CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily RC & CR Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 9 November 2026

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

ANSWER KEY — 9 NOVEMBER 2026

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

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 B Primary purpose MED

The passage introduces the 'authentic' movement and its implication that other performances were 'in some sense false' (paragraph 1). It then sets out objections: the lost audience and the thin documents (paragraph 2), and the charge that the new style mirrored modernist taste (paragraph 3). The turn comes in paragraph 4: the critique 'did not demolish the practice. What it removed was a slogan.' The author adds that the evidence 'did matter', exposing inner voices and restoring the spring of dance rhythms. So the passage traces how a critique deflated an overstated claim while the practice kept its value, which is the keyed option. The option about composers' intentions adopts the very claim the author says was dropped. The option saying research 'only ever' projects taste converts the critics' point into the author's verdict, which paragraph 4 rejects. The option about listeners' preferences takes a detail from paragraph 3 and wrongly makes it the subject of the whole passage.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'only ever projects taste' option tempts readers who stop at paragraph 3; the author accepts that critique only in part and insists the evidence still mattered.

Q2 A Inference HARD

Paragraph 2 explains the objection. Listeners in 1720 'had never heard a piano, a recording or a symphony orchestra of a hundred players', and the sounds that 'struck them as brilliant or harsh strike us against a lifetime of different noises'. It adds that 'even a perfect copy of an instrument plays into a modern ear'. The point is that the impression a sound makes depends on what its listener has already heard, so a faithful instrument does not guarantee a faithful experience. That is the keyed option. The option saying eighteenth-century audiences disliked harsh tones misreads 'brilliant or harsh' as a verdict they reached; the passage only says sounds struck them differently from the way they strike us. The option about inaccurate copies contradicts the passage, which grants 'a perfect copy' for the sake of argument and places the difficulty in the ear, not the instrument. The option ranking listeners' competence adds a judgement the passage never makes: modern ears are different, not worse.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'copies are never accurate' option tempts because the paragraph mentions rebuilding a harpsichord, but the author concedes even a perfect copy and locates the problem in the listener.

Q3 C Author's attitude HARD

The author credits the movement plainly: 'And it did matter.' Gut strings 'exposed inner voices that heavy modern forces had buried', dance rhythms 'regained their spring', and ordinary musicians 'absorbed these lessons'. At the same time the author endorses the retreat from 'authentic' to 'the humbler label' and states outright that 'the past cannot be heard again'. Appreciation of the discoveries combined with scepticism about the original claim is the keyed option. 'Dismissive' fails because the author says the critique 'did not demolish the practice'. 'Celebratory' fails because the author denies that the past can be recovered; the performers themselves conceded they 'could never reproduce the past', so the claim that research recovered the original sound contradicts the text. 'Detached' fails because the author gives a verdict, not just a report: the critique 'removed' a slogan, the evidence 'did matter', and the final paragraph draws the author's own lesson about unsettling habit.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'detached' option tempts because paragraphs 2 and 3 report other people's objections, but paragraphs 4 and 5 deliver the author's own judgement.

Q4 D Vocabulary in context MED

The sentence reads: 'dance rhythms that had hardened into solemn marches regained their spring'. The contrast is between rhythms that had become 'hardened' and 'solemn', like marches, and what they recovered. A dance rhythm that is no longer stiff and heavy has regained its lightness and bounce, so 'spring' here means a lively, buoyant quality of motion. The 'season of renewal' sense is suggested by the word 'regained', but rhythms do not regain a season; the sentence is about how the music moves, not about a period of revival. The 'source' sense, as in a spring of water, does not fit 'rhythms regained their spring'; nothing in the sentence concerns the origin of a tradition. The 'coiled tension' sense borrows the mechanical meaning of a spring, but the point of the sentence is release from heaviness, and the opposite of a 'solemn march' is liveliness, not stored tension.

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

Examiner's note — the trap: 'A coiled tension awaiting release' tempts because it uses a familiar meaning of 'spring', but the contrast with 'solemn marches' calls for liveliness, not tension.

