

ANSWER KEY — 25 SEPTEMBER 2026

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

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 B Main idea - RC (history) MED

The pivot of the passage is the sentence 'What altered was not precision but jurisdiction, which is to say whose clock counted and who was obliged to keep it.' The closing paragraph then adds the second half of the claim: coordination 'is genuinely valuable, and its value is not distributed evenly', with travellers and shippers gaining 'a great deal' while others 'gave up a practice that had served them perfectly well'. Option B carries both halves, authority in place of accuracy and the uneven distribution of the gain. Option A states the older account the third paragraph explicitly rejects, since the author insists local time 'was accurate to the sun'. Option C inverts the causal order of the second paragraph, where the telegraph makes the single clock possible but the timetable makes it necessary. Option D reverses the author's verdict on the holdouts, whose obstinacy 'reads less as superstition than as a reasonable question about authority'.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the trap: it is the account the passage opens the third paragraph by naming, and a hurried reader takes a summarised position for the author's own.

Q2 A Inference - RC HARD

The first paragraph sets up exactly this situation: noon was 'the moment the sun stood highest over a particular steeple', a town to the west therefore 'kept a clock some minutes behind its neighbour', and the author adds the decisive judgement, 'Each place was right.' Two towns applying the same solar standard correctly will still show different hours, which is what option A states. Option B contradicts the same paragraph, which says travellers 'noticed it' and 'simply reset their watches on arrival'. Option C invents a statutory compulsion the passage never mentions; the second paragraph attributes the single clock to companies who 'responded by imposing one clock on the whole route'. Option D misreads the double-handed dials, which the passage presents as showing town time and line time, 'a picture of an unsettled question', not as a device for fares.

Examiner's note — the trap: D attracts because the dials are genuinely in the passage; the option supplies a purpose for them that the text never states.

Q3 D Tone / attitude - RC HARD

The relevant sentence is: their obstinacy 'reads less as superstition than as a reasonable question about authority, politely asked in brass and glass.' The author credits the objection as reasonable, which rules out amusement and detachment; but the final paragraph immediately declines to romanticise the losers, insisting the episode 'is neither a scandal nor a triumph'. That combination, sympathy for the question without elevation of the questioners, is option D. Option A ('amused ... did not deserve to') contradicts 'reasonable question'. Option B overshoots: the author calls the outcome 'the ordinary shape of standardisation', not expropriation, and expressly says the episode is no scandal. Option C fails on the same sentence that defeats A, because the author does indicate merit. Tone questions in this pattern are decided by the modifier, not the noun.

Examiner's note — the trap: B is the standard overshoot trap: it takes the author's genuine sympathy and inflates it into outrage the final paragraph explicitly disowns.

Q4 C Vocabulary in context - RC MED

The phrase is 'insisting on a parochial hour against the hour of the line'. The contrast term is 'the line', the railway network crossing many towns, so 'parochial' must mean belonging to the single place rather than to that larger network: option C. The word does carry a pejorative sense of narrow-mindedness in ordinary use, which is option A, but the author has just called the holdouts' position 'a reasonable question about authority', so the pejorative reading fights the sentence it sits in. Option B takes the word back to its etymology in the parish; nothing in the passage makes the dispute religious, and the town halls, not churches, are named. Option D imports the older progress narrative the paragraph is engaged in dismantling. Vocabulary in context is settled by the contrast the sentence builds, not by the commonest dictionary sense.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the dictionary answer and the wrong one: it is the sense students already know, and it clashes with the author's approving characterisation two clauses later.

Q5 B Structure / function - RC HARD

The paragraph opens by naming a position, 'Older histories treat what followed as the victory of accuracy over muddle', and then immediately displaces it: 'A later generation of historians has objected that muddle is the wrong word.' It then redescribes what the episode was about, 'not precision but jurisdiction'. That is the substitution of one account by a reinterpretation of the stakes, which is option B. Option A is wrong because the paragraph adds no technical detail; the telegraph and the dials belong to the second paragraph. Option C misdescribes the move, since the older history is not an objection to the author's thesis but the view the author is displacing, and it is not dismissed so much as re-read. Option D fails because the paragraph introduces no documentary evidence, and the first paragraph's claim needed none.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is attractive because the paragraph does begin with a rival view; the difference is that a concession is stated in order to be answered, while this view is stated in order to be re-described.

