CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily RC & CR Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 8 November 2026

20 Qs · 0 Min
Answer key + skill tags + examiner notes

ANSWER KEY — 8 NOVEMBER 2026

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

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 C — Primary purpose [MED]

The passage does two things in sequence. The third paragraph corrects the popular account: the case 'is usually remembered as the reason India abolished trial by jury', and 'the story is tidy and largely wrong'. The fourth and fifth paragraphs then draw a general lesson, a 'tension that any lay tribunal carries', namely that the community's sense of justice 'may forgive what the statute condemns', a question that 'has not gone away'. The option combining the correction with the lasting tension therefore states the purpose. The option about a plain miscarriage of justice misreads the author, who says the jurors were 'arguably not misreading the evidence'. The option making the 1958 report the 'sole' cause overstates a single supporting fact; the author also cites the jury's limited reach. The option recommending restoration is contradicted outright by the final paragraph: 'The lesson is not that India should restore the jury.'

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'restore the jury' option attracts readers who sense sympathy for lay justice, but the final paragraph explicitly disowns that recommendation.

Q2 A — Function of a detail [HARD]

The 1958 report appears in the paragraph arguing that the popular story is 'largely wrong'. The author stresses that the recommendation came 'before the shooting', which was in April 1959. A cause must precede its effect, so a recommendation made before the case cannot have been prompted by it; the detail shows that the move away from juries was already under way independently of Nanavati. That is exactly what the first option says. The option about the Commission foreseeing the verdict reads a prediction into a mere date. The option claiming juries were already abolished in the presidency towns contradicts the passage, which says the jury 'sat in the presidency towns' and only 'faded' later, disappearing with the Code of 1973. The option linking the Sessions Judge's reference to the Commission's advice invents a connection: the judge acted under 'a power under the old Code of Criminal Procedure', not on any report.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'already abolished in the presidency towns' option tempts careless readers who merge 'recommended its abolition' with abolition itself; the institution survived until it faded under later law.

Q3 D — Inference about the author's view [HARD]

The fourth paragraph states the author's view directly but cautiously: the jurors 'were arguably not misreading the evidence so much as applying a morality the law declined to recognise'. The word 'arguably' is matched by 'may have been' in the correct option, and 'a morality the law declined to recognise' is matched by 'a community morality that the law refused to recognise'. The option blaming press influence and plain evidence of murder adopts the view of the Sessions Judge, not the author, who denies that the jurors were simply misreading the evidence. The option endorsing an accidental shot takes the defence's case as proven, which the author never does. The option giving jurors an express statutory power to set aside the law of murder is unsupported; the only power mentioned in the passage belongs to the Sessions Judge, who used it to refer the case to the High Court.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'swayed by the press' option is attractive because the passage mentions the popular weekly, but the author explicitly resists the conclusion that the jurors misread the evidence.

Q4 B — Vocabulary in context [MED]

The phrase is 'how far ordinary moral feeling should temper the letter of the law'. The question a jury answered was whether community feeling should soften or moderate the strict application of a statute, as the Nanavati jury arguably did when it acquitted a betrayed husband whom the law treated as a murderer. 'Temper' in this sense means to moderate, to make less severe, as in 'tempering justice with mercy'. The meaning 'to harden or toughen' belongs to the metallurgical sense of tempering steel, and it reverses the passage's point: the jury's morality was one that 'may forgive what the statute condemns', which is a softening, not a hardening. 'To provoke or inflame' borrows from 'temper' as anger and fits nothing in the sentence. 'To disclose or reveal' would make the clause say that moral feeling exposes the letter of the law, which is not the issue the author describes.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** 'To harden or toughen' tempts students who know the steel-making sense of 'temper', but the context of forgiveness requires the softening sense.

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Q5 B Weaken the author's claim (Stretch) ELITE

The author's claim that the popular story is 'largely wrong' rests on two supports: the jury was never national, and its abolition had been recommended in 1958, before the shooting. Both supports show only that the case was not necessary for abolition. If the states that ended jury trials after 1959 openly cited the Nanavati acquittal as their main reason, the case would be shown to have actually driven the process, which is precisely what the popular story asserts. That option therefore strikes at the conclusion itself. The option comparing acquittal rates of juries and judges might bear on whether juries were wise, but not on why they were abolished. The option about the report's drafters having served as jurors is irrelevant to causation. The option on public approval of the Supreme Court's decision concerns opinion about the conviction, not the reason juries disappeared.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The acquittal-rate option tempts because it seems to justify abolition, but the author's claim concerns the cause of abolition, not whether abolition was wise.

