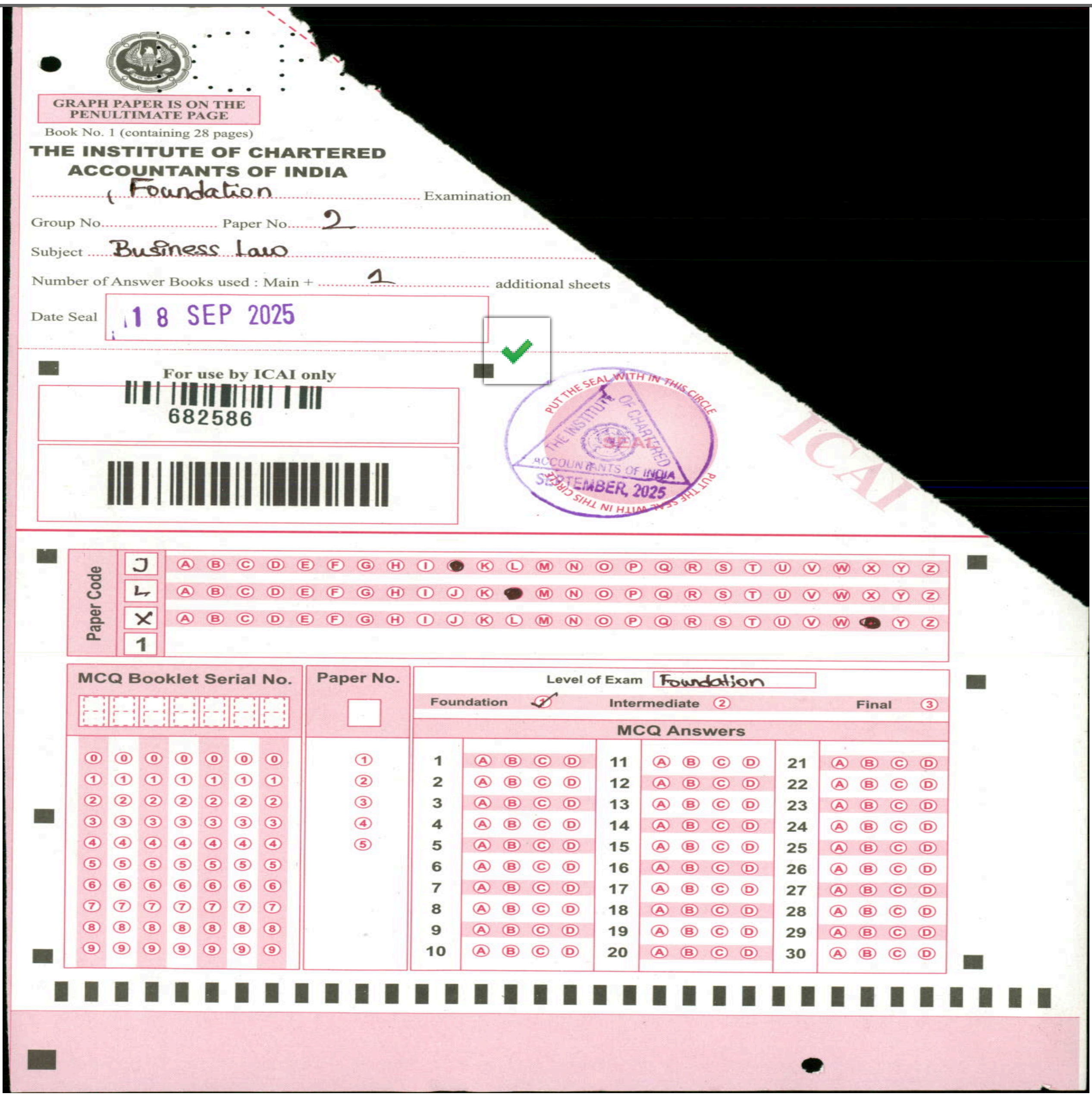
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code:	FD2BL682586	**Total Marks:**	100
Subject :	02 Business Laws	**Marks Obtained :**	40



