

ANSWER KEY — 2 OCTOBER 2026

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

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 B Main idea - RC (Literary fiction) MED

The passage is built on one sustained contrast: the first ledger is 'the property of the Board' and is 'the record that would be believed,' while the second is 'the true record' that 'no one had sanctioned.' The final paragraph widens this into the claim that every official account has an 'unwritten twin' recording 'the things that mattered,' which are 'left to be remembered only by those who had no standing to be asked.' That opposition between the believed-but-partial and the true-but-unauthorised is the spine of the piece. The adverse-weather option mistakes one incidental detail, the log kept in difficult conditions, for the theme, when weather is merely texture. The grief option elevates the mother's loss, which the passage treats as an instance of what goes unrecorded rather than its subject. The Board-incompetence option seizes a secondary irritation and inflates it into the main point, reversing figure and ground.

Examiner's note — the trap: The grief and the Board options name real details but mistake supporting texture for the theme; the passage uses them to build the ledger contrast, not the reverse.

Q2 C Inference - RC HARD

The insult is 'misdirected' because the inspector praises 'the wrong ledger.' The daughter prizes the second, unrecorded labour, the cost 'to keep them honest,' above the clean figures, so praise aimed only at the sanctioned record implicitly overlooks, and therefore belittles, the very effort she holds dearest; and because neither the inspector nor the father grasps this, the slight passes unrecognised. The secret-knowledge option is impossible, because the inspector cannot know of a ledger 'no one knew of,' so he cannot be deliberately disregarding it. The resentful-father option invents a rivalry over who performed the work that the text never raises, since the father's trouble is grief, not jealousy. The insincere-compliment option misreads the sentence: the praise is genuine but aimed at the wrong thing, which is exactly why the insult is unintended and invisible to both men.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'secretly knew' option contradicts the text — the inspector cannot know of a ledger 'no one knew of'; it is the attractive secret-knowledge reading the passage rules out.

Q3 A Tone - RC MED

The closing lines explicitly refuse comfort: 'The thought did not comfort her. It made the world seem a place of enormous, patient omission.' The image of things 'left, like her mother, to be remembered only by those who had no standing to be asked' is elegiac and bleak rather than angry or amused, and the register stays subdued throughout. 'Quietly desolate' captures both that hush and the absence of consolation even as the insight widens. The bitterly-accusatory option over-reads the volume, for nothing is denounced and the sorrow turns inward rather than being hurled at institutions. The wryly-amused option mistakes the sober irony about auditing for comedy, when there is no lightness here at all. The tenderly-hopeful option directly contradicts the final sentences, which deny comfort and offer no prospect that the true record will ever be read.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'bitterly accusatory' option over-reads the volume — the passage is muted, not denunciatory; the desolation is inward, not hurled at institutions.

Q4 D Vocabulary-in-context - RC HARD

'As though the sea could be audited' is deliberately incongruous: an audit is a line-by-line verification of accounts, yet the sea is vast, shifting and uncountable. The phrase mocks the inspector's assumption that running 'a dry thumb down the columns' captures the reality those columns only point at. In context, then, 'audited' signals the error of treating an unruly reality as something figures can fully account for, the very mistake the whole passage anatomises. The careful-financial-examination option is the word's dictionary meaning and so the trap, but the question asks what the word is used to suggest here, not its default sense. The seeks-evidence-of-fraud option imports a suspicion the text never attributes to the inspector, who in fact praises the keeper. The measures-tides option takes 'the sea' literally and misses that 'audited' is a figure for accounting, not an act of oceanography.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'careful financial examination' option is the dictionary definition and therefore the trap; the question asks what the word is used to suggest, i.e. its contextual, ironic force, not its default sense.

Q5 C Structure/purpose - RC ELITE

The passage opens on a concrete, local contrast, two physical ledgers on one desk, and holds there through two paragraphs of specific detail: oil weights, the dead gull, the father and the lamp. Only in the final paragraph does it widen: 'she came to suspect that every official account in the world had its unwritten twin.' The movement is from a particular object to a universal claim about recording and omission, an inductive widening rather than a plotted climax. The dramatic-climax option imposes a story arc the reflective piece never follows, since nothing culminates in event. The thesis-and-three-objections option describes an argumentative essay, but the passage advances no numbered rebuttals and defends nothing against named opponents. The character-sketch-of-the-father option mistakes a supporting figure for the frame, when the father appears only as one more thing the true ledger records.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'builds to a dramatic climax' option is tempting because narratives usually culminate, but nothing here dramatically culminates; the structure is reflective widening, so the familiar story-arc template misfits.