Q6 D Structure of the passage MED

Paragraph one describes the advance system: cash advanced to a ryot who 'bound himself to sow part of his land with indigo' at a fixed rate, with accounts kept by the planter's agents. Paragraph two narrates its collapse: the refusal of 1859, the faltering system, the Indigo Commission and the announcement that ryots 'could not be compelled'. Paragraph three traces the revolt's 'second life in print' through Nil Darpan and the Long trial. Paragraph four qualifies a common label, saying the nationalist reading 'sits uneasily' while also rejecting the reduction to a contract dispute. The final option matches all four stages. No general theory of peasant revolt is stated or tested, so the first option fails. The passage does not present two rival accounts and pick the older one; it qualifies one label. Nor does it present a planter's defence of the system to be refuted point by point; the planters' view is never argued.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'two rival accounts' option tempts because the last paragraph weighs two descriptions, but the author accepts neither fully, and that is only one paragraph of four.

Q7 C Detail inference HARD

The causal sentence is explicit: 'The planters' power had rested on an assumption that a contract, however unequal its making, would be enforced by the state. When some district officials began to doubt that assumption, the system faltered.' The correct option paraphrases this precisely. The fourth paragraph repeats the point, attributing much of the ryots' success to 'officials unwilling to honour' the planters' contracts by force. The option about repaying advances invents a remedy; the Commission only 'censured the planters' methods', and the authorities announced that ryots could not be compelled. The Nil Darpan option confuses the revolt's 'second life in print', which followed in 1860 and 1861, with the cause of the collapse described in the previous paragraph. The rice-price option misuses the first paragraph, where rice appears only as the crop whose season conflicted with indigo; no price rise is mentioned anywhere in the passage.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The Nil Darpan option attracts readers who remember the play as the famous part of the story, but the passage places the play after the system had already begun to falter.

Q8 A Author's attitude ELITE

The author's attitude has two sides. First, the nationalist label 'sits uneasily': the ryots 'did not demand an end to British rule' but 'appealed to its courts', and their success depended on 'a division within the ruling order itself'. That is scepticism about the label. Second, the author immediately adds, 'Yet to call the movement merely a dispute over contracts misses what was new in it', namely collective withdrawal of consent across villages. That rejects the opposite reduction as well. 'Qualified scepticism' that also faults the contract-dispute reading captures both halves. 'Firm endorsement' inverts the first half; appealing to colonial courts is offered as evidence against the nationalist reading, not as a covert challenge. 'Outright rejection' adopting the commercial-quarrel view is exactly what the 'Yet' sentence refuses. 'Studied neutrality' fails because the author plainly judges the label, saying it 'sits uneasily'.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** 'Outright rejection' is the trap: a reader who stops after 'The label sits uneasily' misses the 'Yet' sentence that refuses to reduce the movement to a contract dispute.

Q9 B Inference HARD

The passage says that the prosecution of James Long 'made the play notorious well beyond the readers it might otherwise have found, and it turned a provincial grievance into a question debated in Calcutta's newspapers'. The planters prosecuted because the translation 'so angered' them; their aim was to punish and silence it. The result was the opposite: a much larger audience. It can therefore be inferred that the prosecution worked against the planters' own interest, as the second option states. The option claiming the translation was successfully suppressed contradicts the stated outcome of wider notoriety. The option saying the case was dismissed contradicts the passage, which records that Long 'was fined and sent to prison for a month'. The option making the government the prosecutor contradicts the text, which says the planters 'prosecuted him for libel', and nothing suggests that district officials were the play's targets.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'dismissed by the court' option tempts readers who assume the prosecution failed because it backfired; in fact Long was convicted, and the backfire lay in publicity, not in the verdict.