Q6 D Main idea - RC (arts) MED

The third paragraph supplies the thesis in two sentences: 'There is no single original state to return to' and 'To conserve is to arrest that life at a chosen moment and then to present the choice as a discovery.' The fourth paragraph supplies the consequence the author values: the modern principles are 'the real advance' because a label that 'names the campaign, its date and its reasoning invites the visitor into it'. Option D joins those two claims. Option A invents a verdict on nineteenth-century restorers that the passage never delivers and a reversal it never reports. Option B decides the old quarrel for the critics, whereas the passage says the conservators answered them 'with evidence'. Option C recommends leaving paintings untouched, which the author never proposes; the argument is about disclosing choices, not avoiding them.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is the plausible-sounding moral: readers who see conservation described as an editorial act assume the author must be counselling restraint, which the passage never does.

Q7 A Inference - RC HARD

The critics claimed 'that the master had glazed and toned his surface deliberately'; the conservators answered 'that the tone removed was varnish applied long after the painter's death'. Both sides therefore staked the dispute on the same question of fact, namely who applied the toning and when, which is option A. Option B reverses the conservators' reply: they denied that the removed tone was the painter's, so they did not accept it and clean regardless. Option C is an unwarranted leap, and the first paragraph in fact identifies other sources of change, grime and earlier repainting, that would raise the same difficulty for an unvarnished panel. Option D misuses the fourth paragraph, where the bare label is criticised for concealing an argument, with no suggestion that anybody shortened labels in order to conceal anything.

Examiner's note — the trap: B is the trap for readers who remember that the cleaning went ahead; the passage attributes that to a factual finding, not to an admission.

Q8 C Tone / attitude - RC ELITE

Two sentences fix the attitude. First, the principles of minimal intervention, reversibility and documentation 'do not resolve the question so much as record how it was answered, and by whom'. Second, 'That honesty is the real advance.' The author therefore praises the candour while denying that it disposes of the underlying problem, which is exactly option C. Option A claims resolution, which the first of those sentences refuses. Option B reads the candour as evasion, the opposite of 'the real advance' and of 'a more honest discipline'. Option D attributes nostalgia for the earlier restorers, whom the passage describes as repainting losses 'in a manner their successors find intolerable'. Elite tone questions usually turn on a concessive clause of this kind, where the praise and the reservation sit in a single sentence and both must appear in the answer.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the trap for readers who register the approval and stop; the option loses the reservation carried by 'do not resolve the question'.

Q9 A Vocabulary in context - RC MED

The sentence is 'To conserve is to arrest that life at a chosen moment and then to present the choice as a discovery.' The preceding sentence lists the stages of that life, painted, altered, dulled, cut down, cleaned, retouched. To arrest it 'at a chosen moment' is therefore to stop the sequence and hold the object there, which is option A. Option B takes the legal sense of arrest, which the surrounding words about smoke, wall and varnish do nothing to support. Option C takes the sense in 'an arresting image', but that sense needs an audience as its object, and the object here is 'that life', not a viewer. Option D would require the object to be returned to its beginning, which is precisely what the paragraph has just said cannot be done, since 'there is no single original state to return to'.

Examiner's note — the trap: D is the trap because restoration is popularly imagined as going back to the start; the paragraph rules that reading out one sentence earlier.

Q10 B Structure / function - RC HARD

The paragraph begins 'Both parties were arguing about the same difficulty from opposite ends' and at once names that difficulty: 'There is no single original state to return to.' Naming the assumption both sides shared, and showing that it made the dispute unanswerable in the terms in which it was put, is option B. Option A is wrong because the adjudication happens in the second paragraph, where the conservators answer 'with evidence'; this paragraph steps back from who was right. Option C promises a chronology the paragraph does not give, since its list of stages describes the life of a picture in general, not the sequence of particular campaigns. Option D is wrong

because funding is never raised anywhere in the passage, and the paragraph leads directly into modern practice rather than away from the dispute.

