- 499. (D) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers** — Genre labels help interpret how the language is used.

- ५३३. (A) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers** — Genre labels help interpret how the language is used.
- ५३४. (D) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers** — Genre labels help interpret how the language is used.
- ५३५. (B) Labels such as song, chanted prose, lament, and translation help classify oral and written registers** — Genre labels help interpret how the language is used.
- ५३६. (C) Marsiyā — lament register** — Marsiyā is best read as lament register.
- ५३७. (C) lament register** — Marsiyā is included because it contributes lament register.
- ५३८. (B) Nāg songs — serpent-related folk-religious register** — Nāg songs is best read as serpent-related folk-religious register.
- ५३९. (A) serpent-related folk-religious register** — Nāg songs is included because it contributes serpent-related folk-religious register.
- ५४०. (A) Song of the Famine — social-distress and mixed-language poetic register** — Song of the Famine is best read as social-distress and mixed-language poetic register.
- ५४१. (D) social-distress and mixed-language poetic register** — Song of the Famine is included because it contributes social-distress and mixed-language poetic register.
- ५४२. (D) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५४३. (A) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५४४. (A) the Vidyapati division “वयःसंधि / Young Love” — it classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५४५. (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only** — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५४६. (B) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५४७. (A) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५४८. (D) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५४९. (B) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५५०. (D) It classifies poems around the transition of youth and the awakening of erotic feeling** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५५१. (A) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha's love before union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५५२. (A) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha's love before union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ५५३. (D) the Vidyapati division “श्रीराधाक पूर्वराग / The commencement of Radha's love for Krishna” — it classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha's love before union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange

Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५५४. (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५५५. (B) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha's love before union — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५५६. (B) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha's love before union — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५५७. (A) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha's love before union — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५५८. (A) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha's love before union — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५५९. (D) It classifies poems around the first stirrings of Radha's love before union — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६०. (C) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha's bodily and emotional charm — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६१. (A) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha's bodily and emotional charm — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६२. (A) the Vidyapati division "श्रीराधाक रूप / Radha's Beauty" — it classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha's bodily and emotional charm — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६३. (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६४. (B) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha's bodily and emotional charm — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६५. (B) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha's bodily and emotional charm — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६६. (C) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha's bodily and emotional charm — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६७. (B) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha's bodily and emotional charm — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६८. (D) It classifies poems around descriptive celebration of Radha's bodily and emotional charm — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५६९. (C) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५७०. (A) It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५७१. (C) the Vidyapati division "मिलन / Meetings" — it classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५७२. (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५७३. (C) **It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५७४. (D) **It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५७५. (B) **It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५७६. (A) **It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५७७. (B) **It classifies poems around moments of encounter between lovers** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५७८. (C) **It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५७९. (C) **It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८०. (D) **the Vidyapati division “अभिसार / Bridal Night or secret going forth” — it classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८१. (C) **It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only** — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८२. (C) **It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८३. (D) **It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८४. (A) **It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८५. (A) **It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८६. (D) **It classifies poems around movement toward the beloved and the night of union** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८७. (A) **It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८८. (D) **It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५८९. (A) **the Vidyapati division “हाव / Excuses” — it classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५९०. (A) **It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only** — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५९१. (D) **It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५९२. (C) **It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

५९३. (A) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५९४. (D) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५९५. (A) It classifies poems around gesture, evasion, and delicate social speech — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५९६. (C) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५९७. (B) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५९८. (A) the Vidyapati division “मान / Lover's Quarrels” — it classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
५९९. (B) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६००. (B) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६०१. (B) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६०२. (D) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६०३. (C) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६०४. (A) It classifies poems around sulking, pride, anger, and emotional negotiation — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६०५. (B) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६०६. (A) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६०७. (A) the Vidyapati division “विरह / Separation” — it classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६०८. (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६०९. (D) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६१०. (C) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६११. (B) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
६१२. (C) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.

- ६१३. (C) It classifies poems around the pain of absence and longing** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६१४. (A) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६१५. (D) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६१६. (A) the Vidyapati division "Reunion"** — it classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६१७. (C) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only** — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६१८. (C) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६१९. (C) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२०. (A) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२१. (C) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२२. (C) It classifies poems around the restoration of contact after separation** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२३. (A) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२४. (B) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२५. (A) the Vidyapati division "Miscellaneous / गीत नाना प्रकार"** — it classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२६. (A) It is a vocabulary note on nouns and verbs only** — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२७. (C) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२८. (B) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६२९. (C) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६३०. (C) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६३१. (C) It classifies poems around devotional, comic, mythic, or otherwise mixed themes beyond one love category** — The table of contents and later translation headings arrange Vidyapati's poems by such thematic categories.
- ६३२. (B) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block** — The contents place an introduction before the Vidyapati text.

- ৬৩৩. (C) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block** — The contents place an introduction before the Vidyapati text.
- ৬৩৪. (C) the introduction to the Poems of Vidyapati Thakur — it marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block** — The contents place an introduction before the Vidyapati text.
- ৬৩৫. (C) It is the title of the Vocabulary preface** — This option is the misleading one. The contents place an introduction before the Vidyapati text.
- ৬৩৬. (B) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block** — The contents place an introduction before the Vidyapati text.
- ৬৩৭. (C) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block** — The contents place an introduction before the Vidyapati text.
- ৬৩৮. (A) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block** — The contents place an introduction before the Vidyapati text.
- ৬৩৯. (C) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block** — The contents place an introduction before the Vidyapati text.
- ৬৪০. (D) It marks the transition from folk and social texts to a major literary-poetic block** — The contents place an introduction before the Vidyapati text.
- ৬৪১. (A) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance** — Grierson explains that Vidyapati is important but often difficult for learners.
- ৬৪২. (B) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance** — Grierson explains that Vidyapati is important but often difficult for learners.
- ৬৪৩. (A) Vidyapati's placement near the end of the reading book — it reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance** — Grierson explains that Vidyapati is important but often difficult for learners.
- ৬৪৪. (A) It proves that Vidyapati was unknown to Grierson** — This option is the misleading one. Grierson explains that Vidyapati is important but often difficult for learners.
- ৬৪৫. (A) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance** — Grierson explains that Vidyapati is important but often difficult for learners.
- ৬৪৬. (B) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance** — Grierson explains that Vidyapati is important but often difficult for learners.
- ৬৪৭. (D) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance** — Grierson explains that Vidyapati is important but often difficult for learners.
- ৬৪৮. (C) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance** — Grierson explains that Vidyapati is important but often difficult for learners.
- ৬৪৯. (A) It reflects difficulty from archaic forms, not lack of importance** — Grierson explains that Vidyapati is important but often difficult for learners.
- ৬৫০. (A) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups** — The page images show numbered poems under thematic headings.
- ৬৫১. (D) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups** — The page images show numbered poems under thematic headings.
- ৬৫২. (D) numbered Vidyapati lyrics — they allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups** — The page images show numbered poems under thematic headings.

- ६५३. (B) They are census numbers for districts** — This option is the misleading one. The page images show numbered poems under thematic headings.
- ६५४. (D) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups** — The page images show numbered poems under thematic headings.
- ६५५. (B) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups** — The page images show numbered poems under thematic headings.
- ६५६. (D) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups** — The page images show numbered poems under thematic headings.
- ६५७. (A) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups** — The page images show numbered poems under thematic headings.
- ६५८. (D) They allow individual poems to be identified within thematic groups** — The page images show numbered poems under thematic headings.
- ६५९. (B) It signals poems of the heroine's separation and longing** — The heading is visible repeatedly in the Vidyapati text block.
- ६६०. (D) It signals poems of the heroine's separation and longing** — The heading is visible repeatedly in the Vidyapati text block.
- ६६१. (A) the recurrent heading “नायिका विरह”** — it signals poems of the heroine's separation and longing — The heading is visible repeatedly in the Vidyapati text block.
- ६६२. (C) It is a printer's correction list** — This option is the misleading one. The heading is visible repeatedly in the Vidyapati text block.
- ६६३. (A) It signals poems of the heroine's separation and longing** — The heading is visible repeatedly in the Vidyapati text block.
- ६६४. (B) It signals poems of the heroine's separation and longing** — The heading is visible repeatedly in the Vidyapati text block.
- ६६५. (C) It signals poems of the heroine's separation and longing** — The heading is visible repeatedly in the Vidyapati text block.
- ६६६. (A) It signals poems of the heroine's separation and longing** — The heading is visible repeatedly in the Vidyapati text block.
- ६६७. (C) It signals poems of the heroine's separation and longing** — The heading is visible repeatedly in the Vidyapati text block.
- ६६८. (D) It marks the poet's self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition** — Such signature lines help identify lyric authorship and performance convention.
- ६६९. (B) It marks the poet's self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition** — Such signature lines help identify lyric authorship and performance convention.
- ६७०. (C) the signature line “भनई विद्यापति”** — it marks the poet's self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition — Such signature lines help identify lyric authorship and performance convention.
- ६७१. (A) It is a grammatical rule for passive voice** — This option is the misleading one. Such signature lines help identify lyric authorship and performance convention.
- ६७२. (C) It marks the poet's self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition** — Such signature lines help identify lyric authorship and performance convention.

