

ANSWER KEY — 7 OCTOBER 2026

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

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 B Main idea - RC (Environment & nature) MED

The passage opens with a puzzle, a single tree 'loud with birds' in the lean months, names it as a fig, and promises that 'the explanation lies in an odd partnership and the timetable it imposes.' The second paragraph supplies the mechanism: short-lived, species-specific wasps need a receptive tree at almost every moment, so a fig population 'cannot afford to flower all at once.' The third paragraph draws the consequence, 'What keeps the wasp alive is what feeds the forest,' and the fourth applies it to restoration. The option linking pollination, staggered fruiting and a dependable food supply captures all of this. The most-nourishing option contradicts the passage, which says a fig crop 'is not especially nourishing.' The wasps-as-keystone option misreads the text: it is figs that are called keystone resources, and nothing suggests no other tree can fruit without fig wasps. The restoration option takes the final paragraph's application for the whole and adds a native-versus-timber contrast the author never draws.

Examiner's note — the trap: The restoration option attracts because the last paragraph sounds like the punchline, but it narrows the passage to its closing application and invents a contrast with native species.

Q2 D Inference - RC HARD

The second paragraph says adult wasps 'live only a day or two' and that 'a wasp population can therefore persist only if, somewhere within flying range, some tree is ready to receive it at almost every moment.' If every tree of the species within range flowered at once, the wasps emerging afterwards would find no receptive fig until those trees flowered again, and with a lifespan of a day or two they could not wait. The population could therefore die out, which is the option stating that outcome. The shared-wasps option directly contradicts the statement that 'in most cases each fig species has a wasp of its own.' The larger-crops option invents a benefit the passage never mentions and ignores the timing problem it stresses. The laurel option misuses a detail: laurels appear only as a contrast in nourishment, and nothing suggests birds would switch to them, nor is the bird response the consequence the question's condition produces.

Examiner's note — the trap: The shared-wasps option tempts students who reason that an insect would simply move on, but the passage states that most fig species have a wasp of their own.

Q3 A Structure/purpose - RC HARD

The reference sits in the sentence 'A fig crop is not especially nourishing; figs tend to be watery and low in fat compared with, say, the oily fruits of laurels.' It is a comparison, introduced by 'say', that shows figs are nutritionally modest. The next sentence draws the point: 'Their value lies in reliability rather than richness.' The laurels therefore serve as a foil, making clear that figs matter because they are constant, not because they are rich, which is the constancy-rather-than-nourishment option. The planting option misreads the purpose: the final paragraph recommends figs, not laurels, for restoration. The hornbill-preference option asserts a preference the passage never reports; indeed it says figs form the bulk of hornbills' dry-season diet. The fat-in-the-diet option overreaches, since the author nowhere says frugivores cannot survive on figs, and the claim that figs can make up the bulk of a hornbill's diet points the other way.

Examiner's note — the trap: The fat-in-the-diet option is attractive because the sentence does mention fat, but the author uses the contrast to praise figs' reliability, not to claim figs are insufficient.

Q4 C Vocabulary-in-context - RC MED

The sentence reads: 'Because some fig is nearly always in fruit, frugivores have a fallback when other food fails.' The phrase 'when other food fails' tells us the word names something animals can turn to when their usual supply runs out, which is a reserve to rely on. The surrounding sentences confirm the sense: figs' value 'lies in reliability rather than richness,' and they make up the bulk of hornbills' food in the dry season, exactly the role of a backup. 'A decline in numbers' plays on the sense of falling back but has nothing to do with food availability. 'A delayed harvest season' borrows the idea of timing from the passage's discussion of schedules but does not fit 'have a

fallback when other food fails.' 'A lesser reward' echoes the point that figs are not very nourishing, but the sentence is about having something available, not about its quality; substituting 'a lesser reward' would make the sentence pointless.

Examiner's note — the trap: 'A lesser reward' attracts students who connect the word to the next sentence's remark that figs are not especially nourishing, but the sentence itself is about availability.

Q5 A Structure/purpose - RC HARD

The first paragraph poses an observation: one tree, usually a fig, is crowded with animals when most trees are bare, and figs are called keystone resources. The second paragraph explains the biology behind it, the wasp partnership that forces trees to fruit out of step. The third connects the mechanism to the animals, and the fourth turns to practice: restoration schemes judged by sapling survival miss the value of staggered fruiting. That sequence, observation, mechanism, lesson for practice, is the first option. No theory is stated and then rejected; the author's account is presented as the explanation, not as a target. No rival explanations are compared, and the passage proposes no research programme. The practical-failure option inverts the structure: restoration appears only at the end, as an application, and the author does not list causes or assign blame to planners, merely noting that a common measure 'is easily missed' in its consequences.

