We say that a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is *k-almost contained* by a hyperplane if there are less than k points in that set which do not belong to the hyperplane. We call a finite set of points *k-generic* if there is no hyperplane that k-almost contains the set. For each pair of positive integers k and n, find the minimal number $d(k, n)$ such that every finite k-generic set in $\mathbb{R}^n$ contains a k-generic subset with at most $d(k, n)$ elements.