GRAPH PAPER IS ON THE PENULTIMATE PAGE

Book No. 1 (containing 28 pages)

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Foundation Examination

Group No. .... Paper No. 2

Subject Business Law

Number of Answer Books used : Main + 1 additional sheets

Date Seal 18 SEP 2025

✓

For use by ICAI only

682586

PUT THE SEAL WITH IN THIS CIRCLE

SEPTEMBER, 2025

ICAI

Paper Code

J	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ ● Ⓚ Ⓛ Ⓜ Ⓝ Ⓞ Ⓟ Ⓠ Ⓡ Ⓢ Ⓣ Ⓤ Ⓥ Ⓦ Ⓧ Ⓨ Ⓩ
L	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ Ⓚ ● Ⓜ Ⓝ Ⓞ Ⓟ Ⓠ Ⓡ Ⓢ Ⓣ Ⓤ Ⓥ Ⓦ Ⓧ Ⓨ Ⓩ
X	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ Ⓚ Ⓛ Ⓜ Ⓝ Ⓞ Ⓟ Ⓠ Ⓡ Ⓢ Ⓣ Ⓤ Ⓥ Ⓦ ● Ⓨ Ⓩ
1	

MCQ Booklet Serial No.

⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪
①	①	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

Paper No.

☐

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

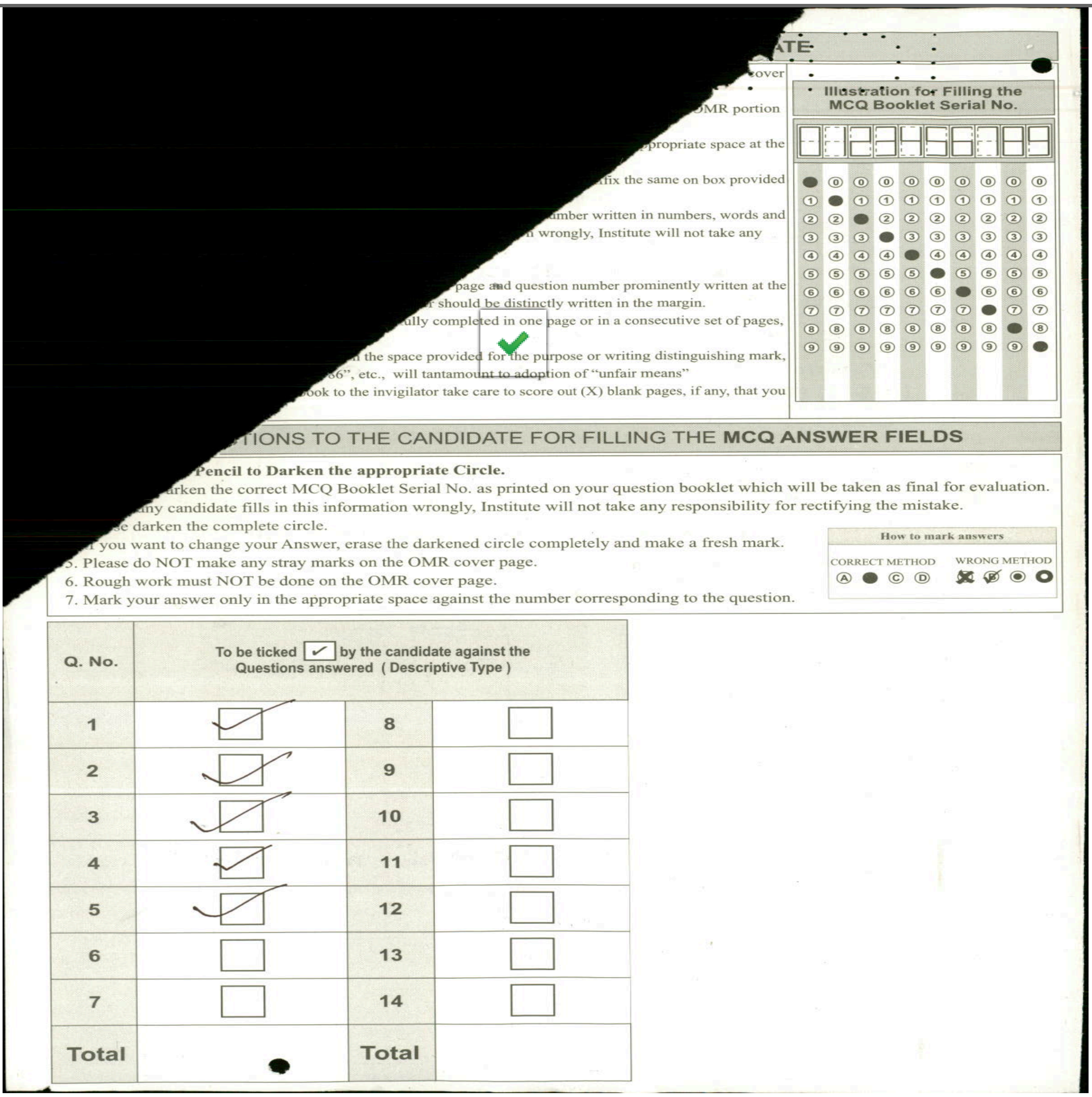
Level of Exam Foundation

Foundation ✓ Intermediate ② Final ③

MCQ Answers

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

Code: FD2BL682586 **Total Marks:** 100
Subject : 02 Business Laws **Marks Obtained :** 40



[redacted]

ATE

cover

OMR portion

ppropriate space at the

ffix the same on box provided

umber written in numbers, words and
n wrongly, Institute will not take any

page and question number prominently written at the
r should be distinctly written in the margin.
ully completed in one page or in a consecutive set of pages,

✓

n the space provided for the purpose or writing distinguishing mark,
86", etc., will tantamount to adoption of "unfair means"
ook to the invigilator take care to score out (X) blank pages, if any, that you

Illustration for Filling the MCQ Booklet Serial No.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
●	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪
①	●	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	●	②	②	②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	●	③	③	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	●	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	●	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	●	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	●	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	●	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	●

TIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING THE **MCQ ANSWER FIELDS**

Pencil to Darken the appropriate Circle.
arken the correct MCQ Booklet Serial No. as printed on your question booklet which will be taken as final for evaluation.
any candidate fills in this information wrongly, Institute will not take any responsibility for rectifying the mistake.
se darken the complete circle.
f you want to change your Answer, erase the darkened circle completely and make a fresh mark.
5. Please do NOT make any stray marks on the OMR cover page.
6. Rough work must NOT be done on the OMR cover page.
7. Mark your answer only in the appropriate space against the number corresponding to the question.

How to mark answers

CORRECT METHOD	WRONG METHOD
Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ	☒ ☑ ◉ ○

Q. No.	To be ticked ✓ by the candidate against the Questions answered (Descriptive Type)		
1	☑	8	☐
2	☑	9	☐
3	☑	10	☐
4	☑	11	☐
5	☑	12	☐
6	☐	13	☐
7	☐	14	☐
Total		Total	

Question 4(a)

(a) Related provision :-

According section 2(a) of the Indian Contract Act 1872 When any Person signifies his assent to other his willgness to do or not to do something ~~or~~ with the view to obtain the assent of that other is said to make a proposal.

4aiStep1 0.5

However there are four cases where we said to be invitation to offer.

i) Issued of prospectus by company to public to come and subscribe it's share.
ii) Window display of goods foor sale.
iii) Advertisement of audtion sale.
iv) Sent quotation of price in reply in quary regarding Price.

Facts

In this case Mr. X picked up elifferent item of his choice and reached the cashier for payment ~~Co~~ However cashier acceptd the price of the nine products but did not accept the price of the remaining one.

Code:	FD2BL682586	Total Marks:	100
Subject :	02 Business Laws	Marks Obtained :	40

Conclusion:-

Hence light above the provision we can conclude that,

✓ Cosmo Mega Mall not compelled to sell the said article to Mr.X because it is a case of invitation to offer. and here Mr.X offeror and Cosmo a Mall is acceptor hence they can, ~~ste~~ not accept the offer of Mr.X

4aiStep2 ✓ 1

4ai ✓ 1.5

(ii) Related Provision:-

According to Section 2(e) of Indian Contract Act 1872, Agreement means a promise or a set of promises forming consideration for each other.

