ANSWER KEY — 21 NOVEMBER 2026

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

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 **B** *Primary purpose* HARD

The first paragraph states the lay objection that adverse possession 'looks like a reward for trespass'. The author answers at once that 'the complaint mistakes what the rule is for': limitation 'is not a judgment that the trespasser deserves the land' but 'a judgment about what courts can still know' (lost evidence), and the third paragraph adds the reliance of good-faith buyers. The fourth paragraph then insists the doctrine is 'defensible only because it is hedged', and the last line calls limitation 'the law's attempt to forget on terms'. A conditional defence grounded in evidence and reliance, not desert, is the second option. The first option is the objection the author rebuts. The third option is never proposed; the thirty-year figure is merely reported for government land. The fourth option overstates the evidence point: the author says courts cannot reliably see a 'reconstructed past' in stale claims, not that truth is unreachable in every land dispute.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option tempts readers who take the opening paragraph's complaint as the author's own view, when the rest of the passage exists to answer it.

Q2 **D** *Detail with inference* MED

The fourth paragraph lists the conditions that hedge the doctrine: 'Possession must be open, continuous and hostile to the owner; a tenant or a licensee who occupies with permission cannot count those years.' A tenant holding with the owner's consent is therefore not in adverse possession at all, however long the occupation lasts, which is the fourth option. The first option applies the twelve-year figure mechanically and ignores that the period runs only from 'the possession becoming adverse', which permitted occupation never does. The second option invents an exception based on the owner's absence; if anything, the passage treats the 'absent widow' as a case where the doctrine is abused, not one where it properly applies. The third option draws a conclusion about eviction and about the state of documents that the passage never states; the passage says nothing about what remedy the owner has against a tenant, only that the tenant's years do not count.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option traps readers who remember the number twelve and forget the condition of hostility that the author treats as essential.

Q3 **D** *Function of an example* HARD

The example is introduced with the words 'Where these conditions are relaxed', that is, where possession is not genuinely open and the owner has no real chance to see it. A powerful occupier who 'quietly encloses the land of an absent widow' satisfies none of the safeguards the paragraph has just listed. The author concludes that in such a case 'the rule stops protecting reliance and starts laundering seizure'. The example therefore shows what happens when the hedges are removed, which is the fourth option. The first option turns a single illustration into a statistical claim about who is usually harmed; the passage makes no such claim. The second option invents a policy proposal; the thirty-year period is mentioned only for land owned by the government. The third option overreaches: the author's complaint is about the relaxed conditions (quiet, unseen enclosure), not about absence as such, and the evidence rationale is never said to fail whenever the owner is away.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The third option attracts readers who notice the word 'absent' and conclude that absence itself defeats the doctrine, missing that the fault lies in the quiet enclosure.

Q4 **C** *Vocabulary in context* HARD

The word appears in the contrast 'the rule stops protecting reliance and starts laundering seizure'. To launder, in this figurative sense, is to pass something wrongly obtained through a process that makes it look clean and legitimate, as with money from crime. Here the 'seizure' is the quiet enclosure of a widow's land, and the process is the limitation rule, which at the end of the period turns that seizure into recognised title. The third option captures exactly this: a wrongful taking acquires the look of lawful title. The first option takes 'laundering' literally as washing and applies it to the land, which makes no sense in the sentence. The second option reverses the effect: the author's worry is that the rule rewards the seizure, not that it punishes it. The fourth option describes undoing the enclosure through litigation, which is the opposite of what limitation does once the period has run, since it bars the owner's suit.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option traps readers who reach for the everyday meaning of 'laundering' instead of reading it against 'protecting reliance' in the same sentence.

Q5 **A** *Application of a principle (Stretch)* ELITE

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

The passage gives two reasons for forgetting, and several conditions. The reasons are lost evidence after a long time and the reliance of those 'who deal in good faith with whoever is visibly in possession'. The conditions are open, continuous and hostile possession, not by permission, and visible to the owner. The first option meets all of them: twenty years exceeds the period, farming 'openly' without challenge from the owner satisfies openness and hostility, and two later sales create exactly the good-faith reliance the third paragraph protects. The second option fails because a caretaker occupies with the owner's permission, so 'cannot count those years'. The third option is the author's own example of abuse: concealed enclosure of an absent owner's land, where the rule 'starts laundering seizure'. The fourth option fails on time alone, since six years is far short of twelve, and preserved documents remove the evidence rationale too.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The third option tempts readers who see fourteen years, beyond the twelve-year period, and overlook that hidden possession is exactly what the author says the doctrine must not reward.

