ANSWER KEY — 19 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 concern (fiction)* HARD

Every scene turns on the gap between what Dastur is asked to do and what he does. Farhad says 'Just make it presentable. Nobody expects it to be perfect', yet Dastur 'worked for three hours', lays out his tools 'in the order he had always laid them out', and at the end names 'the fee for a full tuning, the same fee he had charged this house for three decades'. When Farhad says the dealer 'would hardly notice the difference', Dastur agrees 'and went on working'. The refusal is quiet: he never argues, he simply does the whole job. The resentment option invents an emotion the narration never shows; Dastur agrees calmly rather than bristling. The quarrel option has no basis, since nobody proposes keeping the piano and the girl makes no request. The irrelevance option reverses the ending, in which his care is precisely what is affirmed when Farhad pays without a word.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The resentment option is attractive because Dastur clearly disagrees with Farhad, but the text shows disagreement only through his work, never through any sign of bitterness.

Q2 **D** *Figurative language* MED

The simile contrasts two ways of losing an argument. To concede is an active, decisive act: one admits the other side is right. To stop insisting is to stop pushing back, so that one's position slips away without any single moment of surrender. Applied to the soundboard, the image says the wood does not break or fail at a stroke; it simply stops resisting the damp, and the pitch drifts. The narration supports this with 'as it always was by November', which marks the flattening as a recurring, gradual process rather than an event. The sudden option contradicts 'always'. The neglect option introduces heating, which the passage never mentions, and assigns blame the narrator does not assign. The reversibility option is contradicted by the scene itself, since Dastur restores the pitch in place, in the same room, with lever and wedges.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The neglect option tempts readers who assume that any decline must be someone's fault, but the simile describes the manner of the decline, not its cause or culprit.

Q3 **A** *Inference (character)* HARD

Dastur draws a distinction: 'I only had to listen to the notes. She had to listen to what she was playing.' His listening is confined to whether each note is at pitch, which is the tuner's technical task. Hers had to take in the music as a whole: phrasing, meaning, what the notes were doing together. By saying she 'listened better', he ranks the player's attention above his own. That is the keyed option. The accurate-ear option misreads 'better' as a claim about pitch, but the reply explicitly separates pitch, which is his domain, from music, which was hers. The discouragement option overreads his not looking up; he is answering her seriously, and the ending shows him addressing her with care. The guilt option has no support at all: nothing in the passage refers to praise withheld or regret about the past.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The accurate-ear option is the trap: 'listened better' sounds like a compliment about pitch, but the reply's whole point is that she listened to something other than pitch.

Q4 **C** *Inference (subtext)* HARD

The sequence is precise: Dastur names 'the fee for a full tuning'; 'Farhad began to object, then counted out the notes without a word.' The beginning of an objection shows that Farhad saw the fee as more than the 'presentable' job he had requested. Stopping and paying in silence shows that he could not, in the end, sustain the objection, because the fee names exactly the work Dastur did, the same work done for his mother for three decades. His silence is an acknowledgement. The keep-the-piano option is unsupported; nothing says the sale is cancelled, and Thursday's dealer remains. The fair-price option contradicts his attempt to object. The unaware option is not supported and is undercut by context: Dastur arrives 'as he had every November for thirty-one years', and Farhad greets him without introduction, which suggests long familiarity.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The fair-price option catches readers who notice only that Farhad paid; the half-made objection shows he did not think the full fee matched what he had asked for.

Q5 **A** *Ending / subtext (Stretch)* ELITE

The piano leaves with the dealer on Thursday, so a promise about its pitch 'until spring' has no practical use to anyone in the house. Dastur nevertheless gives it to the girl, not to Farhad, and in 'the voice one uses for instructions about medicine', the voice of someone handing over responsibility for something in their care. Earlier, she reported Nani's view that Dastur was 'the only one who listened to it properly'. The ending returns the courtesy: he treats her as the person to whom the instrument's welfare is now owed, whatever happens

to its ownership. That is the keyed reading. The warning option makes the dealer the addressee, but Dastur speaks to the girl and the remark concerns holding pitch, not re-tuning. The regret option imports a prediction the text never hints at. The persuasion option has Dastur scheming, yet he is reticent throughout and makes no request of anyone.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The persuasion option is tempting because readers sense Dastur's sympathy with the girl, but sympathy expressed through care is not an attempt to change the family's decision.