Examiner's note — the trap: A tempts readers who carry the second paragraph's verdict forward; the give-away is 'from opposite ends', which frames both parties as equally caught.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q11 C Main conclusion - CR **MED**

The opening paragraph states the committee's claim and then rejects the inference, not the sequence: 'The sequence is real. The inference drawn from it is not.' The final paragraph restates the point positively: 'the fall in the headline figure is not evidence of the policy's power'. That is option C. Option A goes far beyond the argument, and the author expressly refuses it: 'None of this shows that the rate rises did nothing at all.' Option B recommends earlier and larger tightening, a policy view the passage never expresses and that would sit oddly with its scepticism about the instrument's demonstrated power. Option D proposes retargeting the framework at world commodity prices, which is nowhere argued; commodity movements appear as an alternative explanation of the fall, not as a proposed target.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the classic overstatement trap: a passage that denies the evidence supports a causal claim is misread as denying the causal claim itself.

Q12 D Necessary assumption - CR **HARD**

The timing argument runs: the bank's research puts the lag at one to two years, therefore 'most of the tightening had not yet arrived when the disinflation was already well advanced.' That step works only if the published lag describes this episode's tightening. Negate option D, and the whole inference collapses, because a shorter lag in this instance would place the effect inside the window. That is the test for a necessary assumption. Option A imputes a motive to the committee, which the argument does not need and which would not affect the dating. Option B is too strong and contradicts the author, who allows that the rises 'may well have held expectations in place, and expectations matter'. Option C concerns index weights; the argument needs the surge to have been concentrated in traded goods, which is asserted separately, not a claim about relative weights.

Examiner's note — the trap: C attracts because energy and food really are central to the second paragraph; the timing argument, which the stem names, never relies on their weight.

Q13 B Weaken - CR **HARD**

The comparison argument says that economies 'whose central banks moved far later or far less' saw similar falls, so something other than tightening must explain the fall there and was available here too. Option B removes the contrast on which that depends: if credit conditions in those economies track this bank's policy rate, they were tightened by this bank's policy even though their own banks stayed still, and the comparison stops being a control. Option A adds a difference in import composition but does not connect it to monetary policy, and a different food share cuts either way. Option C is already conceded in the passage, which says those banks 'moved far later or far less', so it adds nothing. Option D would, if anything, help the author by making the world-price story arrive later there while the fall still occurred.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is designed to look like a weakener by contradicting 'did not tighten'; the passage never claimed that, so the option contradicts nothing.

Q14 A Strengthen - CR **ELITE**

The author's case is that the fall came from world prices unwinding rather than from demand being squeezed at home. Option A supplies the missing domestic test: if prices of services insulated from world trade, the part of the index that tightening is supposed to bite on, 'kept rising at their earlier pace throughout', then the headline fall was carried entirely by traded goods and the policy left no visible mark. Option B cuts the other way or not at all, since a faster-than-forecast fall is consistent with either story. Option C is irrelevant to the rate of change; the argument concerns the fall from the peak, not the level relative to the past. Option D compares the size of steps across banks without telling us anything about the effect of those steps on prices in this economy.

Examiner's note — the trap: B tempts because a forecast miss feels like evidence the bank misunderstood its own policy; a miss in that direction is equally consistent with the tightening working faster.

Q15 D Flaw - CR **ELITE**

The third leg of the argument leans entirely on 'Several economies with similar import baskets', and similarity of import basket is the only resemblance the author establishes. For the comparison to function as a control it must hold in the other respects that move inflation, such as labour markets, fiscal stance and currency movements, and none of that is shown. Option D names that gap. Option A misreports the argument, which concludes only that the fall 'is not evidence of the policy's power' and expressly allows an expectations channel. Option B describes a legitimate move rather than a flaw: using the opponent's own published estimate is the strongest form of the timing point, not a weakness in it. Option C alleges a slide from a price index to the cost of living, but the argument stays within the index throughout.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the most attractive wrong answer because the argument feels dismissive; the disclaimer sentence in the last paragraph is placed precisely to defeat it.

Q16 B Main conclusion - CR **MED**

The last paragraph states the conclusion in the author's own contrast: the stated purpose 'was to widen the circle of people the scholarly record serves', and 'Measured against that purpose, they have narrowed the circle of people by whom the record is written.' Option B reproduces both halves of that sentence. Option A makes the argument about publisher profit and library budgets, which the passage mentions only as the old rationing mechanism and never quantifies as a gain. Option C is a recommendation the author never makes; the closing sentences diagnose the swap of one gate for another without proposing a return to subscriptions. Option D states a comparative harm ranking that goes beyond the text, which says only that an unread paper 'can still be found later' while an unwritten one leaves no trace anyone can find.

Examiner's note — the trap: D is the trap: it paraphrases a supporting premise from the second paragraph and presents it as the conclusion the whole argument is built to reach.