Examiner's note — the trap: The practical-failure option attracts because the final paragraph criticises planting schemes, but that criticism is the conclusion of the passage, not its starting point.

Q6 D Application / weaken - RC ELITE

The recommendation is that 'a handful of figs, scattered and left to keep their own irregular time, may do more for the return of a forest than a thousand uniform trees.' Its force depends on scattered figs actually fruiting through the year, and the passage has explained that figs set fruit only when their own short-lived wasps reach a receptive tree. If figs planted in isolated patches seldom fruit because their wasps cannot reach them, the scattered figs would provide no reliable food and the recommendation fails, which is why the isolated-patches finding undermines it most. The slow-growth finding is a cost of delay, not a defeat; the author speaks of what figs do for the forest's return, not of instant results. The timber-fruit finding does not touch the core problem of a single synchronised burst. The high-survival finding is irrelevant, because the author has already said sapling survival is the wrong measure of success.

Examiner's note — the trap: The slow-growth option is the trap: it sounds like a practical objection, but delay does not show figs would fail to provide steady food once established.

Q7 C Main idea - RC (Psychology & mind) HARD

The passage defines the planning fallacy, explains its cause (the vivid 'inside view' that cannot represent the likelihood that 'some mishap or other will occur'), offers experimental support, and ends with the remedy: asking 'how long tasks of this kind have taken for people in a similar position,' the outside view. The option combining why people underestimate with how consulting comparable cases corrects the error covers both halves. The cannot-recall option contradicts the second paragraph: 'it is not ignorance. The relevant evidence sits in memory; it simply is not consulted,' and the student 'recall[s], quite accurately' her earlier overruns. The worst-case option misreads the thesis studies, where even worst-case estimates often proved too early; the author never recommends them. The experiments option misattributes: Kahneman and Tversky named the fallacy, while the thesis studies are described separately, and in any case experiments occupy only one paragraph.

Examiner's note — the trap: The cannot-recall option is tempting because the passage is about faulty forecasting, but the author insists the error 'is not ignorance' and that the evidence is in memory.

Q8 A Detail - RC MED

The third paragraph states: 'people are considerably better at predicting how long other people's projects will take. An observer, lacking the planner's rich scenario, falls back on what usually happens.' The reason given is twofold and both parts appear in the first option: the observer has no detailed scenario, and therefore relies on how such projects usually turn out. The more-experience option supplies a reason the passage never gives; nothing says observers know more about similar projects than planners do. The freedom-from-optimism option sounds psychologically plausible, but the author explicitly locates the planner's error in the structure of scenario-building rather than in wishful thinking, and does not attribute the observer's advantage to motivation. The worst-case option borrows a detail from the thesis studies, where worst-case estimates were requested of the students themselves, not of observers, and those estimates were still too early.

Examiner's note — the trap: The freedom-from-optimism option attracts because it is a common explanation of bias, but the passage attributes the observer's accuracy to lacking a scenario, not to motive.

Q9 D Inference - RC HARD

The second paragraph says a scenario 'has no room for the illness, the corrupted file or the source that turns out to be useless, because no single one of those mishaps is likely. What is likely is that some mishap or other will occur.' Each delay may be correctly judged improbable taken alone, yet together they make some delay probable, and the inside view misses that. So a forecast can be too short even when every individual delay is rightly judged unlikely, which is the final option. The finer-detail option reverses the argument: the inside view is 'vivid and specific, and that is its weakness,' so more detail does not cure the error. The single-mishaps option contradicts the text, which concedes that each single mishap is unlikely; the problem lies in their combination. The learn-unaided option is undercut by the student who, after three overruns, predicts 'once more that this one will be different.'

Examiner's note — the trap: The single-mishaps option is the trap: it sounds like the moral, but the passage grants that no single mishap is likely and locates the error in ignoring their combined probability.

Q10 B Tone/attitude - RC ELITE

The author plainly favours the outside view: it is 'the remedy that follows,' and the final sentence rebuts the main objection to it. Yet the author also admits a cost: 'It is uncomfortable, because those details are precisely what we believe distinguishes our plan from all the plans that failed.' The attitude is therefore endorsement qualified by awareness that the method asks planners to set aside what feels unique, the second option. The eager-approval option fails on 'comfortable' and 'effortless'; the author calls the method uncomfortable and describes it as asking a different question, not as easy. The guarded-scepticism option inverts the stance: the author argues that the 'details that make one's own case feel special' are exactly what misleads, so ignoring them is a virtue, not a flaw. The neutral option ignores the evaluative words 'remedy' and the closing rejoinder, both of which show the author taking a side.

