

SLAT - MOCK TEST 1

LOGICAL REASONING

DIRECTIONS: In each of the question given below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follow(s) from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Q1. STATEMENTS:

All dolls are windows.

All bottles are windows.

All cars are bottles.

CONCLUSIONS:

I. All cars are windows.

II. Some cars are dolls.

III. Some windows are cars.

- (a) Only I and II follow
- (b) Only II and III follow
- (c) Only I and III follow
- (d) Only III follow
- (e) None of the above

Q2. STATEMENTS:

All fruits are vegetables.

All pens are vegetables.

All vegetables are rains.

CONCLUSIONS:

I. All fruits are rains.

II. All pens are rains.

III. Some rains are vegetables.

- (a) None follows
- (b) Only I and II follow
- (c) Only II and III follow
- (d) Only I and III follow
- (e) All follow

Q3. STATEMENTS:

Some saints are balls.

All balls are bats.

Some tigers are balls.

CONCLUSIONS:

I. Some bats are tigers.

II. Some saints are bats.

III. All bats are balls.

- (a) Only I and II follow
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Only I and III follow
- (d) Only III follows
- (e) None of the above

Q4. STATEMENTS:

Some hills are rivers.

Some rivers are deserts.

All deserts are roads.

CONCLUSIONS:

I. Some roads are rivers.

II. Some roads are hills.

III. Some deserts are hills.

- (a) None follows
- (b) Only I follow
- (c) Only I and II follow
- (d) Only II and III follow
- (e) All follow

Directions: In each of the questions below is given a statement followed by two assumptions number I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Give your answer as

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

Q5 . Statement: It is faster to travel by air to Delhi from Bangalore.

Assumptions:

I. Bangalore and Delhi are connected by air.

II. There are no other means of transport available from Delhi to Bangalore.

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

Q6. Statement: “You must learn to refer to a dictionary if you want to become a good writer”- A advises B.

Assumptions:

I. Only writers refer to the dictionary.

II. All writers, good or bad, refer to the dictionary.

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

Q7. Statement: If it does not rain this month, most farmers would be in trouble this year.

Assumptions:

I. Timely rain is essential for farming.

II. Most of the farmers are generally dependent on the rains.

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

Q8. Statement: A advises B – “If you want to study English, join institute ‘Y’.

Assumptions:

I. ‘B’ listens to A’s advice.

II. Institute ‘Y’ provides good coaching for English.

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

Directions: Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

Give answer:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) If only argument I is strong | (b) If only argument II is strong |
| (c) If neither I nor II is strong and | (d) If both I and II are strong. |

Q9. Statement: Should India make efforts to harness solar energy to fulfill its energy requirements?

Arguments:

I. Yes. Most of the energy sources used at present are exhaustible.

II. No. Harnessing solar energy requires a lot of capital, which India lacks in.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) If only argument I is strong | (b) If only argument II is strong |
| (c) If neither I nor II is strong and | (d) If both I and II are strong. |

Q10. Statement: Should there be more than one High Court in each State in India?

Arguments:

I. No. This will be a sheer wastage of taxpayers' money.

II. Yes. This will help reduce the backlog of cases pending for a very long time.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) If only argument I is strong | (b) If only argument II is strong |
| (c) If neither I nor II is strong and | (d) If both I and II are strong. |

Q11. Statement: Should Judiciary be independent of the Executive?

Arguments:

I. Yes. This would help curb the unlawful activities of the Executive.

II. No. The Executive would not be able to take bold measures.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) If only argument I is strong | (b) If only argument II is strong |
| (c) If neither I nor II is strong and | (d) If both I and II are strong. |

Q12. Statement: Should India create a huge oil reserve like some Western countries to face difficult situations in future?