Q17 **C** Necessary assumption - CR **HARD**

The evidential step is that in early-converting journals 'the share of articles whose corresponding author works at an institution with no dedicated publication fund has fallen steadily since the mandates took effect', and the author treats that fall as the work of the processing charge. That inference requires that no independent cause produced the fall, which is option C. Negate it, and the statistic no longer supports the conclusion. Option A is far stronger than the argument needs; the author's point about waivers is that having to ask deters people, which presupposes that many do not apply. Option B imputes intent to publishers, and the argument works just as well if the exclusion is an unintended by-product. Option D denies any reader gains, which the author never claims and which is irrelevant to a conclusion about who writes.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the tempting one because waivers are discussed at length; the argument needs only that asking deters, not that everybody asks.

Q18 **A** Weaken - CR **MED**

The argument depends on the claim that 'entry into the literature is rationed by research budgets'. Option A breaks that link: if authors without funds routinely satisfy the mandates by depositing manuscripts in free repositories, the charge stops functioning as a gate and the second paragraph's contrast between the two kinds of rationing collapses. Option B strengthens rather than weakens, since higher charges raise the barrier the author describes. Option C touches only one strand, the embarrassment of declaring inability to pay before the editor who judges the manuscript; it leaves the budget-rationing claim and the falling-share evidence untouched, so it blunts the argument without answering it. Option D says wealthy libraries kept their budgets, which concerns the money saved by the old subscribers and says nothing about who can now publish.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is the near-miss: it does defeat one sentence of the third paragraph, which makes it feel decisive, but the conclusion survives it intact.

Q19 **D** Strengthen - CR **HARD**

The weak point in the evidence is that the falling share might reflect a trend running through scholarly publishing generally rather than anything the mandates did. Option D supplies the control: if journals that kept subscriptions held that same share steady over the same years, the fall is specific to the converted journals and the charge becomes the credible explanation. Option A concerns the size of the charge over time and adds no comparison, so it cannot separate the charge from a background trend. Option B reports higher article counts, which is consistent with either story and might even suggest wider participation. Option C reports gains for readers at small hospitals, which supports the readers' side of the case the author is not disputing; the conclusion is about who writes, so a reading gain leaves it untouched.

Examiner's note — the trap: C attracts because it sounds like evidence about the policy's success; it addresses access, which the author concedes, not authorship, which the author denies.

Q20 **C** Flaw - CR **ELITE**

The evidence is drawn from 'the journals that converted earliest', and the conclusion is about 'the scholarly record' as a whole. Early converters are not a random slice of publishing; they are the titles that moved first, and authors excluded from them may simply have published elsewhere, leaving the record overall unchanged. Reasoning from that subset to the whole is option C. Option A invents a claim about charges being passed to readers, which the argument never makes; its point is the opposite, that readers now pay nothing. Option B attacks the author for judging the policy by its stated purpose, but the author announces that standard openly, and judging a policy against its own aim is legitimate rather than fallacious. Option D alleges a confusion of quantity with quality that the argument, which counts authors rather than papers, never commits.

Examiner's note — the trap: B is the sophisticated trap: it names a real limitation of the author's yardstick, but a declared standard of evaluation is not a flaw in the inference.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. 'Local mean time' means? — **Clock time set by the sun as observed at one particular place.**
2. Why did a railway need one clock for a whole line? — **A timetable crossing many local noons is true at only one station.**
3. What made line-wide synchronisation technically possible? — **The telegraph, which carried a time signal faster than any train.**
4. 'Solar noon' is? — **The moment the sun stands highest over a given meridian.**
5. A 'time zone' is? — **A band of longitude agreeing to keep one uniform clock time.**
6. Greenwich Mean Time takes its name from? — **The Royal Observatory at Greenwich, the reference meridian.**

