

ANSWER KEY — 6 OCTOBER 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
B	D	A	C	A	C	C	A	D	B
Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
D	A	D	B	C	A	B	D	A	C
Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24						
B	D	C	B						

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 B Main idea - RC (History) MED

The passage opens by naming the naive view, that the census was 'taking a photograph,' and immediately corrects it: classification 'has a way of travelling back into the very world it claims merely to describe.' The caste petitions of 1901 show the mechanism, and the final sentence states the lesson directly: 'the act of classification is itself a historical event, and must be read as one.' Option B combines the corrected premise (conceived as neutral description) with that closing lesson. The invented-caste option is expressly rejected in the third paragraph: 'It would be too simple to conclude that the census invented caste.' The no-value option contradicts 'The lesson is not that official statistics are worthless,' and the passage never alleges falsification. The Risley-was-the-first option is refuted by the observation that the petitions 'show that people already cared intensely about rank,' which places the concern for rank before the census rather than after it.

Examiner's note — the trap: The invented-caste option is the trap: it sounds like a bold reading of the second paragraph, but the author raises exactly that claim in the third paragraph only to call it 'too simple.'

Q2 D Inference - RC HARD

The passage says the petitioners submitted genealogies and claimed higher status 'with an eye to a printed table that would be cited for decades.' That phrase explains the motive: a rank fixed in an official publication would outlive the enumeration and be quoted against or in favour of the community for years. Option D is therefore the best-supported inference. The organised-by-officials option has no textual basis; the associations 'sprang up' to petition, which implies initiative from below, not orchestration from above. The abolish-enumeration option misreads the petitions, which asked to be recorded 'under more prestigious names,' not to stop being recorded; a community seeking a better entry accepts the column. The certain-of-success option overstates: nothing in the passage reports the outcome of the petitions, and the word 'contested' implies that claims competed and some must have failed. Only D follows from what the text actually says about why the petitions were made.

Examiner's note — the trap: The abolish-enumeration option attracts students who read the passage as anti-census, but the petitioners wanted a better name in the table, which presupposes the table.

Q3 A Tone/attitude - RC HARD

The author rejects the photograph view at once ('Yet a census is never only a photograph') but also refuses the opposite extreme: 'It would be too simple to conclude that the census invented caste.' The closing sentence balances both moves, insisting that statistics are not worthless while demanding that classification be read as an event. That two-sided correction is what 'measured revision' describes, so option A fits. The polemical option fails because the passage never accuses officials of deliberate manufacture; Risley's ranking is described as having a 'dramatic' effect, not a malicious purpose. The uncritical-endorsement option is the reverse of the author's stance, since the whole passage warns that 'the window partly painted the scene it shows.' The weary-resignation option exaggerates the caution into despair, ignoring the explicit statement that 'official statistics' are not worthless and must merely be read in a particular way.

Examiner's note — the trap: The polemical option tempts readers who equate any critique of colonial institutions with condemnation, but the author's register is analytical, and no intent to divide is alleged.

Q4 C Vocabulary-in-context - RC MED

The sentence containing the word supplies its own definition by example: caste identities were 'layered, local and negotiable; a community might describe itself one way to a neighbouring village and another way to a temple or a court.' The point is that the identity could shift according to who was being addressed and in what setting, which is exactly option C. The following sentence confirms the reading by contrast: 'The schedule allowed no such fluidity.' Fluidity is the opposite of the single fixed name the census demanded. The bank-draft option imports the commercial sense of 'negotiable instrument', which has nothing to do with identity. The river-ford option uses the sense of a route that can be crossed, irrelevant here. The arbitrator option adds a formal bargaining process

and a state-appointed umpire, neither of which the passage mentions; the adjustment it describes was informal and situational, not a negotiation conducted between parties.

Examiner's note — the trap: The arbitrator option is attractive because 'negotiate' commonly suggests bargaining, but the passage describes informal, audience-dependent self-description, not formal dispute resolution.

Q5 A Structure/purpose - RC ELITE

The second paragraph ends with a strong claim: hierarchy was 'contested and, in being contested, hardened.' A careless reader might take this to mean the census created caste. The third paragraph heads off that reading ('It would be too simple to conclude that the census invented caste') and then states the narrower, more exact claim: 'What the census changed was the form of that caring.' It closes by drawing the methodological lesson for historians. That is qualification plus precise restatement, as option A says. The fresh-evidence option fails because the paragraph cites no new archive; it reuses the petitions already described, and it confirms rather than overturns the Risley account. The population-totals option invents a topic the passage never raises; the concern remains caste classification throughout. The pure-summary option ignores that the paragraph adds two new claims: the 'form of that caring' distinction and the window-painted-the-scene lesson about reading census reports.

