RIE CEE Reasoning Ability

Sample Paper – 4

Duration: 45 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 60**

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the **Reasoning Ability** section of the **RIE CEE** (NCERT Regional Institutes of Education Common Entrance Exam).
- Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. There is a penalty of -0.5 **mark** for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **0 marks**.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully before marking, since wrong answers are penalised.
- The actual exam is a **Computer Based Test (CBT)**; attempt this paper in one timed sitting of 45 minutes.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is not permitted.

Q1. Find the next term in the series: $1,\ 3,\ 6,\ 10,\ 15,\ ?$

(A) 20

(B) 21

(C) 22

(D) 25

Q2. Find the next term in the series: $5,\ 7,\ 11,\ 19,\ 35,\ ?$

(A) 65

(B) 70

(C) 71

(D) 67

Q3. Find the next term in the letter series: $A,\ B,\ D,\ G,\ K,\ ?$

(A) P

(B) O

(C) Q

(D) N

Q4. Find the next term in the series: $14,\ 19,\ 29,\ 40,\ 44,\ ?$

(A) 50

(B) 53

(C) 52

(D) 48

Q5. Find the next term in the series: $B2,\ E5,\ H8,\ K11,\ ?$

(A) M14

(B) N12

(C) O14

(D) N14

Q6. $4 : 9 :: 7 :?$

(A) 15

(B) 14

(C) 16

(D) 13

Q7. If $LAMP : ODPS$, then $FISH :?$

(A) ILVL

(B) ILVK

(C) ILUK

(D) HLVK

Q8. Carpenter is to Saw as Tailor is to:

(A) Cloth

(B) Shirt

(C) Scissors

(D) Shop

Q9. Choose the number that does not belong with the others: $16,\ 36,\ 49,\ 50,\ 81$

(A) 16

(B) 36

(C) 81

(D) 50

Q10. Choose the odd letter pair:

(A) CT

(B) AZ

(C) BY

(D) DW

Q11. Choose the word that does not belong with the others:

(A) Bus

(B) Garage

(C) Truck

(D) Scooter

Q12. In a certain code, $LAMP$ is written as $MBNQ$. How is $DESK$ written in that code?

(A) EFTM

(B) DFTL

(C) EFTL

(D) EGTL

Q13. If each letter is coded by its position in the English alphabet, then $LAKE$ is coded as:

(A) 12-1-11-5

(B) 12-1-12-5

(C) 11-1-11-5

(D) 12-1-11-6

Q14. In a code language $PLANT$ is written as $VRGTZ$. How is $RIVER$ written in the same code?

(A) XOBKX

(B) XOBKW

(C) XOCKX

(D) WOBKX

Q15. Pointing to a photograph, a woman said, "He is the only son of my grandmother's daughter." How is the boy in the photograph related to the woman?

(A) Father

(B) Brother

(C) Cousin

(D) Uncle

Q16. P is the father of Q. Q is the daughter of R. S is the son of Q. T is the brother of S. How is T related to P?

(A) Son

(B) Nephew

(C) Grandson

(D) Brother

Q17. Meena said, "This man is the husband of my mother." If Meena has no step-relations, how is the man related to Meena?

(A) Father

(B) Uncle

(C) Brother

(D) Grandfather

Q18. Statements: All trees are plants. All plants are living things.
Conclusions: I. All trees are living things. II. Some living things are trees.

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

(C) Neither I nor II follows

(D) Both I and II follow

Q19. Statements: Some cars are vehicles. All vehicles are machines.
Conclusions: I. Some cars are machines. II. All machines are vehicles.

(A) Both I and II follow

(B) Neither I nor II follows

(C) Only I follows

(D) Only II follows

Q20. Statements: No doctor is lazy. All professionals are doctors.
Conclusions: I. No professional is lazy. II. Some doctors are professionals.

(A) Only I follows

(B) Both I and II follow

(C) Only II follows

(D) Neither I nor II follows

Q21. Statement: The air quality in the city has dropped to a hazardous level during winter.
Courses of action: I. The authorities should restrict the burning of waste and crop residue. II. The authorities should permanently shut down all factories in the city.

(A) Both I and II follow

(B) Only I follows

(C) Only II follows

(D) Neither I nor II follows

Q22. Statement: "Wanted: experienced software engineers; apply with a soft copy of your resume by e-mail." — a job advertisement.
Assumptions: I. Some experienced software engineers are looking for a job. II. The applicants have access to e-mail.