Q5 A Function of a paragraph (Stretch) ELITE

Paragraph 3 opens 'Critics pressed further', signalling that it extends the objections of paragraph 2. It reports the observation that the new recordings 'sounded remarkably like the modernist aesthetic of the decades that produced them' and concludes that the movement 'had not escaped its own time at all; it had dressed contemporary taste in period costume'. Far from escaping its era, the movement reflected it: that is the keyed option. The option about evidence for eighteenth-century tempos reverses the paragraph, which suggests that the brisk style came from modern taste, not from history. The option claiming the author refutes the criticism completely is the trap. Paragraph 4 does respond, but only to say that the critique 'did not demolish the practice'; it accepts that the critique 'removed' the slogan and that the past cannot be reproduced. The criticism is partly endorsed, not refuted. The option about modernist composers rejecting earlier music invents a claim; 'modernist aesthetic' describes a taste, not composers' hostility to the past.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'refute completely' option tempts because paragraph 4 begins with 'Yet', but the author keeps part of the critique: the slogan goes, and only the practice survives.

Q6 C Main idea MED

The passage builds to its final paragraph: 'The useful lesson, then, is not that the oldest baseline is the true one. It is that every baseline is a choice, and one that should be made openly, with its date and its evidence declared.' The earlier paragraphs lead there: paragraphs 1 and 2 describe the syndrome, paragraph 3 explains why restoration needs a target and how older evidence can help, and paragraph 4 warns against a pristine standard. The keyed option captures this conclusion. The option ranking old records above modern surveys overstates paragraph 3, which calls such sources 'patchy' and in need of 'careful reading'. The option about each generation underestimating damage restates the description in paragraph 1; it is a supporting detail, and it ignores the passage's later turn to how a baseline should be chosen. The option urging a return to the condition before human use is precisely the error paragraph 4 warns against: 'Ecosystems were never static.'

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'before human use began' option tempts readers who take the passage as a simple plea for older baselines, but paragraph 4 calls a pristine baseline 'an impossible standard'.

Q7 B Function of an example HARD

The example follows the claim that the idea 'described something about memory rather than fish'. The grandson 'has never seen' an otter and 'does not experience their absence as a loss. Nothing in his surroundings tells him that anything is missing.' The point is that a loss is invisible to someone whose starting point already lacks the thing lost, which is the keyed option. The 'exaggerate' option adopts the young fishers' view ('regard as exaggerations') as if it were the author's, whereas the passage treats older memories as evidence of a real decline. The overfishing option invents both a cause and a timescale; the passage says nothing about why the otters disappeared, and the example concerns perception, not causes. The 'more reliable' option overstates the passage: the example shows how perception shifts, and paragraph 3 describes historical sources as 'patchy' and needing 'careful reading', not as superior to scientific data.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'exaggerate' option tempts because the word appears in paragraph 2, but it describes how the young see their elders, and that perception is the syndrome itself.

Q8 D Vocabulary in context MED

The sentence reads: 'the young fishers' sense of a "good day" is calibrated to a sea already emptied'. Their idea of a good catch is set by reference to the depleted sea they have always known; the emptied sea is the standard against which they judge. 'Calibrated' therefore means adjusted to a standard or reference point. 'Deliberately reduced to fit' adds intention, but the passage stresses that the shift happens without anyone noticing: the standard 'quietly slid'. 'Precisely measured in units' confuses the instrument sense of calibration with a measurement; the fishers' sense of a good day is a judgement tuned to a reference, not a number. 'Accurately written down' confuses calibration with recording; nothing is being documented in this sentence. The surrounding argument, that each generation takes what it first saw as normal, confirms that the word describes setting a scale against a reference.

Examiner's note — the trap: 'Deliberately reduced to fit' tempts because the sea has been emptied, but the syndrome works unnoticed; nobody chooses to lower the standard.

Q9 A Application of the author's principle (Stretch) ELITE

The author's final principle is that a baseline should be 'made openly, with its date and its evidence declared, rather than inherited without notice'. The first option dates its baseline (a 1950s survey) and declares its evidence and its limits, exactly as the principle requires. The 'richest condition attested by any record' option assumes that 'the oldest baseline is the true one', which paragraph 5 rejects, and it ignores the warning in paragraph 3 that old sources are 'patchy and need careful reading'. The option based on when the present team began is the shifting baseline itself: paragraph 3 warns that choosing 'the condition of twenty years ago' may 'lock in most of the damage', and such a target is inherited from whatever one generation happened to see first. The option before any human settlement is the pristine standard that paragraph 4 calls 'an impossible standard', noting that many valued ecosystems 'were shaped by centuries of human use'.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'richest condition attested by any record' option tempts readers who think the passage simply favours older evidence, but the author rejects the idea that the oldest baseline is the true one.