- ୧୭୩. (C) It marks the poet's self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition** — Such signature lines help identify lyric authorship and performance convention.
- ୧୭୪. (B) It marks the poet's self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition** — Such signature lines help identify lyric authorship and performance convention.
- ୧୭୫. (A) It marks the poet's self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition** — Such signature lines help identify lyric authorship and performance convention.
- ୧୭୬. (D) It marks the poet's self-reference or signature within the lyric tradition** — Such signature lines help identify lyric authorship and performance convention.
- ୧୭୭. (C) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context** — The Vidyapati block repeatedly uses Krishna names such as Madhava within love and devotion.
- ୧୭୮. (C) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context** — The Vidyapati block repeatedly uses Krishna names such as Madhava within love and devotion.
- ୧୭୯. (A) Madhava in the Vidyapati lyrics — madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context** — The Vidyapati block repeatedly uses Krishna names such as Madhava within love and devotion.
- ୧୮୦. (B) Madhava is the Calcutta printer of the volume** — This option is the misleading one. The Vidyapati block repeatedly uses Krishna names such as Madhava within love and devotion.
- ୧୮୧. (B) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context** — The Vidyapati block repeatedly uses Krishna names such as Madhava within love and devotion.
- ୧୮୨. (C) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context** — The Vidyapati block repeatedly uses Krishna names such as Madhava within love and devotion.
- ୧୮୩. (D) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context** — The Vidyapati block repeatedly uses Krishna names such as Madhava within love and devotion.
- ୧୮୪. (A) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context** — The Vidyapati block repeatedly uses Krishna names such as Madhava within love and devotion.
- ୧୮୫. (A) Madhava functions as a name of Krishna in the Radha-Krishna love context** — The Vidyapati block repeatedly uses Krishna names such as Madhava within love and devotion.
- ୧୮୬. (A) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged** — The table of contents and translations organize large parts of the block around Radha.
- ୧୮୭. (B) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged** — The table of contents and translations organize large parts of the block around Radha.
- ୧୮୮. (A) Radha in the Vidyapati block — she is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged** — The table of contents and translations organize large parts of the block around Radha.
- ୧୮୯. (C) She is the author of the original court letter** — This option is the misleading one. The table of contents and translations organize large parts of the block around Radha.
- ୧୯୦. (B) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged** — The table of contents and translations organize large parts of the block around Radha.
- ୧୯୧. (B) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged** — The table of contents and translations organize large parts of the block around Radha.
- ୧୯୨. (D) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged** — The table of contents and translations organize large parts of the block around Radha.

- ୧୧୩. (B) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged —** The table of contents and translations organize large parts of the block around Radha.
- ୧୧୪. (D) She is the central beloved whose beauty, love, quarrel, separation, and reunion are thematically arranged —** The table of contents and translations organize large parts of the block around Radha.
- ୧୧୫. (D) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing —** The translation headings repeatedly place Krishna in relation to Radha's love and separation.
- ୧୧୬. (A) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing —** The translation headings repeatedly place Krishna in relation to Radha's love and separation.
- ୧୧୭. (C) Krishna in the Vidyapati translations — he appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing —** The translation headings repeatedly place Krishna in relation to Radha's love and separation.
- ୧୧୮. (D) He appears only as the publisher of the book —** This option is the misleading one. The translation headings repeatedly place Krishna in relation to Radha's love and separation.
- ୧୧୯. (D) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing —** The translation headings repeatedly place Krishna in relation to Radha's love and separation.
- ୧୨୦. (C) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing —** The translation headings repeatedly place Krishna in relation to Radha's love and separation.
- ୧୨୧. (A) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing —** The translation headings repeatedly place Krishna in relation to Radha's love and separation.
- ୧୨୨. (B) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing —** The translation headings repeatedly place Krishna in relation to Radha's love and separation.
- ୧୨୩. (B) He appears as beloved, absent lord, persuader, and object of Radha's longing —** The translation headings repeatedly place Krishna in relation to Radha's love and separation.
- ୧୨୪. (D) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional —** The translation section includes Siva's Marriage within miscellaneous material.
- ୧୨୫. (B) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional —** The translation section includes Siva's Marriage within miscellaneous material.
- ୧୨୬. (D) Shiva-related poems in the Vidyapati miscellaneous group — they show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional —** The translation section includes Siva's Marriage within miscellaneous material.
- ୧୨୭. (D) They prove that Vidyapati avoided all Hindu myth —** This option is the misleading one. The translation section includes Siva's Marriage within miscellaneous material.
- ୧୨୮. (D) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional —** The translation section includes Siva's Marriage within miscellaneous material.
- ୧୨୯. (B) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional —** The translation section includes Siva's Marriage within miscellaneous material.
- ୧୩୦. (A) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional —** The translation section includes Siva's Marriage within miscellaneous material.
- ୧୩୧. (B) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional —** The translation section includes Siva's Marriage within miscellaneous material.
- ୧୩୨. (D) They show that the block is not only Radha-Krishna erotic lyric but also mythic and devotional —** The translation section includes Siva's Marriage within miscellaneous material.

- ୭୧୩. (B) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence** — The Miscellaneous section includes “Prayer addressed to the Ganges.”
- ୭୧୪. (A) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence** — The Miscellaneous section includes “Prayer addressed to the Ganges.”
- ୭୧୫. (D) the Ganges prayer in the Vidyapati translations — it shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence** — The Miscellaneous section includes “Prayer addressed to the Ganges.”
- ୭୧୬. (A) It is the original title page of the volume** — This option is the misleading one. The Miscellaneous section includes “Prayer addressed to the Ganges.”
- ୭୧୭. (C) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence** — The Miscellaneous section includes “Prayer addressed to the Ganges.”
- ୭୧୮. (B) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence** — The Miscellaneous section includes “Prayer addressed to the Ganges.”
- ୭୧୯. (A) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence** — The Miscellaneous section includes “Prayer addressed to the Ganges.”
- ୭୨୦. (D) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence** — The Miscellaneous section includes “Prayer addressed to the Ganges.”
- ୭୨୧. (B) It shows devotional address outside the Radha-Krishna courtship sequence** — The Miscellaneous section includes “Prayer addressed to the Ganges.”
- ୭୨୨. (D) Vidyapati: Young Love — age-transition and first desire** — Vidyapati: Young Love is best read as age-transition and first desire.
- ୭୨୩. (D) age-transition and first desire** — Vidyapati: Young Love is included because it contributes age-transition and first desire.
- ୭୨୪. (D) Vidyapati: Radha’s Beauty — descriptive lyric of appearance and charm** — Vidyapati: Radha’s Beauty is best read as descriptive lyric of appearance and charm.
- ୭୨୫. (A) descriptive lyric of appearance and charm** — Vidyapati: Radha’s Beauty is included because it contributes descriptive lyric of appearance and charm.
- ୭୨୬. (A) Vidyapati: Lover’s Quarrels — pride, sulking, and emotional negotiation** — Vidyapati: Lover’s Quarrels is best read as pride, sulking, and emotional negotiation.
- ୭୨୭. (A) pride, sulking, and emotional negotiation** — Vidyapati: Lover’s Quarrels is included because it contributes pride, sulking, and emotional negotiation.
- ୭୨୮. (A) Vidyapati: Separation — viraha and absence** — Vidyapati: Separation is best read as viraha and absence.
- ୭୨୯. (B) viraha and absence** — Vidyapati: Separation is included because it contributes viraha and absence.
- ୭୩୦. (A) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୩୧. (B) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୩୨. (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of moon imagery — it functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୩୩. (B) It is a printer’s address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.

- ୭୩୪. (C) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୩୫. (A) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୩୬. (A) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୩୭. (C) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୩୮. (D) It functions as beauty, longing, or burning separation rather than astronomy as data** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୩୯. (D) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୦. (C) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୧. (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of lotus imagery — it functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୨. (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୩. (C) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୪. (A) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୫. (D) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୬. (A) It functions as face, hand, eye, or beauty language in love poetry** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୭. (D) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୮. (B) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୪୯. (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of cuckoo imagery — it functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୫୦. (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୫୧. (C) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୫୨. (B) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.

- ୭୫୫. (C) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୫୫. (B) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୫୬. (C) It functions as spring, desire, and the intensification of separation** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୫୭. (D) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୫୮. (D) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୫୯. (C) the Vidyapati translation motif of camphor in the pan leaf — it functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୦. (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୧. (B) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୨. (C) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୩. (B) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୪. (C) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୫. (A) It functions as sensuous domestic detail in reunion or love scenes** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୬. (D) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୭. (C) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୮. (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of kumkum — it functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୬୯. (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୭୦. (A) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୭୧. (C) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୭୨. (C) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.

- ୭୭୩. (D) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୭୪. (C) It functions as a cultural term explained by footnote in the translation apparatus** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୭୫. (A) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୭୬. (A) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୭୭. (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of champak — it functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୭୮. (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୭୯. (C) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୦. (B) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୧. (A) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୨. (D) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୩. (D) It functions as a botanical term used in simile and clarified by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୪. (A) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୫. (C) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୬. (D) the Vidyapati translation motif of chakor — it functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୭. (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୮. (D) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୮୯. (A) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୯୦. (D) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୯୧. (C) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ୭୯୨. (D) It functions as a bird used in moon-imagery and explained by note** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.

୭୭୩. (B) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୭୭୪. (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୭୭୫. (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of spring — it functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୭୭୬. (D) It is a printer's address in Calcutta — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୭୭୭. (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୭୭୮. (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୭୭୯. (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୦. (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୧. (D) It functions as a season that heightens erotic and devotional longing — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୨. (A) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୩. (D) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୪. (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of messenger convention — it functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୫. (A) It is a printer's address in Calcutta — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୬. (C) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୭. (C) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୮. (A) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୦୯. (D) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୧୦. (B) It functions as the carrying of another's longing or message to the beloved — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୧୧. (B) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
୮୧୨. (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.

