* 1. On Zorania, researchers learned:

 “mel-tar” = cold water

 “mel-ruk” = cold wind

 “sim-tar” = warm water  
Which could mean warm wind?  
(A) sim-ruk  
(B) tar-sim  
(C) ruk-mel  
(D) mel-sim

* 2. On Veldor, lexemes map as:

 “kri-ul” = night sky

 “kri-von” = night storm

 “pel-ul” = blue sky  
Which could mean blue storm?  
(A) pel-von  
(B) von-kri  
(C) kri-pel  
(D) ul-von

* 3. On Thal, scientists recorded:

 “avri-suk” = fast runner

 “avri-mek” = fast bird

 “tem-suk” = slow runner  
Which could mean slow bird?  
(A) tem-mek  
(B) mek-tem  
(C) avri-tem  
(D) suk-mek

* 4. On Merida, notes say:

 “dru-nak” = metal blade

 “dru-seth” = metal shield

 “yor-nak” = stone blade  
Which could mean stone shield?  
(A) yor-seth  
(B) seth-yor  
(C) nak-yor  
(D) dru-yor

* 5. On Aethra, records show:

 “lin-far” = fresh bread

 “lin-gor” = fresh fruit

 “mur-far” = stale bread  
Which could mean stale fruit?  
(A) mur-gor  
(B) gor-mur  
(C) lin-mur  
(D) far-gor

* 6. On Kaled, field notes:

 “zor-pek” = red river

 “zor-mig” = red mountain

 “han-pek” = green river  
Which could mean green mountain?  
(A) han-mig  
(B) mig-han  
(C) zor-han  
(D) pek-mig

* 7. On Nyx, investigators found:

 “vex-oth” = heavy rain

 “vex-tal” = heavy snow

 “lir-oth” = light rain  
Which could mean light snow?  
(A) lir-tal  
(B) tal-lir  
(C) vex-lir  
(D) oth-tal

* 8. On Orun, glossary:

 “sha-bek” = old book

 “sha-til” = old map

 “nur-bek” = new book  
Which could mean new map?  
(A) nur-til  
(B) til-nur  
(C) sha-nur  
(D) bek-til

* 9. On Phoros, linguists noted:

 “qun-ras” = small village

 “qun-der” = small temple

 “fel-ras” = large village  
Which could mean large temple?  
(A) fel-der  
(B) der-fel  
(C) qun-fel  
(D) ras-der

* 10. On Halcyon, corpus shows:

 “ari-mun” = sweet milk

 “ari-zen” = sweet tea

 “kol-mun” = sour milk  
Which could mean sour tea?  
(A) kol-zen  
(B) zen-kol  
(C) ari-kol  
(D) mun-zen