Q10 D Parallel situation ELITE

The author's account of success has two elements: collective refusal by the cultivators, 'acting together, across villages, to withdraw the consent' the system needed, and a division within authority, since the planters' power depended on contracts being enforced and 'officials unwilling to honour them by force' broke that support. The situation in which tenants jointly refuse unfair leases as the courts

that enforced them stop doing so contains both elements: concerted withdrawal of compliance and the withdrawal of official enforcement. The strike option has collective action but success through the employer's bankruptcy, not through the loss of enforcement. The newspaper option attributes success to publicity shaming the landlord, which resembles the Nil Darpan episode, not the mechanism the author identifies. The armed-uprising option is the reverse of the revolt described, which worked through refusal and appeals to magistrates rather than force.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The newspaper-expose option tempts because Nil Darpan made the revolt famous, but the author locates its success in refusal plus officials' unwillingness to enforce contracts.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q11 A Main conclusion MED

The author's argument is a response to the department. It accepts the figures but denies their meaning: 'they do not show what the department believes they show', because attendance 'tells us how many people came, not who they were'. It then proposes what should happen instead: a policy to widen access 'must be judged by whether it reaches the people who were excluded', and a cheaper test, free entry for concession cardholders, should be run first. The first option combines the denial with the proposed trial and so captures the conclusion. The option saying fees do not affect attendance contradicts the author's own concession, 'None of this proves that the fee is irrelevant', and the author nowhere argues for keeping the charge. The option on switching days states one possible explanation offered as support, and it overstates 'some' as 'most'. The Rs 3 crore option distorts a premise; the author objects to spending without measurement, not to the sum itself.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The switching-days option is tempting because it uses a real premise, but it is offered as one possibility among several supporting the conclusion, and 'most' exaggerates 'some'.

Q12 C Assumption HARD

The test is meant to answer one question: does the fee keep poorer residents away? The author proposes admitting bus concession cardholders free and counting 'how many come', then drawing a conclusion about whether 'the barrier lies elsewhere'. That inference works only if cardholders are a fair stand-in for the low-income residents the policy is meant to reach. If concession cards were held mostly by, say, pensioners or students who are not the excluded group, the result would say little about poorer households. So the test assumes cardholders broadly represent that group. The option requiring cardholders to visit more than any other group is far too strong; the test needs only a measurable response. The option about tourists and school parties stopping is irrelevant to the cardholder test. The staffing option concerns administration, not the logic connecting the result to the conclusion the author wishes to draw.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'visit more often than any other group' option attracts because it mentions cardholders, but the test needs them to be representative, not to outnumber everyone else.

Q13 B Weaken HARD

The author's objection is that the Sunday figures reveal 'how many people came, not who they were', and that the new crowd may consist of weekday visitors who switched, tourists, school parties or residents who could always afford the ticket. A survey showing that most Sunday visitors lived in poor wards and had never visited a museum would answer exactly the gap the author identified: it would show who came, and that they were poorer first-time visitors. That directly weakens the objection and supports the department's inference that cost had kept them away. The option on continued rising attendance only repeats the 'how many' evidence the author already dismissed. The option about tourists at free Sundays elsewhere supports the author rather than weakening the objection. The property-tax option concerns funding the lost revenue and says nothing about who the new visitors are.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The continued-rise option tempts because more visitors looks like more success, but the author's objection was never about the number of visitors, only about their identity.

Q14 D Strengthen HARD

The author suggests that 'some of the new Sunday crowd may simply be earlier weekday visitors who now save money by switching days', supported by the fall in weekday attendance of about a fifth. The strongest support would be direct evidence that identifiable people moved their visits from paid weekdays to free Sundays. Museum-society members who once visited on weekdays and now log most of their visits on Sundays are exactly such evidence: the same visitors, shifting days. The afternoon-peak option describes the timing of Sunday crowds within the day, which is irrelevant to switching between days. The option on time spent in galleries describes behaviour, not where visitors came from. The private-galleries option may seem to show that the city's overall appetite for visiting was unchanged, but it concerns other institutions and does not show that the museums' own weekday visitors moved to Sunday.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The private-galleries option is the trap: it hints at a fixed pool of visitors, but it is about different institutions and does not track any shift between days at the museums themselves.