Q6 A Main idea - RC (Philosophy & ideas) MED

The opening sentence states the thesis directly: 'the word conceals two very different attitudes.' The body then contrasts 'tolerance as forbearance,' a revocable gift from a height, with 'tolerance as recognition,' the acknowledgement of a claim possessed 'independently of one's own approval,' and argues only the second makes the tolerated 'an equal.' The correct option captures both halves, the masking of two attitudes and the point that one secures equal standing. The always-preferable option restates a vague pro-tolerance sentiment the essay explicitly complicates, since its last line calls tolerance 'a sophisticated way of postponing' justice. The rights-are-modern option introduces a historical claim about older societies the passage never makes. The majorities-are-naturally-resentful option seizes one illustrative observation from the third paragraph and inflates it into the thesis, when resentment is an example used in service of the argument, not the central argument itself.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'always preferable' option restates a vague pro-tolerance sentiment the passage explicitly complicates; its final line says tolerance can be 'a sophisticated way of postponing' justice, so 'always preferable' is the trap.

Q7 D Detail/inference - RC HARD

The third paragraph gives the mechanism explicitly: the majority 'experiences its own restraint as a generous concession, and resents the beneficiary for failing to be grateful,' glossed as 'a favour unthanked feels like a theft.' The resentment flows from the category error of treating a non-withdrawable right as a discretionary favour, which is exactly what the correct option reproduces. The openly-refuses-to-obey option invents a defiance by the minority that the passage never describes, since the friction is about gratitude, not disobedience. The economic-costs option supplies a realistic but textually absent cause, for the passage locates the grievance in misread generosity, not in money. The forces-the-majority-to-adopt-the-beliefs option misstates what a protective right does: it secures the minority's freedom to hold its faith, not any requirement that the majority convert to it, so it mistakes protection for imposition.

Examiner's note — the trap: The disobedience and economic-cost options are realistic causes of majority grievance in general, which makes them attractive, but the question asks what the passage says, and it locates the resentment solely in the misread favour.

Q8 B Application - RC HARD

A tolerant despot is still a despot 'because forbearance 'changes the ruler's conduct without changing the ruler's position,' and the security it offers 'lasts exactly as long as his mood.' The illustrating case must therefore show benign conduct resting on revocable will, and permission granted today but withdrawn 'the moment it becomes inconvenient' is precisely that. The entrenched-right option is the strongest distractor because it also concerns rights, but a right the ruler and his successors cannot repeal exemplifies recognition, the opposite of the despot model. The consults-minority-leaders option shows considerate conduct yet says nothing about whether the ruler's superior position remains intact and revocable, which is the whole point. The publicly-praises-contributions option likewise depicts goodwill without touching the structure of power, so it fails to show the defining feature, that the gift can be taken back at will.

Examiner's note — the trap: The entrenched-right option is the strongest distractor because it also concerns rights, but it exemplifies recognition (irrevocable standing), which is exactly what the despot sentence contrasts itself against.

Q9 D Vocabulary-in-context - RC MED

The clause is glossed by its own continuation: 'there is no longer a height from which to be gracious, because the claim... is seen to have been there all along.' The position is the standpoint of superior authority, the 'height' from which gifts were dispensed under forbearance, so to 'dissolve' it is to abolish that standpoint, which the correct option states precisely. The eliminates-the-need-to-assert-rights option gets the effect backwards, since recognition secures rights rather than making their assertion unnecessary, and the passage never says claims fall silent. The weakens-the-constitution option reverses the valence, because recognition strengthens rather than undermines protection for unpopular groups. The merges-into-a-single-public option misreads 'dissolves' as dissolving the two groups into one body, when what dissolves is only the hierarchical position between them, not the distinct identities of majority and minority themselves.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'merges into a single public' option misreads 'dissolves' as dissolving the groups rather than the hierarchical position between them.