Examiner's note — the trap: The guarded-scepticism option attracts careful readers who notice the word 'uncomfortable', but the author mentions the discomfort only to defend the method against it.

Q11 C Structure/purpose - RC HARD

Just before the final sentence the author anticipates resistance: the outside view is uncomfortable 'because those details are precisely what we believe distinguishes our plan from all the plans that failed.' That belief is the objection, the feeling that one's case is special and therefore an exception. The final sentence, 'But the failed planners believed the same thing,' replies that this very feeling was shared by those whose plans overran, so it cannot be a reliable sign of exception. It answers the objection, the third option. The concession option misreads 'believed': the sentence does not say the outside view rests on belief; it discredits the planner's belief in uniqueness. The bound-to-overrun option overstates the author, who offers the outside view precisely because it improves forecasts. The thesis-students option confuses the 'failed planners' in general with the participants in one study and adds a claim about their prior knowledge the passage never makes.

Examiner's note — the trap: The concession option attracts because the sentence turns on the word 'believed', but the belief referred to is the planner's sense of being special, which the author is rebutting.

Q12 B Application - RC (Stretch) ELITE

The remedy is the outside view: asking 'how long tasks of this kind have taken for people in a similar position,' using a reference class and setting aside 'the details that make one's own case feel special.' Costing a new flyover from the actual overruns of the last twenty flyovers in the same state does exactly this: it takes a class of comparable past projects and forecasts from their record. The step-listing option is still the inside view; listing every step and padding each one remains a scenario of how this task will unfold. The classmate option tempts because the passage says observers forecast better, but the classmate is only checking the student's own hour-by-hour scenario, not consulting a record of similar tasks. The foreman option is a worst-case version of the inside view, and the passage reports that even worst-case estimates were often too early.

Examiner's note — the trap: The classmate option is the trap: it borrows the observer finding, but reviewing someone's plan is not the same as forecasting from how comparable tasks actually turned out.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q13 D Conclusion - CR (Society & culture) MED

The argument's first paragraph sets out the commentators' inference, from smaller households to weakening kin obligation. The second attacks it by showing what a household measures, and the third states the result: 'What the census has measured... is a change in where families sleep, not in what family members owe one another,' ending with 'the decline of the joint family, in any sense that ought to worry us, has not been shown.' The option saying falling household size does not show that family obligations are weakening states this exactly. The growing-stronger option overstates; the author says decline has 'not been shown,' not that the family is strengthening. The unreliable-figures option misreads the attack: the author accepts the figures ('The decline of the joint household is real') and objects only to the inference drawn from them. The remittances option inflates supporting evidence into a claim about the main income of rural parents, which the passage never makes.

Examiner's note — the trap: The unreliable-figures option attracts because the author criticises use of census data, but the passage accepts the figures as accurate and disputes only what they are taken to prove.

Q14 B Assumption - CR HARD

The author's case that kin obligation has not weakened rests on evidence that migrants 'send money home,' telephone, return to nurse parents, and that remittances flow to families left behind. For that evidence to count against the commentators, the author must assume such ties are a fair indicator of what family members feel they owe one another. Negate it, so that money and calls are poor signs of obligation, and the evidence no longer shows that kin bonds survive, leaving the conclusion unsupported. The return-home option is unnecessary; the argument works even if migrants never move back, since obligation can be met at a distance. The definition-change option is not needed and is not suggested; the author simply explains the standing definition. The elderly-well-looked-after option concerns the past quality of joint households, which the argument does not need; it is about whether obligations have declined, not whether they were once perfectly met.

Examiner's note — the trap: The return-home option attracts because the passage mentions returning to nurse a father, but that is one example, and the argument holds even if migrants never live at home again.

Q15 A Weaken - CR (HARD)

The author concludes that smaller households do not show weakening kin obligation, because the separated family members typically keep supporting one another through money, calls and care. Evidence that most elderly people living alone receive neither money nor regular visits from children elsewhere goes straight at that support: it suggests that, for the very people commentators worry about, separation has indeed meant abandonment, which is the first option. The low-earnings option is irrelevant to whether migrants send what they do earn. The European comparison says nothing about whether obligations in India have weakened. The shared-kitchen option describes joint households that persist, which neither supports nor undermines the claim about separated families. Note that the weakener must target the link between separation and continued support, not merely the scale of household change, since the author grants that the joint household's decline is real.