Q6 **A** *Central claim* MED

The first paragraph sets out two rival accounts, triumph of science and instrument of conquest, and says 'Both are partly right, and the quarrel between them misses what is most interesting.' The second paragraph shows that the precision was 'the form that a settled, administrative empire took'; the third insists that 'Science conducted for imperial reasons is still science'; and the fourth turns to 'a silence about who did the work', naming Radhanath Sikdar and Nain Singh Rawat. The first option combines all three moves. The second option repeats only the first account and adds a sequence, science first and misuse later, that the author explicitly rejects: precision was 'not a neutral by-product that empire happened to exploit'. The third option contradicts the third paragraph, which credits the Survey with lasting knowledge of the shape of the earth. The fourth option inflates one detail, the naming of Peak XV, which the author uses to illustrate erasure, not to praise.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The second option attracts readers who stop after the first paragraph's first account and miss the author's denial that empire merely exploited a neutral science.

Q7 **D** *Purpose of a detail* HARD

The second paragraph opens 'Consider what triangulation demanded' and lists the heavy theodolite carried by teams of men, the sightlines cleared through forest and the masonry towers built on the plains. The author then draws the inference directly: 'Labour on that scale made sense only to a state that intended to stay.' From this follows the paragraph's thesis that 'the precision was not a neutral by-product' but 'the form that a settled, administrative empire took', illustrated by the revenue state's need to know where one village ends. The details therefore serve to link the Survey's precision to imperial purpose, which is the fourth option. The first option reverses the point: the details show elaborate effort, not crudeness, and no comparison with Europe is drawn. The second option invents the role of local rulers and armies, who are not mentioned. The third option imports a cost-benefit judgement about irrigation and famine relief that the author never makes.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option tempts readers who read heavy instruments and hand-built towers as a sign of backwardness, when the author reads them as a sign of commitment.

Q8 **C** *Structure / function of a paragraph* HARD

The third paragraph begins with 'Yet', signalling a turn against the previous paragraph, which had tied the Survey's precision tightly to empire. It states that 'the instrument cannot be reduced to its purpose', offers the great arc measured under Everest, which 'yielded knowledge of the shape of the earth that outlasted the regime that paid for it', and concludes that 'Science conducted for imperial reasons is still science.' This keeps the second paragraph's claim but limits it: imperial purpose is real, yet it does not exhaust the Survey's value. That is the third option. The first option mistakes a qualification for a retraction; the author never withdraws the point about administrative empire, and the final paragraph builds on both. The second option inflates 'yielded knowledge of the shape of the earth' into a claim of first discovery, which the passage does not make. The fourth option turns a concession into praise of imperial funding, a generalisation the author nowhere draws.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option attracts readers who see 'Yet' and assume the author is abandoning the previous point, rather than limiting it.

Q9 **A** *Application (Stretch)* ELITE

The final paragraph says a map is best read 'not as a picture of land but as the record of a relationship: who measured, who was measured, and whose names survived the measuring.' A study that asks who drew a revenue map (who measured), whom it taxed (who was measured) and which local names it replaced (whose names survived) follows each part of that method, which is the first option. The second option reads the map precisely as 'a picture of land', judging it only by how faithfully it represents distance, which is the approach the author sets aside. The third option belongs to the 'triumph of patient science' account in the first paragraph, which the author says misses what is most interesting. The fourth option goes beyond the passage in the other direction: the author never says imperial maps should be discarded, and the third paragraph insists that science done for imperial reasons 'is still science' and keeps its value.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The fourth option tempts readers who have absorbed the critique of empire and assume the author would reject colonial maps outright, which the third paragraph forbids.

