

MAH B.Ed CET English Language

Sample Paper – 3

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the English Language portion of **MAH B.Ed CET** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus: Vocabulary (Synonyms, Antonyms), Grammar (Modal Auxiliaries, Passive Voice), Idioms & Phrases, One-word Substitution, Error Detection, Sentence Improvement, and Reading Comprehension at graduation level.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Synonyms (Q1–Q5)

Q1. Choose the word most similar in meaning to: **MAGNANIMOUS**

- (A) Generous
- (B) Miserly
- (C) Spiteful
- (D) Timid

Answer: (A)

Q2. Choose the word most similar in meaning to: **CREDULOUS**

- (A) Skeptical



- (B) Cynical
- (C) Perceptive
- (D) Gullible

Answer: (D)

Q3. Choose the word most similar in meaning to: **GARRULOUS**

- (A) Reticent
- (B) Loquacious
- (C) Taciturn
- (D) Withdrawn

Answer: (B)

Q4. Choose the word most similar in meaning to: **INDOLENT**

- (A) Diligent
- (B) Energetic
- (C) Slothful
- (D) Industrious

Answer: (C)

Q5. Choose the word most similar in meaning to: **VERBOSE**

- (A) Wordy
- (B) Concise
- (C) Precise
- (D) Terse

Answer: (A)



Antonyms (Q6–Q8)

Q6. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to: **TACITURN**

- (A) Reserved
- (B) Sullen
- (C) Morose
- (D) Communicative

Answer: (D)

Q7. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to: **AUSTERE**

- (A) Stern
- (B) Lavish
- (C) Harsh
- (D) Frugal

Answer: (B)

Q8. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to: **PRUDENT**

- (A) Wise
- (B) Cautious
- (C) Reckless
- (D) Sensible

Answer: (C)

Fill in the Blank – Modal Auxiliaries (Q9–Q11)

Q9. You _____ see a doctor immediately; your health is deteriorating fast.

- (A) must



- (B) may
- (C) could
- (D) might

Answer: (A)

Q10. She _____ speak three languages fluently when she was a child.

- (A) must
- (B) should
- (C) would
- (D) could

Answer: (D)

Q11. Students _____ complete the assignment by Friday to avoid a penalty.

- (A) may
- (B) should
- (C) might
- (D) can

Answer: (B)

Fill in the Blank – Passive Voice (Q12–Q14)

Q12. Choose the correct passive form of: "The teacher corrects the papers."

- (A) The papers were corrected by the teacher.
- (B) The papers has been corrected by the teacher.
- (C) The papers are corrected by the teacher.
- (D) The papers is corrected by the teacher.



Answer: (C)

Q13. Choose the correct passive form of: "She will finish the project tomorrow."

- (A) The project will be finished by her tomorrow.
- (B) The project will finished by her tomorrow.
- (C) The project will have finished by her tomorrow.
- (D) The project is finished by her tomorrow.

Answer: (A)

Q14. Choose the correct passive form of: "They are building a new bridge."

- (A) A new bridge is been built by them.
- (B) A new bridge has been built by them.
- (C) A new bridge was being built by them.
- (D) A new bridge is being built by them.

Answer: (D)

Error Detection (Q15–Q18)

Q15. Identify the part (A)/(B)/(C)/(D) that contains a grammatical error:

(A) The students in the class (B) are working very hardly (C) on their project (D) since this morning.

- (A) (A)
- (B) (B)
- (C) (C)
- (D) (D)

Answer: (B)



Q16. Identify the part (A)/(B)/(C)/(D) that contains a grammatical error:

(A) Neither of the two candidates (B) who appeared for the interview (C) were selected (D) by the panel.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Answer: (C)

Q17. Identify the part (A)/(B)/(C)/(D) that contains a grammatical error:

(A) Hardly I had (B) reached the station (C) when the train (D) started moving.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Answer: (A)

Q18. Identify the part (A)/(B)/(C)/(D) that contains a grammatical error:

(A) The committee has (B) decided to postpone (C) the meeting (D) until further notices.