Q10 C Function of a paragraph HARD

Paragraph 4 begins 'There is a risk on the other side, too.' Having shown in paragraph 3 that a recent baseline 'may lock in most of the damage', the author now warns that a baseline 'set in some pristine past' errs in the opposite direction: it condemns 'every present landscape as a ruin' and makes 'any achievable improvement look trivial'. The paragraph therefore qualifies the case for older baselines by naming the opposite mistake, which is the keyed option. The 'too patchy' option draws on paragraph 3, where patchiness is a caution about reading old sources, not a reason to discard them. The 'human use has improved most ecosystems' option inflates the text, which says only that 'many that people value today were shaped by centuries of human use': shaped, not improved, and many, not most. The 'abandon' option mistakes a qualification for a reversal; paragraph 5 still asks for a deliberate, declared choice, not acceptance of present conditions.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'abandon the case for older baselines' option tempts because the paragraph criticises a past baseline, but it targets only the pristine extreme, and paragraph 5 keeps the call for a chosen target.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q11 D Main conclusion MED

The author states the verdict in paragraph 1: the proposal 'is also a mistake, and the state should drop it'. The final paragraph supplies the alternative: 'The better course is to make giving easier rather than to make it paid.' Everything else supports this: Titmuss's findings, the three-district figures and the reply to the department's defenders. So the conclusion is that the state should not pay donors and should make voluntary giving easier, the keyed option. The option about shortages being less serious contradicts the author, who concedes the defenders 'are right about the shortages'. The option about Titmuss states a premise, not the conclusion; the author uses Titmuss as support for the claim about the state's proposal. The option saying payment 'always' destroys civic motives overstates the argument: Titmuss is reported as saying volunteers 'may stop giving', and the author's own evidence concerns three districts, not a universal law.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The Titmuss option tempts because it occupies a whole paragraph, but it is evidence offered for the conclusion, not the conclusion itself.

Q12 B Assumption HARD

The author reasons from what happened in three districts ('Our own experience bears him out') to a prediction about the whole state: the department's policy 'will deepen the very problem it means to solve'. That step works only if the three districts are a fair guide to the rest of the state, that is, if donors there responded to payment as donors elsewhere would. Negate it: if donors in other districts would react quite differently, the three-district figures say little about the state-wide proposal and the prediction loses its support. That is the keyed option. The option about hospital chains opening centres everywhere is unnecessary; the proposal under discussion is the department's own payment, not private expansion. The option about paid donors hiding illnesses is not needed for the collection figures; the safety point rests on Titmuss, not on these districts. The option comparing payment sizes is not required; the argument does not depend on whether Rs 500 is more or less than the chain paid.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'hide disqualifying illnesses' option tempts because concealment is part of the argument, but the three-district figures concern the quantity collected, not safety.

Q13 A Weaken HARD

The author treats the fall in voluntary donations after 2023 as the effect of the hospital chain's payments, and the lower total collection as proof that payment drove volunteers away. The keyed option supplies an alternative cause for exactly the same fall: if the state halved its own camps in those districts in 2023, voluntary donations at those camps would drop whether or not anyone was being paid nearby, and total collection could fall for the same reason. That severs the link between payment and the decline. The screening option touches only the safety point and says nothing about the fall in donations. The option about voluntary-only states having shortages concerns the department's broader case, not the three-district evidence; at most it shows that voluntary systems also face shortages. The age difference between voluntary and paid donors is irrelevant: it does not explain why voluntary donations fell or why the total dropped.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'voluntary-only states also have shortages' option tempts because it seems to help the department, but it does not touch the three-district evidence the question targets.