- ๘๙๓. (B) the Vidyapati translation motif of Radha's pride — it functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๙๔. (C) It is a printer's address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๙๕. (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๙๕. (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๙๖. (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๙๗. (A) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๙๘. (D) It functions as the emotional obstacle that Krishna attempts to overcome** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๙๙. (A) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๐. (A) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๑. (A) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๒. (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of forgiveness and fault — it functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๓. (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๔. (D) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๕. (C) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๕. (D) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๖. (A) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๗. (D) It functions as the rhetoric of reconciliation in Krishna's entreaties** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๘. (D) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๐๙. (B) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๙๑๐. (A) the Vidyapati translation motif of Rukmini's lament — it functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.

- ๘๓๓. (B) It is a printer's address in Calcutta** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๓๓. (D) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๓๔. (A) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๓๔. (D) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๓๕. (B) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๓๖. (C) It functions as a separate devotional-love voice beyond Radha's own complaint** — The translation headings and notes show how imagery, cultural terms, and emotional states organize the poems.
- ๘๓๘. (B) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna** — Messenger headings clarify narrative voice inside the lyric sequence.
- ๘๓๙. (C) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna** — Messenger headings clarify narrative voice inside the lyric sequence.
- ๘๔๐. (C) the heading "The messenger tells Radha's woes to Krishna" — it identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna** — Messenger headings clarify narrative voice inside the lyric sequence.
- ๘๔๑. (B) It identifies the Vocabulary preface** — This option is the misleading one. Messenger headings clarify narrative voice inside the lyric sequence.
- ๘๔๒. (A) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna** — Messenger headings clarify narrative voice inside the lyric sequence.
- ๘๔๓. (A) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna** — Messenger headings clarify narrative voice inside the lyric sequence.
- ๘๔๔. (C) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna** — Messenger headings clarify narrative voice inside the lyric sequence.
- ๘๔๔. (A) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna** — Messenger headings clarify narrative voice inside the lyric sequence.
- ๘๔๕. (A) It identifies a messenger poem where Radha's suffering is reported to Krishna** — Messenger headings clarify narrative voice inside the lyric sequence.
- ๘๔๖. (B) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing** — The arrangement of Vidyapati translations follows emotional movement.
- ๘๔๘. (B) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing** — The arrangement of Vidyapati translations follows emotional movement.
- ๘๔๙. (B) the heading "Reunion" — it marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing** — The arrangement of Vidyapati translations follows emotional movement.
- ๘๕๐. (B) It is the section where the Vocabulary begins** — This option is the misleading one. The arrangement of Vidyapati translations follows emotional movement.
- ๘๕๑. (C) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing** — The arrangement of Vidyapati translations follows emotional movement.

- ८५२. (B) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing** — The arrangement of Vidyapati translations follows emotional movement.
- ८५३. (D) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing** — The arrangement of Vidyapati translations follows emotional movement.
- ८५४. (B) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing** — The arrangement of Vidyapati translations follows emotional movement.
- ८५५. (D) It marks the narrative-emotional return after separation and longing** — The arrangement of Vidyapati translations follows emotional movement.
- ८५६. (A) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion** — The Miscellaneous group includes a comic song about a young husband.
- ८५७. (C) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion** — The Miscellaneous group includes a comic song about a young husband.
- ८५८. (B) the heading “A comical song” — it shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion** — The Miscellaneous group includes a comic song about a young husband.
- ८५९. (C) It proves every poem is a lament** — This option is the misleading one. The Miscellaneous group includes a comic song about a young husband.
- ८६०. (B) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion** — The Miscellaneous group includes a comic song about a young husband.
- ८६१. (A) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion** — The Miscellaneous group includes a comic song about a young husband.
- ८६२. (C) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion** — The Miscellaneous group includes a comic song about a young husband.
- ८६३. (D) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion** — The Miscellaneous group includes a comic song about a young husband.
- ८६४. (C) It shows that Vidyapati material includes comic domestic/social situations, not only solemn devotion** — The Miscellaneous group includes a comic song about a young husband.
- ८६५. (C) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material** — The translation headings offer interpretive classifications for the poems.
- ८६६. (A) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material** — The translation headings offer interpretive classifications for the poems.
- ८६७. (A) the heading “A song of Intrigue” — it points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material** — The translation headings offer interpretive classifications for the poems.
- ८६८. (B) It is a table of contents for scripts** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings offer interpretive classifications for the poems.
- ८६९. (A) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material** — The translation headings offer interpretive classifications for the poems.
- ८७०. (C) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material** — The translation headings offer interpretive classifications for the poems.
- ८७१. (A) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material** — The translation headings offer interpretive classifications for the poems.

८७२. (D) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material — The translation headings offer interpretive classifications for the poems.
८७३. (B) It points to social negotiation and secretive desire within the miscellaneous love material — The translation headings offer interpretive classifications for the poems.
८७४. (D) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom — The translation includes a friend of Uma lamenting her lot and a friend addressing her mother.
८७५. (C) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom — The translation includes a friend of Uma lamenting her lot and a friend addressing her mother.
८७६. (D) “Siva’s Marriage” in the translations — it portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom — The translation includes a friend of Uma lamenting her lot and a friend addressing her mother.
८७७. (B) It is a page of the Vocabulary under अ — This option is the misleading one. The translation includes a friend of Uma lamenting her lot and a friend addressing her mother.
८७८. (D) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom — The translation includes a friend of Uma lamenting her lot and a friend addressing her mother.
८७९. (C) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom — The translation includes a friend of Uma lamenting her lot and a friend addressing her mother.
८८०. (B) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom — The translation includes a friend of Uma lamenting her lot and a friend addressing her mother.
८८१. (D) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom — The translation includes a friend of Uma lamenting her lot and a friend addressing her mother.
८८२. (D) It portrays mythic marriage through humorous or critical social speech about Shiva as bridegroom — The translation includes a friend of Uma lamenting her lot and a friend addressing her mother.
८८३. (B) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage — The footnote contrasts Fallon’s translation with Maithili usage, showing philological care.
८८४. (B) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage — The footnote contrasts Fallon’s translation with Maithili usage, showing philological care.
८८५. (A) Grierson’s footnote on जंग in the Shiva poem — it shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage — The footnote contrasts Fallon’s translation with Maithili usage, showing philological care.
८८६. (C) It proves all notes are printer errors — This option is the misleading one. The footnote contrasts Fallon’s translation with Maithili usage, showing philological care.
८८७. (D) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage — The footnote contrasts Fallon’s translation with Maithili usage, showing philological care.
८८८. (A) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage — The footnote contrasts Fallon’s translation with Maithili usage, showing philological care.
८८९. (A) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage — The footnote contrasts Fallon’s translation with Maithili usage, showing philological care.
८९०. (D) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator’s gloss by checking current Maithili usage — The footnote contrasts Fallon’s translation with Maithili usage, showing philological care.

- ८९१. (A) It shows that he disputes or refines another translator's gloss by checking current Maithili usage** — The footnote contrasts Fallon's translation with Maithili usage, showing philological care.
- ८९२. (B) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original** — The volume prints Maithili text and English translation as a paired study apparatus.
- ८९३. (D) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original** — The volume prints Maithili text and English translation as a paired study apparatus.
- ८९४. (D) the role of English translation in the Vidyapati block — it classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original** — The volume prints Maithili text and English translation as a paired study apparatus.
- ८९५. (D) It proves the Maithili text was not printed** — This option is the misleading one. The volume prints Maithili text and English translation as a paired study apparatus.
- ८९६. (A) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original** — The volume prints Maithili text and English translation as a paired study apparatus.
- ८९७. (A) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original** — The volume prints Maithili text and English translation as a paired study apparatus.
- ८९८. (B) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original** — The volume prints Maithili text and English translation as a paired study apparatus.
- ८९९. (B) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original** — The volume prints Maithili text and English translation as a paired study apparatus.
- ९००. (C) It classifies difficult lyrics by emotional and thematic sense without replacing the Maithili original** — The volume prints Maithili text and English translation as a paired study apparatus.
- ९०१. (C) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ९०२. (C) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ९०३. (B) Radha's lower lip and sweet speech — it functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ९०४. (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ९०५. (C) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ९०६. (C) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ९०७. (D) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ९०८. (B) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ९०९. (D) It functions as sensuous detail in messenger descriptions** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ९१०. (C) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- 999. (C) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (C) the red lotus in love poetry — it functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (C) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (B) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (D) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (A) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (B) It functions as a sign for beauty or emotional recognition rather than botany alone** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (A) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (A) the moon burning the body — it functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
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- 999. (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (B) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (D) It functions as a conventional reversal in separation poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (D) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (B) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 999. (C) the fish without water — it functions as a simile for unbearable separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- 939. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 939. (A) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 939. (A) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 939. (A) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 939. (A) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 939. (C) It functions as a simile for unbearable separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 939. (A) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 939. (B) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 939. (B) the necklace becoming a burden — it functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (B) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (A) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (D) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (D) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (D) It functions as a sign that ornaments lose pleasure in absence** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (C) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (D) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (D) sandal and musk given up — it functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- 940. (B) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- १५१. (A) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १५२. (A) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १५३. (B) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १५४. (C) It functions as a sign of abandoned adornment in separation** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १५५. (D) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १५६. (C) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १५७. (D) the line engraved on stone — it functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १५८. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १५९. (A) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६०. (D) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६१. (A) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६२. (D) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६३. (B) It functions as a metaphor for love that cannot be erased** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६४. (D) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६५. (B) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६६. (D) deer marks on the moon and Rahu — it functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६७. (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६८. (A) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १६९. (C) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १७०. (A) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