Q15 A Parallel reasoning (Stretch) ELITE

The department's structure is: removing a cost produced a large rise in uptake, so the cost must be what kept a particular group, poorer residents, away. The flaw is that the rise in numbers does not reveal who responded; it might be people already inclined to come. The gym option has the identical structure: a free trial month tripled sign-ups, so the gym concludes cost is why non-members avoided exercise. Its new sign-ups may include people who already exercised elsewhere and simply took a bargain, just as the museum's new Sunday visitors may be bargain-seekers. The library option infers only that longer hours caused more loans, a claim about the change in numbers, not about why a specific group stayed away. The bus-fare option has outcomes moving the opposite way. The theatre option infers patrons' wealth from steady demand after a price rise, a different inference about a different variable.

Examiner's note — the trap: The library option is attractive because it too moves from a change to a cause, but it draws no conclusion about why a particular group was absent, which is the heart of the department's leap.

Q16 B Role of a statement HARD

The second paragraph sets out the sceptics' first objection: that the fall 'owes more to the ten per cent excise increase' imposed in the same year. The arguer replies that 'the tax came into force eight months after the labels, and by then sales had already fallen by nine per cent', concluding that 'the labels had done most of the work before it arrived'. Nine of the fourteen points fell before the tax existed. The statement therefore rebuts a rival explanation by showing that most of the fall preceded the alternative cause. It is not the main conclusion, which is the recommendation that Kesarpur 'should now extend the warning' to all packaged foods high in sugar, salt or fat. It does not concede that the tax did most of the work; it denies that. Nor is it evidence about childhood obesity, which the passage asserts as a goal but never measures.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'concedes that the tax' option tempts because the phrase 'whatever the tax added' sounds like a concession, but the arguer concedes only some contribution, while insisting the labels did most of the work.

Q17 D Assumption HARD

The evidence is a fall in 'retail sales of such drinks, measured in litres'. The arguer treats this as a fall in what the population 'consumes'. That step requires that the missing retail litres were not simply replaced by sweet drinks obtained some other way, such as from street vendors, home preparation or neighbouring states. The arguer checks one substitute, packaged fruit juices, but not substitution outside retail channels. If such substitution had absorbed the fall, consumption would be unchanged. Negate the assumption and the inference from sales to consumption collapses, so it is necessary. The option on reading back-of-pack tables contradicts the mechanism, which says shoppers do not read the table but see the front symbol. The price option concerns the future cost of new packs, not whether the observed fall reflects reduced consumption. The option about withdrawing the excise tax is irrelevant to the claim.

Examiner's note — the trap: The back-of-pack option tempts because labels are about information, but the passage expressly says shoppers ignore the nutrition table and react to the front symbol.

Q18 C Weaken HARD

The arguer attributes the fall to the labels and defends that attribution against two rivals: the excise tax, which came later, and substitution into fruit juices, which rose only two per cent. A heavily publicised campaign linking sugary drinks to diabetes that began in the very month the labels did is a third rival cause that the passage never addresses. Because it coincides exactly with the labels, the timing argument used against the tax cannot exclude it, and the early nine per cent fall could be owed to the campaign. This seriously weakens the causal claim. The juice option repeats a fact already in the passage, which the arguer used to defeat the substitution objection. The option about manufacturers redesigning packs quickly, if anything, confirms that the labels were in place early. The option that the excise rise was the first in a decade does not change its timing, which came eight months after the labels.

Examiner's note — the trap: The juice-sales option tempts because substitution sounds like a weakener, but the passage already supplies that fact and uses it to answer the objection.

Q19 A Strengthen MED

The argument infers that the labels caused the fall in Kesarpur's sales. A comparison case removes alternative explanations: if a neighbouring state with neither labels nor a new tax saw sugary drink sales stay flat over the same period, then a general trend, such as changing tastes or a regional economic slowdown, becomes less likely to explain Kesarpur's fourteen per cent fall. The difference between the two states then points to what Kesarpur did differently, which includes the labels. This works as a control group and strengthens the causal claim. The obesity option establishes the size of the problem but does nothing to show that labels solve it. The option on manufacturers opposing an extension to snacks might be read as a sign that labels work, but opposition can rest on many motives, such as cost or image, and it is not evidence about sales. The origin of the octagon's design is irrelevant to effectiveness.

Examiner's note — the trap: The manufacturers' opposition option tempts students who read industry resistance as proof of effectiveness, but opposition is not evidence of an effect on purchases.