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

Answer: (D)

Idioms and Phrases (Q19–Q21)

Q19. “When she finally **spilled the beans**, everyone in the room was shocked.”
The underlined idiom means:



- (A) Created a mess
- (B) Cooked a large meal
- (C) Revealed a secret
- (D) Made a serious mistake

Answer: (C)

Q20. “Don’t believe what he says — he is just **pulling your leg**.”

The underlined idiom means:

- (A) Joking or teasing someone
- (B) Helping someone walk
- (C) Causing physical pain
- (D) Supporting someone financially

Answer: (A)

Q21. “She visits her hometown only **once in a blue moon**.”

The underlined idiom means:

- (A) During full-moon nights
- (B) In the early hours of the morning
- (C) During special festivals
- (D) Very rarely

Answer: (D)

One-word Substitution (Q22–Q24)

Q22. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

“A person who hates or distrusts humankind”

- (A) Philanthropist



- (B) Misanthrope
- (C) Misogynist
- (D) Narcissist

Answer: (B)

Q23. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

"A person who collects postage stamps as a hobby"

- (A) Numismatist
- (B) Bibliophile
- (C) Philatelist
- (D) Archivist

Answer: (C)

Q24. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

"A person who is unable to pay their debts"

- (A) Insolvent
- (B) Delinquent
- (C) Prodigal
- (D) Abstemious

Answer: (A)

Sentence Improvement (Q25–Q27)

Q25. In the sentence below, the underlined portion may contain an error. Choose the best replacement, or **(D)** if no improvement is needed.

She is more smarter than her sister.

- (A) most smart
- (B) very more smart



- (C) more smart
- (D) smarter

Answer: (D)

Q26. In the sentence below, the underlined portion may contain an error. Choose the best replacement, or **(D)** if no improvement is needed.

He denied to help us when we needed him most.

- (A) denied helping us
- (B) refused to help
- (C) has denied to help
- (D) No improvement needed

Answer: (B)

Q27. In the sentence below, the underlined portion may contain an error. Choose the best replacement, or **(D)** if no improvement is needed.

The news are very disturbing.

- (A) news were
- (B) news have been
- (C) news is
- (D) No improvement needed

Answer: (C)

Reading Comprehension (Q28–Q30)

Reading is one of the most powerful habits a person can cultivate. It broadens the mind, improves vocabulary, and enhances analytical thinking. Research suggests that regular readers have a higher degree of empathy and emotional intelligence compared to non-readers. Libraries, therefore, remain essential institutions in any society committed to the intellectual development of its citizens.



Q28. According to the passage, what do regular readers have compared to non-readers?

- (A) A higher degree of empathy and emotional intelligence
- (B) Better physical health and stamina
- (C) Greater academic qualifications
- (D) More leisure time

Answer: (A)

Q29. The word ‘**cultivate**’ as used in the passage most nearly means:

- (A) Destroy
- (B) Copy
- (C) Avoid
- (D) Develop

Answer: (D)

Q30. Why does the passage consider libraries to be essential institutions?

- (A) They provide employment opportunities to citizens
- (B) They support the intellectual development of citizens
- (C) They serve as meeting places for scholars and researchers
- (D) They preserve rare manuscripts and historical documents

Answer: (B)



Detailed Solutions**Solution**

Correct Answer: (A) Generous

MAGNANIMOUS (adjective) describes someone who is noble, forgiving, and generous of spirit, especially toward a rival or less powerful person. The word derives from Latin *magnus* (great) + *animus* (soul).

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q1.**
- **(B) Miserly** — means extremely unwilling to spend money; the exact opposite of magnanimous.
 - **(C) Spiteful** — means showing a desire to hurt or annoy; unrelated.
 - **(D) Timid** — means lacking courage; unrelated to generosity.