१७१. (C) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१७२. (B) It functions as a poetic argument that blemish does not destroy beloved beauty — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१७३. (B) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१७४. (C) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१७५. (D) the lotus not deserting mud — it functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१७६. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१७७. (A) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१७८. (C) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१७९. (D) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८०. (B) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८१. (A) It functions as a metaphor for loyalty despite unfavourable conditions — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८२. (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८३. (A) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८४. (B) Krishna opening Radha's door — it functions as a reunion scene in the translation section — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८५. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८६. (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८७. (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८८. (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१८९. (C) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
१९०. (D) It functions as a reunion scene in the translation section — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- १९१. (C) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १९२. (D) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १९३. (B) small pieces of camphor in pan leaf — it functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १९४. (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १९५. (A) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १९६. (D) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १९७. (C) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १९८. (B) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १९९. (B) It functions as domestic-sensuous detail of reunion** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०००. (C) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १००१. (A) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १००२. (B) Shiva's tiger skin and snake girth — it functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १००३. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १००४. (C) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १००५. (C) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १००६. (B) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १००७. (B) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १००८. (A) It functions as comic-mythic description in the Shiva marriage poem** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १००९. (C) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०१०. (A) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- १०११. (D) Shiva’s ghosts and demons — it functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०१२. (A) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०१३. (A) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०१४. (B) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०१५. (A) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०१६. (C) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०१७. (C) It functions as socially comic objection to him as bridegroom** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०१८. (C) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०१९. (D) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०२०. (A) Ganga flowing from Shiva’s head — it functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०२१. (D) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०२२. (B) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०२३. (C) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०२४. (B) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०२५. (C) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०२६. (B) It functions as mythological imagery inside the Shiva marriage description** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १०२७. (C) Vidyapati: Siva’s Marriage — comic-mythic matrimonial commentary** — Vidyapati: Siva’s Marriage is best read as comic-mythic matrimonial commentary.
- १०२८. (C) comic-mythic matrimonial commentary** — Vidyapati: Siva’s Marriage is included because it contributes comic-mythic matrimonial commentary.
- १०२९. (D) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect** — The note makes Harkh Nāth valuable for comparing modern Maithili poetic usage with Vidyapati.
- १०३०. (D) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect** — The note makes Harkh Nāth valuable for comparing modern Maithili poetic usage with Vidyapati.

१०३१. (B) the introduction to Harkh Nāth's poems — it says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect — The note makes Harkh Nāth valuable for comparing modern Maithili poetic usage with Vidyapati.

१०३२. (D) It says Harkh Nāth wrote only Persian prose — This option is the misleading one. The note makes Harkh Nāth valuable for comparing modern Maithili poetic usage with Vidyapati.

१०३३. (A) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect — The note makes Harkh Nāth valuable for comparing modern Maithili poetic usage with Vidyapati.

१०३४. (B) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect — The note makes Harkh Nāth valuable for comparing modern Maithili poetic usage with Vidyapati.

१०३५. (A) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect — The note makes Harkh Nāth valuable for comparing modern Maithili poetic usage with Vidyapati.

१०३६. (B) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect — The note makes Harkh Nāth valuable for comparing modern Maithili poetic usage with Vidyapati.

१०३७. (B) It says they are Vaishnava poems in the same style as Vidyapati and in the modern Maithili dialect — The note makes Harkh Nāth valuable for comparing modern Maithili poetic usage with Vidyapati.

१०३८. (A) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material — The phrase “living poet” distinguishes him from older literary material.

१०३९. (B) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material — The phrase “living poet” distinguishes him from older literary material.

१०४०. (A) Harkh Nāth as a living poet in Grierson's note — he provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material — The phrase “living poet” distinguishes him from older literary material.

१०४१. (B) He is presented as a medieval king in the Salhes song — This option is the misleading one. The phrase “living poet” distinguishes him from older literary material.

१०४२. (B) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material — The phrase “living poet” distinguishes him from older literary material.

१०४३. (D) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material — The phrase “living poet” distinguishes him from older literary material.

१०४४. (D) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material — The phrase “living poet” distinguishes him from older literary material.

१०४५. (D) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material — The phrase “living poet” distinguishes him from older literary material.

१०४६. (B) He provides modern Maithili evidence within a volume that also contains older Vidyapati material — The phrase “living poet” distinguishes him from older literary material.

१०४७. (D) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati — Grierson explicitly relates the style to Vidyapati.

१०४८. (A) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati — Grierson explicitly relates the style to Vidyapati.

१०४९. (B) Harkh Nāth's Vaishnava style — it continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati — Grierson explicitly relates the style to Vidyapati.

१०५०. (A) It rejects Vaishnava themes entirely — This option is the misleading one. Grierson explicitly relates the style to Vidyapati.

- १०५१. (A) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati** — Grierson explicitly relates the style to Vidyapati.
- १०५२. (C) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati** — Grierson explicitly relates the style to Vidyapati.
- १०५३. (A) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati** — Grierson explicitly relates the style to Vidyapati.
- १०५४. (B) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati** — Grierson explicitly relates the style to Vidyapati.
- १०५५. (B) It continues Radha-Krishna imagery and emotional conventions associated with Vidyapati** — Grierson explicitly relates the style to Vidyapati.
- १०५६. (D) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines** — The translations mention King Lakshmishwar Singh in relation to Harkh Nāth's songs.
- १०५७. (A) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines** — The translations mention King Lakshmishwar Singh in relation to Harkh Nāth's songs.
- १०५८. (D) Lakshmishwar Singh in Harkh Nāth's translation — he appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines** — The translations mention King Lakshmishwar Singh in relation to Harkh Nāth's songs.
- १०५९. (D) He is the person who wrote the original letter to Champabati** — This option is the misleading one. The translations mention King Lakshmishwar Singh in relation to Harkh Nāth's songs.
- १०६०. (A) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines** — The translations mention King Lakshmishwar Singh in relation to Harkh Nāth's songs.
- १०६१. (B) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines** — The translations mention King Lakshmishwar Singh in relation to Harkh Nāth's songs.
- १०६२. (C) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines** — The translations mention King Lakshmishwar Singh in relation to Harkh Nāth's songs.
- १०६३. (B) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines** — The translations mention King Lakshmishwar Singh in relation to Harkh Nāth's songs.
- १०६४. (A) He appears as patron/king who understands the meaning in signature-like concluding lines** — The translations mention King Lakshmishwar Singh in relation to Harkh Nāth's songs.
- १०६५. (D) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions** — The translation section begins with such Radha-focused headings.
- १०६६. (D) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions** — The translation section begins with such Radha-focused headings.
- १०६७. (D) the Harkh Nāth translation heading "The messenger describes the charms of Radha" — it shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions** — The translation section begins with such Radha-focused headings.
- १०६८. (C) It begins the Vocabulary preface** — This option is the misleading one. The translation section begins with such Radha-focused headings.
- १०६९. (C) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions** — The translation section begins with such Radha-focused headings.
- १०७०. (A) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions** — The translation section begins with such Radha-focused headings.

- १०७१. (B) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions** — The translation section begins with such Radha-focused headings.
- १०७२. (D) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions** — The translation section begins with such Radha-focused headings.
- १०७३. (C) It shows continuation of messenger and beauty-description conventions** — The translation section begins with such Radha-focused headings.
- १०७४. (A) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame** — The heading identifies voice, addressee, and emotional/literary situation.
- १०७५. (C) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame** — The heading identifies voice, addressee, and emotional/literary situation.
- १०७६. (B) the Harkh Nāth translation heading “A cowherdess relates to her friend the charms of a lady” — it uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame** — The heading identifies voice, addressee, and emotional/literary situation.
- १०७७. (D) It is a printer’s imprint** — This option is the misleading one. The heading identifies voice, addressee, and emotional/literary situation.
- १०७८. (A) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame** — The heading identifies voice, addressee, and emotional/literary situation.
- १०७९. (C) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame** — The heading identifies voice, addressee, and emotional/literary situation.
- १०८०. (D) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame** — The heading identifies voice, addressee, and emotional/literary situation.
- १०८१. (A) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame** — The heading identifies voice, addressee, and emotional/literary situation.
- १०८२. (D) It uses a female speaker and descriptive admiration in a Vaishnava love-poetry frame** — The heading identifies voice, addressee, and emotional/literary situation.
- १०८३. (D) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger** — Multiple Harkh Nāth translations bear this theme.
- १०८४. (D) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger** — Multiple Harkh Nāth translations bear this theme.
- १०८५. (D) Krishna entreating Radha in Harkh Nāth’s translations — it repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger** — Multiple Harkh Nāth translations bear this theme.
- १०८६. (D) It is a vocabulary definition of अंश** — This option is the misleading one. Multiple Harkh Nāth translations bear this theme.
- १०८७. (D) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger** — Multiple Harkh Nāth translations bear this theme.
- १०८८. (D) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger** — Multiple Harkh Nāth translations bear this theme.
- १०८९. (B) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger** — Multiple Harkh Nāth translations bear this theme.
- १०९०. (A) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger** — Multiple Harkh Nāth translations bear this theme.
- १०९१. (B) It repeats the motif of persuasion after pride or anger** — Multiple Harkh Nāth translations bear this theme.
- १०९२. (C) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme** — The translation headings include Radha lamenting her separation.
- १०९३. (A) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme** — The translation headings include Radha lamenting her separation.