Arguments:

I. No. There is no need to block huge amount of foreign exchange and keep the money idle.

II. Yes. This will help India withstand shocks of sudden rise in oil prices due to unforeseen circumstances.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) If only argument I is strong | (b) If only argument II is strong |
| (c) If neither I nor II is strong and | (d) If both I and II are strong. |

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

In the eighteenth century, Japan's feudal overlords, from the shogun to the humblest samurai, found themselves under financial stress. In part, this stress can be attributed to the overlords' failure to adjust to a rapidly expanding economy, but the stress was also due to factors beyond the overlords' control. Concentration of the samurai in castle-towns had acted as a stimulus to trade. Commercial efficiency, in turn, had put temptations in the way of buyers. Since most samurai had been reduced to idleness by years of peace, encouraged to engage in scholarship and martial exercises or to perform administrative tasks that took little time, it is not surprising that their tastes and habits grew expensive. Overlords' income, despite the increase in rice production among their tenant farmers, failed to keep pace with their expenses. Although shortfalls in overlords' income resulted almost as much from laxity among their tax collectors (the nearly inevitable outcome of hereditary office-holding) as from their higher standards of living, a misfortune like a fire or flood, bringing an increase in expenses or a drop in revenue, could put a domain in debt to the city rice-brokers who handled its finances. Once in debt, neither the individual samurai nor the shogun himself found it easy to recover.

It was difficult for individual samurai overlords to increase their income because the amount of rice that farmers could be made to pay in taxes was not unlimited, and since the income of Japan's central government consisted in part of taxes collected by the shogun from his huge domain, the government too was constrained. Therefore, the Tokugawa shoguns began to look to other sources for revenue. Cash profits from government-owned mines were already on the decline because the most easily worked deposits of silver and gold had been exhausted, although debasement of the coinage had compensated for the loss. Opening up new farmland was a possibility, but most of what was suitable had already been exploited and further reclamation was technically unfeasible. Direct taxation of the samurai themselves would be politically dangerous. This left the shoguns only commerce as a potential source of government income.

Most of the country's wealth, or so it seemed, was finding its way into the hands of city merchants. It appeared reasonable that they should contribute part of that revenue to ease the shogun's burden of financing the state. A means of obtaining such revenue was soon found by levying forced loans, known as goyo kin, although these were not taxes in the strict sense, since they were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount, they were high in yield. Unfortunately, they pushed up prices.

Thus, regrettably, the Tokugawa shoguns' search for solvency for the government made it increasingly difficult for individual Japanese who lived on fixed stipends to make ends meet.

Q13. The passage is most probably an excerpt from

- (a) An economic history of Japan.
- (b) The memoirs of a samurai warrior.
- (c) A modern novel about eighteenth-century Japan.
- (d) An essay contrasting Japanese feudalism with its Western counterpart.

Q14. Which of the following financial situations is most analogous to the financial situation in which Japan's Tokugawa shoguns found themselves in the eighteenth century?

- (a) A small business borrows heavily to invest in new equipment, but is able to pay off its debt early when it is awarded a lucrative government contract.
- (b) Fire destroys a small business, but insurance covers the cost of rebuilding.
- (c) A small business is turned down for a loan at a local bank because the owners have no credit history.
- (d) A small business has to struggle to meet operating expenses when its profits decrease.

Q15. Which of the following best describes the attitude of the author towards the samurai?

- (a) Warmly approving
- (b) Mildly sympathetic
- (c) Bitterly disappointed
- (d) Harshly disdainful

Q16. According to the passage, the major reason for the financial problems experienced by Japan's feudal overlords in the eighteenth century was that

- (a) Spending had outdistanced income.
- (b) Trade had fallen off.
- (c) Profits from mining had declined.
- (d) The coinage had been sharply debased.

Q17. The passage implies that individual samurai did not find it easy to recover from debt for which of the following reasons?

- (a) Agricultural production had increased.
- (b) Taxes were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount.
- (c) The Japanese government had failed to adjust to the needs of a changing economy.
- (d) There was a limit to the amount in taxes that farmers could be made to pay.

Q18. The passage suggests that, in the eighteenth-century Japan, the office of tax collector

- (a) Was a source of personal profit to the office holder.
- (b) Was regarded with derision by many Japanese.
- (c) Remained within families.
- (d) Existed only in castle-towns.