~~B. In case~~

But there are two case where agreement is not enforceable.

✓

a) In case of Domestic arrangements between husbend and wife.

4aiiStep1 ✓ 1

Case law:- Balfour Vs Balfour.

~~b~~ b) Social arrangements. between the parties

Conclusion:-

~~A~~- We can conclude that Mrs Priya would not be able to recover the ~~abo~~ amount because this is a case of domestic arrangement between husbend and wife.

4aiiStep2 ✓ 1

Held in the case of Balfour Vs Balfour.

4aii ✓ 2

(b) Question 4(b)

Negotiable instrument is an instrument which is freely transferable from one person to another by mere delivery or by endorsement by delivery.

Different types of Negotiable Instrument
i) Promissory Note
ii) Bills of exchange.
iii) cheque.

a) Promissory :- As per Section 4 of the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881 a Promissory note ~~Contai~~ contained an unconditional undertaking (other then bank note or currency note) signed by the maker to pay certain sum of money to the or to the order of a person or the bearer of the ~~Int~~ instrument.

b) Bills of exchange :- As per section 5 of the ~~x~~ Negotiable intrument Act 1881 a bill of exchange contained ~~unde~~ unconditional order signed by the maker. to pay certain sum of money to the ~~or~~ to the order of a person or the bearer of the instrument.

ICAI 07

(c) Cheque :- A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker not payable otherwise then on demand it includes a ~~cheq~~ electronic image of a truncated cheque or a cheque in electronic form.

✗

4bStep1 ✗ 0

4b ✗ 0

4 ✓ 3.5

08

Question 2(a)

Related Provision:-
According relevent provision of the Sale of Goods Act 1930.
If the goods Perished after enterning a agreement to sell but before the contract sell, ~~d~~ ~~and~~ without the knowledge of buyer or seller when the ~~contract~~ ~~of set~~ agreement of sale is made and goods become perished or so damaged that they no longer answerable to desciption stated in the contract then the contract becames Void.

2aiStep1 1

Facts:-
In this case X offered to sell of a machine to Y, Y refused it to buy unless the machine is made into a running condition, X agreed to do the same but later on, machine was destroyed while being repaired. without ~~f~~ the fault of any person.

Conclusion:-

Hence ~~a~~ give Right above provision we can conclude that the Contract becames Void ~~because~~ according to the above provision. ~~this~~ ~~a case~~ of

2aiStep2 ✓ 0.5

2ai ✓ 1.5

(ii) Related Provision:-

According to ~~related~~ Section 16 ~~provision~~ of the Sale of Goods Act 1930. Stated ~~a~~ that If the buyer relay on skill and judgement of seller and seller dealt with that goods then it become a case of ~~God~~ goods as a merchantable quality. It would treated as brech of Caveat emptor.