Examiner's note — the trap: The pure-summary option is the trap because the paragraph does recall earlier material, but it adds both a correction and a new methodological claim, so it is not mere recapitulation.

Q6 C Analogy / application - RC ELITE

The passage describes a specific mechanism with three parts. First, an official classification is presented as neutral description ('taking a photograph'). Second, because the classification ranks people and will be 'cited for decades', those classified begin to contest it, petitioning the compilers for a better place. Third, the classification did not create the underlying concern, since 'people already cared intensely about rank', but it changed the form of that concern and hardened distinctions that had been fluid. Option C reproduces all three: a ranking that claims to measure, departments that 'already' competed for prestige (so the ranking did not invent rivalry), lobbying of the compilers, and work recast to fit the counted categories. Option A is about measurement error, which the passage never alleges; its point is that classification acts on the world, not that the figures are inaccurate. Option B describes outright invention from nothing, precisely the reading the author calls 'too simple'. Option D describes a classification that helps observers and changes nothing in the world it arranges, which is the naive 'photograph' view the author sets out to correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is the trap for students who remember only that the census 'shaped' caste; the passage expressly rejects the claim that the census invented caste out of nothing, so an invented-from-scratch analogy fails.

Q7 C Main idea - RC (Arts & culture) MED

The passage moves in three steps. The first paragraph sets out the technical limit: an hour-long khayal against a disc that 'allowed roughly three minutes a side.' The second shows what grew from that limit: 'a miniature,' a 'genuine form with its own disciplines.' The third traces the 'longer consequence': records made performers 'reproducible and comparable,' so gharana loyalties built on teacher-to-disciple transmission 'began to compete with a public archive.' Option C names all three steps. The degraded-music option adopts the critics' view that the author explicitly rejects ('Yet the miniature was a genuine form'). The career-of-Gauhar-Jaan option mistakes the opening example for the subject; her name appears only to anchor the 1902 recording, and no assessment of her standing is offered. The engineering option seizes on a passing detail about labelling the matrix, which is mentioned only to explain why she announced her name.

Examiner's note — the trap: The Gauhar Jaan option tempts because the passage opens with her, but she is the illustration of the disc's constraint, not the topic, and the passage never ranks her.

Q8 A Tone/attitude - RC HARD

The critics' view is reported in one sentence ('Critics of the period often regarded these records as souvenirs, pale echoes of the real thing') and answered in the next, which opens with 'Yet': 'the miniature was a genuine form with its own disciplines, and it reached listeners who would never have been admitted to a patron's salon.' 'Yet' marks disagreement, and the reason given is precisely that the miniature was a genuine form, which is option A. The agreement option inverts that 'Yet.' The contempt option overstates: the author answers the critics with a reason and no ridicule, and never calls them snobs, so 'unworthy of any serious reply' is contradicted by the serious reply given. The neutrality option fails because the author does indicate a view, in the very next sentence, about the merits of the critics' judgement. Tone questions turn on such connectives; here 'Yet' is decisive.

Examiner's note — the trap: The neutrality option attracts readers who notice the calm register, but calm is not neutral: the 'Yet' sentence plainly takes a side against the critics.

Q9 D Vocabulary-in-context - RC MED

The phrase appears in the sentence 'Gharana loyalties, once sustained by the closed transmission of knowledge from teacher to disciple, began to compete with a public archive.' The words 'from teacher to disciple' define what was transmitted and between whom; 'closed' contrasts with the 'public archive' that 'anyone with a gramophone could consult.' The phrase therefore means knowledge passed down within a lineage to chosen pupils, option D. The later reference to 'the guarded knowledge of a lineage' confirms the reading. The sealed-packaging option takes 'closed' literally and attaches it to the discs, but the sentence is about knowledge, not shipping. The private-salon option confuses the venue of performance with the mode of teaching; the passage mentions salons in a different context.

The radio-refusal option invents a historical claim nowhere in the text; radio is mentioned only as a later medium that, like records, made performers reproducible.

Examiner's note — the trap: The private-salon option is the trap, since salons are prominent earlier, but 'closed transmission' concerns how knowledge was taught within a gharana, not where concerts took place.

