AME CET Aptitude & Reasoning

Sample Paper – 3

Duration: 30 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 120**

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), covering **Quantitative Aptitude** (Q1–15) and **Logical & Analytical Reasoning** (Q16–30), in the **AME CET** marking style.
- Each correct answer carries **+4 marks**. Each wrong answer carries -1 **mark**. Unattempted questions carry **0 marks**.
- Only **one** option is correct per question. Choose carefully.
- This is a **supplementary aptitude practice set** for AME CET aspirants; pacing is one minute per question, matching the main exam.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited.

Part A: Quantitative Aptitude

Q1. A number is first increased by 25% and the result is then decreased by 20%. The net change in the original number is:

(A) no change

(B) a 5% increase

(C) a 5% decrease

(D) a 4% decrease

Q2. Two numbers are in the ratio $3 : 5$ and their sum is 64. The smaller number is:

(A) 40

(B) 30

(C) 32

(D) 24

Q3. An article is bought for Rs. 800 and sold for Rs. 1000. The profit percent is:

(A) 20%

(B) 25%

(C) 50%

(D) 12.5%

Q4. The average of the first 5 even numbers $(2, 4, 6, 8, 10)$ is:

(A) 5

(B) 10

(C) 8

(D) 6

Q5. A speed of 50 m/s expressed in kilometres per hour is:

(A) 90 km/h

(B) 180 km/h

(C) 150 km/h

(D) 200 km/h

Q6. A can finish a piece of work in 20 days and B can also finish the same work in 20 days. Working together, they will finish it in:

(A) 40 days

(B) 20 days

(C) 10 days

(D) 15 days

Q7. The simple interest on Rs. 3000 at 6% per annum for 1 year is:

(A) Rs. 90

(B) Rs. 360

(C) Rs. 300

(D) Rs. 180

Q8. A is three times as old as B. If A is 30 years old, then B's age is:

(A) 15 years

(B) 90 years

(C) 10 years

(D) 20 years

Q9. An article with a marked price of Rs. 1000 is sold after two successive discounts of 10% and 10%. The final selling price is:

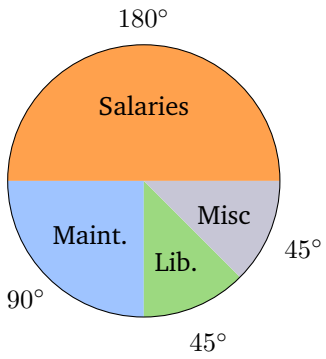
(A) Rs. 800

(B) Rs. 820

(C) Rs. 900

(D) Rs. 810

Q10. The pie chart below shows how a college's monthly budget of Rs. 7,200 is allocated. The amount allocated to the **Library** (the 45° sector) is:



(A) Rs. 900

(B) Rs. 1,800

(C) Rs. 3,600

(D) Rs. 720

Q11. The average of 4 numbers is 10. If a fifth number 20 is added to the group, the new average of all 5 numbers is:

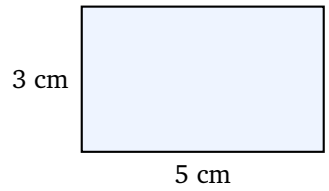
(A) 14

(B) 12

(C) 15

(D) 11

Q12. The perimeter of the rectangle shown below, of length 5 cm and breadth 3 cm, is:



(A) 16 cm

(B) 15 cm

(C) 8 cm

(D) 30 cm

Q13. A distance of 5 km expressed in metres is:

(A) 500 m

(B) 5000 m

(C) 50000 m

(D) 50 m

Q14. A train 100 m long, moving at a uniform speed of 20 m/s, crosses a pole in:

(A) 2 s

(B) 10 s

(C) 5 s

(D) 20 s

Q15. The compound interest on Rs. 2000 at 5% per annum for 2 years (compounded annually) is:

(A) Rs. 205

(B) Rs. 200

(C) Rs. 210

(D) Rs. 100

Part B: Logical & Analytical Reasoning

Q16. Find the next number in the series: $1,\ 4,\ 9,\ 16,\ ?$

(A) 20

(B) 24

(C) 25

(D) 36

Q17. Find the next term in the series: $Z,\ X,\ V,\ T,\ ?$

(A) R

(B) S

(C) P

(D) Q

Q18. If $A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, \ldots$, then the value of the word **BAD** (sum of its letters) is:

(A) 6

(B) 7

(C) 9

(D) 5

Q19. Pointing to a boy, a man says, "This boy is the son of my father's only son." How is the boy related to the man?