✓

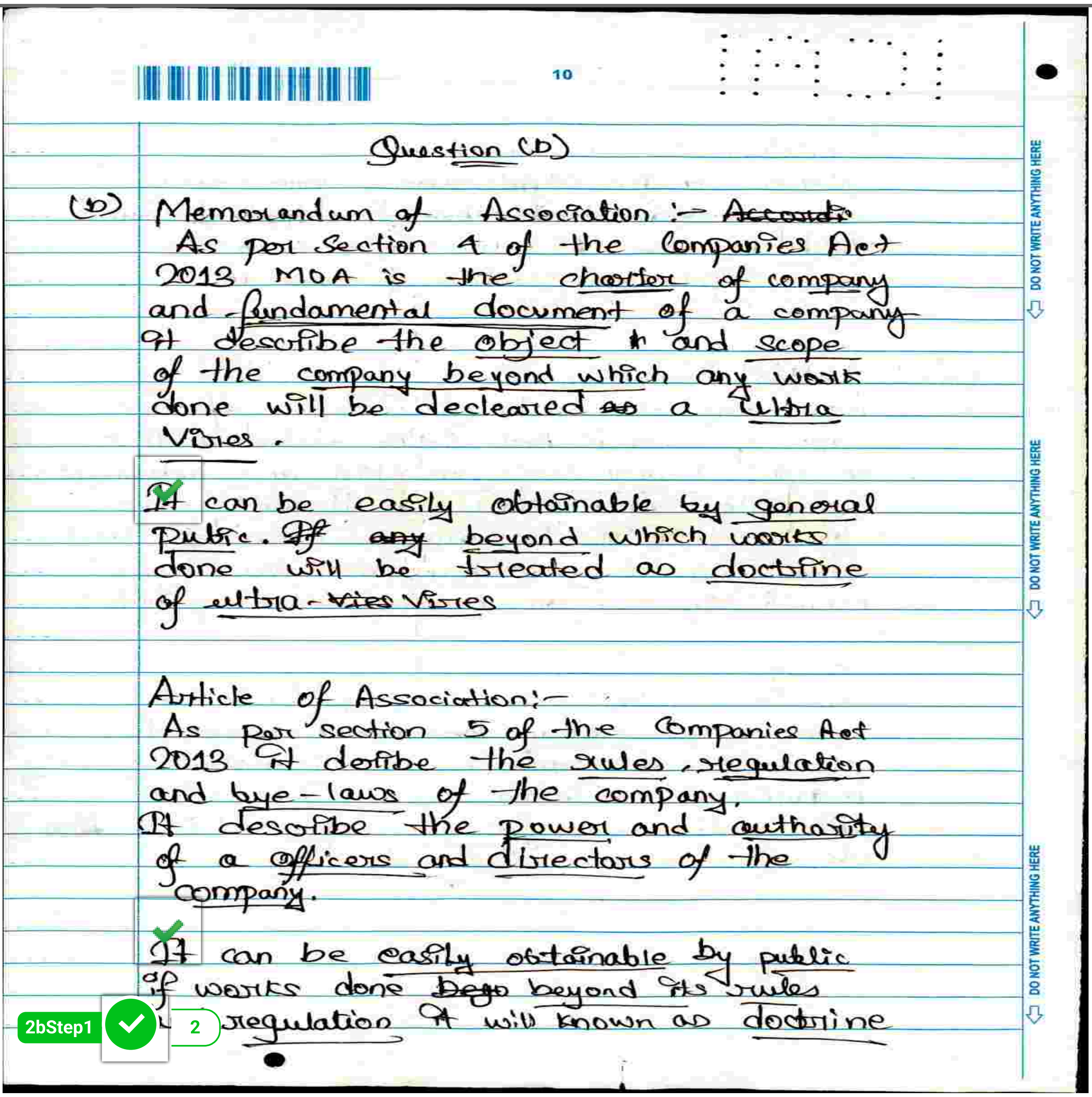
2aiiStep1 ✓ 1

Conclusion:-

We can conclude that VK is not entitled to have any remedy ~~because~~ however this a case of goods as merchantable quality ~~but~~ but however there are evidence that the cloth was fit for caps and boots. but VK was ignore the fact. ✓

2aiiStep2 ✓ 0.5

2aii ✓ 1.5



Question (b)

(b) Memorandum of Association :- ~~Accordi~~
As per Section 4 of the Companies Act 2013 MOA is the charter of company and fundamental document of a company It describe the object ~~t~~ and scope of the company beyond which any work done will be decleared ~~as~~ a Ultra Vires.

It can be easily obtainable by general Public. ~~If~~ ~~any~~ beyond which works done will be treated as doctrine of ultra-~~vies~~ Vires

Article of Association:-
As Per section 5 of the Companies Act 2013 It describe the rules, regulation and bye-laws of the company.
It describe the power and authority of a officers and directors of the company.

It can be easily obtainable by public if works done ~~Beyo~~ beyond its rules & regulation It will known as doctrine

2bStep1 2

of Indoor Management Or Turqunt Rule.