Examiner's note — the trap: The low-earnings option attracts because it suggests hardship among migrants, but disappointment with wages does not show that they have stopped supporting their families.

Q16 C Parallel reasoning - CR (ELITE)

The commentators take a measure of one thing, co-residence in a shared kitchen, and treat it as a measure of something else, the bonds and duties among kin. The flaw is that the obligation can continue through other channels, money and calls across distance, so a fall in the measured unit does not show a fall in the underlying relationship. The letters argument repeats this: it takes letters posted as a measure of people writing to one another, ignoring that communication may have moved to other channels such as email and messaging. The stadium argument is valid given unchanged prices, so it is not parallel to a flawed inference. The car-owners argument commits a sampling error, generalising from an unrepresentative group. The streetlights argument infers cause from sequence. Only the letters argument shares the specific error of mistaking a decline in one channel for a decline in the relationship it carries.

Examiner's note — the trap: The car-owners option attracts because it also uses survey data, but its flaw is an unrepresentative sample, not confusing a channel with the relationship it carries.

Q17 B Strengthen - CR (HARD)

The argument's crucial link is that separated family members go on supporting one another, so smaller households do not mean weaker obligations. Its evidence is suggestive: 'Studies of migrant workers suggest that, very often, he does all three.' Surveys of rural parents whose children work elsewhere, finding that most receive regular money and care, confirm the link from the other side of the relationship, the side the commentators fear has been abandoned. The one-person-households option, if anything, hints that household shrinkage is driven by something other than migration for family support, which would not help the author. The commentators' own living arrangements are an ad hominem point with no bearing on whether the inference is sound. The census question about age and sex adds detail about data collection but says nothing about whether separated relatives continue to meet their obligations to one another.

Examiner's note — the trap: The commentators-live-in-nuclear-households option attracts because it seems to undercut the critics, but attacking their circumstances does nothing to test their inference.

Q18 A Role of statement - CR (MED)

The definition appears at the start of the second paragraph, introduced by 'The inference does not survive a closer look at what a household is.' The next sentence draws its significance: a household 'is a unit of residence and cooking, not of affection, money or duty.' The entire argument then turns on that distinction between where people live and what they owe each other, culminating in 'a change in where families sleep, not in what family members owe one another.' So the statement supplies the definition on which the author's distinction depends, the first option. It is not the main conclusion, which concerns whether kin obligation has been shown to decline. It is not a commentators' claim; it is the standard statistical definition the author relies on and does not reject. Nor is it evidence that the joint household has declined; that evidence is the falling share of large households reported in the first paragraph.

Examiner's note — the trap: The evidence-of-decline option attracts because the author does accept that the joint household has declined, but that fact rests on the survey trends, not on the definition.

Q19 A Conclusion - CR (Health policy) (HARD)

The final paragraph opens 'The remedy is to change what is counted' and states it: 'Funding and targets for public hospitals should be tied to staffed beds... rather than to beds that merely exist.' The earlier paragraphs support this by showing that beds without nurses add no capacity and that bed targets divert money from staffing. The option saying funding and targets should rest on safely staffed beds, not beds that merely exist, captures the conclusion. The stop-building option goes further than the author, who proposes changing the measure, not halting construction; a staffed bed is still a bed. The never-built option misreads the complaint: the author's objection is that real beds lack nurses, not that announced beds are fictitious. The nurses-deliver-most-care option is a premise in the second paragraph, and the comparison with doctors is the student's addition, not the author's claim.

Examiner's note — the trap: The stop-building option is the trap: it sounds like the logical extreme of the critique, but the author asks only that funding follow staffed beds, not that construction cease.

Q20 C Role of statement - CR (MED)

The third paragraph argues that the bed target 'pulls money towards the part of the system that is cheap to build and away from the part that is expensive to keep,' contrasting a one-time, announceable construction cost with a recurring, invisible salary. The sentence 'A health department that is judged on beds will, quite rationally, build beds' explains the mechanism: departments respond sensibly to the measure by which they are judged. That explanation supports the conclusion that follows immediately, 'The remedy is to change what is counted.' So it is an explanation of the distortion offered in support of changing the measure, the third option. It is not the main conclusion, which is the staffed-bed remedy. It is not a concession to critics; 'rationally' describes the departments' incentives, not approval of building beds. It is not drawn from the staffing studies, which concern mortality and nurse workloads in the second paragraph.

