CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily RC & CR Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 12 November 2026

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

ANSWER KEY — 12 NOVEMBER 2026

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

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 B Central claim MED

The author's own position arrives in the final paragraph, introduced by 'A better response, I think'. There he separates blame, 'an assessment of a person's quality of will', which 'should indeed track only what he controlled', from responsibility as 'what one must answer for', where 'outcomes count'. The closing lines put it plainly: 'Luck does not make him a worse man. It makes him the man to whom the debt has fallen.' The keyed option states exactly this two-part view. The option saying outcomes are irrelevant to every moral judgement is the 'bite the bullet' view of the third paragraph, which the author rejects because it 'asks us to give up a great deal'. The option endorsing harsher legal punishment confuses the author's point about owing repair with a claim about prison; the passage only reports the law's practice. The option denying that praise and blame apply at all describes the worry raised in the second paragraph if the control principle is applied strictly, not the author's conclusion.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'outcomes are irrelevant' option is attractive because the author agrees the two drivers are equally blameworthy; but he expressly keeps a role for outcomes in what the unlucky driver owes.

Q2 D Vocabulary in context MED

The phrase introduces the first response to the problem of moral luck: 'the two drivers are equally culpable, and our harsher feeling towards the second is simply a mistake'. This response keeps the control principle and accepts what follows from it, even though what follows is uncomfortable, since it means the second driver's sense of having done something terrible 'is a kind of error'. The author then says the view 'has the merit of consistency, but it asks us to give up a great deal'. That pairing of consistency with cost is the mark of biting a bullet: holding on to a principle and swallowing its awkward consequence. The keyed option says this. The 'refuse to take the problem seriously' option misreads the response, which takes the problem seriously enough to accept a hard conclusion. The remorse option describes the second driver's feeling, which this view calls a mistake. The 'attack the control principle' option reverses the move: the response defends the principle rather than attacking it.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The option about attacking the control principle tempts readers who see 'bullet' as aggression; in fact this response keeps the principle and pays the price of its implications.

Q3 A Inference HARD

In the final paragraph the author says that blame, as 'an assessment of a person's quality of will', should 'track only what he controlled, and on that score the two drivers stand level'. So the first driver's will is assessed exactly as the second's: both drove impaired after two glasses of wine. The author also says 'The second driver owes the child's family something the first owes no one: an acknowledgement, a repair, a changed life.' Both halves of the keyed option are therefore stated or directly implied. The 'deserves no criticism' option fails because the drivers 'stand level' on blame and the second is plainly blameworthy for driving impaired, so the first is too. The 'more blameworthy' option has no support; escaping consequences is never treated as an added fault. The 'same guilt' option conflicts with the author's rejection of the bite-the-bullet view, which treats the second driver's distinctive feeling as an error; the author instead gives that feeling a basis in what the second driver must answer for.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'same guilt' option sounds like simple consistency, but the author explicitly defends the second driver's special response, so he would not demand identical feelings from the first.

Q4 C Structure / paragraph function ELITE

The passage moves in four steps. The first paragraph presents the two-driver case; the second names the problem of moral luck and shows how the control principle, 'applied strictly', shrinks praise and blame 'to a point'. The third paragraph offers 'One response', biting the bullet, and evaluates it: it 'has the merit of consistency, but it asks us to give up a great deal', because it treats the second driver's feeling as 'a kind of error'. The fourth paragraph then opens with 'A better response, I think', which is the author's own distinction between blame and answerability. The third paragraph thus presents a rival answer and exposes its cost, preparing for the author's alternative; the keyed option says this. The option calling it the author's own answer misplaces that answer, which comes in the fourth paragraph. The control-principle option describes the second paragraph. The 'concedes' option attributes to the author a claim he reports only as part of the view he finds wanting.

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Examiner's note — the trap: The 'concedes' option is the trap: the phrase 'a confusion of guilt with grief' does appear in the third paragraph, but as the rival view's claim, which the author goes on to reject.