- १०९४. (B) Radha’s separation in Harkh Nāth’s translations — it shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme** — The translation headings include Radha lamenting her separation.
- १०९५. (B) It occurs only in the grammatical grammar volume** — This option is the misleading one. The translation headings include Radha lamenting her separation.
- १०९६. (C) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme** — The translation headings include Radha lamenting her separation.
- १०९७. (B) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme** — The translation headings include Radha lamenting her separation.
- १०९८. (C) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme** — The translation headings include Radha lamenting her separation.
- १०९९. (D) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme** — The translation headings include Radha lamenting her separation.
- ११००. (A) It shows that viraha remains a living modern Maithili poetic theme** — The translation headings include Radha lamenting her separation.
- ११०१. (C) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition** — The translation of Harkh Nāth includes a congratulatory ode at birth and explains sohar.
- ११०२. (C) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition** — The translation of Harkh Nāth includes a congratulatory ode at birth and explains sohar.
- ११०३. (D) the birth-song / sohar reference in Harkh Nāth — it shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition** — The translation of Harkh Nāth includes a congratulatory ode at birth and explains sohar.
- ११०४. (C) It is a legal bond in the vocabulary** — This option is the misleading one. The translation of Harkh Nāth includes a congratulatory ode at birth and explains sohar.
- ११०५. (B) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition** — The translation of Harkh Nāth includes a congratulatory ode at birth and explains sohar.
- ११०६. (D) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition** — The translation of Harkh Nāth includes a congratulatory ode at birth and explains sohar.
- ११०७. (B) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition** — The translation of Harkh Nāth includes a congratulatory ode at birth and explains sohar.
- ११०८. (B) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition** — The translation of Harkh Nāth includes a congratulatory ode at birth and explains sohar.
- ११०९. (D) It shows that the poetic corpus also touches celebratory birth-song tradition** — The translation of Harkh Nāth includes a congratulatory ode at birth and explains sohar.
- १११०. (C) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone** — The translation section contains “Rukmini, wife of Krishna, laments his absence.”
- ११११. (D) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone** — The translation section contains “Rukmini, wife of Krishna, laments his absence.”
- १११२. (C) Rukmini’s lament in Harkh Nāth — it broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone** — The translation section contains “Rukmini, wife of Krishna, laments his absence.”
- १११३. (C) It is a note on the Asiatic Society address** — This option is the misleading one. The translation section contains “Rukmini, wife of Krishna, laments his absence.”

- १११४. (D) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone** — The translation section contains “Rukmini, wife of Krishna, laments his absence.”
- १११५. (C) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone** — The translation section contains “Rukmini, wife of Krishna, laments his absence.”
- १११६. (D) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone** — The translation section contains “Rukmini, wife of Krishna, laments his absence.”
- १११७. (D) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone** — The translation section contains “Rukmini, wife of Krishna, laments his absence.”
- १११८. (A) It broadens the Krishna-centered emotional world beyond Radha alone** — The translation section contains “Rukmini, wife of Krishna, laments his absence.”
- १११९. (B) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२०. (C) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२१. (D) Harkh Nāth’s lightning comparison — it functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२२. (A) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२३. (C) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२४. (D) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२५. (D) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२६. (C) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२७. (A) It functions as a beauty image where lightning is ashamed before the lady** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२८. (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११२९. (D) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११३०. (C) Harkh Nāth’s Cupid image — it functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११३१. (C) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११३२. (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११३३. (B) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

၃၃၃၈. (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၃၉. (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၀. (C) It functions as beauty is described as if the god of love had prepared conquest — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၁. (D) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၂. (D) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၃. (C) Harkh Nāth's anklet image — it functions as sound and movement become signs of charm — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၄. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၅. (A) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၆. (C) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၇. (D) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၈. (D) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၄၉. (B) It functions as sound and movement become signs of charm — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၅၀. (C) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၅၁. (C) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၅၂. (D) Harkh Nāth's Krishna begging forgiveness — it functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၅၃. (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၅၄. (A) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၅၅. (B) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၅၆. (C) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
၃၃၅၇. (C) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- ११५४. (A) It functions as the lover's plea becomes a recurring reconciliation motif** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११५५. (C) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११५६. (C) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११५७. (D) Harkh Nāth's birth congratulations — it functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११५८. (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११५९. (B) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६०. (C) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६१. (C) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६२. (A) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६३. (B) It functions as birth celebration connects poetic praise with social ritual** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६४. (D) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६५. (A) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६६. (B) cowherd women singing sohar — it functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६७. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६८. (A) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११६९. (B) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११७०. (B) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११७१. (B) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११७२. (A) It functions as women's celebratory song in the birth poem context** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११७३. (C) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna's wife** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- ११७४. (A) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna’s wife** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११७५. (D) Rukmini in spring — it functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna’s wife** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११७६. (C) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११७७. (C) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna’s wife** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११७८. (C) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna’s wife** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११७९. (C) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna’s wife** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८०. (D) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna’s wife** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८१. (A) It functions as spring intensifies absence even for Krishna’s wife** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८२. (A) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna’s absence and emotional pain** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८३. (C) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna’s absence and emotional pain** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८४. (C) dark cuckoo and dark crow in Rukmini’s lament — it functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna’s absence and emotional pain** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८५. (A) It is only a printer’s address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८६. (B) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna’s absence and emotional pain** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८७. (B) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna’s absence and emotional pain** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८८. (B) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna’s absence and emotional pain** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११८९. (D) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna’s absence and emotional pain** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११९०. (D) It functions as colour imagery mirrors Krishna’s absence and emotional pain** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ११९१. (A) Harkh Nāth — modern Maithili Vaishnava poetry in Vidyapati-like style** — Harkh Nāth is best read as modern Maithili Vaishnava poetry in Vidyapati-like style.
- ११९२. (A) modern Maithili Vaishnava poetry in Vidyapati-like style** — Harkh Nāth is included because it contributes modern Maithili Vaishnava poetry in Vidyapati-like style.
- ११९३. (B) It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary** — The preface sets a clear limited but original purpose.

११९४. (A) **It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary** — The preface sets a clear limited but original purpose.
११९५. (B) **the Vocabulary prefatory note** — **it says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary** — The preface sets a clear limited but original purpose.
११९६. (C) **It claims to replace every dictionary in all languages** — This option is the misleading one. The preface sets a clear limited but original purpose.
११९७. (A) **It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary** — The preface sets a clear limited but original purpose.
११९८. (D) **It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary** — The preface sets a clear limited but original purpose.
११९९. (B) **It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary** — The preface sets a clear limited but original purpose.
१२००. (D) **It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary** — The preface sets a clear limited but original purpose.
१२०१. (D) **It says the Vocabulary does not pretend to be a complete dictionary** — The preface sets a clear limited but original purpose.
१२०२. (A) **It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court** — The prefatory note ties the vocabulary directly to the reading book and living collection.
१२०३. (D) **It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court** — The prefatory note ties the vocabulary directly to the reading book and living collection.
१२०४. (C) **the intended coverage of the Vocabulary** — **it aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court** — The prefatory note ties the vocabulary directly to the reading book and living collection.
१२०५. (C) **It includes only words from Sanskrit grammar books** — This option is the misleading one. The prefatory note ties the vocabulary directly to the reading book and living collection.
१२०६. (D) **It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court** — The prefatory note ties the vocabulary directly to the reading book and living collection.
१२०७. (C) **It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court** — The prefatory note ties the vocabulary directly to the reading book and living collection.
१२०८. (D) **It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court** — The prefatory note ties the vocabulary directly to the reading book and living collection.
१२०९. (B) **It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court** — The prefatory note ties the vocabulary directly to the reading book and living collection.
१२१०. (A) **It aims to include every word and form occurring in the Chrestomathy, plus many words collected in country and court** — The prefatory note ties the vocabulary directly to the reading book and living collection.
१२११. (D) **He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths** — The note presents the Vocabulary as field-based and original, while admitting possible errors.
१२१२. (B) **He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths** — The note presents the Vocabulary as field-based and original, while admitting possible errors.
१२१३. (B) **Grierson's claim of originality for the Vocabulary** — **he says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths** — The note presents the Vocabulary as field-based and

original, while admitting possible errors.

১২১৪. (D) He says it is copied directly from one Bengali dictionary — This option is the misleading one. The note presents the Vocabulary as field-based and original, while admitting possible errors.

১২১৫. (C) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths — The note presents the Vocabulary as field-based and original, while admitting possible errors.

১২১৬. (B) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths — The note presents the Vocabulary as field-based and original, while admitting possible errors.

১২১৭. (A) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths — The note presents the Vocabulary as field-based and original, while admitting possible errors.

১২১৮. (A) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths — The note presents the Vocabulary as field-based and original, while admitting possible errors.

১২১৯. (A) He says it is not a compilation and that meanings were not taken from dictionaries except through the people's own mouths — The note presents the Vocabulary as field-based and original, while admitting possible errors.

১২২০. (D) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain — The note explicitly asks for consideration for errors that may exist.

১২২১. (C) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain — The note explicitly asks for consideration for errors that may exist.

১২২২. (C) Grierson's caution about errors in the Vocabulary — he admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain — The note explicitly asks for consideration for errors that may exist.

১২২৩. (C) He claims the Vocabulary is infallible and complete — This option is the misleading one. The note explicitly asks for consideration for errors that may exist.

১২২৪. (D) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain — The note explicitly asks for consideration for errors that may exist.