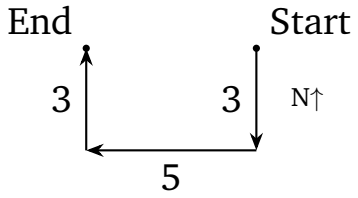
(A) Only I is implicit

(B) Only II is implicit

(C) Neither I nor II is implicit

(D) Both I and II are implicit

Q23. A man starts from a point, walks 3 km South, turns right and walks 5 km, then turns right again and walks 3 km. How far and in which direction is he now from the starting point?



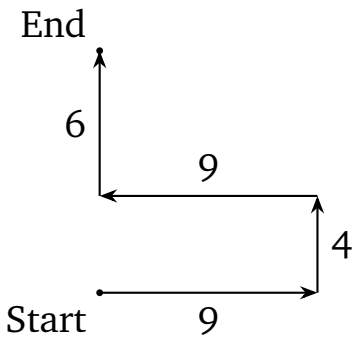
(A) 5 km West

(B) 5 km East

(C) 3 km West

(D) 8 km West

Q24. A girl walks 9 m East, turns left and walks 4 m, turns left and walks 9 m, then turns right and walks 6 m. How far is she from the starting point?



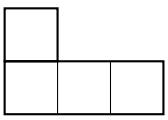
(A) 4 m North

(B) 6 m North

(C) 10 m North

(D) 14 m North

Q25. How many squares are there in the figure given below?



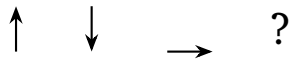
(A) 3

(B) 6

(C) 5

(D) 4

Q26. The arrow follows a fixed pattern. Which direction should the arrow point in the next figure?



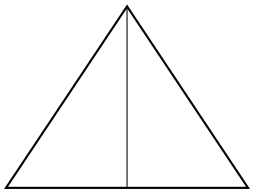
(A) ↑ (points North)

(B) ← (points West)

(C) ↓ (points South)

(D) → (points East)

Q27. How many triangles are there in the figure given below?



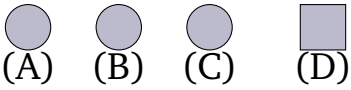
(A) 3

(B) 2

(C) 4

(D) 5

Q28. Choose the figure that is different from the other three.



(A) Figure A

(B) Figure B

(C) Figure C

(D) Figure D

Q29. Six people A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a row facing South. C is at the extreme right end. A is to the immediate left of C. B is at the extreme left end. F is third from the left. D sits immediately to the right of B. Who sits exactly to the immediate left of F? (Remember: they face South.)

(A) D

(B) E

(C) A

(D) C

Q30. In a class of 42 students, Sneha's rank is 16th from the top. What is her rank from the bottom?

(A) 26th

(B) 28th

(C) 27th

(D) 25th

Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Triangular numbers: The triangular numbers are the running totals $1, 1+2, 1+2+3, \ldots$, with differences $1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots$

Step 1 — Write the differences: $3-1=2$, $6-3=3$, $10-6=4$, $15-10=5$.

Step 2 — Spot the pattern: The differences are $2, 3, 4, 5$, increasing by 1 each time.

Step 3 — Find the next difference: The next difference is $5+1=6$.

Step 4 — Add to the last term: $15+6=21$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 20 uses a difference of 5 again (forgets the $+1$ growth).
- 22 and 25 do not match the running difference pattern.

Final Answer: The next term is $21 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q1

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Multiply and subtract: Test a rule of the form "previous term $\times a - b$" when terms grow faster than addition but slower than squaring.

Step 1 — Test the rule: $5\times2-3=7$; $7\times2-3=11$; $11\times2-3=19$; $19\times2-3=35$.

Step 2 — The rule holds: Each term is (previous $\times 2$) $-\,3$.

Step 3 — Apply to the last term: $35 \times 2 - 3 = 70 - 3 = 67$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 70 forgets the -3; 71 uses $\times 2 + 1$; 65 uses $\times 2 - 5$.

Final Answer: The next term is $67 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q2

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Letter series (growing gaps): Convert letters to alphabet positions and study the gaps.

Step 1 — Positions: $A = 1$, $B = 2$, $D = 4$, $G = 7$, $K = 11$.

Step 2 — Gaps: $2 - 1 = 1$, $4 - 2 = 2$, $7 - 4 = 3$, $11 - 7 = 4$. The gaps increase by 1.

Step 3 — Next gap and letter: Next gap $= 5$, so position $= 11 + 5 = 16 = P$.

Why other options are wrong:

- O (15) uses a gap of 4 again; Q (17) and N (14) miss position 16.

Final Answer: The next letter is $P \Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q3

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Add the sum of the digits: Each term is the previous term plus the sum of that previous term's digits.