Q5 A Application of the argument HARD

The surgeons mirror the two drivers: identical conduct, different outcomes produced by luck. The author holds that blame 'should indeed track only what he controlled', so on that score the surgeons 'stand level', each having chosen to skip the check. He also holds that responsibility 'is also a matter of what one must answer for, and here outcomes count', so the surgeon whose patient was harmed owes 'an acknowledgement, a repair' that the other owes no one. The keyed option applies both halves. The 'worse surgeon' option contradicts 'Luck does not make him a worse man'. The 'neither is blameworthy' option confuses the outcome, which was outside their control, with the choice to skip the check, which was within it; the author never suggests the careless choice escapes blame. The 'same repair' option ties the duty to make amends to quality of will alone, but the author ties it to outcomes, which is precisely why the first driver owes no one anything.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'same repair' option is tempting to readers who stress the equal blame, but the author separates the debt of repair from blame and makes the debt depend on what actually happened.

Q6 C Main point MED

The first paragraph ends with the thesis: 'as an instrument for getting water to thirsty people, the cap usually fails'. The second paragraph explains why: capped prices silence the signals that restrain hoarding and draw in distant suppliers. The third paragraph insists that 'The case against the cap is an argument about means, not ends' and proposes money, vouchers or state distribution for the poor instead. The keyed option combines these two strands. The 'traders act unfairly and deserve fines' option takes the moral intuition the author acknowledges and turns it into a defence of the cap he criticises. The 'single seller' option reverses the qualification: where one seller controls the only road, the author says a cap 'does little harm', so that is where a cap is tolerable, not where it should be lifted. The 'leave prices wholly to the market' option overreaches twice: the author denies that high prices are fair ('None of this means that high prices are fair') and wants the state to help the poor.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'wholly to the market' option tempts because the author defends rising prices, but he expressly says high prices are not fair and calls for vouchers or state supply.

Q7 A Meaning of a figurative claim HARD

The sentences that follow the metaphor spell out its content. A rise 'tells households that a good has become scarce and that they should buy only what they need', and 'It tells traders in the next district that a truckload of water sent through flooded roads will now repay the cost and risk of sending it.' When the price is capped, 'both messages fall silent': buyers hoard and suppliers stay home. The 'message' is thus information that guides two sets of decisions, buyers' restraint and suppliers' entry, which is the keyed option. The 'moral attitude' option reads the message as an expression of the seller's character, but the author separates the price's function from the 'greed' the cap targets. The 'communicates to the authorities' option invents a recipient the passage never mentions; the two recipients are households and traders. The 'tells a poor household whether it can afford' option confuses the signal of scarcity with a forecast of affordability, which the author treats as a separate problem of ends.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'moral attitude' option borrows the passage's talk of greed, but the author's point is that the price works as information regardless of the seller's motives.

Q8 D Inference from a qualification HARD

The author's case against caps rests on what high prices do: they make buyers economise and they draw in suppliers from 'the next district'. In the single-seller case, he says, the high price 'may reflect market power rather than scarcity, and nothing new will arrive however high it climbs'. If no new supply will arrive, the most important message the price carries, the one to distant traders, has no one to act on it, so suppressing the price costs little. That is the keyed inference. The 'fear of being fined' option contradicts the scenario: the author describes a price that 'climbs', not one held down voluntarily. The 'no need to restrain purchases' option has no basis; scarcity would still make restraint sensible, and the author says nothing to suggest otherwise. The 'state is already supplying water' option imports a fact the passage never states about such districts; state supply appears only as the author's proposed remedy for the poor.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'buyers need not restrain' option tempts careless readers who recall that caps silence 'both messages', but the qualification turns on the supply message, not the buyers'.

Q9 B Attitude / tone ELITE

The author calls it 'a moral intuition that few would wish to give up', which is not dismissive. In the third paragraph he grants the underlying concern: 'None of this means that high prices are fair, or that a poor family which cannot pay three times the usual rate should simply go without.' Yet he insists that 'The case against the cap is an argument about means, not ends', and that the cap 'usually fails' as an instrument. So he respects the ethical concern while doubting that it supports the cap; that is the keyed option. The 'dismissive' option is contradicted by the phrase 'few would wish to give up' and by his acceptance that high prices are not fair. The 'wholly approving' option reverses his conclusion, which says the cap should not be 'the first reflex of every disaster response'. The 'uncertain' option ignores his clear preference for vouchers, cash or state distribution over caps; his qualifications limit the conclusion but do not leave it undecided.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'dismissive' option catches readers who equate criticism of the cap with contempt for the intuition; the author separates the two by calling his objection one about 'means, not ends'.