Between the eighth and eleventh centuries A. D., the Byzantine Empire staged an almost unparalleled economic and cultural revival, a recovery that is all the more striking because it followed a long period of severe internal decline. By the early eighth century, the empire had lost roughly two-thirds of the territory it had possessed in the year 600, and its remaining area was being raided by Arabs and Bulgarians, who at times threatened to take Constantinople and extinguish the empire altogether. The wealth of the state and its subjects was greatly diminished, and artistic and literary production had virtually ceased. By the early eleventh century, however, the empire had regained almost half of its lost possessions, its new frontiers were secure, and its influence extended far beyond its borders. The economy had recovered, the treasury was full, and art and scholarship had advanced.

To consider the Byzantine military, cultural, and economic advances as differentiated aspects of a single phenomenon is reasonable. After all, these three forms of progress have gone together in a number of states and civilizations. Rome under Augustus and fifth-century Athens provide the most obvious examples in antiquity. Moreover, an examination of the apparent sequential connections among military, economic, and cultural forms of progress might help explain the dynamics of historical change.

The common explanation of these apparent connections in the case of Byzantium would run like this: when the empire had turned back enemy raids on its own territory and had begun to raid and conquer enemy territory, Byzantine resources naturally expanded and more money became available to patronize art and literature. Therefore, Byzantine military achievements led to economic advances, which in turn led to cultural revival.

No doubt this hypothetical pattern did apply at times during the course of the recovery. Yet it is not clear that military advances invariably came first, economic advances second, and intellectual advances third. In the 860s the Byzantine Empire began to recover from Arab incursions so that by 872 the military balance with the Abbasid Caliphate had been permanently altered in the empire's favour. The beginning of the empire's economic revival, however, can be placed between 810 and 830. Finally, the Byzantine revival of learning appears to have begun even earlier. A number of notable scholars and writers appeared by 788 and, by the last decade of the eighth century, a cultural revival was in full bloom, a revival that lasted until the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Thus, the commonly expected order of military revival followed by economic and then by cultural recovery was reversed in Byzantium. In fact, the revival of Byzantine learning may itself have influenced the subsequent economic and military expansion.

Q19. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The Byzantine Empire was a unique case in which the usual order of military and economic revival preceding cultural revival was reversed.
- (b) The economic, cultural, and military revival in the Byzantine Empire between the eighth and eleventh centuries was similar in its order to the sequence of revivals in Augustan Rome and fifth century Athens.

- (c) After 810 Byzantine economic recovery spurred a military and, later, cultural expansion that lasted until 1453
- (d) The revival of the Byzantine Empire between the eighth and eleventh centuries shows cultural rebirth preceding economic and military revival, the reverse of the commonly accepted order of progress.

Q20. The primary purpose of the second paragraph is

- (a) To establish the uniqueness of the Byzantine revival
- (b) To show that Augustan Rome and fifth-century Athens are examples of cultural, economic, and military expansion against which all subsequent cases must be measured
- (c) To suggest that cultural, economic, and military advances have tended to be closely interrelated in different societies
- (d) To argue that, while the revivals of Augustan Rome and fifth-century Athens were similar, they are unrelated to other historical examples.

Q21. It can be inferred from the passage that by the eleventh century the Byzantine military forces

- (a) Had reached their peak and begun to decline.
- (b) Had eliminated the Bulgarian army.
- (c) Were comparable in size to the army of Rome under Augustus.
- (d) Were strong enough to withstand the Abbasid Caliphate's military forces.

Q22. It can be inferred from the passage that the Byzantine Empire sustained significant territorial losses

- (a) In 600.
- (b) During the seventh century.
- (c) A century after the cultural achievements of the Byzantine Empire had been lost.
- (d) Soon after the revival of Byzantine learning.