7. 'Standardisation' means? — **Making many local practices conform to one agreed common rule.**
8. 'Parochial', in the passage's sense? — **Belonging to the locality rather than to the wider network.**
9. 'Obstinacy' means? — **Stubborn refusal to change a position or course of action.**
10. 'Jurisdiction' means? — **The scope of authority: who may decide, and over what.**
11. 'Muddle' means? — **A confused, disorderly state of affairs.**
12. 'To speculate', in trade? — **To buy or sell in the hope of profiting from price movement.**
13. 'Historiography' means? — **The study of how history has been written and argued about.**
14. 'Revisionist' history? — **An account that overturns the previously settled interpretation.**
15. 'The archive', for a historian? — **The surviving body of documents a claim must answer to.**
16. 'Anachronism' means? — **Placing something in a period to which it does not belong.**
17. 'Primary' vs 'secondary' source? — **Primary is from the period itself; secondary interprets it later.**
18. 'Steeple' refers to? — **The tall tower and spire of a church building.**
19. 'Coordination problem', in one line? — **Everyone gains if all adopt one convention, whichever it is.**
20. 'Network effect' means? — **A practice grows more useful as more people adopt it.**
21. 'Uniform' vs 'accurate'? — **Uniform means the same everywhere; accurate means true to a standard.**
22. 'Varnish' is applied to a painting to? — **Saturate the colour and protect the paint surface.**
23. 'Patina' means? — **The surface character an object acquires with age.**
24. A 'glaze' in oil painting? — **A thin transparent layer laid over dried paint to modify tone.**
25. 'Retouching' means? — **Repainting small losses to make damage less visible.**
26. 'Reversibility' in conservation? — **Any treatment should be undoable by a later conservator.**
27. 'Minimal intervention' means? — **Do no more to the object than the problem actually requires.**
28. 'Provenance' of an artwork? — **Its documented chain of ownership and location over time.**
29. 'Altarpiece' means? — **A painted or carved work set behind or above an altar.**
30. 'Conservation' vs 'restoration'? — **Conservation stabilises what survives; restoration returns a lost appearance.**
31. 'Palette' means? — **The range of colours an artist uses in a work.**
32. 'Oil on panel' tells you? — **The medium is oil paint and the support is wood.**
33. 'Polemic' means? — **A forceful written attack on an opinion or person.**
34. 'Candour' means? — **Frankness, including about one's own uncertainty.**
35. 'To arrest' a process? — **To halt it and hold it at that point.**
36. 'Mellow', of a tone? — **Softened and warm rather than sharp or bright.**
37. 'Intolerable' means? — **Not able to be accepted or put up with.**
38. 'Documentation' in conservation? — **A written record of what was done, when, and on what reasoning.**
39. 'Connoisseurship' means? — **Judging attribution and quality by trained visual experience.**
40. 'To saturate' a colour? — **To deepen and enrich it so it reads at full strength.**
41. 'Attribution' of a painting? — **The judgement of who actually made it.**
42. 'Grime' means? — **Ingrained surface dirt.**
43. 'Disinflation' vs 'deflation'? — **Disinflation is a slower rise; deflation is an actual fall in prices.**
44. 'Headline' vs 'core' inflation? — **Headline includes food and energy; core strips them out.**
45. 'Policy rate' means? — **The short-term interest rate a central bank sets.**
46. 'Monetary transmission lag'? — **The delay between a rate change and its effect on prices.**
47. 'Anchored expectations' means? — **People expect inflation to return to target, so they act accordingly.**
48. 'Supply shock' vs 'demand shock'? — **Supply raises cost of producing; demand raises willingness to buy.**
49. 'Import basket' means? — **The mix of goods an economy buys from abroad.**
50. 'Freight rate' means? — **The price charged to move goods a given distance.**
51. 'Base effect' in an inflation figure? — **A change driven by the level a year earlier, not by this month.**
52. 'Tightening' means? — **Raising rates or otherwise restricting credit.**
53. 'Price level' vs 'inflation rate'? — **Level is where prices stand; rate is how fast they are changing.**
54. 'Pass-through' of world prices? — **The share of an import price change that reaches domestic prices.**
55. 'Vindication' means? — **Proof that a decision or claim was right after all.**
56. 'Terms of trade'? — **The ratio of export prices to import prices.**
57. 'Commodity cycle' means? — **The recurring swing of raw-material prices between boom and slump.**
58. 'Non-tradable services' are? — **Services produced and consumed in the same place.**
59. 'Open access' publishing? — **Research published free for anyone to read.**
60. 'Article processing charge'? — **A fee the author pays a journal to publish an accepted paper.**
61. 'Subscription model' in journals? — **Libraries or readers pay for access to the published articles.**
62. 'Green' vs 'gold' open access? — **Green deposits a manuscript in a repository; gold publishes free at the journal.**
63. 'Preprint' means? — **A manuscript posted publicly before peer review.**
64. 'Institutional repository'? — **A university archive hosting its researchers' papers free to read.**
65. 'Corresponding author'? — **The author responsible for the submission and correspondence.**
66. 'Peer review', in one line? — **Assessment of a manuscript by other specialists before publication.**
67. 'Waiver' means? — **A voluntary release from a charge or requirement.**
68. 'Mandate', as a funder's condition? — **A rule grant-holders must follow to keep the funding.**
69. 'Paywall' means? — **A barrier requiring payment before content can be read.**
70. 'Embargo period' on a paper? — **The delay before a deposited version may be made public.**
71. 'Predatory journal'? — **One that charges fees while providing no real review or editing.**
72. 'Scholarly record' means? — **The accumulated published body of research in a field.**
73. 'Discretionary favour' vs 'right'? — **A favour may be refused; a right may be demanded.**
74. 'Rationing' by budget means? — **Access limited by who has money, not by need or merit.**
75. 'Confounding variable'? — **A third factor moving both the supposed cause and the effect.**