Examiner's note — the trap: The main-conclusion option attracts because the sentence closes a paragraph forcefully, but the argument goes on to its actual conclusion, the proposal to fund staffed beds.

Q21 **B** Assumption - CR **HARD**

The author's remedy is to replace the bed target with a staffed-bed target so that money stops flowing to 'the part of the system that is cheap to build.' The remedy works only if a staffed-bed target cannot be met in the same cheap way, by construction alone. If departments could satisfy it merely by building, the distortion would survive and the change of measure would achieve nothing. Negate the assumption and the remedy collapses, which marks it as necessary. The private-hospital-preference option is irrelevant to whether bed targets misdirect public money. The national-target option is not required; the argument holds whether or not the target's authors considered nurses, because the problem is what the target rewards. The training option concerns quality of nurses, but the author's case is about numbers per patient, and nothing in the argument needs public nurses to be less well trained.

Examiner's note — the trap: The national-target option attracts because it seems to explain how the bad measure arose, but the argument criticises the measure's effects and needs no claim about its origins.

Q22 **D** Weaken - CR **ELITE**

Part of the argument is a trade-off: the bed target 'pulls money towards the part of the system that is cheap to build and away from the part that is expensive to keep,' so beds and nurses compete, and adding beds without nurses thins care. If hospitals that add beds find nurses easier to recruit because nurses prefer larger, better-equipped institutions, building beds would itself help fill the staffing gap. The supposed opposition between beds and nurses would weaken, and the case for abandoning the bed measure would lose force. The recruitment-drives option is the trap: it suggests the staffing problem is being addressed, but announced drives are not results, and they leave the author's point about what the bed target rewards untouched. Private hospitals advertising beds says nothing about public spending. Rising construction costs, if anything, strengthen the worry about money diverted from staff.

Examiner's note — the trap: The recruitment-drives option attracts because it seems to solve the vacancy problem, but an announcement of drives neither shows posts filled nor answers the incentive argument.

Q23 **D** Principle (justify) - CR **ELITE**

The remedy is to tie funding and targets to 'staffed beds,' beds that can actually be run at a safe ratio, 'rather than to beds that merely exist.' The principle that a public body should be measured by the capacity it can actually deliver, not by the assets it holds, maps onto this precisely: staffed beds are delivered capacity, unstaffed beds are mere assets. The counted-and-photographed option inverts the argument; the author criticises beds for being 'easy to count, easy to photograph' and so wrongly favoured. The patients-admitted option would reward filling beds regardless of care, which the author warns makes 'the care given at every bed in the ward' thinner. The one-time-cost option would justify the very bias the author attacks, favouring construction over recurring salaries. Only the delivered-capacity principle supports moving from beds to staffed beds while explaining why the change is right.

Examiner's note — the trap: The patients-admitted option attracts because it seems to focus on outcomes, but counting admissions rewards crowding beds, the very harm the author describes.

Q24 **C** Evaluate - CR **HARD**

The final claim is that 'a smaller hospital that is fully staffed will save more lives than a larger one that is not.' The comparison turns on what happens to the patients the smaller hospital cannot admit. If they find safe care elsewhere, the smaller, safer hospital clearly does better; if they go untreated altogether, the lives lost outside its doors could outweigh the lives saved by better care inside, and the claim could fail. So knowing whether refused patients find safe care elsewhere or none is most useful, the third option. The bed-design question has no bearing on staffing ratios or mortality. Medical college fees concern a different part of the system entirely. Whether the national target has been revised does not affect the comparison between a smaller staffed hospital and a larger unstaffed one; the author's case concerns what the target measures, not how high it is set.

Examiner's note — the trap: The national-target option attracts because the passage discusses targets, but its level is irrelevant to whether the smaller staffed hospital saves more lives.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. Roughly how many species of fig are there, per the passage? — **About eight hundred**
2. What is the enclosed bowl of fig flowers called? — **The syconium**
3. How long do adult fig wasps live, per the passage? — **Only a day or two**
4. What do ecologists call species important far beyond their abundance? — **Keystone resources (species)**
5. Per the passage, figs' value to frugivores lies in reliability rather than? — **Richness**
6. 'Frugivore' means? — **A fruit-eating animal**

