

PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 8

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Current Affairs & General Knowledge section of the **PU LLB** (Panjab University 3-Year LLB) entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. **0.25 marks** are deducted for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **no penalty**.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- The actual exam is held **offline** on an OMR sheet in English, Hindi, or Punjabi.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Among the three new criminal laws that came into effect on 1 July 2024, which one replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

- (A) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
- (B) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam
- (C) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
- (D) Bharatiya Dand Sanhita

Q2. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 has replaced which earlier law dealing with criminal procedure?

- (A) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (B) Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (C) Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (D) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908



- Q3.** The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 has replaced which colonial-era statute?
- (A) Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - (B) Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - (C) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
 - (D) Indian Contract Act, 1872
- Q4.** The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 provides for the reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies to the extent of:
- (A) one-fourth (25 per cent)
 - (B) one-half (50 per cent)
 - (C) one-fifth (20 per cent)
 - (D) one-third (33 per cent)
- Q5.** In which year did the Parliament of India pass the resolution abrogating the special status of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370?
- (A) 2017
 - (B) 2019
 - (C) 2020
 - (D) 2021
- Q6.** The Right to Information (RTI) Act, which empowers citizens to seek information from public authorities, was enacted in which year?
- (A) 2005
 - (B) 2002
 - (C) 2009
 - (D) 2013



- Q7.** The official languages of India are listed in which Schedule of the Constitution?
- (A) Sixth Schedule
 - (B) Seventh Schedule
 - (C) Eighth Schedule
 - (D) Ninth Schedule
- Q8.** Which Constitutional Amendment Act gave constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions?
- (A) 72nd Amendment
 - (B) 73rd Amendment
 - (C) 74th Amendment
 - (D) 75th Amendment
- Q9.** The three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India consists of which of the following levels?
- (A) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad
 - (B) Gram Panchayat, Municipality, and Corporation
 - (C) Village, Tehsil, and District
 - (D) Ward, Block, and State
- Q10.** Under the 73rd Amendment, not less than what proportion of the total seats in every Panchayat must be reserved for women?
- (A) one-fourth
 - (B) one-fifth
 - (C) one-half
 - (D) one-third
- Q11.** The Revolt of 1857 against the British East India Company is widely regarded as having begun with the uprising of sepoys at which place?



- (A) Barrackpore
- (B) Meerut
- (C) Kanpur
- (D) Jhansi

Q12. Which sepoy of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry is remembered as an early martyr of the Revolt of 1857 for his act of defiance at Barrackpore?

- (A) Mangal Pandey
- (B) Tatya Tope
- (C) Kunwar Singh
- (D) Nana Saheb

Q13. During the Revolt of 1857, the queen who led the resistance at Jhansi against the British was:

- (A) Rani Durgavati
- (B) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (C) Rani Lakshmibai
- (D) Ahilyabai Holkar

Q14. After the Revolt of 1857 was suppressed, the rule of the British East India Company in India was transferred to the British Crown by which legislation?

- (A) Regulating Act, 1773
- (B) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (C) Charter Act, 1833
- (D) Government of India Act, 1858

Q15. Mount Everest, the highest peak on Earth, was first successfully climbed in 1953 by Tenzing Norgay along with which mountaineer?



- (A) George Mallory
- (B) Edmund Hillary
- (C) Junko Tabei
- (D) Reinhold Messner

Q16. Who became the first Indian woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest, in 1984?

- (A) Santosh Yadav
- (B) Arunima Sinha
- (C) Bachendri Pal
- (D) Premlata Agarwal

Q17. Tenzing Norgay, one of the first two people to summit Mount Everest, belonged to which community of expert mountaineers from the Himalayan region?

- (A) Sherpa
- (B) Gurkha
- (C) Lepcha
- (D) Bhutia

Q18. Which of the four tennis Grand Slam tournaments is played on grass courts?

- (A) Australian Open
- (B) French Open
- (C) US Open
- (D) Wimbledon

Q19. P.V. Sindhu, the first Indian woman to win an Olympic silver medal in an individual event, is associated with which sport?



- (A) Tennis
- (B) Table Tennis
- (C) Badminton
- (D) Squash

Q20. Leander Paes, a celebrated Indian doubles specialist who has won multiple Grand Slam titles, is associated with which sport?

- (A) Badminton
- (B) Tennis
- (C) Hockey
- (D) Cricket

Q21. The Jharia coalfield, one of the most important sources of coking coal in India, is located in which state?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) West Bengal

Q22. The Kolar Gold Fields, historically the chief source of gold in India, are situated in which state?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Karnataka

Q23. India's first large integrated iron and steel plant, set up by the Tata group, is located at which town?

- (A) Bhilai



- (B) Jamshedpur
- (C) Rourkela
- (D) Durgapur

Q24. Deficiency of which vitamin causes night blindness in human beings?