76. 'Survivorship bias'? — **Studying only the cases that remained visible, and generalising.**

77. 'Regression to the mean'? — **Extreme readings tend to be followed by less extreme ones.**

78. 'Cherry-picking' evidence? — **Citing only the data that fit the claim.**

79. Composition fallacy? — **Inferring that the whole has a property because a part does.**

80. Division fallacy? — **Inferring that a part has a property because the whole does.**

81. 'Natural experiment'? — **A real-world event that splits cases as if by random assignment.**

82. 'Absence of evidence' vs 'evidence of absence'? — **Not finding an effect differs from showing there is none.**

83. 'Reversed causation' flaw? — **Treating the effect as if it were the cause.**

84. 'Alternative cause' objection? — **Naming another factor that would produce the same result.**

85. Why is a temporal gap fatal to a causal claim? — **A cause cannot explain an effect that began before it could act.**

86. What does a concession do in an argument? — **It gives up a lesser point to protect the main one.**

87. 'Scope shift' means? — **The conclusion covers more, or less, than the premises support.**

88. 'Control case' in a causal argument? — **A comparable case lacking the supposed cause, used as a check.**

89. 'Sampling frame'? — **The list of cases from which a sample is actually drawn.**

90. 'Selection on the outcome'? — **Choosing cases by their result, then explaining that result.**

91. 'Attribution' of a policy outcome? — **Deciding how much of a change the policy actually caused.**

92. 'Necessary' vs 'contributing' cause? — **Necessary must be present; contributing only helps it along.**

93. 'Meridian' means? — **A line of longitude running pole to pole.**

94. 'Longitude' fixes what? — **Position east or west of a reference meridian.**

95. 'Telegraph' mattered to timekeeping because? — **It carried a time signal faster than anyone could travel.**

96. 'Timetable' as a coordination device? — **It binds separate operators to one shared schedule.**

97. 'Convention', in the sense of an agreed rule? — **A practice adopted because everyone adopts it, not because it is uniquely correct.**

98. 'Uniformity' means? — **Sameness across places or cases.**

99. 'Provincial' (of an attitude)? — **Narrow; concerned only with one's own locality.**

100. 'Patina' on an old painting? — **The surface film age leaves, which some value and some remove.**

101. 'Varnish' is applied to a painting to? — **Protect the paint and saturate its colours.**

102. 'Restoration' vs 'conservation'? — **Restoration returns a work toward an earlier state; conservation halts further decay.**

103. 'Provenance' of an artwork? — **Its documented ownership history.**

104. 'Attribution' of a painting? — **The judgement of who made it.**

105. 'Connoisseurship' means? — **Expert judgement of quality and authorship by trained eye.**

106. 'Irreversible' intervention? — **One that cannot be undone if later judged wrong.**

107. 'Aesthetic' judgement? — **A judgement about beauty or artistic merit.**

108. 'Disinflation' vs 'deflation'? — **Disinflation is a slower rise in prices; deflation is a fall.**

109. 'Monetary transmission lag'? — **The delay between a rate change and its effect on prices.**

110. 'Base effect' in an inflation figure? — **An apparent change caused by the level a year earlier.**

111. 'Counterfactual' in policy evaluation? — **What would have happened without the policy.**

112. 'Credit-claiming' by an institution? — **Attributing a favourable outcome to one's own action.**