Q10 B Author's reasoning - RC ELITE

The closing sentence says tolerance can be the start of justice 'or a sophisticated way of postponing it,' crucially qualified by 'depending on which sense is meant.' Far from conceding that the forbearance/recognition distinction collapses, the sentence is that distinction's

pay-off: the whole moral value of invoking tolerance turns on which sense is active, recognition beginning justice while forbearance defers it under a benign name. The correct option states exactly this conditional dependence. The distinction-collapses option is seductive because the line sounds double-edged, but 'depending on which sense is meant' preserves the two senses rather than merging them. The same-thing option flattens the two concepts the essay has laboured to separate, asserting an identity the argument denies. The refuse-all-appeals option converts a conceptual point into a practical imperative addressed to minorities that the author never actually issues anywhere in the passage.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'distinction collapses' option is seductive because the sentence sounds double-edged, but the phrase 'depending on which sense is meant' preserves the distinction rather than dissolving it — missing that qualifier is the error.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q11 **C** Conclusion - CR (Ethics) **MED**

The passage argues against the committee's rule, and its two supporting moves are explicit: the rule wrongly 'treats willingness to donate after death and need for an organ while alive as if they were the same currency' (the asymmetry point), and 'the free-rider charge misdescribes the case' (the misapplication point). These converge on the conclusion that the condition is unjustified, 'purchased too dearly,' having 'merely hidden' the problem 'inside the consent form.' The correct option names both reasons and the verdict. The public-funding option raises a financing question the passage never discusses. The everyone-has-a-duty-to-register option asserts the opposite of the author's respect for conscientious refusal. The never-impose-any-conditions option over-generalises, because the author objects to this condition's coercion of conscience, not to every conceivable transplant condition, so the sweeping ban misreads a targeted critique as a blanket prohibition.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'never impose any conditions' option over-generalises — the author objects to this condition's coercion of conscience, not to every possible transplant condition; the sweeping claim is the trap.

Q12 **A** Assumption - CR **HARD**

The author rebuts the free-rider label by contrasting an ordinary free-rider, who 'could bear the shirked cost without special hardship' such as taxes or jury service, with the pledge, 'a commitment touching conscience and the body's fate after death... a demand of a wholly different order.' The reply works only if that contrast holds, that is, if genuine free-riding involves a bearable cost while the pledge does not, which is precisely the correct option's assumption. The supply-is-fixed option is a tempting scarcity premise, but the rebuttal turns on the nature of the demanded cost, not on whether organ supply can grow. The most-patients-would-agree option concerns likely behaviour, which is irrelevant to whether the free-rider analogy is apt. The hospitals-have-no-interest option misstates the author, who grants that fairness and increasing supply are real values and objects only to the coercive means used.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'supply is fixed' option is a tempting scarcity assumption, but the free-rider rebuttal turns on the NATURE of the demanded cost, not on whether supply is fixed.

Q13 **A** Weaken - CR **HARD**

The author's core objection is that the rule coerces a conscientious, costly, irreversible-feeling commitment from the desperate. If registered donors 'can withdraw at any time before death, at no cost and with no questions asked,' then the pledge binds almost nothing: it no longer touches conscience in the weighty, irrevocable way the argument assumes, and the 'wholly different order' of cost largely evaporates, directly undercutting the central premise. The patients-feel-anxious option actually helps the author by showing the demand is burdensome, so it strengthens rather than weakens the case. The long-public-consultation option speaks only to the procedure by which the rule was adopted, not to the moral substance of coercing conscience. The some-religions-forbid-donation option likewise makes the pledge more burdensome for believers, reinforcing the author's complaint about an intolerable cost instead of answering it.

Examiner's note — the trap: The religious-ban option feels like a weakener because it mentions religion, but a religious ban makes the pledge MORE burdensome, supporting the author; it strengthens rather than weakens.

Q14 **D** Role of statement - CR **MED**

The sentence 'Fairness between contributors and beneficiaries is a real value, but it is purchased too dearly...' is a classic concede-then-rebut move: the author grants the committee its organising principle, fairness, precisely in order to deny that the principle licenses this policy, whose price, surrendering a belief, is too high. The correct option captures that dual function. The abandon-the-author's-position option mistakes a rhetorical concession for capitulation, ignoring the governing 'but' that turns the concession against the committee. The prove-the-rule-is-fair option reads the clause as an endorsement, when the whole sentence works to show the rule is not justified even though fairness is a value. The introduce-an-unrelated-argument option is wrong because the concession is tightly tied to the transplant question, naming the very value the committee relies on and then limiting its reach to deny this particular rule.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'abandon the author's position' option mistakes a rhetorical concession for capitulation; the governing word is 'but,' which signals the concession is being used to defeat, not adopt, the committee's view.