Q20 C Flaw: overgeneralisation ELITE

The recommendation extends a result observed for one category, packaged sugar-sweetened drinks, to 'every packaged food high in sugar, salt or fat'. The only support offered for that extension is the claim that 'there is no reason the same hesitation should not occur in front of a packet of chips, a jar of pickle or a box of biscuits'. But drinks, snacks and condiments differ in how they are bought, how habitually, by whom and with what substitutes available, so a warning effect seen with one category need not recur across very different foods. This is the most serious gap. The option about a period too short misreads the evidence; eighteen months is enough to measure sales, which is what was measured. The option on ignoring the tax is false: the arguer addresses the tax and allows 'whatever the tax added'. The freedom option misstates the passage, which praises labels for respecting the shopper's freedom.

Examiner's note — the trap: The tax option is the trap: the tax is a familiar objection, but this arguer meets it directly, so the recommendation is not vulnerable on that ground.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. In which month and year did the Nanavati shooting take place? — **April 1959**

2. What rank did Kawas Nanavati hold? — **Commander in the Indian Navy**

3. Who was the man Nanavati shot dead? — **Prem Ahuja**

4. What was Prem Ahuja's occupation, per the passage? — **Businessman**

5. Where did Nanavati obtain the revolver? — **From his ship**

6. In which city did the shooting take place? — **Bombay**

7. What did the defence plead at the trial? — **A struggle and an accidental shot**

8. What did the prosecution allege? — **A deliberate killing**

9. How did a popular weekly portray Nanavati? — **As a wronged officer**

10. By what margin did the jury acquit Nanavati? — **Eight votes to one**

11. Who referred the jury's verdict to the High Court? — **The Sessions Judge**

12. Why did the Sessions Judge refer the case? — **No reasonable jury could have reached that verdict**

13. Under which law did the judge have the power to refer the case? — **The old Code of Criminal Procedure**

14. Of what offence did the High Court convict Nanavati? — **Murder**

15. In which year did the Supreme Court uphold the conviction? — **1961**

16. For what is the Nanavati case usually remembered? — **As the reason India abolished trial by jury**

17. How does the author rate the popular story of the case? — **Tidy and largely wrong**

18. Where did the jury sit, per the passage? — **Presidency towns and a few notified districts**

19. How were most criminal trials heard? — **By judges alone or with assessors**

20. What was the status of assessors' opinions? — **They bound nobody**

21. Which body recommended abolishing the jury? — **The Law Commission**

22. In which year was that recommendation made? — **1958**

23. Which Code made no provision for jury trials? — **The Code of 1973**

24. The trial exposed not the folly of juries but what? — **A tension any lay tribunal carries**

25. Why is a jury prized? — **It brings the community's sense of justice into court**

26. Why is a jury distrusted? — **That sense may forgive what the statute condemns**

27. What were the acquitting jurors arguably applying? — **A morality the law declined to recognise**

28. Abolishing the jury removed that morality from what? — **The verdict**

29. Through what does society now press its views on judges? — **Television studios and crowds**

30. What do today's judges lack, per the author? — **A jury to share the blame**

31. Does the author want the jury restored? — **No**

32. What has the question of lay morality lost? — **Its official seat in the room**

33. Meaning of 'temper' in 'temper the letter of the law'? — **To moderate or soften**

34. Meaning of 'lay tribunal'? — **A body of non-professional judges, such as a jury**

35. For how long had planters prospered on indigo before 1860? — **Half a century**

36. In which region did the indigo planters operate? — **Lower Bengal**

37. What did the planter give the ryot? — **A cash advance**

38. What did the ryot promise in return? — **To sow indigo and deliver the plants at a fixed rate**

39. Who fixed the rate paid for indigo plants? — **The planter**

40. Who kept the accounts of the advances? — **The planter's own agents**

41. What could happen to a ryot who took one advance? — **He could be in debt for years**

42. Which crop's season clashed with indigo? — **Rice**

43. In which year did the ryots begin to refuse? — **1859**

44. Name the two districts where refusal began. — **Nadia and Jessore**

45. How did the refusal spread, per the passage? — **With striking discipline**

46. Whom did the villagers resist? — **The planters' armed retainers**

47. Where did ryots carry their grievances? — **To the magistrates' courts**

48. On what assumption did the planters' power rest? — **That the state would enforce their contracts**

