No, since:

→ QM prediction

ie is $\sin^2\frac{\theta-\varphi}{2} \leq \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^2\frac{\varphi}{2}$ $\forall\, \theta, \varphi$? eg $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, $\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$; the inequal. becomes

$$\sin^2\frac{3\pi}{8} \leq \cos^2\frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2\frac{3\pi}{4} \iff \underset{-\left(\cos^2\frac{3\pi}{8} - \sin^2\frac{3\pi}{8}\right)}{-\cos\frac{3\pi}{4}} \leq \cos^2\frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad ✗.$$

Thus, we set up an experiment with these θ, φ and test whether Bell's inequality is violated by measuring the probabilities. It is, which discriminates against the classical reasoning. (and agrees with QM predictions): it's clear that Alice's measurement affects Bob's!