Q14 C Strengthen HARD

The author's claim rests on Titmuss's idea that payment 'changes the meaning of the act', so that people who gave from civic duty 'may stop giving once their generosity has a price attached', together with the timing of the fall in voluntary donations. The keyed option gives direct evidence of that mechanism from the people concerned: the volunteers who stopped giving said that paid donation nearby made their unpaid giving feel pointless. This confirms that payment, not some other factor, drove them away. The option about the chain stopping payment in 2025 describes a later event and says nothing about why volunteers left earlier. The option about paid donors giving more often, if anything, suggests payment could raise collection, and it does not show volunteers being driven away. The option about summer shortages restates the seasonal problem the department already describes; it does not connect the fall in voluntary donations to payment.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'paid donors gave more often' option tempts because it concerns the paid system, but it says nothing about volunteers and could even help the department.

Q15 D Flaw (Stretch) ELITE

The only support for the 'fresh risk' is Titmuss's finding, 'more than half a century ago', that a seller 'has a reason to conceal an illness that would disqualify him'. The author applies this to the present without asking whether anything has changed, in particular whether blood is now tested in ways that detect such illnesses regardless of what the donor says. If modern screening catches concealed infections, the motive to conceal no longer translates into a risk to the supply. That gap is the keyed criticism. The 'three districts' option is the trap: it is a fair point about the collection argument, but the three-district figures concern how much blood was collected, not its safety, so it does not attack the 'fresh risk' claim. The option confusing collection with donor numbers names a distinction the safety claim never uses. The option about volunteers concealing illness is weak: the author gives a reason volunteers lack a motive, and the flaw lies elsewhere.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'only three districts' option tempts because it is a genuine weakness of the collection argument, but the question targets the safety claim, which rests on Titmuss alone.

Q16 B Main conclusion HARD

The author announces the verdict at the end of paragraph 1: the government has withdrawn the rule, 'and it was right to do so'. Paragraph 2 offers the pass-rate and staffroom evidence, paragraph 3 rejects the supporters' reply, paragraph 4 denies the rule credit for falling dropout, and paragraph 5 defends restoring examinations with possible detention. Each paragraph supports the judgement that withdrawal was right, so the keyed option is the conclusion. The option saying the rule caused the fall in pass rates is a premise the author asserts in support; it is a reason, not the point being argued for. The option about remedial teaching failing for lack of teachers is a sub-point answering the supporters in paragraph 3. The option claiming detention will by itself repair the schools contradicts the text, which says restoring examinations 'will not by itself repair our schools'.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'caused the fall in pass rates' option tempts because it is the argument's main evidence, but the author uses it to support the verdict on withdrawal stated in paragraph 1.

Q17 A Assumption HARD

The author compares a 61 per cent pass rate in 2022 with 78 per cent in 2012 and attributes the gap to the no-detention rule. That comparison means something only if the two examinations measured the same thing in the same way. Negate the keyed option: if the 2022 paper was much harder or marked more strictly, the lower pass rate could reflect the examination rather than the children's learning, and the evidence would no longer support the conclusion. So comparable standards are a necessary assumption. The option requiring every child to attend one school is far too strong; the argument concerns the rule, which applied across the state, so changing schools does not matter. The option about the teachers' own schooling is irrelevant to whether their reports are accurate. The option about other states' pass rates rising is not required; such a fact might strengthen the case, but the argument can stand without it.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'other states' pass rates rose' option tempts because it would help the author, but a helpful fact is not a necessary assumption; negating it does not destroy the argument.

Q18 D Weaken HARD

The author reads the drop from 78 to 61 per cent as proof that children under the rule learned less. The keyed option offers another explanation: the two cohorts are not composed alike. If falling dropout meant that many children who would earlier have left school, often weaker or first-generation learners, stayed on to sit the 2022 examination, the pass rate could fall even if no individual child learned less, because the group taking the examination had widened. This undercuts the inference from pass rates to the rule's effect on learning, and it holds whatever caused the fall in dropout. The training option is irrelevant to the comparison and, if anything, would suggest assessment improved. The urban-rural gap within the 2012 cohort says nothing about why the two cohorts differ. The option about parents welcoming the rule concerns opinion, not the meaning of the pass-rate figures.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The urban-rural option tempts because it hints that composition matters, but it describes only one cohort and so cannot explain the difference between 2012 and 2022.