Q10 D Application / policy preference HARD

The author's remedy is explicit: 'If the worry is that the poor will be priced out, the remedy is to put money or vouchers in their hands, or to have the state buy and distribute water itself, rather than to forbid the very price that draws water into the district.' The keyed option combines free prices with vouchers for low-income households, matching this means-and-ends split. The six-month cap is the opposite of his view, and he adds that a cap that 'lingers for months' is worse than a brief one. Fining traders who bring water from elsewhere would suppress exactly the supply response he values, the truckload 'sent through flooded roads'. The 'no help to families' option ignores his statement that a poor family should not 'simply go without'; he defends free prices only together with support for the poor, so this option takes half his view and drops the other half.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'no help to families' option tempts readers who see only the pro-price argument; the author pairs free prices with vouchers or state supply.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q11 A Main conclusion MED

The argument's recommendation is flagged by 'therefore' in the last paragraph: 'The committee should therefore reverse the logic of its last three reviews. Instead of closing branches whose registers are thin, it should extend evening and Sunday hours across the whole network.' Everything before it supports this: the second paragraph says current hours coincide with the time readers are busy, the third reports the pilot's results, and the fourth explains the library's new role as a place to concentrate. The keyed option restates the recommendation. The smartphone option is a supporting claim from the fourth paragraph that explains why a quiet room matters. The eastern-wards option is the main piece of evidence, not the conclusion it supports. The 'lost interest' option is the committee's view, which the author calls 'convenient' and 'on the evidence, wrong'; it is the position under attack.

Examiner's note — the trap: The eastern-wards option tempts because the pilot is the strongest evidence, but evidence is offered for a conclusion; it is not the conclusion itself.

Q12 C Assumption HARD

The author moves from the pilot result, that the three eastern branches more than doubled their footfall after extending hours, to the claim that extending hours across the 'whole network' will work. That inference holds only if the longer hours were what produced the rise. If some other change in the eastern wards explained it, the pilot would not show that hours matter, and the recommendation would lose its evidence. The keyed option states this necessary link; negated, it breaks the argument. The 'read more books' option is not needed: the author claims only that falling footfall does not show people stopped reading, not that reading has increased. The 'matter less' option is actually contrary to the argument, which treats readers with their own books as the library's key users. The 'never been shut for any other reason' option is irrelevant; the argument concerns future decisions about thin registers, not the history of every closure.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'read more books' option tempts because the author disputes the smartphone story, but rebutting a claim that reading has fallen does not require claiming that it has risen.

Q13 B Weaken HARD

The argument's key evidence is the pilot: three eastern branches extended their hours and saw footfall more than double, while branches on old hours declined. The author attributes the difference to the hours. If, during the same period, a large hostel and coaching hub opened only in the eastern wards, a sudden influx of students into those wards offers a rival explanation for the rise. The pilot would then no longer show that hours caused the increase, and the case for extending hours city-wide would be undercut. That is the keyed option. The repainting option concerns branches outside the pilot and, if anything, makes their continued decline harder to blame on poor facilities, which does not hurt the author. The 'would have come more often had they opened earlier' option suggests demand at other hours, consistent with the author's theme that timing matters. The 'quieter visitors' option is irrelevant to whether the hours drove footfall; it at most supports the claim that libraries serve concentration.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'opened earlier' option may look like it shifts the issue to mornings, but it still says opening times govern attendance, which is the author's point.

Q14 D Strengthen HARD

The argument infers from one pilot in one part of the city that extended hours would raise use across 'the whole network'. Its main vulnerability is that the eastern result might be local or accidental. If two branches in a different part of the city later adopted the same hours and their footfall also rose, the effect is replicated in a new setting, which makes it far more likely that the hours, not something special about the eastern wards, caused the rise. That is the keyed option. The budget option tells us little about whether the extra staff are affordable or whether longer hours work. The option about residents preferring phones cuts against the author, lending some support to the smartphone explanation he rejects. The coaching-centre option is ambiguous; falling attendance there might mean students moved to libraries, or simply that fewer students were in the city, so it does not reliably support the claim that hours drive library use.