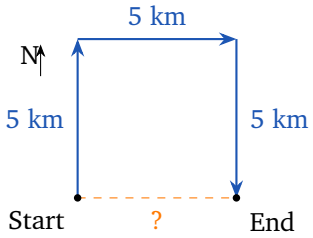
(A) Brother

(B) Nephew

(C) Father

(D) Son

Q20. A person walks 5 km towards the North, then 5 km towards the East, and finally 5 km towards the South, as shown. How far is the person from the starting point?



(A) 15 km

(B) 0 km

(C) 10 km

(D) 5 km

Q21. Choose the option that completes the analogy: **Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : ?**

(A) Student

(B) Book

(C) School

(D) Class

Q22. Choose the word that does **not** belong with the others: Rose, Lotus, Lily, Mango

(A) Mango

(B) Rose

(C) Lotus

(D) Lily

Q23. Statement: *Some pens are red.* Which conclusion necessarily follows?

(A) All pens are red

(B) No pen is red

(C) Some red things are pens

(D) All red things are pens

Q24. Five friends A, B, C, D, E sit in a row in that order from left to right, as shown. Who sits immediately to the left of D?

L | A | B | C | D | E R

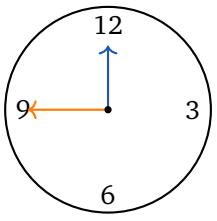
(A) B

(B) C

(C) E

(D) A

Q25. The angle between the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock at exactly 9 o'clock, shown below, is:



(A) 90°

(B) 45°

(C) 180°

(D) 60°

Q26. If today is Tuesday, then the day exactly 7 days from today will be:

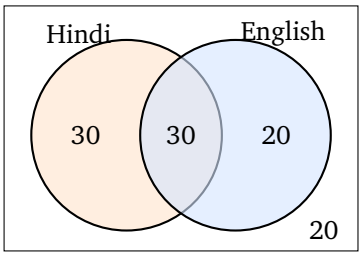
(A) Monday

(B) Wednesday

(C) Sunday

(D) Tuesday

Q27. In a survey of 100 students, 60 like Hindi, 50 like English and 30 like both, as in the Venn diagram. How many students like **only Hindi**?



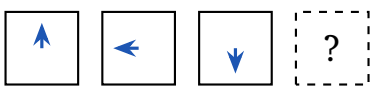
(A) 60

(B) 50

(C) 30

(D) 20

Q28. In the figure series below, the arrow turns by a fixed rotation at each step. Which direction should the arrow in the fourth box point?



(A) Towards the right

(B) Upwards

(C) Towards the left

(D) Downwards

Q29. In a class of 30 students, Meena ranks 8th from the top. Her rank from the bottom is:

(A) 22

(B) 23

(C) 24

(D) 21

Q30. If in a certain pattern $1 \rightarrow 1$, $2 \rightarrow 4$ and $3 \rightarrow 9$, then $7 \rightarrow ?$

(A) 14

(B) 21

(C) 49

(D) 28

Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Successive percentage change: Apply the changes as multiplying factors to the original value.

Step 1 — Apply the 25% increase: A 25% increase multiplies the number by 1.25.

Step 2 — Apply the 20% decrease: A 20% decrease multiplies the result by 0.80.

Step 3 — Combine the factors:

$$1.25 \times 0.80 = 1.00$$

The final value equals the original value, so there is no net change.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (5% increase): the factor is exactly 1.00, not greater than 1.
- Option C (5% decrease): the factor is exactly 1.00, not less than 1.
- Option D (4% decrease): wrongly assumes the percentages do not cancel.

Final Answer: no change $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q1

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Dividing in a ratio: Split the total into equal parts equal to the sum of the ratio terms.

Step 1 — Find the total number of parts:

$$3 + 5 = 8 \text{ parts}$$

Step 2 — Find the value of one part:

$$\frac{64}{8} = 8$$

Step 3 — Find the smaller number (3 parts):

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (40): the larger number (5×8), not the smaller.
- Option B (30): does not match 3×8.
- Option C (32): an equal split, ignoring the ratio.

Final Answer: $24 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q2

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Profit percent: $\text{Profit\%} = \dfrac{\text{SP} - \text{CP}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$.