Basis	~~Bas~~ Memorandum	~~Ass~~ Article.
i) Defination	It describe the Scope and Objective of the company	It describe the rules and regulation of the company
ii) Section	It is goverend under section 4	It is goverend under Section 5
iii) ~~Sec~~ Rectification	Retification is not allowed even 100% of majority cannot retified.	Retification is allowed ~~by~~ majority in view.

✗

2bStep2 ✓ 1

2b ✓ 3

(c) Questio 2(C).

~~A~~ Related Provision:-

According related provision of the limited liability ~~Act 2008~~, Partnership Act 2008 Limited liability should be appointed ~~a~~ ~~d~~ atleast two designated partner and one should be resident in India

However partnership firm can be members of the section 8 company but partnership firm cannot form a section 8 company.

Facts:-

In ~~the~~ this case fine friends want to form a non-profit organization and they appointed MR.A and MR.B who are ~~not~~ non resident in India as a designated partner.

✓ Conclude:-

Hence we can conclude that:-

(i) EDUDED LLP ~~cantno~~ ~~cantnot~~ can't formed a Section 8 company however they can ~~ca~~ become member of the company.

2cStep1 ✓ 2

(ii) Mr.A and Mr.B cannot be appointed as deginated partner because non- of them is resident in India.

✓

2cStep2 ✓ 1.5

2c ✓ 3.5

2 ✓ 9.5

Question 3(a)

(a) Related Provision:-
According to related provision of the Partnership Act 1932, If the Partner retire from the ~~be~~ firm he must be served a notice of his retirement to the public.

However ~~min~~ if minor can be introduce in a partnership ~~as~~ a firm as a benificiary and minor can inspect the books of accounts stated in a Section 30 of this Act. and after obtaining majority or knowledge that he ~~partners~~ is in the firm for benifit only which ever is later within the six month he have give notice whether he elect to ~~par~~ be a Partner or not. if he fails to gives notice then he will became a member of the firm. he be able to work as a other partner.

ICAI

15

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

Facts:-

In this case Mr.X retire from the firm and transfer ~~its~~ his share in the firm to his grandson Mr.S who was minor at that time. after attaining majority he inspect the books and want to sue Mr. T for recovery of fees. later on Mr.T refused to pay on the ground that Mr.S not given notice of remaining a partner on attaining majority.

Conclusion:-

Hence we can conclude that:-

✓

(i) Mr.X can retire but cannot introduce Mr.S ~~(this~~ as a partner because he ~~was~~ is minor but however Mr.S can be introduce as a benificiary of Partner.

3aStep1 ✓ 2

(ii) Mr.S has a right to inspect the books of accounts like a other partners in the firm.

3aStep2 ✓ 0.5

(iii) Mr.S has authority to sue Mr.T on non-payment of fees because he automatically became ~~member of the~~ partner of the firm on a failure of given a notice ~~after six month of~~ ~~at~~ within six month of attaining majority

3aStep3 ✓ 1

3a ✓ 3.5

(b) Related Provision:-

According section 2(62) of the ~~Indian~~ Companies Act 2013 One person Company ~~mes~~ means a company ~~where~~ ~~as~~ in which have one person as a member. It is a type private company.

Significant point of OPC:-

i) OPC shall have a other ~~a at~~ member in case ~~of~~ event of Suscribers death or insanity to contract. ✓

ii) ~~OP~~ Whose name ~~in a memorandum~~ shall indicate in a memoradum as ~~memorand~~ a nominee he shall have to give prior written concent in a prescribed form and same shall be filled with registrar of the company at the time of incorporation of company along with the e-article and e-memorandum.

(iii) Any natural person and resident of India shall be eligiable to become a nominee irrerant with the fact that whether he is resident in India in preceeding financial year not .

Facts :-

In this case Mr. RM ~~en~~ was engaged in the trading activity with his wife. Tragically Mr RM met with an accident and he passed away. Now Mrs RM want to convert ~~Pr~~ M/s RM Private company into a one person company and ~~nominee~~ nominatee her brother ~~as a~~ Mr. AK who is currently emoployed in london, UK

Conclusion:-

(i) Hence we can conclude that Mrs RM decision to convert the private lilited company into a one person company is legally Valid because ~~Private~~ One Person company is a type of private company.