Q19 C Strengthen MED

The author attributes the fall in the pass rate to the no-detention rule. A natural objection is that pass rates may have fallen everywhere in that decade for reasons unrelated to the rule. The keyed option meets that objection: if comparable neighbouring states that never adopted the rule saw steady pass rates over the same period, the decline in this state is more plausibly linked to the rule. This strengthens the causal claim. The option saying dropout began to fall only after the rule was adopted weakens the author, whose paragraph 4 depends on dropout having been falling 'for ten years before the rule was adopted'; it would give the rule credit. The option about teachers opposing withdrawal supports the rule's defenders, not the author. The option about an unfamiliar new paper in 2022 offers an alternative explanation for the lower pass rate and so weakens the argument.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'dropout began to fall only after' option tempts because it is about the rule's record, but it hands the rule the credit that paragraph 4 denies it.

Q20 B Flaw: inconsistent standard (Stretch) ELITE

In paragraph 4 the author refuses to credit the rule with the fall in dropout because dropout 'had been falling for ten years before the rule was adopted'. That is a sound test: look at the earlier trend before attributing a change to a policy. But in paragraph 2 the author attributes the fall in pass rates to the rule without applying the same test, never asking whether pass rates were already declining before the rule or were influenced by other factors. Applying a standard to the evidence that hurts the case but not to the evidence that helps

it is the flaw named in the keyed option. The 'no support at all' option overstates: the teachers' reports are only one strand, and the pass-rate figures remain. The option about every neighbouring state misdescribes the argument, which is about this state's policy. The continuous-assessment option misreads paragraph 3: the author says the promise was not implemented, not that the method itself is useless.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The continuous-assessment option tempts because the 'register of ticks' line sounds dismissive, but the author faults the implementation, not the method, so no flaw lies there.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. In which century did the 'authentic' performance movement arise? — **The twentieth century (second half)**

2. What did the movement's performers trade steel strings for? — **Gut strings**

3. What replaced modern flutes in period performances? — **Wooden flutes**

4. Were period tunings higher or lower than today's concert pitch? — **Lower**

5. Which two composers' orchestra sizes does the passage mention? — **Bach and Handel**

6. What happened to tempos as scholars read old treatises? — **They quickened**

7. What did old treatises discuss, per the passage? — **Ornament and phrasing**

8. What did the label 'authentic' imply about other performances? — **That they were in some sense false**

9. 'We can rebuild a harpsichord, but we cannot rebuild…' what? — **An audience**