Q10 B Inference - RC (author's view) ELITE

The decisive sentence is 'Some guardians of tradition saw in this a dilution... Others saw an enlargement... Both were partly right.' To say both were partly right is to say each camp identified a real effect of reproducible recording, which is option B nearly word for word in substance. The settled-by-longer-formats option directly contradicts the final clause, which says the question 'has not been settled by the longer formats that followed it.' The disappeared-entirely option overstates the text, which says gharana loyalties 'began to compete with' the public archive; competition implies they survived. The announcement option misreads the first paragraph: the announcement became a famous 'signature', and it was made partly for labelling purposes, but nowhere is it called a musical innovation, still less the most significant one. B is the only statement fully supported; the others each depend on an extreme word ('finally', 'entirely', 'most significant') that the passage does not license.

Examiner's note — the trap: The settled-by-longer-formats option tempts students who assume progress resolves debates, but the last sentence states the opposite, and 'finally resolved' is the giveaway.

Q11 D Structure/purpose - RC HARD

The sentence about the student in Lahore follows the general claim that records and radio 'made the voice of a particular performer reproducible and comparable.' The student who studies a Bombay singer's phrasing 'without ever meeting her' is a concrete instance of that claim; the next clause, about replaying a passage until it is memorised, is a second instance. The function is illustration, and what is illustrated is study at a distance without personal contact, option D. The Lahore-as-leading-centre option treats the city as the point, but the two cities are chosen only to show distance, and nothing is claimed about either city's status. The lacked-discipline option introduces a value judgement the passage never makes about record-taught students. The cheaper-than-lessons option invents a price comparison; the passage says nothing about the cost of records or of tuition. Only D captures why the author placed this example where it sits.

Examiner's note — the trap: The lacked-discipline option is attractive to readers who recall the 'dilution' worry, but that worry is attributed to guardians of tradition later, not to this illustrative sentence.

Q12 A Detail - EXCEPT - RC HARD

An EXCEPT question asks for the one statement the passage does not support, so each option must be checked against the text. Option B is stated in the first paragraph: Gauhar Jaan announced her name 'partly so that engineers in distant factories could label the matrix correctly'. Option C is stated in the second paragraph: the miniature 'reached listeners who would never have been admitted to a patron's salon'. Option D is stated in the third paragraph: 'Some guardians of tradition saw in this a dilution, the guarded knowledge of a lineage turned into merchandise sold over a shop counter.' Option A, however, contradicts the second paragraph. The author says that a musician 'who simply recorded the first three minutes of an hour-long performance would offer listeners an introduction with no destination', and that 'What the early recording artists developed instead was a miniature' which gestured at the slow unfolding and still reached a climax. The word 'instead' rules out the practice described in Option A. It is therefore the only statement not supported by the passage, and is the answer.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is attractive because the passage does discuss recording 'the first three minutes', but it raises that practice only as the hypothetical the early artists avoided; students who match words rather than meaning mark B, C or D instead.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q13 D Conclusion - CR (Law & rights) HARD

The argument's final sentence opens with 'It follows that', the standard marker of a conclusion: 'the personal bond, not the surety, should be the default form of bail, and... a surety should be demanded only where the court records specific reasons.' Everything earlier, the statutory text, the undertrial numbers, the migrant-labourer contrast and Hussainara Khatoon, is offered to support it. Option D restates it accurately. The abolish-every-monetary-condition option goes further than the author, who keeps sureties available where reasons are recorded and does not ask for the statute to be amended. The undertrials-outnumber option misstates the evidence: the passage blames unfurnished sureties, not refusals of bail, and in fact says bail 'has been granted' to many who remain inside. The automatic-release option turns the illustrative migrant labourer into a categorical rule the author never proposes; the argument concerns the form of bail once granted, not whether to grant it.

Examiner's note — the trap: The abolish-every-monetary-condition option is the trap: it sounds like the reform's logical endpoint, but the author expressly preserves sureties for cases with recorded reasons.

Q14 B Assumption - CR HARD

The pivotal premise is 'The surety condition does not measure the likelihood that a person will return to court; it measures access to property.' For that to justify making the personal bond the default, the author must assume that sureties do not in fact substantially reduce absconding; if a propertied surety did make an accused much more likely to appear, the condition would be measuring risk after all, and abandoning it would cost attendance. Negate option B, so that the risk is substantially lower with a surety, and the argument collapses, which confirms B as necessary. The deliberate-intention option is not needed; the author calls the practice a 'habit', and the

argument works even if magistrates act in good faith. The no-undertrial option is far too strong and irrelevant to the proposed default. The Hussainara-written-into-code option is unnecessary, since the case is cited as recognition of a problem, not as statutory text.