Memory tip: A magnanimous person has a **great (magnus) soul (animus)** — always generous.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) Gullible

CREDULOUS means too ready to believe things; easily deceived or duped. A credulous person accepts claims without sufficient evidence. **Gullible** is its closest synonym — both describe naivety.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q2.**
- **(A) Skeptical** — means tending to question or doubt; the opposite of credulous.
 - **(B) Cynical** — means distrustful of human sincerity; also the opposite.
 - **(C) Perceptive** — means having keen insight; implies sharp judgment, not gullibility.

Memory tip: **Credulous** shares its root with *credit* (to believe) — a credulous person believes too easily.

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) Loquacious

GARRULOUS means excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters. **Loquacious** is its direct synonym, also meaning talkative or wordy.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q3.**
- **(A) Reticent** — means not revealing one's thoughts readily; opposite of garrulous.



- (C) **Taciturn** — means habitually silent; opposite of garrulous.
- (D) **Withdrawn** — means very quiet and reluctant to communicate; opposite meaning.

Memory tip: **Garrulous** sounds like “garble” — someone who garbles on endlessly is garrulous.

Solution

Correct Answer: (C) Slothful

INDOLENT means avoiding activity or exertion; habitually lazy. **Slothful** is its direct synonym.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q4.
 - (A) **Diligent** — means hardworking and careful; the opposite of indolent.
 - (B) **Energetic** — means showing great activity; the opposite of indolent.
 - (D) **Industrious** — means diligently hardworking; the opposite of indolent.

Memory tip: Think of the **sloth** (the animal) for both *slothful* and *indolent* — slow and lazy.

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) Wordy

VERBOSE means using or expressed in more words than are needed. **Wordy** is its closest synonym.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q5.
 - (B) **Concise** — means giving a lot of information clearly and in few words; the opposite.
 - (C) **Precise** — means marked by exactness and accuracy; unrelated to excess wording.
 - (D) **Terse** — means sparing in the use of words; the opposite of verbose.

Memory tip: **Verbose** contains *verb* (word in Latin) — too many words = verbose.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) Communicative

TACITURN means reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little. Its antonym is **Communicative** — willing and able to share information and feelings.

Why the other options are wrong:



- Q6.
- (A) **Reserved** — is a synonym of taciturn, not an antonym.
 - (B) **Sullen** — means bad-tempered and sulky; not the direct antonym.
 - (C) **Morose** — means sullen and ill-tempered; similar to taciturn in mood, not an antonym.

Memory tip: **Taciturn** comes from Latin *tacere* (to be silent) — opposite is to be open and communicative.

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) Lavish

AUSTERE means having an extremely plain and simple style; severe or strict in manner. Its antonym is **Lavish** — sumptuously rich and elaborate.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q7.
- (A) **Stern** — means serious and unrelenting; similar in tone to austere, not an antonym.
 - (C) **Harsh** — means unpleasantly rough; not the antonym of austere.
 - (D) **Frugal** — means sparing or economical; similar meaning to austere, not an antonym.

Memory tip: Austere = simple living, **lavish** = extravagant living — direct opposites.

Solution

Correct Answer: (C) Reckless

PRUDENT means acting with or showing care and thought for the future; wise and cautious. Its antonym is **Reckless** — without thought or care for the consequences of an action.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q8.
- (A) **Wise** — is a synonym of prudent, not an antonym.
 - (B) **Cautious** — is a synonym of prudent, not an antonym.
 - (D) **Sensible** — is a synonym of prudent, not an antonym.

Memory tip: A prudent person thinks before acting; a **reckless** person acts without thinking.

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) must

When there is a strong necessity or urgency — here, the deteriorating health



makes seeing a doctor obligatory — the correct modal is **must**. It expresses a strong obligation or necessity in the present/immediate future.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q9.
- (B) **may** — expresses possibility or permission, not strong obligation.
 - (C) **could** — expresses past ability or polite possibility, not strong obligation.
 - (D) **might** — expresses weak possibility; too tentative for an urgent medical situation.