Q6 C *Main idea* MED

The essay has a clear turn. It sets out the appeal of the sunset clause, then reports that in practice such laws 'have commonly been renewed with little debate'. It does not conclude that the idea is worthless: 'The fault lies not in the idea of expiry but in what renewal is permitted to rest on.' The remedy is a report 'prepared by a body other than the agency exercising the power', and the closing paragraph calls the reformed clause 'less a timer than an audit' requiring 'evidence it did not write itself'. The keyed option captures this conditional endorsement. The abandonment option takes the third paragraph's evidence as the conclusion and ignores the explicit rescue in the fourth. The emergency-powers option overstates a single illustration in the second paragraph into a rule the author never lays down. The repeal option describes the problem stated in the first paragraph, not the author's answer to it.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The abandonment option is attractive to readers who stop at the paragraph saying the record is 'less encouraging than the theory', but the author defends expiry and blames only the design of renewal.

Q7 A *Detail retrieval* MED

The second paragraph states the appeal directly: 'A sunset clause reverses the burden of inertia. Instead of opponents having to show that a law should end, its supporters must show that it should continue.' The keyed option paraphrases this. The prevention option misdescribes the mechanism: a sunset clause presupposes that the power has been granted and limits its life; it does not stop the grant. The independent-review option describes the author's proposed improvement in the fourth paragraph, not the original attraction, and an ordinary sunset clause contains no such requirement, which is precisely the author's complaint. The guarantee option overstates the clause, since a sunset clause allows renewal by vote, and the passage itself observes that laws with sunset dates 'seldom' die on schedule. Distinguishing the theory of the clause from the author's reformed version is the whole skill tested here.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The independent-review option borrows the author's own remedy and presents it as the original appeal, a classic misplaced-detail trap.

Q8 D *Function of a sentence* HARD

The sentence follows the observation that renewals often come 'in the final days before expiry, when the choice before legislators is between extension and a sudden gap in the law'. The deadline was supposed to make legislators think afresh; instead, by arriving with a cliff-edge, it pushes them to extend quickly to avoid the gap. The device designed to defeat inertia has itself become a source of pressure in inertia's favour, which is the keyed option. The longer-periods option proposes a remedy the author never offers; the author's fix concerns what renewal must rest on, not timing. The concession option is too strong: the author says the record is 'less encouraging than the theory' and then says 'The fault lies not in the idea of expiry', so the theory is not abandoned. The security-statutes option turns an illustration into a comparative claim about frequency that the passage never makes.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The concession option is attractive because the sentence is critical, but the author criticises the operation of deadlines while explicitly keeping the idea of expiry.

Q9 B *Weaken (remedy)* ELITE

The remedy's value rests on independence: the report must be prepared 'by a body other than the agency exercising the power', so that the government explains itself 'with evidence it did not write itself'. If the reviewing body can only obtain its figures from the very agency under review, the evidence is in substance still written by that agency; the formal separation of authors does not deliver independent evidence, and the audit loses its point. That is the keyed option. The lapse option, if anything, shows that sunset clauses can work, and does not touch the reform. The sincere-belief option concerns why emergency powers are granted, not whether the proposed report would be a reliable check. The lengthy-reports option is a matter of presentation; a long technical report can still record how often the power was used, against whom and with what result, so it leaves the core of the remedy intact.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The lengthy-reports option looks like a practical objection, but length and technicality do not compromise independence, which is the only feature the remedy depends on.

Q10 D *Author's view (inference)* HARD

The fourth paragraph says: 'A sunset clause that asks only whether a majority still wants the law asks the question the original vote has already answered.' A bare renewal vote, without the report, is exactly such a clause in operation: it re-asks whether the majority wants the law, which tells the legislature nothing new. The keyed option restates this. The danger option invents a ranking between two outcomes that the author never compares; the author says renewal without a report 'should be impossible', which is a design rule, not a claim that lapse is safer. The fresh-vote option is precisely what the author says is useless, since re-voting on the law's wisdom is the original question again. The security-statutes option creates a distinction the passage does not draw; security statutes are offered only as an example of reflexive renewal, which the author criticises.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The danger option borrows the force of 'should be impossible', but that phrase prescribes how clauses should be designed; it does not compare the risks of renewal and lapse.