Q15 **B** Parallel reasoning - CR **ELITE**

The author's structure is: a present, blameless need for rescue is made hostage to the resolution of a separate, contestable matter the person may conscientiously decline. The injured-driver case mirrors this exactly, since care is needed now 'whatever the eventual verdict,' yet treatment is withheld until the driver concedes fault, conditioning a present emergency on an unsettled question. The higher-insurance-premium option concerns proportionate pricing of risk, a non-coercive incentive with no urgent-rescue element, so the hostage structure is absent. The carry-identification-abroad option is an unrelated administrative requirement with neither a

present emergency nor a contestable concession attached. The early-payment-discount option is a voluntary inducement, the opposite of withholding something vital until a belief is surrendered. Only the driver case reproduces the hostage-taking of a blameless, present need pending a disputed future choice the person may refuse.

Examiner's note — the trap: The insurance-premium option looks parallel because it differentiates people, but it concerns proportionate pricing of risk, not withholding urgent rescue pending a contestable concession — the emergency element is missing.

Q16 C Main point - CR (Education) MED

The closing paragraph states the thesis unambiguously: the evidence 'shows only that the report's leap from' superiority in measured introductory courses to 'an inferior method to be phased out everywhere is unsupported,' and the author expressly disclaims the stronger view, writing 'None of this shows that lectures are better.' So the point is narrow and evidential: the conclusion outruns the data, which the correct option captures. The lectures-are-superior option is the mirror-image overreach the author explicitly refuses. The examinations-are-invalid option inflates the measured third-paragraph worry about non-neutral tests into a blanket rejection of all examination. The universities-lack-resources option lifts a phrase from the report's own 'wherever resources allow' and treats a feasibility aside as the author's thesis, when the author's actual complaint is about the scope of the inference drawn, not about budgets or staffing.

Examiner's note — the trap: The pro-lecture option is the mirror-image overreach the author warns against; readers who think a critic of the report must be pro-lecture fall for it, but the text denies that leap.

Q17 C Argument structure - CR HARD

The complaint is that the pooled studies came 'chiefly' from one kind of course, so a general conclusion about 'the whole of higher education' rests on an unrepresentative slice, 'to assume that all learning has the shape of the cases that were measured.' That is precisely an attack on sample representativeness, a hasty generalisation from a non-typical sample, which the correct option names. The mathematical-accuracy option invents a charge of arithmetic error the author never makes, since the numbers themselves are not disputed. The honesty-of-the-researchers option is an ad hominem the passage pointedly avoids, because the author calls the evidence 'genuine.' The motives-of-the-report's-authors option is likewise an attack on persons rather than on the inference, and the author faults the reasoning's scope, not anyone's good faith, which makes both person-directed options misreadings of a strictly logical objection.

Examiner's note — the trap: The dishonesty and motive options are ad hominem flavours the passage pointedly avoids; the author calls the evidence 'genuine,' so attacks on honesty or motive misread the critique's nature.

Q18 B Strengthen - CR HARD

The author's critique is that active learning's measured advantage may not transfer to non-procedural fields like seminars, where a lecturer models a 'tradition of argument and judgement.' Direct confirmation, a legal-history seminar that 'showed no improvement' and whose students 'reported losing the modelled reasoning a lecturer had provided,' supplies exactly the transfer failure the author hypothesised, so it strengthens the case. The more-expensive-to-run option addresses cost, which is irrelevant to whether the learning advantage carries over to other kinds of course. The students-prefer-small-groups option reports a preference, not an outcome, and preference does not bear on the transfer of effectiveness. The several-different-countries option broadens geography while leaving course-type untouched, so it does nothing for the representativeness worry the author actually raises, where the gap is about kinds of courses, not kinds of nations.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'several countries' option sounds like it adds rigour, but the author's objection is about TYPE of course, not country; geographic spread leaves the real gap untouched.