Examiner's note — the trap: The coaching-centre option tempts as a story of students switching to libraries, but nothing in it ties the fall to the libraries' new hours.

Q15 B Handling an objection / argument structure ELITE

The author raises the point himself: 'The new visitors were not, for the most part, borrowing novels. They came to sit, with their own books and laptops, in a quiet, lit and safe room.' Rather than treating this as a weakness, he says 'That last point matters, because it tells us what the library has become': for many young people in crowded homes it is 'less a store of books than a place to concentrate'. He therefore accepts the observation and uses it to redefine the library's value, so that footfall rather than borrowing becomes the right measure, and the argument for longer hours survives. That is the keyed option. The 'denies the point' option contradicts the passage, which concedes it in the author's own words. The 'treats it as fatal' option is wrong because the pilot remains the central evidence. The 'ignores the point' option fails because the author addresses it directly in the third and fourth paragraphs rather than relying on rhetoric alone.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'denies the point' option appeals to readers who think the author must defend reading, but he concedes the borrowing point and changes what the library is for.

Q16 D Main conclusion MED

The fourth paragraph draws the lesson: 'adherence is an economic decision made by people who know the stakes, not a gap in knowledge waiting to be filled. Policy should be designed accordingly.' It then proposes higher, timely payments linked to collection and monthly dispensing from nearby sub-centres. The final paragraph adds that money spent 'repeating the message to people who already know it' would be better spent on the bus fare. The keyed option captures this shift of effort. The 'stopped' option contradicts the author's explicit statement that 'Awareness campaigns need not stop', and overstates 'every patient'. The 'feel well' option takes one cause, named by a fifth of respondents, and presents it as the main one, whereas more than half named lost wages or travel costs; in any case it is a premise, not the conclusion. The 'too little information' option is the very assumption the author says 'deserves to be retired'.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'stopped' option tempts because the author is critical of awareness spending, but he expressly says the campaigns need not stop and should still reach those who have never heard.

Q17 B Assumption HARD

The author's central evidence is the district survey: 'More than half named lost wages or travel costs', 'a further fifth said they had felt cured', and fewer than one in ten cited not knowing that the course must be completed. From this he concludes that adherence is 'an economic decision'. That inference requires that what patients said is a fair guide to why they actually stopped; if respondents gave socially acceptable answers, the survey would not show what the author needs it to show. Negate the keyed option and the argument collapses. The nausea option is not required; the author says the drugs 'can bring nausea', a supporting point, and the argument works even if only some patients suffer it. The 'complete because of the payment' option is not needed; the author argues that a larger payment would help, not that today's modest one explains completion. The 'poorly trained' option is irrelevant; the author's point is that patients already understand the stakes, so the quality of counselling is not at issue.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'poorly trained' option fits a general distrust of awareness work, but the author's claim is that patients already know the risks, which makes counselling quality beside the point.

Q18 C Parallel reasoning ELITE

The passage's structure has three parts. First, a problem is widely blamed on ignorance. Second, evidence shows that those who behave badly mostly know the stakes and are deterred by practical costs. Third, the remedy should therefore target those costs rather than repeat the information. The soil-test option matches all three: farmers 'know their value' (knowledge is present), they 'cite the far-off lab' (a practical cost), and the remedy is 'mobile labs, not adverts' (address the cost, not the message). The election option has a cost-based remedy, but it reasons from where turnout is low rather than from what non-voters know, so it lacks the step showing the actors already understand the stakes. The warning-label option is the reverse: it treats the problem as one of information that does not get through, and fixes the information. The study-hours option attributes failure to too little effort and prescribes more of the same activity, with no knowledge-versus-cost contrast at all.

Examiner's note — the trap: The election option is the closest decoy because its remedy also lowers a practical cost, but it never shows that voters already understand what is at stake, which is the passage's pivotal step.