Q10 **D** *Detail* MED

The fourth paragraph says that when Tibet was closed to Europeans, the Survey sent Indian explorers such as Nain Singh Rawat, 'who counted his paces on a rosary of a hundred beads instead of the customary hundred and eight'. The difference from the customary rosary is therefore its number of beads: a hundred rather than a hundred and eight, which is the fourth option. The choice of a round hundred

fitted its use for counting paces, though the question asks only what the passage states. The first option reverses the figures, giving the rosary the customary hundred and eight, and wrongly ties each bead to an angle. The second option confuses Rawat's pace-counting with the hilltop-to-hilltop angle measurement of the triangulation described in the first paragraph. The third option invents a link with Everest; the passage connects Everest only with the great arc and with the naming of Peak XV, not with the explorers sent into Tibet.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option traps readers who remember both numbers but swap them, a slip the passage's phrasing 'instead of the customary hundred and eight' is designed to test.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q11 **D** ***Main conclusion*** MED

The first paragraph states the thesis: a waiver 'is a poor instrument' and 'governments that announce waivers would help farmers more by spending the same money another way'. The fourth paragraph names that other way, 'crop insurance that pays promptly, or ... direct income support paid per cultivator rather than per loan', and the final paragraph restates that targeted, predictable relief is better than a blanket cancellation. The second and third paragraphs are premises: waivers miss the poorest, and they damage credit. The fourth option states this conclusion. The first option contradicts the author, who says 'the distress is real'. The second option reverses the author's concern: the passage worries that banks will lend 'only to the largest and safest borrowers', which it treats as a harm, not a recommendation. The third option extends cancellation to moneylender debts, a proposal the author never makes; the point about moneylenders shows only that bank waivers miss tenants.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The third option attracts readers who notice the author's sympathy for tenants who borrow informally and assume the remedy proposed is to cancel those debts too.

Q12 **C** ***Necessary assumption*** HARD

The second paragraph stresses that tenant cultivators lease land 'informally' and that their loans 'appear on no official ledger'. The fourth paragraph then claims that income support 'paid per cultivator rather than per loan' would reach tenants. For a per-cultivator payment to reach someone whose tenancy is informal and unrecorded, the state must be able to identify that person as a cultivator and pay him. If it could not, the payment would go, like the waiver, only to recorded landowners, and the claim would collapse. The third option states this necessary assumption. The first option concerns tenants' preferences between two remedies, which does not affect whether the payment reaches them. The second option is about moneylenders' interest rates after waivers end, a matter the argument never relies on. The fourth option contradicts the passage, which says formal loans are held mostly by those 'with clear title to land', not by tenants.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The fourth option tempts readers looking for something about tenants and credit, but it contradicts the second paragraph rather than supporting the claim.

Q13 **B** ***Weaken (Stretch)*** ELITE

The third paragraph predicts a chain: borrowers 'come to expect another waiver', so 'repayment falls even among those who could pay', and banks respond by 'lending less to agriculture'. Its conclusion is that 'the relief of one season becomes the tightened credit of the next'. The second option attacks both links with evidence: if repayment by those who received no waiver, and new lending to farms, soon returned to earlier levels, then the expected fall in repayment and the tightening of credit did not occur. The first option is the attractive trap. Full reimbursement means banks lose no money on the waived loans, but the paragraph's mechanism is about borrowers' future behaviour and banks' response to it, not about losses on the cancelled loans; a bank repaid for old loans may still lend less if it expects new loans to go unpaid. The third option on timing is irrelevant. The fourth option, if anything, suggests credit tightened.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option traps readers who think the harm is the banks' loss on cancelled debts, when the paragraph's harm runs through expectations about future repayment.

Q14 **B** ***Strengthen*** HARD

The second paragraph claims that a waiver 'directs its largest benefits away from the poorest cultivators it claims to rescue', because it cancels only debts owed to banks and cooperatives, while the tenant cultivator borrows 'from a moneylender or a trader'. The key factual premise is that the poorest cultivators mostly lack formal loans. The second option supplies evidence for exactly that premise: if most tenant and marginal cultivators borrow chiefly from informal lenders, a waiver of formal debt largely passes them by. The first option weakens the claim, since landowners declining waivers would leave less of the benefit with the better off. The third option compares interest rates, which shows informal credit is costly but says nothing about who receives the waiver. The fourth option also weakens the claim: a small fixed cap per borrower would limit how much the largest formal borrowers gain, narrowing the gap between richer and poorer beneficiaries.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The third option attracts readers who see that it makes moneylender debt look harsh, but harshness of informal credit does not show who a bank waiver benefits.