- (A) Vitamin K
- (B) Vitamin E
- (C) Vitamin A
- (D) Vitamin B12

Q25. Deficiency of Vitamin B1 (thiamine) in the diet leads to which disease?

- (A) Beriberi
- (B) Rickets
- (C) Goitre
- (D) Anaemia

Q26. A deficiency of which mineral in the human diet is the most common cause of anaemia?

- (A) Calcium
- (B) Iodine
- (C) Sodium
- (D) Iron

Q27. NITI Aayog, established in 2015 as a policy think-tank of the Government of India, replaced which earlier body?

- (A) Finance Commission
- (B) Planning Commission
- (C) National Development Council
- (D) Union Public Service Commission



- Q28.** India's First Five-Year Plan (1951–56) gave the highest priority to the development of which sector?
- (A) Agriculture and irrigation
 - (B) Heavy industries
 - (C) Information technology
 - (D) Foreign trade
- Q29.** What is the official currency of Japan?
- (A) Won
 - (B) Ringgit
 - (C) Yen
 - (D) Baht
- Q30.** The depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere is caused mainly by the release of which group of chemicals?
- (A) Carbon dioxide
 - (B) Methane
 - (C) Sulphur dioxide
 - (D) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Legal Current Affairs (New Criminal Laws): In 2023–24 India overhauled its three core criminal statutes, which came into force on 1 July 2024.

Explanation: The **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023** replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860 as the principal law defining offences and their punishments.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure, not the IPC.
- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam replaced the Indian Evidence Act.
- “Bharatiya Dand Sanhita” is not the name of any of the three new laws.

Final Answer: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita replaced the IPC ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Legal Current Affairs (Criminal Procedure): “Procedure” law governs how an offence is investigated, tried, and punished.

Explanation: The **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023** replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC), which laid down the procedure for criminal trials.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Indian Penal Code was replaced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.
- The Indian Evidence Act was replaced by the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam.
- The Code of Civil Procedure deals with civil, not criminal, matters and was not replaced.

Final Answer: The BNSS replaced the CrPC, 1973 ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Legal Current Affairs (Law of Evidence): The law of evidence decides what proof is admissible in court.

Explanation: The **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023** replaced the **Indian Evidence Act, 1872**, modernising rules on documentary and electronic evidence.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Indian Penal Code was replaced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.
- The Code of Criminal Procedure was replaced by the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita.
- The Indian Contract Act governs contracts and was not part of this reform.

Final Answer: The BSA replaced the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Legal & Constitutional Current Affairs: The Women's Reservation Act seeks to raise the representation of women in legislatures.

Explanation: The **Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023** (the 106th Constitutional Amendment) reserves **one-third (33 per cent)** of the seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for women.

Why other options are wrong:

- One-fourth, one-half, and one-fifth do not match the reservation fixed by the Act.

Final Answer: The Act reserves one-third of the seats for women ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Constitutional Current Affairs: Article 370 had granted special status to the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Explanation: In August 2019, Parliament passed the resolution and the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, ending the special status under Article 370 and reorganising the State into two Union Territories.

Why other options are wrong:

- 2017, 2020, and 2021 do not correspond to the abrogation; the action took place in 2019.

Final Answer: Article 370 was abrogated in 2019 ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Legal Current Affairs (Transparency): The RTI Act is a landmark statute promoting transparency and accountability.

Explanation: The **Right to Information Act** was enacted in 2005. It allows any citizen to request information from a public authority, which must reply within a stipulated time.

Why other options are wrong:

- 2002 saw the Freedom of Information Act, which was never operationalised and was replaced by the RTI Act of 2005.
- 2009 and 2013 are unrelated to the enactment of the RTI Act.

Final Answer: The RTI Act was enacted in 2005 ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Schedules): The Constitution has 12 Schedules, each devoted to a specific subject.

Explanation: The **Eighth Schedule** lists the official languages of India recognised by the Constitution (currently 22 languages).

Why other options are wrong:

- The Sixth Schedule deals with administration of tribal areas in some north-eastern states.
- The Seventh Schedule divides powers between the Union and the States.
- The Ninth Schedule protects certain laws from judicial review.

Final Answer: Official languages are listed in the Eighth Schedule ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Local Government): Panchayati Raj is the system of rural local self-government.

Explanation: The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions by adding Part IX and the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution.

Why other options are wrong:

- The 74th Amendment dealt with urban local bodies (municipalities).
- The 72nd and 75th Amendments did not establish the Panchayati Raj framework.

Final Answer: The 73rd Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Local Government): The 73rd Amendment created a uniform three-tier structure for rural areas.

Explanation: The three tiers are the **Gram Panchayat** (village level), the **Panchayat Samiti** (intermediate/block level), and the **Zila Parishad** (district level).