১২২৫. (D) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain — The note explicitly asks for consideration for errors that may exist.

১২২৬. (C) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain — The note explicitly asks for consideration for errors that may exist.

১২২৭. (B) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain — The note explicitly asks for consideration for errors that may exist.

১২২৮. (A) He admits that because it is original and based on living speech, many errors may remain — The note explicitly asks for consideration for errors that may exist.

১২২৯. (B) Nouns are given in their nominative form — The prefatory note states the entry form for nouns.

১২৩০. (D) Nouns are given in their nominative form — The prefatory note states the entry form for nouns.

১২৩১. (D) nouns in the Vocabulary — nouns are given in their nominative form — The prefatory note states the entry form for nouns.

১২৩২. (A) Nouns are always given only in the locative plural — This option is the misleading one. The prefatory note states the entry form for nouns.

১২৩৩. (A) Nouns are given in their nominative form — The prefatory note states the entry form for nouns.

১২৩৪. (B) Nouns are given in their nominative form — The prefatory note states the entry form for nouns.

১২৩৫. (C) Nouns are given in their nominative form — The prefatory note states the entry form for nouns.

१२३६. (C) **Nouns are given in their nominative form** — The prefatory note states the entry form for nouns.
१२३७. (C) **Nouns are given in their nominative form** — The prefatory note states the entry form for nouns.
१२३८. (D) **Verbs are given in their root form** — The prefatory note states that verbs are entered under their roots.
१२३९. (A) **Verbs are given in their root form** — The prefatory note states that verbs are entered under their roots.
१२४०. (B) **verbs in the Vocabulary — verbs are given in their root form** — The prefatory note states that verbs are entered under their roots.
१२४१. (C) **Verbs are given only as passive participles** — This option is the misleading one. The prefatory note states that verbs are entered under their roots.
१२४२. (B) **Verbs are given in their root form** — The prefatory note states that verbs are entered under their roots.
१२४३. (C) **Verbs are given in their root form** — The prefatory note states that verbs are entered under their roots.
१२४४. (D) **Verbs are given in their root form** — The prefatory note states that verbs are entered under their roots.
१२४५. (A) **Verbs are given in their root form** — The prefatory note states that verbs are entered under their roots.
१२४६. (C) **Verbs are given in their root form** — The prefatory note states that verbs are entered under their roots.
१२४७. (B) **They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar** — The Vocabulary preserves forms that the Grammar does not always include.
१२४८. (C) **They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar** — The Vocabulary preserves forms that the Grammar does not always include.
१२४९. (D) **colloquial, poetical, and archaic forms in the Vocabulary — they are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar** — The Vocabulary preserves forms that the Grammar does not always include.
१२५०. (A) **They are excluded because only Sanskrit is allowed** — This option is the misleading one. The Vocabulary preserves forms that the Grammar does not always include.
१२५१. (B) **They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar** — The Vocabulary preserves forms that the Grammar does not always include.
१२५२. (A) **They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar** — The Vocabulary preserves forms that the Grammar does not always include.
१२५३. (A) **They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar** — The Vocabulary preserves forms that the Grammar does not always include.
१२५४. (B) **They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar** — The Vocabulary preserves forms that the Grammar does not always include.
१२५५. (A) **They are found under the verb roots and supplement the Grammar** — The Vocabulary preserves forms that the Grammar does not always include.
१२५६. (D) **They are part of Grierson's collected living material** — The note says the Vocabulary contains many indigenous proverbs.
१२५७. (A) **They are part of Grierson's collected living material** — The note says the Vocabulary contains many indigenous proverbs.
१२५८. (B) **indigenous proverbs in the Vocabulary — they are part of Grierson's collected living material** — The note says the Vocabulary contains many indigenous proverbs.
१२५९. (B) **They are rejected as non-linguistic** — This option is the misleading one. The note says the Vocabulary contains many indigenous proverbs.

- १२६०. (C) They are part of Grierson’s collected living material** — The note says the Vocabulary contains many indigenous proverbs.
- १२६१. (D) They are part of Grierson’s collected living material** — The note says the Vocabulary contains many indigenous proverbs.
- १२६२. (A) They are part of Grierson’s collected living material** — The note says the Vocabulary contains many indigenous proverbs.
- १२६३. (D) They are part of Grierson’s collected living material** — The note says the Vocabulary contains many indigenous proverbs.
- १२६४. (C) They are part of Grierson’s collected living material** — The note says the Vocabulary contains many indigenous proverbs.
- १२६५. (C) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record** — The note says words were collected in the country and in Court.
- १२६६. (C) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record** — The note says words were collected in the country and in Court.
- १२६७. (A) court-collected words in the Vocabulary — they show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record** — The note says words were collected in the country and in Court.
- १२६८. (A) They prove the Vocabulary has no relation to actual life** — This option is the misleading one. The note says words were collected in the country and in Court.
- १२६९. (D) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record** — The note says words were collected in the country and in Court.
- १२७०. (B) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record** — The note says words were collected in the country and in Court.
- १२७१. (C) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record** — The note says words were collected in the country and in Court.
- १२७२. (B) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record** — The note says words were collected in the country and in Court.
- १२७३. (D) They show legal, administrative, and practical speech entering the lexical record** — The note says words were collected in the country and in Court.
- १२७४. (B) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant** — The visible vocabulary entries include Persian/Urdu-derived forms such as a written bond/agreement.
- १२७५. (A) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant** — The visible vocabulary entries include Persian/Urdu-derived forms such as a written bond/agreement.
- १२७६. (D) Urdu-Persian elements in some vocabulary entries — they show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant** — The visible vocabulary entries include Persian/Urdu-derived forms such as a written bond/agreement.
- १२७७. (C) They prove Maithili has no native words** — This option is the misleading one. The visible vocabulary entries include Persian/Urdu-derived forms such as a written bond/agreement.
- १२७८. (A) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant** — The visible vocabulary entries include Persian/Urdu-derived forms such as a written bond/agreement.
- १२७९. (C) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant** — The visible vocabulary entries include Persian/Urdu-derived forms such as a written bond/agreement.

- १२८०. (D) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant** — The visible vocabulary entries include Persian/Urdu-derived forms such as a written bond/agreement.
- १२८१. (C) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant** — The visible vocabulary entries include Persian/Urdu-derived forms such as a written bond/agreement.
- १२८२. (D) They show that living Maithili vocabulary includes contact forms where relevant** — The visible vocabulary entries include Persian/Urdu-derived forms such as a written bond/agreement.
- १२८३. (D) It is glossed as a share or portion** — The vocabulary sample begins with concrete Maithili headwords and English meanings.
- १२८४. (D) It is glossed as a share or portion** — The vocabulary sample begins with concrete Maithili headwords and English meanings.
- १२८५. (A) अंश in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a share or portion** — The vocabulary sample begins with concrete Maithili headwords and English meanings.
- १२८६. (D) It is glossed as the Song of Salhes** — This option is the misleading one. The vocabulary sample begins with concrete Maithili headwords and English meanings.
- १२८७. (B) It is glossed as a share or portion** — The vocabulary sample begins with concrete Maithili headwords and English meanings.
- १२८८. (A) It is glossed as a share or portion** — The vocabulary sample begins with concrete Maithili headwords and English meanings.
- १२८९. (B) It is glossed as a share or portion** — The vocabulary sample begins with concrete Maithili headwords and English meanings.
- १२९०. (C) It is glossed as a share or portion** — The vocabulary sample begins with concrete Maithili headwords and English meanings.
- १२९१. (C) It is glossed as a share or portion** — The vocabulary sample begins with concrete Maithili headwords and English meanings.
- १२९२. (B) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement** — The sample demonstrates legal/administrative vocabulary in the lexicon.
- १२९३. (A) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement** — The sample demonstrates legal/administrative vocabulary in the lexicon.
- १२९४. (A) अकरार in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as a written bond or agreement** — The sample demonstrates legal/administrative vocabulary in the lexicon.
- १२९५. (C) It is glossed as a moon-bird in poetry** — This option is the misleading one. The sample demonstrates legal/administrative vocabulary in the lexicon.
- १२९६. (A) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement** — The sample demonstrates legal/administrative vocabulary in the lexicon.
- १२९७. (A) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement** — The sample demonstrates legal/administrative vocabulary in the lexicon.
- १२९८. (D) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement** — The sample demonstrates legal/administrative vocabulary in the lexicon.
- १२९९. (B) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement** — The sample demonstrates legal/administrative vocabulary in the lexicon.