Step 1 — Find the profit:

$$\text{SP} - \text{CP} = 1000 - 800 = 200$$

Step 2 — Express as a percent of cost price:

$$\frac{200}{800} \times 100 = 25\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (20%): takes the profit as a percent of SP, not CP.
- Option C (50%): doubles the correct ratio.
- Option D (12.5%): uses $100/800$ instead of $200/800$.

Final Answer: $25\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q3

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Average: The average equals the sum divided by the count.

Step 1 — Sum the first 5 even numbers:

$$2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 = 30$$

Step 2 — Divide by the count:

$$\frac{30}{5} = 6$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (5): the average of the first 5 *natural* numbers, not even numbers.
- Option B (10): this is the largest number, not the average.
- Option C (8): does not match $30/5$.

Final Answer: $6 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q4

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Converting m/s to km/h: Multiply by $\frac{18}{5}$.

Step 1 — Apply the factor:

$$50 \times \frac{18}{5}$$

Step 2 — Simplify:

$$\frac{900}{5} = 180 \text{ km/h}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (90): corresponds to 25 m/s, not 50.
- Option C (150): uses the wrong factor.
- Option D (200): an over-estimate.

Final Answer: 180 km/h $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q5

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Combined work: Add the per-day work rates of A and B.

Step 1 — Write each rate:

$$\text{A's rate} = \frac{1}{20}, \qquad \text{B's rate} = \frac{1}{20}$$

Step 2 — Add the rates:

$$\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$$

Step 3 — Invert to get the time:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{1}{1/10} = 10 \text{ days}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (40): adds the days instead of the rates.
- Option B (20): the time for one person alone, not both together.
- Option D (15): would require a combined rate of $1/15$, less than the actual $1/10$.

Final Answer: 10 days $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q6

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Simple Interest: $\text{SI} = \dfrac{P \times R \times T}{100}$.

Step 1 — Substitute $P = 3000$, $R = 6$, $T = 1$:

$$\text{SI} = \frac{3000 \times 6 \times 1}{100}$$

Step 2 — Compute the numerator:

$$3000 \times 6 \times 1 = 18000$$

Step 3 — Divide by 100:

$$\frac{18000}{100} = 180$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (90): uses $R = 3$ instead of 6.
- Option B (360): uses $T = 2$ years.
- Option C (300): does not match the data.

Final Answer: Rs. 180 $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q7

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Multiple of an age: If A is three times B, then $B = A/3$.

Step 1 — Write the relation:

$$A = 3B$$

Step 2 — Substitute $A = 30$:

$$30 = 3B$$

Step 3 — Solve for B:

$$B = \frac{30}{3} = 10 \text{ years}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (15): would make A twice B, not three times.
- Option B (90): multiplies instead of dividing.
- Option D (20): does not satisfy $30 = 3B$.

Final Answer: 10 years $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q8

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Successive discounts: Apply each discount as a multiplying factor on the marked price.

Step 1 — Apply the first 10% discount:

$$1000 \times 0.90 = 900$$

Step 2 — Apply the second 10% discount:

$$900 \times 0.90 = 810$$

Step 3 — State the final price: The final selling price is Rs. 810.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (800): wrongly takes a single 20% discount on 1000.
- Option B (820): an arithmetic slip.
- Option C (900): applies only one discount.

Final Answer: Rs. 810 $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q9

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading a pie chart: Each sector's share of the total equals its angle divided by 360°.

Step 1 — Find the Library fraction:

$$\frac{45^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Step 2 — Apply it to the budget:

$$\frac{1}{8} \times 7200 = 900$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (1800): corresponds to the 90° Maintenance sector.

- Option C (3600): corresponds to the 180° Salaries sector.
- Option D (720): would need a 36° sector.

Final Answer: Rs. 900 $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q10

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Average and total: Total = average $\times$ count; add the new value, then re-average.

Step 1 — Find the total of the 4 numbers:

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

Step 2 — Add the fifth number 20:

$$40 + 20 = 60$$

Step 3 — Average the 5 numbers:

$$\frac{60}{5} = 12$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (14): would need a total of 70.
- Option C (15): would need a total of 75.
- Option D (11): would need a total of 55.

Final Answer: 12 $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q11

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Perimeter of a rectangle: $P = 2(\text{length} + \text{breadth})$.

Step 1 — Substitute length $= 5$ and breadth $= 3$:

$$P = 2(5 + 3)$$

Step 2 — Simplify:

$$= 2 \times 8 = 16 \text{ cm}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (15): this is the area (5×3), not the perimeter.
- Option C (8): only the sum of one length and one breadth, missing the factor 2.
- Option D (30): doubles the area instead of using the perimeter formula.