Q11 **A** *Main conclusion* MED

The argument rejects one explanation and offers another in order to reach a policy claim. Paragraph two disposes of the busyness theory using the survey; paragraph three explains 'what the gate does'; paragraph four draws the practical conclusion: 'The remedy lies with the people who approve the shape of the city', and new housing 'should be required to keep at least some of its streets open to the public'. Everything else is support for that recommendation, so the keyed option is the main conclusion. The working-hours option contradicts the survey, which compared groups 'with nearly identical working hours and commuting times'. The busyness option is the 'usual explanation' that the author sets out to reject. The social-cost option is a premise in paragraph three explaining why open lanes produce participation; it supports the conclusion rather than being it.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The social-cost option is attractive because it is stated as fact in the passage, but it is a reason offered for the conclusion, not the conclusion itself.

Q12 **C** *Assumption* HARD

The author infers from the survey that the gate causes lower participation: 'The difference lies in what the gate does.' The survey controls for working hours and commuting, but not for why people chose where to live. If those who preferred privacy and little community involvement were the ones who moved into gated societies, the gap would reflect who lives there, not what the gate does, and opening streets in new housing would not change their habits. The argument therefore needs the assumption that residents of gated societies were not already less inclined to participate. Negate it and the causal claim collapses. The clubhouse option is not required; the argument concerns participation, not the number of events. The every-society option is too strong, since a representative sample is enough. The welcome option is irrelevant to whether the remedy would work, because the requirement applies to new housing regardless of old-city opinion.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The every-society option looks like a fair worry about the survey, but no argument from a sample needs complete coverage; it needs the comparison groups to be alike in the relevant respect.

Q13 **B** *Weaken* HARD

The author's causal claim is that the gate itself turns participation from a default into an easily declined option. The cleanest test of that claim is to follow the same people across the change: if residents who moved from open lanes into gated societies kept participating at the same rate after moving, then the gate did not reduce their participation, and the survey gap must reflect differences between the kinds of people found in each place. That is the keyed option, which directly undercuts 'what the gate does'. The smaller-festivals option restates the decline the author begins with and is consistent with the argument. The faster-growth option, if anything, makes the author's concern more pressing. The few-societies option offers isolated exceptions; the author speaks of averages and a general tendency, so a handful of well-attended clubhouse festivals does not damage the claim much.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The few-societies option tempts readers to treat any counter-example as fatal, but a general causal claim about averages survives a small number of exceptions.

Q14 **D** *Strengthen* HARD

The argument claims that it is the closing of streets, the way 'celebration' is moved off the route home, that suppresses participation, and that keeping streets open would restore it. Evidence that societies of the same gated type, but with internal streets open to the public, show participation matching the old city isolates exactly that variable and shows that open streets go with high participation even on the city's edge. It supports both the causal claim and the remedy, so it is the keyed option. The commuting option concerns busyness, which the author has already set aside; a rise for both groups does not explain the gap between them. The privacy option might suggest self-selection, which tends to weaken the causal claim rather than strengthen it. The committee option merely describes how clubhouse events are run and adds nothing about whether the gate causes lower participation.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The privacy option looks supportive because it links residents' attitudes to the gate, but residents who value privacy may have chosen gates for that reason, which is the self-selection worry.

Q15 **B** *Flaw (Stretch)* ELITE

Read the opening closely: the decline being explained is in 'the city's older neighbourhoods', the Ganesh pandal of 'the whole lane', the cricket match 'between two streets'. These are open lanes. Yet the survey shows that open-lane residents still take part in an average of four events a year; it is gated-society residents who take part in fewer than one. The gate theory therefore explains why people on the city's edge participate little, but it does not explain why festivals in the old open lanes are shrinking, and a rule about the streets of new housing does nothing for the lanes where the decline was observed. That mismatch between phenomenon and explanation is the keyed flaw. The employers option misstates the argument, which says shortening hours would leave the cause 'untouched', not that employers lack power. The evidence option is false; the survey matched working hours. The past-size option is false; the opening gives concrete examples of decline.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The evidence option tempts readers who distrust the survey, but the passage explicitly reports matched working hours; the real gap is that the explanation targets a different population from the decline.