Q19 A Weaken HARD

The author argues that patients stop for economic reasons, and that a larger, punctual payment linked to collection would bring them back. If a nearby district did precisely this, tripling the payment and paying it promptly, and dropout did not move, the central practical prediction of the argument fails in a closely comparable setting. It suggests that money is not the lever the author claims, whatever patients say in surveys. That is the keyed option. The family-disapproval option names another reason given by 'some' patients, but the survey already left room for minor reasons outside the half who cited costs and the fifth who felt cured, so it barely dents the argument. The text-message option offers modest support for one awareness tool, but the author does not say awareness never helps; he says it should not crowd out spending on costs, and reminders may in any case work by lowering effort rather than by informing. The drug-resistant option concerns a different, longer treatment the argument does not address.

Examiner's note — the trap: The text-message option is tempting because it seems to rescue awareness work, but a reminder to people who already know the stakes is not evidence of a knowledge gap.

Q20 C Strengthen HARD

The author's proposal combines payments linked to collection with monthly dispensing from nearby sub-centres, and his diagnosis is that cost, not knowledge, drives dropout. The keyed option reports a trial of exactly that package: dropout halved while awareness was not raised. This isolates the cost-reducing measures as the cause of the improvement and supports both the diagnosis and the remedy. The 'restarted within a year' option is neutral at best; it says nothing about why patients stopped or what would keep them on treatment. The sub-centre option describes the survey district's facilities, but by itself it neither confirms that costs drove dropout nor shows that the proposed changes work; it could even suggest that travel costs there were lower than elsewhere. The counselling option actually cuts against the author, because if completers were more often counselled, knowledge would appear to matter, which is the view the author wants to retire.

Examiner's note — the trap: The counselling option sounds like data about treatment, but it supports the knowledge-gap view the author rejects, so it weakens rather than strengthens.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. How many glasses of wine had each driver drunk? — **Two**

2. Where were the two drivers leaving from? — **The same party**

3. What runs out in front of the second driver's car? — **A child**

4. From where does the child run out onto the road? — **From between parked cars**

5. What happens on the first driver's route? — **Nothing; he gets home, parks and sleeps**

6. What may the law do to the first, lucky driver? — **Fine him**

7. What may the law do to the second, unlucky driver? — **Send him to prison**

8. What do philosophers call the two-driver puzzle? — **The problem of moral luck**

9. Principle: people should be judged only for what lies within their what? — **Control**

10. What does the passage call temperament in relation to our choices? — **The raw material from which choices are made**