Q23. In the third paragraph, the author most probably provides an explanation of the apparent connections among economic, military, and cultural development in order to

- (a) Suggest that the process of revival in Byzantium accords with this model.
- (b) Set up an order of events that is then shown to be not generally applicable to the case of Byzantium.
- (c) Cast aspersions on traditional historical scholarship about Byzantium.
- (d) Suggest that Byzantium represents a case for which no historical precedent exists.

Q24. Which of the following does the author mention as crucial evidence concerning the manner in which the Byzantine revival began?

- (a) The Byzantine military revival of the 1860s led to economic and cultural advances.
- (b) The Byzantine cultural revival lasted until 1453.
- (c) The Byzantine economic recovery began in the 900s.
- (d) The revival of Byzantine learning began toward the end of the eighth century.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Q25. Where was the 2025 NATO Summit held?

- (a) Brussels, Belgium
- (b) Washington, D.C., USA
- (c) The Hague, Netherlands
- (d) Ankara, Türkiye

Q26. Who is the current NATO Secretary General who urged members to adopt a “wartime mindset” at the 2025 summit?

- (a) Jens Stoltenberg
- (b) Mark Rutte
- (c) Anders Fogh Rasmussen
- (d) Ursula von der Leyen

Q27. How many countries are members of NATO as of 2025?

- (a) 30
- (b) 31
- (c) 32
- (d) 33

Q28. Which space company developed India’s first orbital-class rocket?

- (a) ISRO
- (b) Agnikul Cosmos
- (c) Skyroot Aerospace
- (d) Larsen & Toubro

Q29. In November 2025, who was appointed as the 53rd Chief Justice of India (CJI)?

- (a) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
- (b) Justice Sanjiv Khanna
- (c) Justice U.U. Lalit
- (d) Justice Surya Kant

Q30. Which Indian state implemented the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in January 2025?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) Assam

Q31. Who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2025?

- (a) Malala Yousafzai
- (b) Maria Corina Machado
- (c) Volodymyr Zelenskyy
- (d) Greta Thunberg

Q32. Which volcano erupted in November 2025 after nearly 12,000 years, prompting ash-cloud drift towards India?

- (a) Mount Merapi
- (b) Mount Etna
- (c) Hayli Gubbi
- (d) Mount Sinabung

Q33. The 2025 ICC Women's Cricket World Cup was won by which country?

- (a) Australia (b) England (c) India (d) South Africa

Q34. Who has been appointed as India's first-ever Mental Health Ambassador in 2025?

- (a) Alia Bhatt (b) Deepika Padukone
(c) Priyanka Chopra (d) Anushka Sharma

Q35. In 2025, which Indian state was declared a "fully literate state" with a literacy rate of 99.3%?

- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Goa

Q36. Which city and country hosted the UNFCCC COP-30 Conference in November 2025?

- (a) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (b) Brasília, Brazil
(c) Belem, Brazil (d) Santiago, Chile

LEGAL REASONING

Q37. When a criminal act is done by one person in furtherance of the common intention of himself and some other persons, each of such person is liable for the act in the same manner as if it were done by each one of them.

FACTS - A, B and C decided to commit robbery. They broke into a locked house. However, before they had finished their work, a domestic servant appeared from the out-house and started shouting. A, B and C left the house and started running away but they were pursued by a small crowd. A, on being caught by X, one of the persons pursuing them, stabbed him and ran away. By that time, B and C had disappeared. X died on account of the stab wounds. Later, the police arrested all the three. They were charged for robbery and murder of X.

- (a) Along with A who stabbed X, B and C are also guilty of murder because A stabbed X in furtherance of common intention
(b) Along with A, B and C are also guilty of murder because A, at the time of stabbing X, was acting on behalf of B and C also and he wanted to save not only himself but B and C as well.
(c) A alone is guilty of murder because though there was common intention to commit offence of robbery, there was no common intention to commit the offence of murder
(d) None of the above

Q38. Under the Indian Penal Code, an act may be an offence under the Code but for the existence of a justification which may form a defence. Which of the following is not such a defence?