Why other options are wrong:

- Municipality and Corporation are urban bodies, not part of the rural panchayat tiers.
- Tehsil, Ward, Block, and State are administrative divisions, not the constitutional panchayat tiers.

Final Answer: The three tiers are Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Reservation in Panchayats): The 73rd Amendment built in reservation to ensure inclusive representation.

Explanation: Article 243D requires that not less than **one-third** of the total seats in every Panchayat be reserved for women (this includes the seats reserved for women belonging to SCs and STs).

Why other options are wrong:

- One-fourth and one-fifth understate the constitutional minimum.
- One-half is the level many states later adopted by their own laws, but the constitutional minimum is one-third.

Final Answer: At least one-third of panchayat seats are reserved for women ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Revolt of 1857): The revolt spread from military cantonments where Indian sepoys were stationed.

Explanation: The Revolt of 1857 broke out on a large scale on 10 May 1857 at Meerut, when sepoys mutinied and then marched to Delhi.

Why other options are wrong:

- Barrackpore saw the earlier individual protest of Mangal Pandey in March 1857.
- Kanpur and Jhansi became major centres of the revolt later, but it began at Meerut.

Final Answer: The Revolt of 1857 began at Meerut ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Revolt of 1857): A key immediate cause was the introduction of the greased Enfield rifle cartridges.

Explanation: Mangal Pandey, a sepoy of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, attacked his British officers at Barrackpore in March 1857. He was executed, and is remembered as an early martyr of the revolt.

Why other options are wrong:

- Tatyá Tope and Nana Saheb were leaders of the revolt at Kanpur.
- Kunwar Singh led the uprising in Bihar (Jagdishpur).

Final Answer: Mangal Pandey defied the British at Barrackpore ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Revolt of 1857): Several rulers of princely states joined the uprising against the Company.

Explanation: Rani Lakshmibai led the heroic resistance at Jhansi and became one of the most celebrated figures of the Revolt of 1857.

Why other options are wrong:

- Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt at Lucknow, not Jhansi.
- Rani Durgavati and Ahilyabai Holkar belonged to much earlier periods.

Final Answer: Rani Lakshmibai led the resistance at Jhansi ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Aftermath of 1857): The revolt led to a fundamental change in how India was governed.

Explanation: The **Government of India Act, 1858** ended the rule of the East India Company and transferred the governance of India directly to the British Crown. The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was exiled to Rangoon.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Regulating Act (1773) and Pitt's India Act (1784) regulated the Company's affairs but did not end its rule.
- The Charter Act of 1833 centralised administration under the Company, again without ending Company rule.

Final Answer: The Government of India Act, 1858 transferred power to the Crown ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Exploration & Adventure (Firsts): Reaching the summit of Everest was one of the great milestones of twentieth-century exploration.

Explanation: On 29 May 1953, Tenzing Norgay and **Edmund Hillary** (a New Zealander) became the first two people to reach the summit of Mount Everest.

Why other options are wrong:

- George Mallory attempted Everest in the 1920s but did not reach the top (confirmed).
- Junko Tabei was the first woman to summit Everest (1975).
- Reinhold Messner is famed for later oxygen-free ascents.

Final Answer: Tenzing Norgay summited Everest with Edmund Hillary ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Exploration & Adventure (Indian Firsts): Indian mountaineers have set several records on Everest.

Explanation: **Bachendri Pal** became the first Indian woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest, on 23 May 1984.

Why other options are wrong:

- Santosh Yadav was the first woman to summit Everest twice, but not the first Indian woman.
- Arunima Sinha was the first female amputee to climb Everest.
- Premlata Agarwal became the oldest Indian woman to summit Everest.

Final Answer: Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb Everest ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Exploration & Adventure: High-altitude expeditions in the Himalayas have long depended on skilled local climbers.

Explanation: Tenzing Norgay belonged to the **Sherpa** community, an ethnic group of the eastern Himalayas renowned for their mountaineering skill and high-altitude endurance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Gurkhas are known as soldiers, Lepchas and Bhutias are other Himalayan communities, but Tenzing Norgay was a Sherpa.

Final Answer: Tenzing Norgay was a Sherpa ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Tennis Grand Slams): The four Grand Slam tournaments are played on different court surfaces.

Explanation: **Wimbledon**, the oldest tennis tournament, is the only Grand Slam played on **grass** courts.

Why other options are wrong:

- The French Open is played on clay.
- The Australian Open and the US Open are played on hard courts.

Final Answer: Wimbledon is played on grass courts ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Badminton): India has produced several world-class badminton players.

Explanation: P.V. Sindhu is a badminton player. She won a silver medal at the Rio 2016 Olympics and a bronze at Tokyo 2020, and was a World Championship gold medallist in 2019.

Why other options are wrong:

- Tennis, Table Tennis, and Squash are different racquet sports not associated with Sindhu's Olympic medals.