Q16 **D** *Main conclusion* MED

The argument opens with the presumed-consent proposal and spends three paragraphs undermining its premise that 'the supply of organs will follow' a change in the default. The final paragraph draws the conclusion: such a law 'would therefore change very little', and the

resources it would consume 'are better spent on placing a trained coordinator and a certification team in every hospital with an intensive-care unit'. The keyed option combines the rejection and the recommendation. The Spain option reverses the author's point: the 1979 law operated 'without any comparable effect' until capacity was built in 1989. The no-consent option is the opposite of the author's view, who notes approvingly that Spanish doctors 'still ask families' and warns that goodwill could weaken. The certification option misstates the cause: certification fails because 'hospitals lack the trained teams the law requires', not because the law itself obstructs certification.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The certification option borrows a real premise but twists its cause; the author blames missing teams, not the law's requirements, for uncertified deaths.

Q17 B *Role of a statement* HARD

Supporters cite Spain as proof that changing the default raises donation. The author answers with timing: the law dates from 1979, but the rise 'began in 1989 with the creation of a national transplant organisation', and the law had operated 'a full decade earlier, without any comparable effect'. If the law were the cause, the rise should have followed 1979; it followed 1989 instead, coinciding with the coordinator system. The dates thus serve as evidence that a different change, in capacity, drove the result, which is the keyed option. It is not the conclusion, which concerns India and where resources should go. It is not a concession; the author uses it to deny the law's effect, not to grant part of it. The goodwill option confuses two separate points: the goodwill risk is a speculative cost raised in the last paragraph about India, and it is not illustrated by the Spanish dates.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The concession option is attractive because the author mentions Spain's law at all, but the dates are deployed against the law's effect, not in partial favour of it.

Q18 C *Assumption* HARD

The author's chain is: deceased donation requires certified death; certification requires trained teams; India lacks the teams; therefore a consent law would 'change very little'. That last step assumes the consent law would leave the capacity gap where it is. If passing presumed consent would itself spur hospitals or governments to build certification teams, perhaps because the law created new duties or political attention, the law could change a great deal by that route. So the argument needs the assumption that the law would not by itself prompt such capacity. Negate it and the conclusion fails. The refusal-rates option is not needed; the author's case rests on capacity, not on comparing family attitudes. The population option contradicts the passage, which says the low-donation states have 'comparable populations'. The pay option is irrelevant; the argument concerns whether coordinators exist, not what they earn.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The refusal-rates option sounds relevant to consent, but the author argues that capacity, not consent, is the bottleneck, so no comparison of refusal rates is required.

Q19 A *Weaken* ELITE

The author claims that 'India's shortfall has the same shape' as Spain's before 1989: the bottleneck is capacity, not consent. Evidence that, even where coordinators are in place, families refuse most requests would show that consent is in fact a binding constraint in India once capacity exists. Building coordination networks would then produce far fewer donations than the author expects, and the case for treating the consent law as irrelevant would weaken. That is the keyed option. The several-countries option shows presumed consent failing to raise donation, which supports the author. The training option shows that Spain's success depended on skilled coordinators, which again supports the capacity explanation. The targets option is weak: falling short of a self-set target is consistent with large improvements from coordination and says nothing about whether consent is the obstacle, since targets can be set ambitiously for many reasons.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The targets option looks like evidence that coordination fails, but missing an ambitious target does not show that a different factor, consent, is what holds donations back.