Rule: Use **must** for strong internal obligation; use **should** for advice/mild obligation.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) could

The sentence describes a past ability (speaking three languages fluently as a child). **Could** is the correct modal to express ability in the past.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q10.
- (A) **must** — expresses strong obligation or deduction, not past ability.
 - (B) **should** — expresses present or future obligation/advice, not past ability.
 - (C) **would** — can express habitual past actions but not acquired ability.

Rule: For past ability, use **could** (general past ability) or **was/were able to** (specific past achievement).

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) should

The sentence gives an instruction or mild obligation to students about a deadline. **Should** expresses advice, recommendation, or mild duty — appropriate here.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q11.
- (A) **may** — expresses possibility or permission, not obligation.
 - (C) **might** — expresses a very weak possibility; too uncertain for a deadline instruction.
 - (D) **can** — expresses ability or permission, not obligation.

Rule: **Should** = mild obligation / recommendation; **must** = strong/absolute obligation.



Solution

Correct Answer: (C) The papers are corrected by the teacher.

The active sentence is in the **Simple Present** tense (“corrects”). The passive of Simple Present uses **is/are + past participle**. The subject “papers” is plural, so **are** is used.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q12.**
- (A) uses Simple Past passive (“were corrected”) — wrong tense.
 - (B) uses Present Perfect passive (“has been corrected”) — wrong tense, and “has” is singular but “papers” is plural.
 - (D) uses “is” which is singular — wrong for the plural subject “papers”.

Formula: Simple Present Active → Passive: Object + **is/are** + past participle + by + Subject.

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) The project will be finished by her tomorrow.

The active sentence is in the **Simple Future** tense (“will finish”). The passive of Simple Future uses **will be + past participle**.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q13.**
- (B) “will finished” is grammatically incorrect — the bare infinitive “finished” cannot follow “will” without “be”.
 - (C) “will have finished” is Future Perfect, not the passive of Simple Future.
 - (D) “is finished” is Simple Present passive — wrong tense.

Formula: Simple Future Active → Passive: Object + **will be** + past participle + by + Subject.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) A new bridge is being built by them.

The active sentence is in the **Present Continuous** tense (“are building”). The passive of Present Continuous uses **is/are being + past participle**.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q14.**
- (A) “is been built” is grammatically incorrect — “been” cannot follow “is” in a simple continuous structure.
 - (B) “has been built” is Present Perfect passive — wrong tense.
 - (C) “was being built” is Past Continuous passive — wrong tense.

Formula: Present Continuous Active → Passive: Object + **is/are being** + past



participle + by + Subject.

Q15.

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) — “are working very **hardly**” should be “are working very **hard**”.

hard (adverb) means with great effort or energy. **hardly** (adverb) means scarcely or barely (almost not at all). Using “hardly” changes the meaning to the opposite of what is intended.

Corrected sentence: The students in the class are working very **hard** on their project since this morning.

Common trap: Many learners add “-ly” to adjectives to form adverbs. While this rule holds in many cases, **hard** functions directly as an adverb meaning “with effort”. “Hardly” has a completely different meaning.

Q16.

Solution

Correct Answer: (C) — “**were** selected” should be “**was** selected”.

The subject of the verb is **Neither**, which is singular. When “neither” is used as a pronoun (not “neither... nor”), it takes a singular verb.

Corrected sentence: Neither of the two candidates who appeared for the interview **was** selected by the panel.

Rule: Indefinite pronouns — **neither, either, each, one, anyone, everyone, no one, nobody, somebody** — always take a singular verb, regardless of the phrase that follows (“of the two candidates”).

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) — “Hardly **I had**” should be “Hardly **had I**”.

When a sentence begins with a negative adverb such as **hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, never**, the subject and auxiliary verb must be **inverted** (auxiliary comes before subject).

