

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- identical copies rather than divergent ones; greater quantity at lower cost

2.2

- it standardised spelling and grammar and widened the reading public beyond those who knew Latin

2.3

(a)

- printing enabled and accelerated the spread of reform ideas but did not by itself produce them

(b)

- a sentence distinguishing enabling from causing, e.g. “Printing allowed reform arguments to spread faster than authorities could answer them”

3.1 B

- standardisation and lower cost are the two changes

3.2 B

- quantity made suppression impractical

3.3

(a)

- suppression becomes impractical once copies are dispersed

(b)

- a public able and willing to read it, which required vernacular printing and a grievance the text spoke to