Q19 A Detail/paraphrase - CR MED

The third paragraph argues that each method tends to be assessed by instruments 'drawn from the same mould as the method,' active learning by problem sets like its activities and lectures by synthesis essays, so 'a method may appear superior partly because it has been graded on its home ground,' and 'the report does not consider whether the examinations were neutral.' The correct option restates this measurement-bias worry precisely. The students-cheat-more option introduces a dishonesty the paragraph never mentions. The graded-too-leniently option narrows the concern to soft marking in science, when the actual point is non-neutral alignment between method and test, a subtler matter than leniency. The lectures-cannot-be-assessed option makes an absolute claim the author never advances, since the paragraph says exams may be skewed toward a method, not that any method defies examination altogether.

Examiner's note — the trap: The leniency option narrows the worry to easy grading in science; the actual concern is non-neutral alignment between method and test, a subtler point than lenient marking.

Q20 D Role of statement - CR ELITE

By affirming that active learning's evidence 'is genuine and should be taken seriously,' the author forestalls the natural rejoinder that they are merely a lecture partisan dismissing inconvenient data. Granting the data's worth isolates the precise target, not the findings but the over-broad conclusion drawn from them, so the concession sharpens rather than surrenders the critique. The correct option states this. The concedes-the-entire-case option reads the sentence as capitulation, ignoring its continuation 'It shows only that... the leap... is unsupported,' which keeps the critique alive. The introduces-statistical-evidence option invents pro-lecture data the author never supplies, for no figures favouring lectures appear anywhere. The proves-examinations-are-always-biased option universalises a

localised worry into a sweeping claim the author is careful not to make, since the point concerns one report's over-reach, not every examination everywhere.

Examiner's note — the trap: The 'concedes the entire case' option reads the concession as capitulation, but the sentence continues 'It shows only that... the leap... is unsupported' — the author keeps the critique and merely removes a distraction.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. 'Forbearance' means? — **Patient restraint; holding back from using a power one possesses.**
2. 'Supplicant' means? — **One who asks humbly or begs for something.**
3. A 'free-rider' is? — **One who enjoys a shared benefit while avoiding the cost others bear.**
4. 'Posthumous' means? — **Occurring or taking effect after a person's death.**
5. 'Prudential' means? — **Guided by careful practical judgement of one's own interest.**
6. 'Elegiac' tone is? — **Mournful, expressing sorrow for something lost.**
7. 'Entrenched' (of a right) means? — **Firmly established and protected from easy change or repeal.**
8. 'Meta-analysis' is? — **A study that statistically combines results from many prior studies.**
9. 'Procedural' knowledge is? — **Know-how for performing defined tasks, as opposed to understanding or judgement.**
10. 'Representative sample' means? — **A sample whose members fairly mirror the larger population studied.**
11. 'Hasty generalisation' is? — **Drawing a broad conclusion from too few or untypical cases.**
12. 'Ad hominem' attack is? — **Attacking the person making an argument instead of the argument itself.**
13. 'Concede then rebut' is? — **Granting a point only to show it does not establish the opponent's conclusion.**
14. 'To impugn' means? — **To call into question or attack as false or dishonourable.**
15. 'Estoppel' (law) means? — **A bar preventing a person from contradicting their earlier position or conduct.**
16. 'Coercion' means? — **Compelling someone by force or threat to act against their will.**
17. 'Irrevocable' means? — **Not able to be withdrawn, undone or recalled.**
18. 'Symmetry' between two things means? — **A correspondence such that they balance or match each other.**
19. 'Scruple' means? — **A moral hesitation that restrains one from an action.**
20. 'Benign' means? — **Gentle, kindly; not harmful in effect.**
21. 'Despot' means? — **A ruler who holds absolute power, especially oppressively.**
22. 'Concession' in argument is? — **A point granted to the other side, often before resisting its conclusion.**
23. 'Omission' means? — **Something left out or not done.**
24. 'Sanction' (verb) can mean? — **To authorise or approve officially.**
25. 'Recognition' (author's sense) means? — **Acknowledging a claim the other already holds, not granting a favour.**
26. 'Grievance' means? — **A real or imagined cause for complaint, especially of unfair treatment.**
27. 'Prima facie' means? — **On first appearance; accepted as correct until disproved.**
28. 'Nexus' means? — **A connection or link between things.**
29. 'Contestable' means? — **Open to dispute or challenge; not settled.**
30. 'Pool' (data) means? — **To combine data from different sources into one set.**
31. 'Transfer' of a learning advantage means? — **Whether a gain shown in one setting carries over to a different one.**
32. 'Wholesale' (adverb) means? — **On a large scale; completely and indiscriminately.**
33. 'Novice' means? — **A beginner, new to an activity or field.**
34. 'Synthesis' means? — **Combining separate elements into a connected whole.**
35. 'Blameless' means? — **Free from fault or guilt.**
36. 'Incongruous' means? — **Out of place; not in harmony or keeping with its surroundings.**
37. 'Unpopular right' paradox is? — **A right can be genuinely held even while the majority dislikes its exercise.**
38. 'Home ground' advantage (of a test) means? — **A method scoring well because the test is shaped to suit it.**
39. 'Postpone' means? — **To put off to a later time; defer.**
40. 'Diligence' means? — **Careful and persistent effort or attention to a task.**
41. 'Ostensible' means? — **Stated or appearing to be true, but perhaps not so.**
42. 'Tacit' agreement is? — **Understood or implied without being stated openly.**
43. 'Salient' means? — **Most noticeable or important; standing out.**
44. 'Mitigate' means? — **To make less severe, serious or painful.**
45. 'Vindicate' means? — **To clear of blame; to justify by evidence or outcome.**
46. 'Equivocate' means? — **To use ambiguous language so as to conceal the truth or avoid commitment.**
47. 'Circular reasoning' is? — **An argument whose conclusion is already assumed in its premise.**
48. 'False dilemma' is? — **Presenting only two options when others actually exist.**
49. 'Slippery slope' fallacy is? — **Claiming one step must inevitably lead to an extreme outcome without warrant.**
50. 'Straw man' fallacy is? — **Misrepresenting an opponent's view to make it easier to attack.**
51. 'Correlation vs causation' error is? — **Treating two things that merely vary together as one causing the other.**
52. 'Necessary condition' is? — **A condition without which the outcome cannot occur.**
53. 'Sufficient condition' is? — **A condition whose presence alone guarantees the outcome.**
54. 'Premise' of an argument is? — **A stated reason offered in support of the conclusion.**
55. 'Assumption' (unstated) is? — **A premise taken for granted but not expressed in the argument.**
56. 'Inference' means? — **A conclusion drawn from evidence and reasoning rather than stated outright.**
57. 'Analogy' in argument is? — **Reasoning that two cases alike in some respects are alike in another.**
58. 'Counterexample' is? — **A single case that shows a general claim to be false.**
59. 'Rebuttal' means? — **A reply intended to refute or weaken an opposing argument.**
60. 'Corroborate' means? — **To support or confirm with additional evidence.**
61. 'Undermine' (an argument) means? — **To weaken it by attacking its support or assumptions.**
62. 'Paradox' means? — **A statement that seems self-contradictory yet may be true.**
63. 'Anomaly' means? — **Something that deviates from what is standard or expected.**