✓

3bStep1 ✓ 3

(ii) Mrs RM decision to nominate her brother Mr AK as a nominee, is legally valid because he is natural person and resident of Indian but ~~is~~ currently ~~he as~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~is~~ employed in london, UK.

✓

3bStep2 ✓ 1

3b ✓ 4

(c) Related Provision:-
~~As~~ According related provision of the Indian Contract Act 1872 Surety ~~to~~ is a person who give gurantee to third person ~~in behalf~~ ~~of~~ to perform the promise made or discharge the liability is case of his default.

✓ When there more then one surety then all the ~~Suties~~

3cStep1 ✓ 1

ities Pay the ~~a~~ aggreed sum in case of default of Principal debtor.

Facts:-
In this case A, B, C are co-surities ~~given~~ for loan of 4,00,000 taken by R from XYZ Bank. A's liability limited to 1,00,000 B's liability limited to ~~40~~ 2,00,000 C's liability ~~that~~ limited to 4,00,000, due to financial difficulties R default on the loan.

Conclusion:-

(i) A is bound to pay 1,00,000
B is bound to Pay 2,00,000
and C is bound to pay balance amount 1,00,000.

✗

(ii) If the loan amount will be 6,00,000
then A is bound to pay 1,00,000
B is bound to pay 2,00,000
C's is bound to pay 3,00,000

✓

3cStep2 ✓ 1

3c ✓ 2

3 ✓ 9.5

Question 5(a).

(i) Related provision:-

According to relevent provision of the Sales of Goods Act 1930 ~~when~~ ~~the~~ There Implied condition to ~~sell~~ ~~as~~ sale Quality and fitness of the goods:-

conditions:-

If the buyer make known to the seller his purpose ~~for~~ of purchasing and believe and relay on the skill of the seller. and the seller dealt with that goods.
Then it will be treated as Implied condition as to Quality and fitness.

5aiStep1 ✓ 1

Conclusion:-

Hence we can conclude that Ms. S can repudiate the contract and also can claim for damages ~~as~~ from the seller according to ~~this~~ above provision.

5aiStep2 ✓ 0.5

5ai ✓ 1.5

21

(ii) Related Provisions:

According to relevent provision of the Sale of Goods Act 1930 the goods ~~sale~~ ~~be~~ cannot be sale by non owner of the goods however there are certain exception one of them is goods sale by a pledgee is valid sale if the buyer purchased in good faith and bonfide buyer then the title of the goods will be sent to bonafide buyer.

✓

5aiiStep1 ✓ 1

Fact:-

In this case Mr. S pledge a goods to M/S RL Jewellers Pitampura later on pitampura Jewellers sells the goods to M/S RL Jewellers who ~~[illegible]~~ purchased it in a good faith.

Conclusion:-

Hence we can conclude that Mr. R cannot sue M/S RL Jewellers because he is a bonafide purchaser however he can sue ~~[illegible]~~ Pitampura Juwellers and claim damages ~~on excess~~ ~~amo~~

✓

5aiiStep2 ✓ 1

5aii ✓ 2

22

(bi) Related Provision:-

According related provision of the Indian partnership Act 1932 when a partner retire from he have to give public notice of his retirement however If don't do that then he will continue to be liable for the firm liability.