7. A replanted patch that fruits in one burst offers animals a feast followed by? — **A famine**

8. Who named the planning fallacy, and in which year? — **Kahneman and Tversky, 1979**

9. The vivid step-by-step scenario of one's own task is called the? — **Inside view**

10. Forecasting from how similar tasks actually went is called the? — **Outside view (reference-class forecasting)**

11. Per the passage, who predicts project durations better: planners or observers? — **Observers**

12. In the thesis studies, were 'worst case' estimates reliable? — **No, many still finished later**

13. Statistically, a household is people who live together and share a common? — **Kitchen**

14. Money sent home by migrant workers is called? — **Remittances**

15. Per the author, smaller households mistake a change of address for a change of? — **Heart**

16. Per the passage, who delivers most of the care given at a hospital bed? — **Nurses**

17. What does the author want hospital funding tied to? — **Staffed beds**

18. Per the passage, a nurse is a cost that recurs; construction is a cost that is? — **One-time**

19. 'Sanctioned' posts means posts that are? — **Officially approved / created**

20. Name the CR question type: 'which principle would justify the conclusion?' — **Principle (justify)**

21. Name three birds the passage says crowd a fruiting fig. — **Hornbills, barbets, bulbuls**

22. Which animals pick through fallen figs below the tree? — **Macaques and civets**

23. At what time of day do fruit bats arrive at the fig, per the passage? — **At dusk**

24. Which insect pollinates figs? — **Tiny fig wasps**

25. Does each fig species usually have its own wasp? — **Yes, in most cases**

26. How does the female wasp enter the syconium? — **Through a narrow opening**

27. What do female wasps carry as they fly out of the fig? — **Pollen**

28. Why can't a fig population flower all at once? — **Its short-lived wasps need a receptive tree at all times**

29. Per the passage, are figs especially nourishing? — **No, watery and low in fat**

30. Which fruits are cited as oily, in contrast to figs? — **Laurel fruits**

31. In some Asian forests, figs form the bulk of whose dry-season diet? — **Hornbills'**

32. By what measure are planting schemes usually judged, per the passage? — **Number of saplings that survive**

33. Which species type scores well on sapling survival? — **Fast-growing timber species**

34. What may fail to stay in a patch that fruits in a single burst? — **Seed-dispersers**

35. 'Synchronised' means? — **Happening at the same time**

36. 'Lean months' refers to a period of? — **Food scarcity**

37. 'Out of step' means? — **Not in time with others**

38. 'Keystone' in ecology means? — **Holding the community together**

39. What does the student keep predicting about her fourth essay? — **That this one will be different**

40. The planning fallacy underestimates which three things? — **Time, cost and risk**

41. Per the passage, is the planning fallacy caused by ignorance? — **No, evidence is in memory but not consulted**

42. Which three mishaps does the passage say a scenario has no room for? — **Illness, corrupted file, useless source**

43. Per the passage, what IS likely when forecasting a task? — **That some mishap or other occurs**

44. Who were the subjects of the thesis-prediction studies? — **Students**

45. What does an observer fall back on, per the passage? — **What usually happens**

46. Why is the outside view uncomfortable? — **It sets aside details that feel special**

47. 'Formalised' means? — **Given an official, systematic form**

48. 'Tellingly' means? — **In a revealing way**

49. Who also believed their plans were special, per the last line? — **The failed planners**

50. Which household sizes have grown in share, per the passage? — **One- and two-person households**

51. Where has the rise in small households been sharpest? — **In the cities**

52. Commentators read shrinking households as an obituary for what? — **The joint family**

53. A household is a unit of residence and what else? — **Cooking**

54. Per the author, a household is NOT a unit of affection, money or? — **Duty**

55. Name three things the migrant son may still do, per the passage. — **Send money, phone daily, nurse parents**

56. Why does the son often move away, per the author? — **To keep the family household afloat**

57. Does the author accept that the joint household has declined? — **Yes, it is real**

58. What has the census measured, per the author? — **A change in where families sleep**

59. 'Obituary' in the passage figuratively means? — **Announcement of a death or end**

60. 'Cut adrift' means? — **Left without support or ties**

61. 'Kin' means? — **One's family and relations**

62. How many beds does the new district hospital add, in the passage? — **Two hundred**

63. How many beds does the new medical college open with? — **Five hundred**

64. Name three reasons beds are easy to use as a measure. — **Easy to count, photograph, compare**

65. What rises when each nurse has more patients, per studies cited? — **Mortality after common surgery**

66. At best, an unstaffed new bed does what? — **Stands empty**