Q20 C *Parallel reasoning* MED

The passage's structure has three steps. First, a policy change (the 1979 law) is credited with an improvement. Second, timing shows that the improvement came only years later, when a different, capacity-building change was made (the 1989 coordinators). Third, the conclusion is that resources should go to the capacity, not to the policy. The keyed option matches each step: a new syllabus is followed years later by trained teachers, results improve only after the teachers arrive, and so funds should go to teachers rather than to syllabus revision. The seed option argues straightforwardly from sequence to cause, the reasoning the passage rejects. The traffic-law option recommends copying a law because it worked elsewhere, which is the supporters' reasoning, not the author's. The fees option again moves directly from one change to its reversal, with no rival cause separated by timing and no redirection of resources.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The traffic-law option feels related because it concerns copying another jurisdiction's law, but that is the reasoning the author argues against, not the author's own.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. How many years had Mr Dastur been tuning the piano on Rope Walk Lane? — **Thirty-one years**

2. In which month did Dastur always arrive to tune the piano? — **November**

3. What had Dastur's wife called his leather tool case? — **His doctor's bag**

4. On which lane did the house with the piano stand? — **Rope Walk Lane**

5. What was unusual at the gate when Dastur arrived? — **Nobody met him there**

6. Who opened the door to Dastur? — **Farhad, the son**

7. What habit had Farhad inherited from his mother? — **Beginning sentences in the middle**

8. On which day was the piano dealer due to come? — **Thursday**

9. What did Farhad ask Dastur to make the piano? — **Presentable**

10. Which note did Dastur press first? — **The A above middle C**

11. What state was the piano's pitch in when Dastur tested it? — **Flat**

12. What part of the piano was 'giving way to the damp'? — **The old soundboard**

13. How does an old man give way in an argument, per the simile? — **By ceasing to insist, not conceding**

14. Name the three tools Dastur laid out. — **Lever, felt wedges, tuning fork**

15. Where did the tuning fork hum? — **Against Dastur's knee**

16. How old was the girl watching from the stairs? — **About twelve**

17. What did the girl call her grandmother? — **Nani**

18. What did Nani say about Dastur? — **He was the only one who listened to it properly**

19. According to Dastur, what did he alone have to listen to? — **The notes**

20. What did the grandmother have to listen to, per Dastur? — **What she was playing**

21. How long did Dastur work on the piano? — **Three hours**

22. What was Farhad holding when he looked in the second time? — **His car keys**

23. What did Farhad say the dealer would hardly notice? — **The difference**

24. What did Dastur play after he finished tuning? — **Nothing, not even a scale**

25. What fee did Dastur name at the door? — **The fee for a full tuning**

26. What did Farhad do after beginning to object? — **Counted out the notes without a word**

27. In what voice did Dastur speak to the girl at the end? — **The voice used for instructions about medicine**

28. Until when would the piano hold its pitch? — **Until spring**

29. Farhad treated the piano like what kind of relative? — **An elderly one he would drive to the station**

30. What does 'presentable' mean as Farhad uses it? — **Good enough to show, not perfect**

31. What is easier for a legislature: making a law or unmaking one? — **Making one**

32. Name three things a statute acquires once passed. — **Officials, budgets and a public used to it**

33. What does repeal of a law require? — **A fresh majority and a fresh argument**

34. What does a law's survival require? — **Nothing at all**

35. Define a sunset clause. — **A law lapses on a fixed date unless renewed by vote**

36. What burden does a sunset clause reverse? — **The burden of inertia**

37. Under a sunset clause, who must show a law should continue? — **Its supporters**

38. Which kind of power seems made for sunset treatment? — **Emergency powers**

39. Why do emergency powers suit expiry dates? — **They rest on circumstances meant to be temporary**

40. When are sunset laws often renewed? — **In the final days before expiry**

41. What choice do legislators face just before expiry? — **Extension or a sudden gap in the law**

42. A deadline meant to force deliberation instead forces what? — **Haste**

43. Which statutes were renewed repeatedly in several democracies? — **Security statutes**

44. How did each renewal treat the previous one? — **As proof the power was still needed**

45. Where does the fault lie, per the author: expiry or renewal's basis? — **What renewal is permitted to rest on**

46. What question does a bare renewal vote re-ask? — **One the original vote already answered**

47. Who must prepare the report the author proposes? — **A body other than the agency using the power**

48. Name the three things the proposed report must state. — **How often, against whom, with what result**