10. Which year's listeners does the passage use as its example? — **1720**

11. Name one sound 1720 listeners had never heard, per the passage. — **A piano, a recording or a 100-player orchestra**

12. What must a scholar use to fill gaps in thin documents? — **Inference**

13. What does inference tend to reflect, per the author? — **The taste of the person drawing it**

14. Which aesthetic did critics say the new recordings resembled? — **The modernist aesthetic**

15. Name one quality of the modernist aesthetic listed in the passage. — **Clean, unsentimental, suspicious of excess**

16. Critics said the movement dressed contemporary taste in what? — **Period costume**

17. What, per the author, did the critique remove? — **A slogan**

18. What humbler label replaced 'authentic'? — **Historically informed**

19. What did gut strings and smaller ensembles expose? — **Inner voices buried by heavy modern forces**

20. Into what had dance rhythms hardened? — **Solemn marches**

21. In context, 'regained their spring' means regained their… — **Liveliness or buoyancy**

22. Where, per the author, does the value of historical research lie? — **In unsettling habit**

23. Asking how the past sounded can make the familiar what? — **Strange**

24. Where does interpretation often begin, per the final line? — **Where the familiar is made strange**

25. Did the critique demolish the practice? — **No**

26. In which year did Daniel Pauly name the shifting baseline syndrome? — **1995**

27. What was Daniel Pauly's field? — **Fisheries science**

28. What did each generation accept as a fishery's natural state? — **The stock it found at the start of its career**

29. What did the next generation take as its starting point? — **The already diminished stock**

30. Losses came to look like what over decades? — **Ordinary fluctuation**

31. The idea describes something about memory rather than what? — **Fish**

32. Which animal does the village elder remember? — **Otters**

33. Why does the grandson not feel the otters' loss? — **He has never seen one**

34. How do young fishers regard older fishers' catches? — **As exaggerations**

35. The young fishers' 'good day' is calibrated to what? — **A sea already emptied**

36. In context, 'calibrated' means… — **Adjusted to a standard**

37. Why does the syndrome matter for restoration? — **Restoration needs a target**

38. Choosing the condition of twenty years ago may do what? — **Lock in most of the damage**

39. Name one old source of evidence listed in the passage. — **Catch logs, travellers' accounts, specimens, menus**

40. What do old restaurant menus list, per the passage? — **Fish no longer landed**

41. How does the author describe such historical sources? — **Patchy, needing careful reading**

42. Old sources are often the only witnesses to what? — **An abundance no living scientist measured**

43. A pristine baseline can become what kind of standard? — **An impossible standard**

44. A pristine baseline condemns every present landscape as a… — **Ruin**

45. Were ecosystems ever static, per the passage? — **No**

46. Many valued ecosystems were shaped by what? — **Centuries of human use**

47. Is the oldest baseline the true one, per the author? — **No**

48. Every baseline is a what, per the final paragraph? — **A choice**

49. What two things should a baseline openly declare? — **Its date and its evidence**

50. What opposite error does paragraph 4 warn against? — **Setting a baseline in a pristine past**

51. How much did the department propose to pay per donation? — **Rs 500**

52. In which months are district blood banks shortest of supply? — **The summer months**

53. Shortfalls leave banks with less than how much supply? — **A week's supply**

54. What is the author's verdict on the department's proposal? — **Well meant but a mistake; drop it**

55. Which social scientist compared British and US blood systems? — **Richard Titmuss**

56. In which country was blood freely given, in Titmuss's study? — **Britain**

57. In which country was much blood bought, in Titmuss's study? — **The United States**

58. Titmuss found the commercial system more wasteful and less what? — **Safe**

59. Why might a paid donor conceal an illness? — **It would disqualify him from selling blood**

60. Per Titmuss, payment turns a gift to a stranger into what? — **A sale**

61. Who began paying donors in three districts? — **A private hospital chain**

62. In which year did the hospital chain begin paying donors? — **2023**

63. By how much did voluntary camp donations fall within a year? — **Nearly a third**

64. Was total collection in 2024 higher or lower than in 2022? — **Lower**

65. On what point does the author agree with the defenders? — **The shortages are real**

66. The policy will deepen the problem it means to solve and add what? — **A fresh risk to the blood supply**

67. What is the author's 'better course'? — **Make giving easier rather than paid**

68. Many donors are lost through inconvenience rather than what? — **Indifference**

69. Name one inconvenience the author lists. — **Working-hour camps, distant centres, no reminders**

70. Name one remedy the author proposes. — **Evening camps, mobile units, text reminders**

71. Where would the author place mobile units? — **At large workplaces and colleges**

72. Whom would the text-message reminder target? — **Lapsed donors**

73. What key assumption links the three districts to the state? — **Those donors are representative of the state**

74. Which alternative cause would most weaken the district evidence? — **Fewer government camps in those districts**

75. What weakness does the 'fresh risk' claim have? — **Ignores whether modern screening removes the risk**

76. For how many years did the state follow the no-detention rule? — **Ten years**

77. Up to which class did the no-detention rule apply? — **Class 8**

78. Which learners was the rule especially meant to protect? — **First-generation learners**

79. What was the no-detention rule meant to prevent? — **Dropping out after being failed**

80. What is the author's verdict on withdrawing the rule? — **It was right**

81. In which year did the first full no-detention cohort sit Class 10? — **2022**

82. What was the 2022 cohort's Class 10 pass rate? — **61 per cent**

83. What was the 2012 cohort's Class 10 pass rate? — **78 per cent**

84. By how many percentage points did the pass rate fall? — **17 points**

85. Under what system did the 2012 cohort study? — **Annual examinations with possible detention**

86. In which class, per teachers, do children arrive unable to read? — **Class 9**

87. 'Remove the prospect of failure and you remove…' what? — **The reason to study**

88. Which two measures were promised alongside the rule? — **Continuous assessment and remedial teaching**

89. Why did remedial classes fail, per the author? — **Few schools had the teachers**

90. What did continuous assessment become in practice? — **A register of ticks**

91. 'But promises do not…' do what? — **Teach children**

92. The author's lesson: standards need what? — **Consequences**

93. How long had dropout been falling before the rule? — **Ten years**

94. In which classes would detention be restored? — **Classes 5 and 8**