Step 1 — Check each step: $14 + (1 + 4) = 14 + 5 = 19$; $19 + (1 + 9) = 19 + 10 = 29$; $29 + (2 + 9) = 29 + 11 = 40$; $40 + (4 + 0) = 40 + 4 = 44$.

Step 2 — The rule holds: Each step adds the digit sum of the current term.

Step 3 — Apply to 44: $44 + (4 + 4) = 44 + 8 = 52$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 50, 53 and 48 do not equal 44 plus its digit sum of 8.

Final Answer: The next term is $52 \Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q4

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Alphanumeric series: Treat the letter part and the number part as two separate series.

Step 1 — Letters: B, E, H, K increase by 3 each time, so next is N.

Step 2 — Numbers: $2, 5, 8, 11$ increase by 3 each time, so next is 14.

Step 3 — Combine: The next term is $N14$.

Why other options are wrong:

- M14 uses the wrong letter; N12 uses the wrong number; O14 skips a letter.

Final Answer: The next term is $N14 \Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q5

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Number analogy (double plus one): Find the rule connecting the first pair, then apply it to the second.

Step 1 — Rule: $4 \times 2 + 1 = 9$, that is $n \times 2 + 1$.

Step 2 — Apply: For 7: $7 \times 2 + 1 = 14 + 1 = 15$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 14 is 7×2; 13 is $7 \times 2 - 1$; 16 is $7 \times 2 + 2$ — none use $n \times 2 + 1$.

Final Answer: $7 : 15 \Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q6

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Letter analogy (shift): Compare each letter's position shift between the two words.

Step 1 — Find the shift: $L \to O$ $(+3)$, $A \to D$ $(+3)$, $M \to P$ $(+3)$, $P \to S$ $(+3)$. The rule is $+3$ to each letter.

Step 2 — Apply to FISH: $F \to I$, $I \to L$, $S \to V$, $H \to K$, giving $ILVK$.

Why other options are wrong:

- ILVL and ILUK shift the last two letters wrongly; HLVK shifts F by 2.

Final Answer: $FISH \to ILVK \Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q7

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Word analogy (profession : tool): A carpenter's main tool is a saw; match the profession to the tool it works with.

Step 1 — First pair: Carpenter $\to$ Saw (a carpenter cuts wood with a saw).

Step 2 — Apply: A tailor cuts cloth with scissors, so Tailor $\to$ Scissors.

Why other options are wrong:

- Cloth is the material and Shirt is the product, not the tool; Shop is only a location.

Final Answer: Tailor is to Scissors $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q8

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Classification of numbers: Look for a single property shared by all but one.

Step 1 — Test for perfect squares: $16 = 4^2$, $36 = 6^2$, $49 = 7^2$, $81 = 9^2$.

Step 2 — Check 50: 50 lies between $7^2 = 49$ and $8^2 = 64$, so it is not a perfect square.

Step 3 — Conclusion: 50 is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

- 16, 36 and 81 are all perfect squares, so they belong together.

Final Answer: 50 does not belong $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q9

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Mirror-position letter pairs: In a mirror pairing, the two letters add up to 27 ($A\&Z$, $B\&Y$, $C\&X$, ...).

Step 1 — Test each pair: AZ: $1 + 26 = 27$. BY: $2 + 25 = 27$. DW: $4 + 23 = 27$. CT: $3 + 20 = 23$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Three pairs sum to 27 (true mirror pairs); CT sums to 23, so it is the odd one. (A true mirror of C would be X, not T.)

Why other options are wrong:

- AZ, BY and DW are all mirror pairs that sum to 27.

Final Answer: CT is the odd pair $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q10

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Word classification: Group the items by category and find the outsider.

Step 1 — Identify the items: Bus, Truck and Scooter are all vehicles.

Step 2 — The outsider: Garage is a place where vehicles are kept or repaired, not a vehicle.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bus, Truck and Scooter share the category "vehicle".

Final Answer: Garage does not belong $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q11

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Coding by letter shift: Find the constant shift from the plain word to its code.

Step 1 — Find the shift: $L \to M$ $(+1)$, $A \to B$ $(+1)$, $M \to N$ $(+1)$, $P \to Q$ $(+1)$. The shift is $+1$.

Step 2 — Apply to DESK: $D \to E$, $E \to F$, $S \to T$, $K \to L$, giving $EFTL$.

Why other options are wrong:

- EFTM and EGTL shift the last letters wrongly; DFTL leaves D unshifted.

Final Answer: $DESK \to EFTL \Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q12

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Positional coding: Replace each letter by its position number ($A = 1, B = 2, \ldots, Z = 26$).