64. 'Plausible' means? — **Seeming reasonable or probable, though not proven.**
65. 'Spurious' means? — **False or fake despite a convincing appearance.**
66. 'Ambivalent' means? — **Having mixed or contradictory feelings about something.**
67. 'Candid' means? — **Frank and honest in expression.**
68. 'Pragmatic' means? — **Dealing with things practically rather than by theory.**
69. 'Nuance' means? — **A subtle distinction or shade of meaning.**
70. 'Caveat' means? — **A warning or qualification limiting a statement.**
71. 'Precedent' (law) means? — **An earlier decision taken as a rule for later similar cases.**
72. 'Statute' means? — **A written law passed by a legislature.**
73. 'Liability' means? — **Legal responsibility for one's acts or omissions.**

74. 'Negligence' means? — **Failure to take reasonable care, causing harm to another.**
75. 'Burden of proof' is? — **The duty to prove one's assertion in a dispute.**
76. 'Verbose' means? — **Using more words than needed; wordy.**
77. 'Concise' means? — **Giving much information clearly in few words.**
78. 'Didactic' means? — **Intended to teach, often with a moral lesson.**
79. 'Polemic' means? — **A strong verbal or written attack on a view or belief.**
80. 'Rhetoric' means? — **The art of persuasive speaking or writing.**
81. 'Cite one word: fear of confined spaces'? — **Claustrophobia.**
82. One word: 'that cannot be corrected'? — **Incorrigible.**
83. One word: 'one who speaks many languages'? — **Polyglot.**
84. Idiom: 'to beg the question' (strict sense) means? — **To assume the very point being argued.**