Corrected sentence: Hardly **had I** reached the station when the train started moving.

Rule: Negative adverbial inversion: Hardly/Scarcely/No sooner + **auxiliary** + **subject** + main verb...

- Q17.
- Hardly had I ... when ...
 - No sooner had she ... than ...



Q18.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) — “until further **notices**” should be “until further **notice**”.

Notice in the expression “until further notice” is used as an **uncountable noun** meaning an announcement or notification in general. It cannot be pluralised in this fixed phrase.

Corrected sentence: The committee has decided to postpone the meeting until further **notice**.

Other fixed expressions with uncountable “notice”: “at short notice”, “on notice”, “without notice”.

Solution

Correct Answer: (C) Revealed a secret

To spill the beans is an idiom meaning to reveal secret or confidential information, often accidentally.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q19. • **(A) Created a mess** — a literal interpretation of spilling something; not the idiomatic meaning.
- **(B) Cooked a large meal** — completely unrelated to the idiom.
- **(D) Made a serious mistake** — related to “dropping the ball”, not this idiom.

Origin: The phrase is believed to originate from ancient Greek voting practices where beans were used as ballots; accidentally spilling them revealed the vote count prematurely.

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) Joking or teasing someone

To pull someone’s leg means to tease someone or try to make them believe something that is untrue, in a playful way.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q20. • **(B) Helping someone walk** — a literal interpretation; not the idiomatic meaning.
- **(C) Causing physical pain** — incorrect; the idiom has no aggressive connotation.
- **(D) Supporting someone financially** — unrelated to this idiom.

Example: “Are you serious about winning the lottery, or are you just pulling my



leg?”

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) Very rarely

Once in a blue moon is an idiom meaning something that happens very infrequently or rarely.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q21.**
- (A) **During full-moon nights** — a literal misreading; “blue moon” does not literally refer to the colour of the moon.
 - (B) **In the early hours of the morning** — unrelated to this idiom.
 - (C) **During special festivals** — unrelated to this idiom.

Origin: A “blue moon” refers to the rare occurrence of a second full moon in a single calendar month — hence the sense of rarity.

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) Misanthrope

A **misanthrope** is a person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q22.**
- (A) **Philanthropist** — a person who promotes the welfare of others; the exact opposite.
 - (C) **Misogynist** — a person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against *women* specifically, not all of humankind.
 - (D) **Narcissist** — a person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves; unrelated.

Memory tip: **Mis-** (hate) + **anthropo-** (human) = misanthrope. Compare: *philanthropist* = love (philo) + human (anthropo).

Solution

Correct Answer: (C) Philatelist

A **philatelist** is a person who collects and studies postage stamps and related materials as a hobby.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q23.**
- (A) **Numismatist** — a person who collects *coins* and currency, not stamps.
 - (B) **Bibliophile** — a person who loves and collects *books*, not stamps.



- (D) **Archivist** — a person who maintains and manages historical records and archives; not specifically a stamp collector.

Memory tip: **Philately** comes from Greek *philos* (loving) + *ateleia* (exemption from tax — referring to prepaid postage). A philatelist loves stamps.

Solution

Correct Answer: (A) Insolvent

Insolvent is the precise legal and financial term for a person or entity that is unable to pay their debts as they fall due.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q24.**
- (B) **Delinquent** — refers to a person who fails to perform a duty (like paying taxes on time) or a juvenile offender; not specifically one unable to pay debts.
 - (C) **Prodigal** — describes a person who spends money recklessly and wastefully; does not specifically mean unable to pay debts.
 - (D) **Abstemious** — means sparing in eating and drinking; completely unrelated.

Related word: **Insolvency** is the legal state; **bankruptcy** is a formal legal process that an insolvent person or company may undergo.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) smarter

The original sentence “She is **more smarter** than her sister” uses a **double comparative**, which is a grammatical error. **Smarter** is already the comparative form of *smart*; adding **more** is redundant and incorrect.