- (a) Act done by a child under seven years of age
- (b) Act done by a person of unsound mind
- (c) Act done by a child of immature understanding above seven years and under twelve years of age.
- (d) Act done outside the territorial limits of India.

Q39. LEGAL PRINCIPLE - A person is liable for all direct consequences of his act which he could have reasonably foreseen as naturally flowing from his act

FACTS - Charu while driving her car at a high speed knocked down Seema, a middle aged woman who was walking on the road. Seema got her leg fractured as a result of this accident. As Seema was suffering from diabetes, her leg had to be amputated. Seema files a suit against Charu for damages for the loss of her leg.

- (a) Charu is liable as the loss of leg is directly attributable to her act.
- (b) Charu is not liable because she did not know Seema was suffering from diabetes
- (c) Charu is not liable because she not could have reasonably foreseen the loss of leg of Seema
- (d) Charu is not liable since a diabetes patient like Seema ought not to have walked on the road.

Q40. In tort, the remedy is

- (a) Liquidated damages
- (b) Unliquidated damages
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) Punishment

Q41. A muslim man under personal law cannot marry

- (a) A Jew
- (b) A Christian
- (c) An Idolatress or Fire-worshipper
- (d) All of the above

Q42. Sagotra marriage in Hindu law is

- (a) Legal
- (b) Illegal
- (c) Permissible with the consent of Khap Panchayat
- (d) Permissible with the consent of parents

Q43. LEGAL PRINCIPLE - Special damages are payable if the other party has awareness of the special circumstances involved in the case and losses are within contemplation.

FACTS - Raju has been sending his tourist cars for repair, maintenance and service to Lakshmi Service Centre who promptly attended to all the works during the past five years. However, when Raju sent a new Sumo van for servicing and minor repairs, he indicated to the Manager of Lakshmi Service Centre that the vehicle must be delivered, duly serviced, by 10th August 2007 at 5 pm as three foreign tourists had booked the

vehicle for a period of 3 months. The vehicle was not delivered as required but was delivered only on 12th August 2007. Raju had lost the contract with the foreign tourist and a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 80,000.

- (a) Raju can sue the Lakshmi Service Centre for special damages to the extent of Rs.80,000
- (b) Raju can sue Lakshmi Service only for ordinary damages for two days delay
- (c) Raju cannot sue Lakshmi Service Centre for any damages.
- (d) Raju can sue the Manager of the Service Centre for damages

Q44. LEGAL PRINCIPLE - A contract entered into by a minor, who is less than 18 years of age, is void ab initio and cannot be enforced against the minor in law except for the contract entered by the minors for his necessities.

FACTS - A, a minor entered into the contract with a book seller. The book seller supplied the school books and stationary as required by A. After receiving the books and stationary, A refuses to pay the book seller on the ground that he is a minor and as such the contract with the book seller is not enforceable.

- (a) Book seller cannot enforce the contract as A is a minor
- (b) Book seller can enforce the contract even against the minor as the contract was for his necessities.
- (c) Book seller can enforce the contract after A becomes a major
- (d) Even after A becomes major, this contract cannot be enforced by the book seller.

Q45. The provisions related to First Information Report (FIR) are contained in

- (a) Section 200, IPC
- (b) Section 154, CrPC
- (c) Section 25, Indian Evidence Act
- (d) None of the above

Q46. A sentence of death by the lower court

- (a) Must be confirmed by the President
- (b) Must be confirmed by the Supreme Court
- (c) Is final and no confirmation is required
- (d) Must be confirmed by the High Court

Q47. LEGAL PRINCIPLE – Robbery includes theft and violence or the threat of violence.

FACTS – Suvarna is walking with her child across the bridge on the river. A passer-by, Sunil takes the child from her and threatens to throw the child into the river unless she delivers her jewellery and purse. In fear, Suvarna hands over her jewellery and purse to Sunil. Decide.

- (a) Sunil has committed the offence of theft.
- (b) Sunil has committed the offence of robbery.
- (c) Sunil is not liable for any offence

(d) Sunil is liable for kidnapping.