Examiner's note — the trap: The deliberate-intention option attracts because the passage criticises magistrates, but the author describes a 'habit', and the argument needs no bad motive to succeed.

Q15 C Weaken - CR **HARD**

The argument's key step is that sureties measure property, not the risk of non-appearance, so personal bonds would secure attendance just as well. Option C attacks that step with evidence: among comparable accused, those on personal bonds absconded several times as often. If true, sureties do measure something about risk, and making personal bonds the default would cost attendance, which undercuts the conclusion directly. The some-attended-every-hearing option is anecdotal and, if anything, mildly supports the author. The already-add-a-sentence option does not touch the reasoning; the author's complaint is that sureties are imposed 'routinely', and a brief explanation does not show the surety measures risk. The overcrowding-has-other-causes option accepts the problem but adds other contributing factors; the argument never claimed sureties were the sole cause of overcrowding, only that they keep bailed persons inside. Only C strikes at the causal claim on which the recommendation rests.

Examiner's note — the trap: The overcrowding-has-other-causes option is tempting because it seems to dilute the author's diagnosis, but the conclusion concerns the form of bail and survives other causes of crowding.

Q16 A Strengthen - CR **HARD**

The author's reform rests on the claim that a surety 'does not measure the likelihood that a person will return to court.' Option A provides exactly the evidence that claim needs: accused with sureties failed to appear no less often than comparable accused on personal bonds with conditions. If sureties add nothing to attendance, the only remaining effect of the condition is to keep the poor in custody, and the case for the personal bond as default becomes much stronger. The rising-sum option is about inflation; it may make sureties harder to find, but it says nothing about whether they secure attendance, and the argument's objection is not to the amount. The High-Courts-concerned option is an appeal to authority that confirms there is a problem but not that the proposed remedy is right. The migrant-arrest-rates option concerns who is arrested, not whether sureties predict appearance, so it is irrelevant to the reasoning.

Examiner's note — the trap: The rising-sum option attracts because it worsens the plight of the poor, but the argument's force comes from sureties failing to measure risk, which only option A addresses.

Q17 B Parallel reasoning - CR **ELITE**

The third paragraph's structure is: a requirement adopted to measure a risk (attendance) in fact measures wealth (access to property); therefore replace it with a test aimed at the actual risk (the person's own bond and conditions). Option B mirrors every element: a guarantor's land deeds are meant to measure repayment risk but test 'family property'; therefore lenders should judge the borrower's own income, which targets the real risk. The college option adds a second criterion to correct random error, not a wealth proxy, and it supplements rather than replaces. The parking-permit option recommends raising a charge to deter use, which is the opposite of removing a wealth-based condition. The hospital option is the strongest distractor, since it too replaces one criterion with another, but arrival order was never adopted as a measure of severity and has nothing to do with wealth or property; it is a queuing rule, not a mismeasuring proxy.

Examiner's note — the trap: The hospital option is the trap: it replaces one rule with a better one, but arrival order was never meant to gauge severity, and no property-for-risk substitution is involved.

Q18 D Principle (justify) - CR **ELITE**

The conclusion has two parts: the personal bond should be the default form of bail, and a surety should be demanded only where the court records specific reasons. The premises are that the purpose of the surety is to secure attendance at trial, that the surety measures 'access to property' rather than the likelihood of return, and that a personal bond with reporting obligations is 'aimed at the actual risk'. Option D supplies the bridge: a condition should be tailored to the risk its aim concerns (so the risk-aimed personal bond is preferred), and a heavier condition needs stated reasons (so the surety requires recorded reasons). With D in place, the conclusion follows from the premises. Option A goes much further than the argument, which itself endorses reporting obligations and non-monetary conditions; a principle forbidding every restraint would justify a different conclusion. Option B supports the opposite result, since the surety is precisely the settled practice the author attacks as 'a habit that has outlived its justification'. Option C concerns supervision of magistrates, which is not part of the conclusion at all.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: it sounds pro-accused and therefore 'on the author's side', but it overshoots, because the author expressly keeps reporting obligations and other non-monetary conditions in place.