Q15 **C** ***Role of a qualification*** HARD

The final paragraph opens 'None of this denies that some debts are genuinely unpayable and should be written down case by case.' It then says what the argument does mean: 'a blanket cancellation, announced on a political calendar ... buys gratitude at the cost of the credit system'. The qualification therefore narrows the target of the argument. The author is not opposed to all debt relief, only to blanket, election-timed waivers, and accepts targeted writing-down of debts that truly cannot be paid. That is the third option. The first option invents a limitation by weather; the passage treats failed monsoons as a cause of arrears that insurance should address, not as an

exception to the argument. The second option contradicts the author, who calls the waiver 'a poor instrument'. The fourth option reverses the passage's concern, which is precisely that waivers cause banks to lend less to agriculture; the author treats that as a harm.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option attracts readers who link 'unpayable' debts with failed monsoons in the fourth paragraph and read the concession as an exception for drought years.

Q16 **A** *Main conclusion* MED

The first paragraph sets out the manufacturers' case that a law requiring them to supply parts, tools and manuals 'would put consumers at risk'. The author replies that the argument 'does not survive scrutiny', rebuts the safety claim in the second paragraph and the security claim in the third, adds the costs of the present arrangement in the fourth, and concludes that 'Safety is a good reason to set standards for repair; it is no reason to abolish the repairer.' The first option states this conclusion. The second option makes a comparison of skill that the author never makes; the proposal is to certify repairers, not to rank them above authorised technicians. The third option contradicts the final paragraph, which says a mandate 'would not oblige anyone to use an independent repairer'. The fourth option inflates one cost mentioned in the fourth paragraph, electronic waste, into a ranking of environmental problems that the passage does not attempt.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The third option attracts readers who see the author's support for independent repair and assume the author wants to compel its use, which the last paragraph expressly denies.

Q17 **C** *Necessary assumption* HARD

The third paragraph argues that pairing software 'checks only whether the manufacturer approved the sale', so it refuses a genuine part 'as readily as a counterfeit', and concludes that 'a check that cannot tell a sound part from a dangerous one is not a safety mechanism. It is a sales mechanism.' This step assumes that blocking unapproved parts does not, in effect, block mostly dangerous ones. If unapproved parts were, as a class, far more likely to be faulty, then a check on approval would still screen out much danger and would be a crude but real safety mechanism. The third option states this assumption; negate it and the conclusion fails. The first option would, if anything, weaken the author's case by linking independent shops with counterfeits. The second option concerns the size of parts revenue, which the argument does not need. The fourth option is about the timing of pairing, which is irrelevant to whether the check protects safety.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The second option attracts readers who sense the 'sales mechanism' charge needs a profit motive, but the conclusion follows from the check's blindness, not from the size of parts revenue.

Q18 **B** *Weaken (Stretch)* ELITE

The second paragraph argues that if the danger lies in untrained hands, 'the remedy would be to certify repairers', and supports this by analogy with electricians and mechanics, where the law 'sets standards and lets qualified people meet them'. The argument therefore depends on certification being an adequate safeguard. The second option attacks that directly: if, where repairers are certified, battery fires after their repairs far exceed those after the maker's own repairs, certification does not remove the danger, and the maker's restriction may be doing real safety work. The first option is the attractive trap. Unlicensed electricians show that standards are imperfectly enforced, but the author's claim is about how the law responds, by setting standards rather than granting a monopoly, and poor enforcement does not show certification cannot work. The third option, if anything, strengthens the case, since the same training serves both. The fourth option concerns owners' preferences, which the final paragraph already leaves free.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option tempts readers who think any flaw in the electrician analogy weakens the argument; it shows weak enforcement, not that certification fails to make repair safe.

Q19 **B** *Strengthen* HARD

The fourth paragraph claims that under the present arrangement 'devices that could have worked for years are discarded when a single cheap part fails', adding to electronic waste, and that owners far from authorised centres wait or pay for replacements they did not need. The costs are needless if the devices could have been saved by a simple repair. The second option supplies that evidence: if many discarded phones had failed only in a battery or screen that could cheaply have been replaced, then restrictions that make such repairs hard are causing avoidable waste and expense. The first option weakens the cost of waste, since more recyclable phones make disposal less harmful. The third option weakens the small-town point, since nearer authorised centres would shorten waits. The fourth option supports the manufacturers' safety concern rather than the author's claim about costs, and so cuts against the argument.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The fourth option attracts readers who simply look for something about independent shops, but evidence of counterfeits helps the manufacturers' case, not the author's.