Final Answer: 16 cm $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q12

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Converting kilometres to metres: $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$.

Step 1 — Multiply by 1000:

$$5 \times 1000$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$= 5000 \text{ m}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (500): multiplies by 100 instead of 1000.
- Option C (50000): multiplies by 10000.
- Option D (50): multiplies by 10.

Final Answer: 5000 m $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q13

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Crossing a pole: The train covers its own length while passing a pole; time = length ÷ speed.

Step 1 — Write the relation:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{length}}{\text{speed}} = \frac{100}{20}$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$= 5 \text{ s}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (2): uses a speed of 50 m/s.
- Option B (10): uses a speed of 10 m/s.
- Option D (20): divides 100 by 5 incorrectly.

Final Answer: 5 s $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q14

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Compound Interest: CI $= P\left[(1+\frac{R}{100})^T - 1\right]$.

Step 1 — Substitute $P = 2000$, $R = 5$, $T = 2$**:**

$$\text{CI} = 2000\left[(1.05)^2 - 1\right]$$

Step 2 — Evaluate $(1.05)^2$**:**

$$(1.05)^2 = 1.1025$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$2000 \times (1.1025 - 1) = 2000 \times 0.1025 = 205$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (200): this is the simple interest ($2000 \times 5\% \times 2$), which omits interest on interest.

- Option C (210): an over-estimate.
- Option D (100): only one year's simple interest.

Final Answer: Rs. 205 $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q15

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Series of perfect squares: Check whether the terms are squares of consecutive integers.

Step 1 — Recognise the pattern:

$$1 = 1^2, \quad 4 = 2^2, \quad 9 = 3^2, \quad 16 = 4^2$$

Step 2 — Find the next square:

$$5^2 = 25$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (20): adds 4 to 16, treating the gaps as constant.
- Option B (24): not a perfect square.
- Option D (36): this is 6^2, skipping 5^2.

Final Answer: 25 $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q16

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Letter series by position: Convert letters to positions and track the gaps.

Step 1 — Write positions:

$$Z = 26, \; X = 24, \; V = 22, \; T = 20$$

Step 2 — Find the gap: Each term decreases by 2.

Step 3 — Find the next letter:

$$20 - 2 = 18 \Rightarrow \text{ the 18th letter is } R$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (S): position 19, a gap of only 1.
- Option C (P): position 16, a gap of 4.
- Option D (Q): position 17, a gap of 3.

Final Answer: R $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q17

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Letter-to-number values: Replace each letter by its position ($A = 1, B = 2, \ldots$) and add.

Step 1 — Write each letter's value:

$$B = 2, \quad A = 1, \quad D = 4$$

Step 2 — Add the values:

$$2 + 1 + 4 = 7$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (6): drops one of the letters.
- Option C (9): adds an extra count.
- Option D (5): omits the value of D.

Final Answer: 7 $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q18

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Decoding a blood-relation statement: Work outward from "my father's only son."

Step 1 — Identify "my father's only son": The man's father has just one son, who is the man himself.

Step 2 — Substitute back: "This boy is the son of my father's only son" becomes "This boy is the son of *me*." So the boy is the man's son.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Brother): would make them share a father, but the boy is one generation younger.
- Option B (Nephew): would require the boy to be a brother's son, not the man's own.
- Option C (Father): reverses the generations.

Final Answer: Son $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q19

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Net displacement: Cancel opposite movements; the North and South legs are equal and opposite.

Step 1 — Cancel the North and South legs: 5 km North followed by 5 km South returns the person to the same latitude as the start.

Step 2 — Account for the East leg: Only the 5 km East movement remains, so the person ends up 5 km due East of the start.

Step 3 — State the distance:

$$\text{Distance from start} = 5 \text{ km}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (15): adds all three legs, the total path length.
- Option B (0): wrongly assumes all movements cancel.
- Option C (10): adds the North and East legs only.

Final Answer: 5 km $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q20

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Workplace analogy: A doctor works in a hospital; find the matching workplace for a teacher.

Step 1 — Identify the relationship: Doctor $\rightarrow$ Hospital means "the place where the person works."

Step 2 — Apply to "Teacher": The place where a teacher works is a *school*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Student): the person a teacher teaches, not the workplace.
- Option B (Book): a tool, not a place of work.
- Option D (Class): a sub-part inside the school, not the full institution that matches "hospital."