Final Answer: P.V. Sindhu is a badminton player ⇒

[Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Tennis): Doubles specialists pair up to win Grand Slam titles in men's and mixed doubles.

Explanation: Leander Paes is a tennis player who won numerous Grand Slam doubles and mixed-doubles titles and an Olympic bronze in singles at Atlanta 1996.

Why other options are wrong:

- Badminton, Hockey, and Cricket are not the sport in which Paes earned his Grand Slam titles.

Final Answer: Leander Paes is a tennis player ⇒

[Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Minerals): India's coalfields are concentrated in the eastern part of the country.

Explanation: The **Jharia** coalfield, the largest source of coking (metallurgical) coal in India, lies in **Jharkhand**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Odisha and Chhattisgarh have major coalfields (such as Talcher and Korba) but Jharia is not in them.
- West Bengal has the Raniganj coalfield, which is distinct from Jharia.

Final Answer: The Jharia coalfield is in Jharkhand ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Minerals): Gold mining in India has historically centred on a few deep mines.

Explanation: The **Kolar Gold Fields** are located in **Karnataka** and were for decades the principal source of gold in India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Andhra Pradesh has the Hutti–Ramagiri belt nearby, but Kolar itself is in Karnataka.
- Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan are not the location of the Kolar Gold Fields.

Final Answer: The Kolar Gold Fields are in Karnataka ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Industries): Iron and steel plants are usually located near sources of iron ore and coal.

Explanation: India's first large integrated iron and steel plant, the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO), was set up at **Jamshedpur** in present-day Jharkhand in 1907.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bhilai, Rourkela, and Durgapur are public-sector steel plants set up later in the 1950s, not the first one by the Tatas.

Final Answer: The first Tata steel plant is at Jamshedpur ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Vitamins): Each vitamin has a specific role, and its deficiency causes a characteristic disorder.

Explanation: **Vitamin A** (retinol) is essential for vision in dim light; its deficiency causes **night blindness** and, in severe cases, xerophthalmia.

Why other options are wrong:

- Vitamin K deficiency affects blood clotting.
- Vitamin E deficiency is linked to nerve problems; Vitamin B12 deficiency causes anaemia.

Final Answer: Night blindness is caused by Vitamin A deficiency ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Vitamins): The B-complex vitamins are water-soluble and must be supplied regularly through the diet.

Explanation: Deficiency of **Vitamin B1 (thiamine)** causes **beriberi**, a disease affecting the nerves and the heart.

Why other options are wrong:

- Rickets is caused by Vitamin D deficiency.
- Goitre is caused by iodine deficiency, and anaemia mainly by iron or Vitamin B12 deficiency.

Final Answer: Vitamin B1 deficiency causes beriberi ⇒

[Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Nutrition): Minerals, though needed in small amounts, are vital for body functions.

Explanation: **Iron** is a key component of haemoglobin in red blood cells. Its deficiency is the most common cause of anaemia, in which the blood carries less oxygen.

Why other options are wrong:

- Calcium deficiency affects bones and teeth.
- Iodine deficiency causes goitre, and sodium imbalance affects fluid balance, not anaemia.

Final Answer: Iron deficiency is the main cause of anaemia ⇒

[Go Back to Q26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Planning): India shifted from centralised planning to a think-tank model in 2015.

Explanation: NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was set up on 1 January 2015 and replaced the **Planning Commission**, which had drawn up the Five-Year Plans since 1950.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Finance Commission and UPSC are constitutional bodies that continue to function.
- The National Development Council was a separate planning body and was not the one replaced.

Final Answer: NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Five-Year Plans): Each plan set priorities for the development of the economy.

Explanation: The **First Five-Year Plan (1951–56)**, based on the Harrod–Domar model, gave the highest priority to **agriculture and irrigation**, partly to overcome the food shortage after Partition.

Why other options are wrong:

- Heavy industries were the focus of the Second Plan (Mahalanobis model).
- Information technology and foreign trade were not the priority of the First Plan.

Final Answer: The First Plan focused on agriculture and irrigation ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Countries, Capitals & Currencies): Every country has its own official currency.

Explanation: The official currency of Japan is the **Yen**.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Won is the currency of South Korea.
- The Ringgit is the currency of Malaysia, and the Baht is the currency of Thailand.

Final Answer: The currency of Japan is the Yen ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Environment (Ozone Layer): The ozone layer in the stratosphere shields the Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Explanation: Ozone depletion is caused mainly by **chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)**, once widely used in refrigerants and aerosol sprays. Their use was phased out under the Montreal Protocol.

Why other options are wrong:

- Carbon dioxide and methane are greenhouse gases linked to global warming, not chiefly to ozone depletion.
- Sulphur dioxide causes acid rain, not ozone-layer depletion.

Final Answer: CFCs are the main cause of ozone-layer depletion ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

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