49. Renewal without a report should be impossible, not merely what? — **Embarrassing**

50. A well-designed sunset clause is less a timer than what? — **An audit**

51. How often will laws actually die on schedule, per the author? — **Seldom**

52. What evidence must a government use when explaining renewal? — **Evidence it did not write itself**

53. What has a law that cannot survive such explanation already done? — **Outlived its purpose**

54. What does 'inertia' mean in the sunset essay? — **Tendency of a law to continue by default**

55. What does 'lapse' mean for a statute? — **Cease to have legal effect**

56. What has happened to festivals in the city's older neighbourhoods? — **They have shrunk**

57. How long had the street cricket match been played? — **Forty years**

58. What does the Durga Puja committee struggle to find? — **Volunteers**

59. What is the 'usual explanation' for shrinking festivals? — **People are busier**

60. Who commissioned the participation survey? — **The municipal corporation**

61. Which two factors did the survey hold nearly identical? — **Working hours and commuting times**

62. Average events attended by open-lane residents in a year? — **Four**

63. Average events attended by gated-society residents? — **Fewer than one**

64. Where are the gated housing societies located? — **On the city's edge**

65. Where does a festival in an open lane happen? — **In front of everyone's door**

66. What does refusing to contribute in an open lane carry? — **A small but real social cost**

67. Where does a gated society move celebration? — **A clubhouse booked by a committee**

68. In a gated society, attendance becomes a decision made when? — **In advance**

69. Participation that was the default becomes what behind the gate? — **An option**

70. Who holds the remedy, per the author: employers or planners? — **Those who approve the city's shape**

71. What should new housing be required to keep open? — **At least some of its streets**

72. What would calls to shorten working hours leave untouched? — **The real cause**

73. Community is less a sentiment than what? — **A habit that places make easy or hard**

74. The author denies the argument is what? — **Nostalgia for a vanished way of life**

75. Key assumption of the gated-society argument? — **No self-selection of less social people**

76. What flaw links the decline and the gate theory? — **Decline is in open lanes; gap is on the edge**

77. Which theory recommends shortening office hours? — **The busyness theory**

78. What does 'default' mean in the festival argument? — **What happens unless one opts out**

79. What new policy proposal keeps returning in India? — **Presumed consent for organ donation**

80. Under presumed consent, who is treated as a donor? — **Every adult who did not object in life**

81. Which country do supporters of presumed consent cite? — **Spain**

82. In which year did Spain pass its presumed-consent law? — **1979**

83. When did Spain's rise in organ donation begin? — **1989**

84. What did Spain create in 1989? — **A national transplant organisation**

85. Who is usually Spain's hospital transplant coordinator? — **An intensive-care doctor**

86. Do Spanish doctors still ask families before retrieval? — **Yes, and they respect refusals**

87. What changed in Spain in 1989: consent or capacity? — **Capacity**

88. Name the coordinator's three jobs in Spain. — **Identify donors, certify death, speak to relatives**

89. Where do most of India's deceased donations come from? — **A handful of states with coordination networks**

90. Why does brain-stem death often go uncertified in India? — **Hospitals lack trained certification teams**

91. Can an uncertified death become a donation? — **No, whatever the default**

92. Which organs can living relatives give? — **A kidney or part of a liver**

93. Which organs can come only from a certified death? — **A heart or a pair of lungs**

94. What might families come to believe under presumed consent? — **That the state claims their relatives' bodies**

95. What could weaken if families distrust the state? — **The goodwill every bedside request depends on**

96. Where should coordinators and certification teams go? — **Every hospital with an intensive-care unit**

97. Which states should get the teams first? — **Large states recording almost no donations**

98. The argument 'mistakes the law for' what? — **The system**

99. What does 'bottleneck' mean in the donation argument? — **The constraint that limits overall supply**

100. For how long has Spain had one of the highest donation rates? — **For decades**

101. What did the house on Rope Walk Lane always keep at its gate? — **Someone to meet visitors**

102. How did Dastur walk up the path when no one met him? — **More slowly**

103. How old was Farhad at the time of the visit? — **In his fifties**

104. How did Dastur react when told the dealer would not notice? — **He agreed and went on working**

105. How long had Dastur charged this house the same fee? — **Three decades**

106. Where was the girl when Dastur left? — **Still on the stairs**

107. Where did Dastur look while answering the girl? — **He did not look up**