Q19 A Conclusion - CR (Environment) **MED**

The final sentence carries the conclusion: 'Until the cost of pumping to the farmer reflects the scarcity of what is pumped, no crop campaign and no calendar rule will halt the decline.' The first paragraph sets up the conventional view, the second gives the free-power diagnosis, and the third offers the pilots as proof of a workable alternative. Option A states the conclusion accurately. The abandon-paddy option is the very 'familiar remedy' the author calls treating 'the symptom'. The 2009-law-had-no-effect option overstates; the author says such measures treat the symptom and will not halt the decline, not that the law had zero effect on summer losses. The withdraw-free-electricity option is directly contradicted: 'the subsidy need not be withdrawn; it must merely be decoupled from use.'

The author's point is that the subsidy can be kept intact while the marginal price of pumping becomes real, which is precisely what option A expresses.

Examiner's note — the trap: The withdraw-free-electricity option is the trap: it sounds like the natural consequence of blaming free power, but the author explicitly says the subsidy need not be withdrawn.

Q20 C Assumption - CR **HARD**

The diagnosis is that zero marginal cost causes overpumping, and the remedy is to give each unit of power a real price by paying farmers for units left unused. Both steps presuppose that farmers' pumping actually responds to the cost they bear per unit; if pumping were insensitive to price, a real price would change nothing and the conclusion that 'every incentive the farmer faces points the other way' would lose its force. Negating option C destroys the argument, so it is a necessary assumption. The paddy-only option is not required; the argument concerns the price of pumping for any crop. The farmers-unaware option is not needed and is arguably at odds with the author's picture of farmers responding rationally to incentives, which suggests awareness. The outside-budget option concerns financing, which the argument does not discuss; the claim that the farmers were no worse off holds whoever funds the payments.

Examiner's note — the trap: The farmers-unaware option tempts because ignorance could explain overpumping, but the author explains it by incentives, and the argument needs no assumption about awareness.

Q21 B Weaken - CR **HARD**

The argument's causal claim is that the decline is driven by the zero price of pumping, so a real price would curb it. Option B supplies a counter-example: where farmers pay full metered tariffs, the water table falls just as fast. If price-paying farmers deplete groundwater at the same rate, price is not the decisive cause, and making pumping costly is unlikely to halt the decline, which seriously weakens the conclusion. The declined-to-enrol option describes a feature of a voluntary pilot and does not show that those who did enrol failed to reduce use. The rainfall-variation option identifies another factor affecting the water table, but variation in recharge from year to year does not explain a persistent trend and does not undercut the role of price in extraction. The metering-cost option raises an implementation expense; it bears on feasibility, not on whether a real price would reduce pumping, which is the argument's claim.

Examiner's note — the trap: The metering-cost option is the trap because it sounds like an objection to the reform, but cost of implementation does not challenge the causal claim the argument depends on.

Q22 D Role of statement - CR **ELITE**

The statement sits in the second paragraph, after the claim that free power is the 'deeper cause' and before the sentence 'Under these conditions, asking farmers to conserve is asking each of them to bear a private cost for a public benefit that others will capture.' Its job is to show why voluntary conservation fails: water a farmer saves is taken by his neighbour, so saving is pointless for him individually. That explains why the 'familiar remedy' of exhortation cannot work alone, option D. It is not the main conclusion, which comes at the end and concerns the price of pumping. It is not evidence from the pilots; it is a piece of reasoning about incentives, stated before the pilots are introduced in the third paragraph. It is not an objection the author rebuts; the author adopts it as part of the case. Role questions reward tracking where a sentence sits and what the next sentence does with it.

Examiner's note — the trap: The main-conclusion option tempts because the statement is vivid and general, but the author uses it as a reason for the 'private cost' point, not as the claim being proved.

Q23 C Evaluate - CR **ELITE**

The author treats the pilot schemes as proof that decoupling 'points the way out': consumption fell among farmers paid for unused units. Pilots of this kind are usually voluntary, and if those who volunteered were farmers who could cut pumping easily, for instance because they grew less thirsty crops, the fall in their use would not show that the scheme would work across the region. Knowing whether volunteers differed in that respect is therefore the most useful information for evaluating the inference, option C. The coal-or-renewables option concerns the source of electricity, which is irrelevant to whether pumping responded to price. The monthly-or-annual option concerns payment timing; it might slightly affect behaviour, but it does not bear on whether the pilot result can be generalised. The government-or-utilities option concerns who announced the schemes, which has no bearing on the farmers' response. Only C tests whether the evidence supports the general conclusion drawn from it.

Examiner's note — the trap: The monthly-or-annual option is attractive because payment design can affect behaviour, but it does not test whether the pilot sample was representative, which is the argument's real gap.