Q20 **A** *Parallel reasoning (Stretch)* ELITE

The passage's reasoning runs: a party restricts a service to itself in the name of safety; but if safety were the real concern, setting standards for others would meet it; and the restriction shuts out qualified, sound alternatives as readily as dangerous ones, so it serves another purpose. The first option follows that shape. The hospital cites errors, yet licensing outside pharmacists would address errors, and its rule bars licensed pharmacists too, just as pairing software refuses 'a genuine part' as readily as a counterfeit. The implied conclusion, that the rule protects the hospital's pharmacy rather than patients, matches 'It is a sales mechanism.' The second option accepts a safety justification instead of testing it, the opposite of the passage. The third option argues unfairness from the innocence of the majority, a different principle. The fourth option infers the seriousness of a fault from the cost of a remedy, which has no counterpart in the passage.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The third option attracts readers who see a restriction justified by a few wrongdoers, but its reasoning turns on fairness to the majority, not on a mismatch between the stated aim and the rule.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. Which Indian statute sets the period for recovering land, per the passage? — **Limitation Act, 1963**

2. Period for a private owner to sue to recover land? — **Twelve years**

3. Period when the government is the owner of the land? — **Thirty years**

4. From when does the twelve-year period run? — **From when possession becomes adverse**

5. What does the law extinguish once the period runs? — **The owner's title**

6. How does the lay objection describe adverse possession? — **A reward for trespass**

7. Whom does the lay objection say the rule lets outwait the owner? — **The patient wrongdoer**

8. Limitation is a judgment about what, according to the author? — **What courts can still know**

9. Limitation is NOT a judgment that the trespasser does what? — **Deserves the land**

10. Name one thing lost after a decade, per the passage. — **Witnesses die / boundary stones shift / papers rot**

11. A court deciding a stale claim chooses between a present arrangement and what? — **A reconstructed past**

12. Whose reliance does the third paragraph protect? — **Good-faith buyers and dealers**

13. On whom would insecure titles chiefly cost, per the author? — **Those who deal in good faith**

14. Three qualities possession must have, per the passage? — **Open, continuous and hostile**

15. Who cannot count years of occupation held with permission? — **A tenant or a licensee**

16. Why is the owner 'never ambushed'? — **Possession must be open**

17. Whose land does the powerful occupier quietly enclose in the example? — **An absent widow's**

18. When conditions are relaxed, the rule starts doing what? — **Laundering seizure**

19. What can a legal system that never forgets do, per the author? — **Settle nothing**

20. Whom does a law that forgets too easily reward? — **Whoever is strong enough to occupy**

21. The author calls limitation the law's attempt to do what? — **To forget on terms**

22. Is the author's defence of limitation unconditional? — **No, it is hedged**

23. The 'right question' is what the law should demand before it does what? — **Forgets**

24. What did the man in the opening example do with the neighbour's strip? — **Fenced it and farmed it openly**

25. In which year did the Great Trigonometrical Survey begin? — **1802**

26. Who began the Great Trigonometrical Survey? — **William Lambton**

27. Near which city was the first baseline measured? — **Madras**

28. With what was the baseline measured? — **Chains laid end to end**

29. Triangulation extends a web of what across the land? — **Triangles**

30. Angles were measured from where to where? — **Hilltop to hilltop**

31. What did the first account call the Survey? — **A triumph of patient science**

32. What did the second account call the Survey? — **An instrument of conquest**

33. Does the author think either account wholly wrong? — **No, both are partly right**

34. What instrument needed teams of men to carry it? — **The theodolite**

35. What did surveyors build where the plains offered no hill? — **Masonry towers**

36. Labour on that scale made sense only to what kind of state? — **One that intended to stay**

37. The Survey's precision was the form taken by what? — **A settled, administrative empire**

38. Why must a revenue state know where a village ends? — **It collects revenue village by village**

39. Under whom was the great meridional arc measured? — **George Everest**

40. When was the great arc completed? — **In the 1840s**

41. Knowledge of what did the great arc yield? — **The shape of the earth**

42. Science conducted for imperial reasons is still what? — **Science**