49. When did the system falter? — **When some officials doubted that assumption**

50. In which year was the Indigo Commission appointed? — **1860**

51. What did the Commission's report do? — **Censured the planters' methods**

52. What did the authorities then announce? — **Ryots could not be compelled to grow indigo**

53. Who wrote the play Nil Darpan? — **Dinabandhu Mitra**

54. In which language was Nil Darpan written? — **Bengali**

55. In which year was Nil Darpan published? — **1860**

56. What did Nil Darpan dramatise? — **A cultivating family's sufferings under a planter**

57. Which missionary had the English translation circulated? — **James Long**

58. On what charge did the planters prosecute Long? — **Libel**

59. What sentence did Long receive in 1861? — **A fine and a month in prison**

60. What did the prosecution do to the play's reach? — **Made it notorious far beyond its readers**

61. How have some historians enlisted the revolt? — **As an early chapter of Indian nationalism**

62. How does the author find the nationalist label? — **It sits uneasily**

63. Did the ryots demand an end to British rule? — **No; they appealed to its courts**

64. What division helped the ryots succeed? — **Between planters and unwilling officials**

65. What was new in the indigo movement? — **Cultivators acting together to withdraw consent**

66. Meaning of 'ryot'? — **A cultivator or peasant farmer**

67. Meaning of 'censured'? — **Formally criticised or condemned**

68. Meaning of 'libel'? — **A published false statement damaging reputation**

69. Meaning of 'retainers' in the indigo passage? — **Armed servants in the planters' employ**

70. On which day did the city abolish museum entry fees? — **Sundays**

71. How many public museums does the city run? — **Four**

72. What is the entry charge on other days? — **Rs 150**

73. What was average Sunday attendance before the scheme? — **About 2,100 visitors**

74. What did Sunday attendance rise to within six months? — **About 6,800 visitors**

75. What does the department now propose? — **Abolishing the fee altogether**

76. What does the department say kept poorer residents away? — **The fee, not a lack of interest**

77. How much ticket revenue would full abolition lose? — **About Rs 3 crore a year**

78. Rising Sunday attendance tells us how many came, not what? — **Who they were**

79. What visitor data did the department fail to collect? — **Incomes or neighbourhoods**

80. By how much has weekday attendance fallen? — **About a fifth**

81. Name two groups besides switchers who may fill Sundays. — **Tourists and school parties**

82. Does the author say the fee is irrelevant? — **No**

83. By what must an access policy be judged? — **Whether it reaches the excluded**

84. To whom does the city already issue concession cards? — **Low-income households, for buses**

85. What test does the author propose? — **Free entry for cardholders every day for a year**

86. Name one barrier other than cost the author lists. — **Distance, working hours, or a sense of not belonging**

87. Complete: 'Good intentions are not a ___.' — **Measurement**

88. What did Kesarpur require on sugary drink packs? — **A red octagonal front-of-pack warning**

89. How long ago did the labelling rule begin? — **Eighteen months ago**

90. In what unit were drink sales measured? — **Litres**

91. By how much did sugary drink sales fall? — **Fourteen per cent**

92. What does the author want labels extended to? — **Every packaged food high in sugar, salt or fat**

93. How large was Kesarpur's excise increase on sweet drinks? — **Ten per cent**

94. How long after the labels did the tax take effect? — **Eight months**

95. By how much had sales fallen before the tax arrived? — **Nine per cent**

96. Which exempt drinks might buyers have switched to? — **Packaged fruit juices**

97. By how much did juice sales rise? — **Barely two per cent**

98. What does a hurried shopper not read, per the passage? — **The nutrition table on the back**

99. What becomes a large change across millions of purchases? — **A small hesitation**

100. How often do manufacturers redesign packs, per the author? — **Every few years**

101. What did Nanavati learn about his wife? — **That she was having an affair with Prem Ahuja**

102. Was the Nanavati killing itself ever in doubt? — **No**

103. What, per the passage, divided Bombay about the killing? — **What it meant**

104. What did the Nanavati trial become in Indian history? — **The most famous jury case**

105. Was the jury ever a national institution in India? — **No**

106. How does the author describe the man the jurors acquitted? — **A betrayed husband**

107. How does the author describe the indigo advance and rate? — **The advance small, the rate low**

108. Which land did an indebted ryot have to give to indigo? — **His best land**

109. After 1859, what did villagers do with fresh advances? — **Declined them**

110. What does the author call the revolt's career in print? — **Its second life**