Q48. LEGAL PRINCIPLE – A person committing a breach of contract is liable to compensate the injured party to the extent arising naturally in the usual course of things from the breach.

FACTS – A tailor delivered two sewing machines and two bundles of cloth to a transport company. He was sending it to a place where he was expecting to earn special profits on account of Diwali season. He clearly told the transporters that he was sending the machines to such a distant place only for the purpose of earning extra profits in the festival. Due to the fault of the company's servants, the goods were delayed in the transportation and were delivered two days after the festival was over. He filed a suit against the transporters for compensation. Will he succeed?

- (a) The tailor will get compensation.
- (b) The compensation will include all his losses that had arisen due to not attending the festival including his proposed profits.
- (c) The compensation can be given for delay only and not for the proposed profits in the festival.
- (d) The tailor will not get anything as the damages were too remote.

ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q49. In a certain code language, 'ZEAL' is coded as '9476' and 'LAME' is coded as '8694'. What is the code for 'M' in the given code language?

- (a) 4
- (b) 8
- (c) 6
- (d) 9

Q50. If,

'C@S' means 'C is the father of S',

'C * S' means 'C is the brother of S',

'C # S' means 'C is the sister of S',

'C \$ S' means 'C is the daughter of S',

'C = S' means 'C is the mother of S',

Then how is Z related to Q in the following expression?

Q\$R@S*T\$Z

- (a) Brother's wife
- (b) Mother
- (c) Sister
- (d) Daughter

Q51. 'P @ Q' means 'P is the wife of Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is the brother of Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is the father of Q'.

'P - Q' means 'P is the daughter of Q'.

If Z - B \$ D \$ G, then how is Z related to G?

- (a) Z is the mother of G
(b) Z is the sister of G
(c) Z is the father's sister of G
(d) Z is the daughter of G

Q52. In a certain code language, 'ASK' is written as '62' and 'BYE' is written as '64'. How will 'CRY' be written in that language?

- (a) 68 (b) 72 (c) 86 (d) 92

53. In a certain code language, 'TABLE' is coded as ELEAT and 'SWING' is coded as GNLWS. How will 'FRAME' be coded in the same language?

- (a) EMERF (b) EMDRF (c) ERMDF (d) MEDFR

Q54. Ganesh was taking a walk with his mother's brother's father's granddaughter. Who was he walking with?

- (a) Daughter (b) Mother (c) Cousin (d) Granddaughter

Q55. Pointing to Suresha, I said, "She is the daughter of the brother of the son of my wife". How am I related to Suresha?

- (a) Grandmother (b) Grand aunt (c) Grandfather (d) Grand uncle

Q56. 8, 15, 26, ?, 26, 75

- (a) 39 (b) 41 (c) 35 (d) 43

Q57. A man starts from a point and walks 2 kms towards north, turns towards his right and walks 2 kms, turns right again and walks. What is the direction now that he is facing?

- (a) South (b) South-east (c) North (d) West

Q58. Mohan starts from point A and walks 1 km towards south, turns left and walks 1 km. Then he turns left again and walks 1 km. Now he is facing which direction?

- (a) East (b) West (c) North (d) South-west

Q59. 10, 100, 200, 310?

- (a) 400 (b) 410 (c) 420 (d) 430

Q60. 1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 4,?

- (a) 9 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 7

ANSWER – KEY

1	C	31	B
2	E	32	C
3	A	33	C
4	B	34	B
5	A	35	C
6	D	36	A
7	E	37	A
8	E	38	D
9	A	39	C
10	B	40	B
11	A	41	C
12	B	42	A
13	A	43	A
14	D	44	B
15	B	45	B
16	A	46	D
17	D	47	B
18	C	48	B
19	D	49	B
20	C	50	B
21	D	51	C
22	B	52	D
23	B	53	B
24	D	54	C
25	C	55	C
26	B	56	A
27	C	57	A
28	C	58	C
29	D	59	D
30	C	60	D