11. Applied strictly, the control principle shrinks praise and blame to what? — **A point, perhaps nothing**

12. The 'bite the bullet' view calls harsher feeling a confusion of guilt with what? — **Grief**

13. What merit does the author grant the bite-the-bullet view? — **Consistency**

14. According to the author, blame assesses a person's quality of what? — **Will**

15. On blame, how do the two drivers stand? — **Level**

16. Responsibility also concerns what one must do? — **Answer for**

17. Name one thing the second driver owes the child's family. — **An acknowledgement (or repair, a changed life)**

18. Does luck make the second driver a worse man, per the author? — **No**

19. Luck makes the second driver the man to whom what has fallen? — **The debt**

20. 'Culpable' most nearly means? — **Deserving blame**

21. 'Bite the bullet' means? — **Accept an unwelcome consequence**

22. What phrase introduces the author's own view? — '**A better response, I think**'

23. The situations we face depend on where and when we were what? — **Born**

24. The consequences of our acts depend on what, per the passage? — **Circumstance**

25. How did both drivers drive down the road? — **In the same careful but impaired way**

26. By how much can water prices rise within a day after a cyclone? — **They can triple**

27. Name two goods besides water whose prices jump. — **Candles and generator fuel**

28. Caps hold prices at what level? — **Their pre-disaster level**

29. What penalty do caps impose on traders who exceed them? — **Fines**

30. Moral intuition: it is wrong to profit from others' what? — **Desperation**

31. A price is not only a charge; it is a what? — **A message**

32. What does a price rise tell households? — **A good is scarce; buy only what they need**

33. What does a price rise tell traders in the next district? — **A truckload will now repay its cost and risk**

34. Under a cap, why do early buyers hoard? — **Hoarding is cheap**

35. Under a cap, why do distant suppliers stay home? — **The trip no longer pays**

36. Under a cap, who gets the remaining goods? — **Those who came first or knew the shopkeeper**

37. Is the case against the cap about means or ends? — **Means**

38. Name one remedy the author offers for poor families. — **Money or vouchers (or state distribution)**

39. Does the author say high prices are fair? — **No**

40. In the single-seller case, a high price may reflect what? — **Market power rather than scarcity**

41. In the single-seller case, how much harm does a cap do? — **Little**

42. Which cap matters more: a few days or months long? — **One that lingers for months**

43. The cap should not be the first what of disaster response? — **Reflex**

44. Through what kind of roads is the truckload of water sent? — **Flooded roads**

45. 'Scarcity' means? — **Shortage relative to need**

46. 'Hoard' means? — **Stockpile beyond one's needs**

47. What natural disaster opens the passage? — **A cyclone**

48. The government's cap order is described as swift and what? — **Popular**

49. Caps fail for reasons unrelated to what they punish, namely? — **Greed**

50. Exceptions to the case against caps should be argued how? — **Case by case**

51. What do committees look at in the libraries? — **Footfall registers**

52. What do committees conclude from falling footfall? — **People have stopped reading**

53. What technology is usually blamed for falling footfall? — **The smartphone**

54. Smartphone vs library is likened to motor car vs what? — **The bullock cart**

55. Why is the smartphone explanation called convenient? — **It makes the decline nobody's fault**

56. Most branches open at what time? — **Ten in the morning**

57. Most branches close at what time? — **Five in the evening**

58. How many days a week are most branches open? — **Six**

59. On which days are branches closed? — **Sundays and public holidays**

60. How many branches ran the pilot? — **Three**

61. In which wards were the pilot branches? — **The eastern wards**

62. Until what hour did pilot branches stay open? — **Nine at night**

63. When did the pilot begin? — **Two years ago**

64. What happened to pilot footfall within a year? — **It more than doubled**

65. What happened at branches on the old hours? — **Their slow decline continued**

66. Were the new visitors mainly borrowing novels? — **No**

67. What did new visitors bring with them? — **Their own books and laptops**

68. Three words describing the room visitors sought? — **Quiet, lit and safe**

69. For young people in crowded homes, the library is a place to do what? — **Concentrate**

70. Per the author, phones have made a quiet room more or less valuable? — **More valuable**

71. How many past committee reviews should be reversed? — **Three**

72. What should be extended across the whole network? — **Evening and Sunday hours**

73. The author denies the library is a sentimental what? — **Luxury**

74. The library is among the cheapest pieces of public what? — **Infrastructure**

75. What does 'footfall' mean? — **The number of people visiting a place**

76. How long does treatment for drug-sensitive TB last? — **Six months**

77. What does an incomplete TB course breed? — **Drug resistance**

78. When do health workers counsel TB patients? — **At diagnosis**

79. What do text messages remind patients to do? — **Take their tablets**

80. Are the TB tablets free for most of treatment? — **Yes**

81. What does a daily-wage labourer lose per clinic trip? — **A morning's earnings**

82. Besides lost wages, what travel cost does a patient bear? — **The bus fare**

83. What side effect can TB drugs bring? — **Nausea**

84. When does a TB patient begin to feel well? — **Within a few weeks**

85. When was the district survey conducted? — **Last year**

86. What share said they did not know the course must be completed? — **Fewer than one in ten**

87. What share named lost wages or travel costs? — **More than half**

88. What share said they had felt cured? — **A further fifth**

89. Who was slightly likelier to describe resistance correctly? — **Patients who had stopped**

90. The author calls adherence what kind of decision? — **An economic decision**

91. What existing payment should be raised? — **The monthly nutrition payment**

92. The payment is currently paid how late? — **Months in arrears**

93. The payment should be linked to what? — **Collection of each month's medicines**

94. From where should medicines be dispensed? — **The nearest health sub-centre**

95. How often should medicines be dispensed? — **A month at a time**

96. Should awareness campaigns stop, per the author? — **No**

97. Spending on repeated messages is better spent on what? — **The bus fare**

98. 'Adherence' in treatment means? — **Sticking to the prescribed course**

99. 'In arrears' means? — **Overdue; paid late**

100. The old assumption deserves to be what, per the author? — **Retired**

101. Did the two drivers leave the party at different hours? — **No, at the same hour**

102. What does the author say the bite-the-bullet view asks us to give up? — **A great deal**