Corrected sentence: She is **smarter** than her sister.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q25.**
- (A) **most smart** — “most smart” should be “smartest” (superlative); also, “than” cannot follow a superlative.
 - (B) **very more smart** — doubly incorrect; neither “very” nor “more” should be added to the comparative.
 - (C) **more smart** — “more smart” is non-standard; the contracted form “smarter” is correct.

Rule: Short adjectives (one syllable) form the comparative with **-er** (not *more + adjective*).



Solution**Correct Answer: (B) refused to help**

The verb **deny** is followed by a gerund (*deny doing something*) and means to state that something is not true. It cannot be used with an infinitive (*deny to do*) to express refusal. The correct verb for declining to do something is **refuse**, which is followed by the infinitive (*refuse to do*).

Corrected sentence: He **refused to help** us when we needed him most.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q26.**
- **(A) denied helping us** — “denied helping us” implies he said he did not help (a denial of fact), which changes the meaning; the context requires expressing refusal of action.
 - **(C) has denied to help** — “denied to help” is grammatically incorrect; deny + infinitive is not a valid construction.
 - **(D) No improvement needed** — the original contains an error; improvement is needed.

Solution**Correct Answer: (C) news is**

News is an **uncountable (mass) noun** in English and always takes a **singular verb**, despite ending in “-s” which might suggest plurality.

Corrected sentence: The news **is** very disturbing.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q27.**
- **(A) news were** — uses the plural past tense, which is incorrect for an uncountable noun.
 - **(B) news have been** — uses a plural auxiliary, which is incorrect.
 - **(D) No improvement needed** — the original “news are” is incorrect; improvement is needed.

Other nouns ending in “-s” that take singular verbs: physics, mathematics, economics, athletics, politics, series, species.

Solution**Correct Answer: (A) A higher degree of empathy and emotional intelligence**

The passage states directly: “Research suggests that regular readers have a higher degree of empathy and emotional intelligence compared to non-readers.” This is a direct retrieval question — the answer is explicitly stated in the third sentence.

Why the other options are wrong:



- Q28.**
- (B) **Better physical health and stamina** — the passage makes no mention of physical health.
 - (C) **Greater academic qualifications** — the passage does not mention academic degrees or qualifications.
 - (D) **More leisure time** — not mentioned in the passage.

Solution

Correct Answer: (D) Develop

In the passage, “Reading is one of the most powerful habits a person can **cultivate**.” Here, **cultivate** is used metaphorically to mean to **develop** or **foster** a habit over time.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q29.**
- (A) **Destroy** — the opposite meaning; one cultivates habits to grow them, not destroy them.
 - (B) **Copy** — does not match the context; cultivating a habit is about nurturing it, not copying it.
 - (C) **Avoid** — the opposite of what the passage intends; avoiding a habit means not having it.

Word in context: **Cultivate** literally means to prepare land for crops, but figuratively it means to develop or improve something with care and effort.

Solution

Correct Answer: (B) They support the intellectual development of citizens

The passage states: “Libraries, therefore, remain essential institutions in any society committed to the **intellectual development** of its citizens.” The word *therefore* links this conclusion to the benefits of reading described earlier.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q30.**
- (A) **They provide employment opportunities** — not mentioned in the passage.
 - (C) **They serve as meeting places for scholars** — not mentioned in the passage.
 - (D) **They preserve rare manuscripts** — not mentioned in the passage.

Reading tip: Inference or inference questions in RC often hinge on signal words like **therefore**, **thus**, **hence** — these signal the conclusion drawn from the preceding argument.



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	D	3	B	4	C	5	A
6	D	7	B	8	C	9	A	10	D
11	B	12	C	13	A	14	D	15	B
16	C	17	A	18	D	19	C	20	A
21	D	22	B	23	C	24	A	25	D
26	B	27	C	28	A	29	D	30	B