Q24 B Inference - CR **HARD**

The second paragraph states that electricity for tube wells is supplied 'free or at a flat charge unrelated to consumption', so that 'the cost of drawing one more hour of water is nothing but the farmer's own time'. If the charge does not vary with consumption, a farmer who pumps fewer hours pays exactly the same, which is Option B. Option A contradicts the passage: the pilot farmers were 'no worse off, because the value of the subsidy to them is unchanged', which supports equal value, not a larger income. Option C reverses the stated rationale of the 2009 Act, which delays transplanting 'so that less water is lost to the fierce heat of early summer'; nothing suggests the delay increases total pumping. Option D overreaches twice. The author says the subsidy 'need not be withdrawn', and the final sentence states only a necessary condition ('Until the cost of pumping ... reflects the scarcity ... no crop campaign ... will halt the decline'), not a guarantee that a price change alone would stop the decline, let alone immediately.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is attractive because it echoes the author's emphasis on price, but the argument offers price reform as a necessary condition, not a sufficient one, and expressly says the subsidy need not be withdrawn.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. In which year was the first synchronous all-India census held? — **1881**
2. Who was Census Commissioner for the 1901 census in the passage? — **Herbert Risley**
3. Per the passage, what did the census change about caste? — **The form in which rank was argued (before the state, in writing)**
4. 'Negotiable' (of an identity) means? — **Open to adjustment by context**
5. 'Precedence' means? — **Order of priority or rank**
6. Who recorded in Calcutta in 1902, announcing her name at the end? — **Gauhar Jaan**
7. Roughly how long did one side of an early shellac disc last? — **About three minutes**
8. A 'gharana' is? — **A lineage / school of Hindustani music**
9. A 'mehfil' is? — **An intimate gathering for music or poetry**
10. The slow, unmetred opening of a raga is the? — **Alap**
11. Which BNSS section says a bail bond shall not be excessive? — **Section 485**
12. Which 1979 case first flagged the plight of undertrials? — **Hussainara Khatoon**
13. To 'abscond' means? — **To flee to avoid legal process**
14. An 'undertrial' is a prisoner who is? — **Held while the trial is pending**
15. A 'solvent' surety is one who? — **Can pay their debts / has means**
16. Punjab's 2009 water law regulates the timing of? — **Paddy transplanting**
17. Which body classifies blocks as 'over-exploited' for groundwater? — **Central Ground Water Board**
18. 'Decoupled' means? — **Separated / no longer linked**
19. 'Exhortation' means? — **Earnest urging or appeal**
20. Name the CR question type: 'what must be true for the argument to hold?' — **Assumption**
21. Between which years was the first, uneven all-India enumeration conducted? — **1867 to 1872**
22. What did the colonial state believe a census was, per the passage's metaphor? — **A photograph**
23. Before the census, caste identities were described as layered, local and? — **Negotiable**
24. How many caste names could each household supply on the census schedule? — **One**
25. What did Risley resolve to arrange castes by in 1901? — **Order of social precedence**
26. What did caste associations submit to the superintendents to support their claims? — **Genealogies**
27. Petitioning castes claimed a higher status in which traditional fourfold order? — **Varna**
28. By being contested in the census, hierarchy did what, per the passage? — **Hardened**
29. Does the author hold that the census invented caste? — **No — it changed the form of caring about rank**
30. The census 'window', says the author, partly did what to the scene? — **Painted it**
31. Per the passage, what must be read as a historical event? — **The act of classification**
32. 'Enumeration' means? — **A counting or listing, one by one**
33. 'Synchronous' means? — **Happening at the same time**
34. 'Consequential' means? — **Having important results**
35. In which city did Gauhar Jaan make her 1902 recordings? — **Calcutta**
36. Into what device did early singers perform for recording? — **A recording horn**
37. Early gramophone discs were made of which material? — **Shellac**
38. Why did Gauhar Jaan announce her name at the end of each record? — **So engineers could label the matrix**
39. Which vocal form might last an hour or more in the salons? — **Khayal**
40. What form did early recording artists develop for the three-minute limit? — **The miniature**
41. Critics of the period dismissed early records as what? — **Souvenirs**
42. Which broadcast medium followed the gramophone in making voices reproducible? — **Radio**
43. A student in which city could study a singer in Bombay through records? — **Lahore**
44. What competed with gharana loyalties once records spread? — **A public archive**
45. Guardians of tradition feared records caused what? — **Dilution**