Step 1 — Decode each letter: $L = 12$, $A = 1$, $K = 11$, $E = 5$.

Step 2 — Write the code: $LAKE = 12\text{-}1\text{-}11\text{-}5$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 12-1-12-5 puts $K = 12$; 11-1-11-5 puts $L = 11$; 12-1-11-6 puts $E = 6$.

Final Answer: $LAKE = 12\text{-}1\text{-}11\text{-}5 \Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q13

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Coding by fixed shift: Determine the shift from $PLANT$ to $VRGTZ$ and reuse it.

Step 1 — Find the shift: $P \to V$ $(+6)$, $L \to R$ $(+6)$, $A \to G$ $(+6)$, $N \to T$ $(+6)$, $T \to Z$ $(+6)$. The shift is $+6$.

Step 2 — Apply to RIVER: $R \to X$, $I \to O$, $V \to B$ (wrapping past Z), $E \to K$, $R \to X$, giving $XOBKX$.

Why other options are wrong:

- WOBKX shifts the first R by 5; XOBKW and XOCKX each shift one letter wrongly.

Final Answer: $RIVER \to XOBKX \Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q14

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations (work inwards): Break the statement into small steps, starting from the innermost phrase.

Step 1 — "my grandmother's daughter": The grandmother's daughter is the woman's own mother (or an aunt). Read with "my" chain it is the woman's mother.

Step 2 — "the only son of (my mother)": The only son of the woman's mother is the woman's brother.

Why other options are wrong:

- Father, Cousin and Uncle do not match "mother's only son".

Final Answer: The boy is the woman's brother $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q15

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations (build the tree): Lay out each clue as a link in a family tree across three generations.

Step 1 — Note the links: P is the father of Q. Q is a daughter, so Q is female. S is the son of Q, and T is the brother of S, so T is also a son of Q.

Step 2 — Relate T to P: T is the son of Q, and Q is the daughter of P. So T is the child of P's daughter, i.e. P's grandson (T is male, being S's brother).

Why other options are wrong:

- Son and Brother place T in the wrong generation; Nephew would need P to be T's uncle.

Final Answer: T is P's grandson $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q16

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations (decode the phrase): Resolve "husband of my mother" directly.

Step 1 — "my mother": Meena's mother.

Step 2 — "husband of (my mother)": With no step-relations, the husband of Meena's mother is Meena's father.

Why other options are wrong:

- Uncle and Brother are wrong relations; Grandfather is one generation too far.

Final Answer: The man is Meena's father $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q17

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (chain rule): "All A are B" plus "All B are C" gives "All A are C".

Step 1 — Conclusion I: All trees are plants and all plants are living things, so all trees are living things. I follows.

Step 2 — Conclusion II: If all trees are living things, then those trees are living things, so some living things are trees. II follows (valid conversion of "all").

Why other options are wrong:

- Any option dropping I or II is wrong, since both conclusions are valid.

Final Answer: Both I and II follow $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q18

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (some + all): "Some A are B" plus "All B are C" gives "Some A are C".

Step 1 — Conclusion I: Some cars are vehicles, and all vehicles are machines, so those cars are machines. "Some cars are machines" follows.

Step 2 — Conclusion II: "All machines are vehicles" reverses the given "all vehicles are machines" and is not valid.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options including II are wrong because the reverse statement does not follow.

Final Answer: Only I follows $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q19

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (no + all): Combine a negative and a universal statement carefully.

Step 1 — Conclusion I: All professionals are doctors, and no doctor is lazy, so no professional is lazy. I follows.

Step 2 — Conclusion II: "All professionals are doctors" means the professionals are among the doctors, so some doctors are professionals. II follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Any option dropping I or II is wrong, since both conclusions are valid here.

Final Answer: Both I and II follow $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q20

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Course of action: A course of action should be practical and should genuinely address the problem without being extreme.

Step 1 — Course I: Restricting the burning of waste and crop residue tackles a known cause of winter air pollution, so it is a sensible action. I follows.

Step 2 — Course II: Permanently shutting down all factories is an extreme step that destroys livelihoods and is impractical, so it does not follow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Any option accepting II is wrong, as a total shutdown is not a balanced action.

Final Answer: Only I follows $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q21

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Implicit assumptions: An assumption is something taken for granted that must be true for the statement to make sense.

Step 1 — Assumption I: An advertisement inviting applications assumes that at least some suitable engineers are looking for a job; otherwise the ad would draw no one. I is implicit.

Step 2 — Assumption II: The ad asks for a soft-copy resume by e-mail, which assumes the applicants have e-mail access. II is implicit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Dropping either assumption is wrong, since both underlie the advertisement.