१३००. (B) It is glossed as a written bond or agreement — The sample demonstrates legal/administrative vocabulary in the lexicon.
१३०१. (A) It is glossed as famine — The vocabulary connects with the famine theme elsewhere in the Chrestomathy.
१३०२. (C) It is glossed as famine — The vocabulary connects with the famine theme elsewhere in the Chrestomathy.
१३०३. (B) अकाल in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as famine — The vocabulary connects with the famine theme elsewhere in the Chrestomathy.
१३०४. (A) It is glossed as the title page of the volume — This option is the misleading one. The vocabulary connects with the famine theme elsewhere in the Chrestomathy.
१३०५. (B) It is glossed as famine — The vocabulary connects with the famine theme elsewhere in the Chrestomathy.
१३०६. (A) It is glossed as famine — The vocabulary connects with the famine theme elsewhere in the Chrestomathy.
१३०७. (C) It is glossed as famine — The vocabulary connects with the famine theme elsewhere in the Chrestomathy.
१३०८. (B) It is glossed as famine — The vocabulary connects with the famine theme elsewhere in the Chrestomathy.
१३०९. (C) It is glossed as famine — The vocabulary connects with the famine theme elsewhere in the Chrestomathy.
१३१०. (B) It is glossed as the sky — Such entries show ordinary semantic coverage in the Vocabulary.
१३११. (A) It is glossed as the sky — Such entries show ordinary semantic coverage in the Vocabulary.
१३१२. (D) अकास in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as the sky — Such entries show ordinary semantic coverage in the Vocabulary.
१३१३. (A) It is glossed as a written bond — This option is the misleading one. Such entries show ordinary semantic coverage in the Vocabulary.
१३१४. (D) It is glossed as the sky — Such entries show ordinary semantic coverage in the Vocabulary.
१३१५. (C) It is glossed as the sky — Such entries show ordinary semantic coverage in the Vocabulary.
१३१६. (A) It is glossed as the sky — Such entries show ordinary semantic coverage in the Vocabulary.
१३१७. (B) It is glossed as the sky — Such entries show ordinary semantic coverage in the Vocabulary.
१३१८. (C) It is glossed as the sky — Such entries show ordinary semantic coverage in the Vocabulary.
१३१९. (D) It is glossed as before or in front — The Vocabulary includes adverbial and relational forms, not only nouns.
१३२०. (A) It is glossed as before or in front — The Vocabulary includes adverbial and relational forms, not only nouns.
१३२१. (B) अगँ in the Vocabulary sample — it is glossed as before or in front — The Vocabulary includes adverbial and relational forms, not only nouns.
१३२२. (B) It is glossed as a lament song — This option is the misleading one. The Vocabulary includes adverbial and relational forms, not only nouns.
१३२३. (C) It is glossed as before or in front — The Vocabulary includes adverbial and relational forms, not only nouns.
१३२४. (C) It is glossed as before or in front — The Vocabulary includes adverbial and relational forms, not only nouns.
१३२५. (A) It is glossed as before or in front — The Vocabulary includes adverbial and relational forms, not only nouns.
१३२६. (B) It is glossed as before or in front — The Vocabulary includes adverbial and relational forms, not only nouns.
१३२७. (C) It is glossed as before or in front — The Vocabulary includes adverbial and relational forms, not only nouns.
१३२८. (C) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries — Grierson's note and sample entries include proverb-like usage.

- १३३९. (C) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries** — Grierson's note and sample entries include proverb-like usage.
- १३३०. (A) the proverb involving bad family in the Vocabulary sample — it shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries** — Grierson's note and sample entries include proverb-like usage.
- १३३१. (D) It is the title of Part I Grammar** — This option is the misleading one. Grierson's note and sample entries include proverb-like usage.
- १३३२. (A) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries** — Grierson's note and sample entries include proverb-like usage.
- १३३३. (D) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries** — Grierson's note and sample entries include proverb-like usage.
- १३३४. (B) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries** — Grierson's note and sample entries include proverb-like usage.
- १३३५. (B) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries** — Grierson's note and sample entries include proverb-like usage.
- १३३६. (D) It shows that proverb material is embedded with lexical entries** — Grierson's note and sample entries include proverb-like usage.
- १३३७. (A) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete** — The prefatory note specifically says poetic and archaic forms are included.
- १३३८. (C) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete** — The prefatory note specifically says poetic and archaic forms are included.
- १३३९. (B) the Vocabulary as support for archaic poetry — it helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete** — The prefatory note specifically says poetic and archaic forms are included.
- १३४०. (A) It is unnecessary for poetry because all poems are simple prose** — This option is the misleading one. The prefatory note specifically says poetic and archaic forms are included.
- १३४१. (D) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete** — The prefatory note specifically says poetic and archaic forms are included.
- १३४२. (D) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete** — The prefatory note specifically says poetic and archaic forms are included.
- १३४३. (C) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete** — The prefatory note specifically says poetic and archaic forms are included.
- १३४४. (C) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete** — The prefatory note specifically says poetic and archaic forms are included.
- १३४५. (D) It helps decode forms in Vidyapati and other poems that are difficult or obsolete** — The prefatory note specifically says poetic and archaic forms are included.
- १३४६. (C) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages** — The stated aim is to cover every word and form in the reading book.
- १३४७. (B) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages** — The stated aim is to cover every word and form in the reading book.
- १३४८. (B) the Vocabulary as support for prose — it confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages** — The stated aim is to cover every word and form in the reading book.

- १३४९. (C) It applies only to mythological Sanskrit hymns** — This option is the misleading one. The stated aim is to cover every word and form in the reading book.
- १३५०. (C) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages** — The stated aim is to cover every word and form in the reading book.
- १३५१. (D) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages** — The stated aim is to cover every word and form in the reading book.
- १३५२. (C) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages** — The stated aim is to cover every word and form in the reading book.
- १३५३. (A) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages** — The stated aim is to cover every word and form in the reading book.
- १३५४. (B) It confirms the ordinary meanings and forms found in the original letter and other prose-like passages** — The stated aim is to cover every word and form in the reading book.
- १३५५. (B) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili** — The prefatory note distinguishes focused utility from complete dictionary-making.
- १३५६. (B) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili** — The prefatory note distinguishes focused utility from complete dictionary-making.
- १३५७. (C) the Vocabulary's limitation — it is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili** — The prefatory note distinguishes focused utility from complete dictionary-making.
- १३५८. (D) It is a full universal dictionary of every Maithili word ever used** — This option is the misleading one. The prefatory note distinguishes focused utility from complete dictionary-making.
- १३५९. (D) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili** — The prefatory note distinguishes focused utility from complete dictionary-making.
- १३६०. (C) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili** — The prefatory note distinguishes focused utility from complete dictionary-making.
- १३६१. (D) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili** — The prefatory note distinguishes focused utility from complete dictionary-making.
- १३६२. (A) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili** — The prefatory note distinguishes focused utility from complete dictionary-making.
- १३६३. (D) It is a focused lexicon tied to the Chrestomathy and living collection, not a complete dictionary of Maithili** — The prefatory note distinguishes focused utility from complete dictionary-making.
- १३६४. (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३६५. (B) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३६६. (D) nouns in nominative entry form — it functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३६७. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३६८. (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- ᠺᠳᠭᠭ. (B) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠭᠰ. (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠭᠹ. (A) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠭᠺ. (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline in the Vocabulary** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠭᠻ. (C) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠭᠼ. (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠭᠽ. (C) verbs under root entry form — it functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠭᠾ. (B) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠭᠿ. (B) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (B) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (D) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (A) It functions as lexicographic discipline for verbal families** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (B) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (A) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (B) country-collected words — it functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (A) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (C) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ᠺᠳᠬᠦ. (C) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- १३८९. (C) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९०. (D) It functions as fieldwork rather than mere dictionary copying** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९१. (A) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९२. (D) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९३. (C) court-collected words — it functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९४. (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९५. (A) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९६. (D) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९७. (C) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९८. (D) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १३९९. (D) It functions as administrative and practical vocabulary entering the lexicon** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४००. (A) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४०१. (C) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४०२. (D) archaic forms under roots — it functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४०३. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४०४. (D) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४०५. (A) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४०६. (C) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४०७. (B) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४०८. (B) It functions as support for reading Vidyapati and older poetry** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- ୧୪୦୭. (C) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୦. (B) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୧. (B) poetical forms under roots — it functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୨. (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୩. (D) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୪. (A) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୫. (D) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୬. (B) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୭. (A) It functions as support for poetic registers beyond the Grammar** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୮. (A) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୧୯. (B) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୨୦. (D) colloquial forms under roots — it functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୨୧. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୨୨. (A) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୨୩. (B) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୨୪. (D) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୨୫. (A) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୨୬. (A) It functions as support for living speech beyond formal paradigms** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୨୭. (A) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୨୮. (D) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- ୧୪୩୯. (D) Vocabulary not complete dictionary — it functions as focused scope and methodological modesty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୦. (D) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୧. (B) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୨. (B) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୩. (B) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୪. (C) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୫. (A) It functions as focused scope and methodological modesty** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୬. (A) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୭. (A) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୮. (B) indigenous proverbs — it functions as social language embedded in lexical entries** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୩୯. (C) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୪୦. (B) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୪୧. (A) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୪୨. (C) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୪୩. (D) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୪୪. (D) It functions as social language embedded in lexical entries** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୪୫. (B) It functions as honest field-based lexicography** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୪୬. (D) It functions as honest field-based lexicography** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୪୭. (D) possible errors acknowledged — it functions as honest field-based lexicography** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- ୧୪୪୮. (A) It is only a printer's address and has no interpretive value** — This option is the misleading one. This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.