Final Answer: School $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q21

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Common category test: Check whether all items share a category; the exception is the odd one out.

Step 1 — Classify the items: Rose, Lotus and Lily are all flowers.

Step 2 — Examine Mango: Mango is a fruit, not a flower.

Step 3 — Conclude: Mango does not share the "flower" category, so it is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options B (Rose), C (Lotus), D (Lily): all are flowers, so they belong together.

Final Answer: Mango $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q22

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Converse of a particular statement: "Some A are B" can be validly turned around to "Some B are A."

Step 1 — State the given: Some pens are red.

Step 2 — Take the valid converse: If some pens are red, then some of the red things are pens.

Step 3 — State the conclusion: Some red things are pens.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (All pens are red): "some" does not justify "all."
- Option B (No pen is red): directly contradicts the statement.
- Option D (All red things are pens): a universal claim not supported by "some."

Final Answer: Some red things are pens $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q23

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Reading a fixed left-to-right order: The seats are in the order A, B, C, D, E from left to right.

Step 1 — Locate D: D is the fourth seat from the left.

Step 2 — Find the seat immediately to D's left: The seat just before D holds C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (B): two seats to the left of D.
- Option C (E): to the right of D, not the left.
- Option D (A): at the far left end, three seats away.

Final Answer: C $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q24

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Clock angle: The 12 hour-marks divide $360°$, so each hour gap is $30°$.

Step 1 — Count the hour gaps at 9 o'clock: At exactly 9:00 the minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand is at 9, which are three marks apart (12 to 9 the short way).

Step 2 — Multiply by $30°$:

$$3 \times 30° = 90°$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B ($45°$): not a multiple of $30°$ for an exact hour.
- Option C ($180°$): six hour gaps (as at 6 o'clock).
- Option D ($60°$): two hour gaps (as at 2 o'clock).

Final Answer: $90° \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q25

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Weekly cycle: The days of the week repeat every 7 days.

Step 1 — Reduce 7 days modulo 7:

$$7 \div 7 = 1 \text{ remainder } 0$$

Step 2 — Advance Tuesday by 0 (full week): A multiple of 7 days lands on the same weekday, so the day is Tuesday again.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Monday): one day behind.
- Option B (Wednesday): one day ahead.
- Option C (Sunday): two days behind.

Final Answer: Tuesday $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q26

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Only-one region of a Venn diagram: "Only Hindi" = (Hindi total) − (both).

Step 1 — Identify the counts: Hindi total $= 60$, both Hindi and English $= 30$.

Step 2 — Subtract the overlap:

$$60 - 30 = 30$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (60): the full Hindi count, including those who also like English.
- Option B (50): the English total, not only Hindi.
- Option D (20): the only-English region $(50 - 30)$.

Final Answer: $30 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q27

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fixed rotation pattern: Identify the constant turn between successive figures.

Step 1 — Track the arrow: Box 1 points up, Box 2 points left, Box 3 points down. Each step is a 90° anticlockwise turn.

Step 2 — Apply one more 90° anticlockwise turn: From "down," another 90° anticlockwise turn points the arrow to the *right*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Upwards): that is Box 1, completing a full circle one step too early.
- Option C (Left): that is Box 2's direction.
- Option D (Downwards): that is Box 3's direction, with no further turn.

Final Answer: Towards the right $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q28

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Rank from both ends: (rank from top) + (rank from bottom) = total +1.

Step 1 — Rearrange for rank from bottom:

$$\text{rank from bottom} = \text{total} + 1 - \text{rank from top}$$

Step 2 — Substitute total $= 30$ **and rank from top** $= 8$**:**

$$30 + 1 - 8 = 23$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (22): forgets to add 1.
- Option C (24): adds 2 instead of 1.
- Option D (21): subtracts an extra student.

Final Answer: $23 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q29

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Number pattern: Each number maps to its square.

Step 1 — Verify the rule:

$$1 \to 1^2 = 1, \quad 2 \to 2^2 = 4, \quad 3 \to 3^2 = 9$$

So the rule is $n \to n^2$.

Step 2 — Apply to 7:

$$7 \to 7^2 = 49$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (14): this is 7×2, not 7^2.
- Option B (21): this is 7×3.
- Option D (28): this is 7×4.

Final Answer: 49 $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q30

Answer Key

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