43. What do both standard accounts share, per the author? — **A silence about who did the work**

44. Who calculated that Peak XV was the highest summit then known? — **Radhanath Sikdar**

45. What post did Radhanath Sikdar hold in the Survey? — **Computer**

46. Who counted paces on a rosary in Tibet? — **Nain Singh Rawat**

47. How many beads did his rosary have? — **One hundred**

48. How many beads does a customary rosary have? — **One hundred and eight**

49. Why were Indian explorers sent into Tibet? — **Tibet was closed to Europeans**

50. In which year was Peak XV named after Everest? — **1865**

51. What did Everest object about naming the peak after him? — **Locals could not write or say it**

52. A map is best read as the record of what? — **A relationship**

53. Name one question the author asks of a map. — **Who measured / who was measured / whose names survived**

54. What is promised each election season, per the passage? — **Waiving farmers' loans**

55. Does the author deny that farm distress is real? — **No, the distress is real**

56. The author calls a waiver a poor what? — **Instrument**

57. Debts owed to whom does a waiver cancel? — **Banks and cooperatives**

58. From whom does the tenant cultivator borrow? — **A moneylender or a trader**

59. Why does a waiver miss informal loans? — **They appear on no official ledger**

60. Who is most likely to hold formal loans? — **Farmers with clear title to land**

61. Away from whom does a waiver direct its largest benefits? — **The poorest cultivators**

62. What does a waiver 'teach' the farmer who repaid on time? — **That default may be rewarded**

63. If borrowers expect another waiver, what falls? — **Repayment**

64. How may banks respond to falling repayment? — **Lend less or only to the largest borrowers**

65. The relief of one season becomes what next season? — **Tightened credit**

66. A waiver addresses the debt but not its what? — **Cause**

67. Name one cause of arrears listed in the passage. — **Failed monsoon / pest attack / price collapse**

68. What kind of crop insurance does the author favour? — **Insurance that pays promptly**

69. Income support should be paid per what, not per loan? — **Per cultivator**

70. Whom would per-cultivator support reach besides owners? — **Tenants**

71. Which debts does the author accept should be written down? — **Genuinely unpayable ones, case by case**

72. A blanket waiver is announced on what kind of calendar? — **A political calendar**

73. What does a blanket waiver buy, per the author? — **Gratitude**

74. At the cost of what does it buy gratitude? — **The credit system farmers depend on**

75. Three qualities of better relief, per the author? — **Targeted, predictable, paid before the crisis**

76. Is the author's target all debt relief? — **No, blanket waivers only**

77. Generosity that need not be repaid in what form? — **Tighter loans**

78. To whom are parts sold under the present arrangement? — **Authorised service centres only**

79. What is kept confidential, per the passage? — **Repair manuals**

80. What does software do to an unpaired part? — **Rejects it**

81. Two grounds manufacturers cite for restricting repair? — **Safety and security**

82. What might an untrained repairer fit, per manufacturers? — **A faulty battery**

83. What three things would a repair law require makers to supply? — **Parts, tools and manuals**

84. If danger lay in untrained hands, what is the remedy? — **Certify repairers**

85. Which trades does the author cite in the analogy? — **Electricians, plumbers, motor mechanics**

86. What does the law do for those trades instead of a maker monopoly? — **Sets standards**

87. What does pairing software actually check? — **Whether the maker approved the sale**

88. A genuine part from another handset is refused as readily as what? — **A counterfeit**

89. The author calls the pairing check a what mechanism? — **A sales mechanism**

90. What are devices discarded for, per the fourth paragraph? — **Failure of a single cheap part**

91. What stream does such discarding swell? — **Electronic waste**

92. Who waits weeks for repairs, per the passage? — **Owners in small towns**

93. Who is pushed to the edges of the law? — **Independent repair shops**

94. Would a repair mandate force owners to use independent repairers? — **No**

95. What power does the mandate remove from the maker? — **Choosing for the owner**

96. Safety is a good reason to do what, per the author? — **Set standards for repair**

97. Safety is no reason to do what? — **Abolish the repairer**

98. Which machine besides a phone appears in the opening? — **A tractor**

99. What fault does the tractor suffer in the example? — **A failed sensor**

100. What phrase opens the author's reply to the makers? — **It does not survive scrutiny**

101. Which Act sets limitation periods for suits in India? — **The Limitation Act, 1963**