- १४४९. (B) It functions as honest field-based lexicography** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४५०. (A) It functions as honest field-based lexicography** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४५१. (B) It functions as honest field-based lexicography** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४५२. (A) It functions as honest field-based lexicography** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४५३. (D) It functions as honest field-based lexicography** — This detail is used as textual, cultural, or lexical evidence within the Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
- १४५४. (B) Vocabulary Prefatory Note — method statement on scope, originality, and entry forms** — Vocabulary Prefatory Note is best read as method statement on scope, originality, and entry forms.
- १४५५. (C) method statement on scope, originality, and entry forms** — Vocabulary Prefatory Note is included because it contributes method statement on scope, originality, and entry forms.
- १४५६. (A) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary** — The project works best when grammar, text, translation, and lexicon are read together.
- १४५७. (C) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary** — The project works best when grammar, text, translation, and lexicon are read together.
- १४५८. (B) the strongest reason to use the Chrestomathy with the Grammar — the readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary** — The project works best when grammar, text, translation, and lexicon are read together.
- १४५९. (D) The readings replace the need for language evidence** — This option is the misleading one. The project works best when grammar, text, translation, and lexicon are read together.
- १४६०. (D) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary** — The project works best when grammar, text, translation, and lexicon are read together.
- १४६१. (B) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary** — The project works best when grammar, text, translation, and lexicon are read together.
- १४६२. (B) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary** — The project works best when grammar, text, translation, and lexicon are read together.
- १४६३. (C) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary** — The project works best when grammar, text, translation, and lexicon are read together.
- १४६४. (A) The readings test grammar against actual prose, folk performance, older lyric, modern lyric, and vocabulary** — The project works best when grammar, text, translation, and lexicon are read together.
- १४६५. (A) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary** — The contents reveal a broad linguistic and literary field.
- १४६६. (A) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary** — The contents reveal a broad linguistic and literary field.
- १४६७. (A) the volume's evidence for Maithili literary range — it includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary** — The contents reveal a broad linguistic and literary field.

- १४६८. (C) It contains only one modern newspaper article** — This option is the misleading one. The contents reveal a broad linguistic and literary field.
- १४६९. (B) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary** — The contents reveal a broad linguistic and literary field.
- १४७०. (C) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary** — The contents reveal a broad linguistic and literary field.
- १४७१. (C) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary** — The contents reveal a broad linguistic and literary field.
- १४७२. (D) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary** — The contents reveal a broad linguistic and literary field.
- १४७३. (C) It includes prose, folk heroic song, lament, serpent songs, famine song, Vidyapati lyrics, modern Vaishnava poems, and vocabulary** — The contents reveal a broad linguistic and literary field.
- १४७४. (D) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic** — Grierson's opening note explicitly distinguishes the registers.
- १४७५. (D) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic** — Grierson's opening note explicitly distinguishes the registers.
- १४७६. (C) the difference between prose evidence and poetic evidence — prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic** — Grierson's opening note explicitly distinguishes the registers.
- १४७७. (B) Poetry is the only valid grammatical evidence** — This option is the misleading one. Grierson's opening note explicitly distinguishes the registers.
- १४७८. (A) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic** — Grierson's opening note explicitly distinguishes the registers.
- १४७९. (D) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic** — Grierson's opening note explicitly distinguishes the registers.
- १४८०. (C) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic** — Grierson's opening note explicitly distinguishes the registers.
- १४८१. (B) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic** — Grierson's opening note explicitly distinguishes the registers.
- १४८२. (B) Prose is treated as closer to grammatical norm, while poetry is valuable but mixed or archaic** — Grierson's opening note explicitly distinguishes the registers.
- १४८३. (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style** — The two poets allow diachronic comparison within Maithili lyric tradition.
- १४८४. (A) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style** — The two poets allow diachronic comparison within Maithili lyric tradition.
- १४८५. (B) the difference between Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth as evidence — vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style** — The two poets allow diachronic comparison within Maithili lyric tradition.
- १४८६. (A) Vidyapati and Harkh Nāth are the same person** — This option is the misleading one. The two poets allow diachronic comparison within Maithili lyric tradition.
- १४८७. (C) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style** — The two poets allow diachronic comparison within Maithili lyric tradition.

१४८८. (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style — The two poets allow diachronic comparison within Maithili lyric tradition.

१४८९. (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style — The two poets allow diachronic comparison within Maithili lyric tradition.

१४९०. (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style — The two poets allow diachronic comparison within Maithili lyric tradition.

१४९१. (D) Vidyapati offers older comparatively pure but archaic material; Harkh Nāth offers modern Maithili Vaishnava style — The two poets allow diachronic comparison within Maithili lyric tradition.

१४९२. (A) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love — The volume juxtaposes folk and classical/literary registers.

१४९३. (D) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love — The volume juxtaposes folk and classical/literary registers.

१४९४. (A) the social importance of the Salhes song compared with Vidyapati lyrics — salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love — The volume juxtaposes folk and classical/literary registers.

१४९५. (C) Both sections are merely printing notices — This option is the misleading one. The volume juxtaposes folk and classical/literary registers.

१४९६. (A) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love — The volume juxtaposes folk and classical/literary registers.

१४९७. (A) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love — The volume juxtaposes folk and classical/literary registers.

१४९८. (A) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love — The volume juxtaposes folk and classical/literary registers.

१४९९. (D) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love — The volume juxtaposes folk and classical/literary registers.

१५००. (B) Salhes foregrounds village worship and low-caste folk memory, while Vidyapati foregrounds refined lyric and devotional love — The volume juxtaposes folk and classical/literary registers.

१५०१. (D) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture — Notes such as those on beduli, kumkum, champak, chakor, or जंग clarify difficult words and cultural references.

१५०२. (D) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture — Notes such as those on beduli, kumkum, champak, chakor, or जंग clarify difficult words and cultural references.

१५०३. (B) the linguistic importance of translation footnotes — they explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture — Notes such as those on beduli, kumkum, champak, chakor, or जंग clarify difficult words and cultural references.

१५०४. (A) They are decorative marks without information — This option is the misleading one. Notes such as those on beduli, kumkum, champak, chakor, or जंग clarify difficult words and cultural references.

१५०५. (A) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture — Notes such as those on beduli, kumkum, champak, chakor, or जंग clarify difficult words and cultural references.

१५०६. (C) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture — Notes such as those on beduli, kumkum, champak, chakor, or जंग clarify difficult words and cultural references.

- १५०७. (C) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture** — Notes such as those on beduli, kumkum, champak, chakor, or जंग clarify difficult words and cultural references.
- १५०८. (B) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture** — Notes such as those on beduli, kumkum, champak, chakor, or जंग clarify difficult words and cultural references.
- १५०९. (D) They explain cultural objects, botanical terms, and disputed meanings that direct translation cannot fully capture** — Notes such as those on beduli, kumkum, champak, chakor, or जंग clarify difficult words and cultural references.
- १५१०. (D) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia** — A meaningful quiz must follow the actual design and use of the volume.
- १५११. (C) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia** — A meaningful quiz must follow the actual design and use of the volume.
- १५१२. (A) the proper way to ask questions from this volume — questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia** — A meaningful quiz must follow the actual design and use of the volume.
- १५१३. (C) Questions should ask only who printed the book** — This option is the misleading one. A meaningful quiz must follow the actual design and use of the volume.
- १५१४. (C) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia** — A meaningful quiz must follow the actual design and use of the volume.
- १५१५. (B) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia** — A meaningful quiz must follow the actual design and use of the volume.
- १५१६. (C) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia** — A meaningful quiz must follow the actual design and use of the volume.
- १५१७. (D) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia** — A meaningful quiz must follow the actual design and use of the volume.
- १५१८. (B) Questions should test textual function, genre, linguistic evidence, translation logic, and lexical method rather than isolated address or price trivia** — A meaningful quiz must follow the actual design and use of the volume.
- १५१९. (A) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number** — Coverage should reflect the source architecture.
- १५२०. (C) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number** — Coverage should reflect the source architecture.
- १५२१. (D) the meaning of “full coverage” for this source — it means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number** — Coverage should reflect the source architecture.
- १५२२. (C) It means asking only the first page title** — This option is the misleading one. Coverage should reflect the source architecture.
- १५२३. (D) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number** — Coverage should reflect the source architecture.
- १५२४. (A) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number** — Coverage should reflect the source architecture.
- १५२५. (A) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number** — Coverage should reflect the source architecture.
- १५२६. (B) It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number** — Coverage should reflect the source architecture.

- १५३७. (B)** It means covering all major reading groups and the vocabulary method, not mechanically asking every page number — Coverage should reflect the source architecture.
- १५३८. (D)** It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source — This is why the source is important for Maithili studies.
- १५३९. (A)** It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source — This is why the source is important for Maithili studies.
- १५३०. (C)** the Chrestomathy as a language archive — it preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source — This is why the source is important for Maithili studies.
- १५३१. (A)** It is only a table of alphabet shapes — This option is the misleading one. This is why the source is important for Maithili studies.
- १५३२. (A)** It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source — This is why the source is important for Maithili studies.
- १५३३. (D)** It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source — This is why the source is important for Maithili studies.
- १५३४. (D)** It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source — This is why the source is important for Maithili studies.
- १५३५. (B)** It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source — This is why the source is important for Maithili studies.
- १५३६. (A)** It preserves ordinary prose, oral performance, folk religion, famine memory, love lyric, modern Vaishnava poetry, and lexical collection in one source — This is why the source is important for Maithili studies.
- १५३७. (C)** Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes — A careful reader uses text, translation, and vocabulary together.
- १५३८. (D)** Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes — A careful reader uses text, translation, and vocabulary together.
- १५३९. (A)** the danger of treating poetic English translations as literal grammar — translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes — A careful reader uses text, translation, and vocabulary together.
- १५४०. (A)** Translations are always exact morphological analyses — This option is the misleading one. A careful reader uses text, translation, and vocabulary together.
- १५४१. (A)** Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes — A careful reader uses text, translation, and vocabulary together.
- १५४२. (B)** Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes — A careful reader uses text, translation, and vocabulary together.
- १५४३. (D)** Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes — A careful reader uses text, translation, and vocabulary together.
- १५४४. (B)** Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes — A careful reader uses text, translation, and vocabulary together.
- १५४५. (D)** Translations communicate sense but must be checked against the Maithili text and Grierson's notes — A careful reader uses text, translation, and vocabulary together.