Final Answer: Both I and II are implicit $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q22

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense (net displacement): Track each leg on a grid and combine the moves.

Step 1 — Leg 1: 3 km South.

Step 2 — Turn right, Leg 2: Facing South, a right turn points West; walk 5 km West.

Step 3 — Turn right, Leg 3: Facing West, a right turn points North; walk 3 km North. The 3 km North cancels the 3 km South.

Step 4 — Net position: Only the 5 km West remains, so he is 5 km West of the start.

Why other options are wrong:

- 5 km East reverses the direction; 3 km West uses a wrong leg; 8 km West adds legs that should cancel.

Final Answer: 5 km West $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q23

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense (cancel opposite legs): East and West distances cancel; North and South distances cancel.

Step 1 — List the legs: 9 m East, then 4 m North (left turn while facing East), then 9 m West (left turn while facing North), then 6 m North (right turn while facing West).

Step 2 — Horizontal movement: 9 m East and 9 m West cancel out.

Step 3 — Vertical movement: 4 m North + 6 m North = 10 m North.

Why other options are wrong:

- 4 m and 6 m use only one vertical leg; 14 m wrongly adds a horizontal leg.

Final Answer: 10 m North $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q24

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Counting squares: Count squares of every possible size in the L-shaped strip.

Step 1 — Unit squares: The bottom strip has 3 unit squares, and one more unit square sits on top of the leftmost cell, giving $3 + 1 = 4$ unit squares.

Step 2 — Larger squares: A 2×2 square would need a full 2×2 block of cells; the L-shape has no such complete 2×2 block, so there are none.

Step 3 — Total: 4 squares in all.

Why other options are wrong:

- 3 counts only the bottom row; 5 and 6 count squares that the L-shape cannot form.

Final Answer: 4 squares $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q25

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Figure series (alternating turns): Identify the rule between successive figures.

Step 1 — Read the figures: The arrow points North, then South, then East. From North to South is a $180°$ flip; from South to East is a $90°$ anticlockwise turn.

Step 2 — Continue the pattern: The pattern alternates flip then quarter-turn. After East, the next step is a $180°$ flip, which points the arrow West.

Why other options are wrong:

- North, South and East simply repeat earlier figures instead of continuing the alternation.

Final Answer: The arrow points West $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q26

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Counting triangles: A triangle split by a single line (a median to the base) creates triangles of two sizes.

Step 1 — Small triangles: The vertical line from the apex to the base splits the big triangle into 2 smaller triangles (left half and right half).

Step 2 — Large triangle: The whole outer triangle is 1 triangle.

Step 3 — Total: $2 + 1 = 3$ triangles.

Why other options are wrong:

- 2 counts only the halves; 4 and 5 count triangles that are not actually formed.

Final Answer: 3 triangles $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q27

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Odd figure out: Compare the shapes and find the one with a different form.

Step 1 — Compare: Figures A, B and C are shaded circles; figure D is a shaded square.

Step 2 — Conclusion: The square is the odd figure.

Why other options are wrong:

- A, B and C are all circles of the same kind, so they belong together.

Final Answer: Figure D is different $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q28

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Linear seating (facing South): When people face South, their left is our right and their right is our left, so be careful with "left". We fix positions from our viewpoint first, then read the answer in their terms.

Step 1 — Set up positions 1–6 from our left: B is at the extreme left end, so B is at position 1. C is at the extreme right end, position 6.

Step 2 — Place A: A is to the immediate left of C. Since the row faces South, the seat at the person's left of C is the seat just before C from our viewpoint, i.e. position 5. So A is at position 5.

Step 3 — Place D: D sits immediately to the right of B; B's right (facing South) is position 2. So D is at position 2.

Step 4 — Place F and E: F is third from the left, position 3. The only seat left, position 4, goes to E. The row (our left to right) is B, D, F, E, A, C.

Step 5 — Read the answer: "Immediate left of F" in the people's own terms (they face South) is the seat on F's left hand, which from our viewpoint is position 4 — that is E.

B	D	F	E	A	C

(all facing South)

Why other options are wrong:

- D is on F's right; A and C are far to one side — none is on F's immediate left.

Final Answer: E is to the immediate left of F $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q29

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Rank from the other end: For a single line, rank from top + rank from bottom = total +1.

Step 1 — Known values: Total students = 42, rank from top = 16.

Step 2 — Apply the formula: Rank from bottom = $42 - 16 + 1 = 27$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 26 forgets the "+1"; 28 and 25 misapply the formula.

Final Answer: Sneha's rank from the bottom is 27th ⇒ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q30

Answer Key

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