5biStep1 ✓ 1

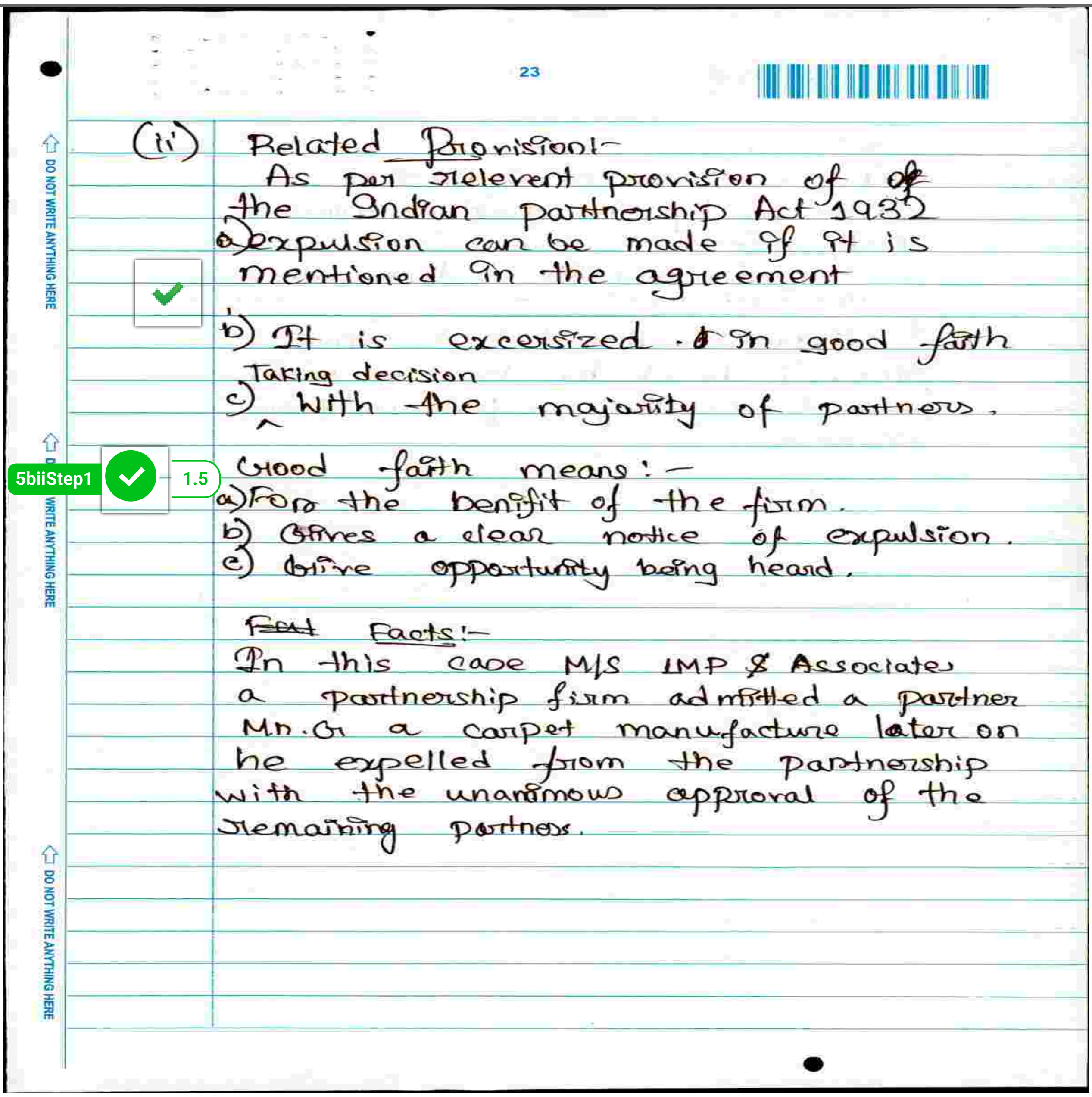
Conclusion:-

Hence we can conclude that Mr. AM can be held liable for the firm's debt because in this case he fail to give Public notice of his retirement.

5biStep2 ✓ 0.5

5bi ✓ 1.5

Code: FD2BL682586 **Total Marks:** 100
Subject : 02 Business Laws **Marks Obtained :** 40



(ii) Related Provision:-
As per relevent provision of ~~of~~
the Indian partnership Act 1932
a) expulsion can be made if it is mentioned in the agreement ✓

b) It is excersized ~~.~~ in good faith
Taking decision
c) with the majority of partners.

5biiStep1 ✓ 1.5

Good faith means:-
a) For the benifit of the firm.
b) Gives a clear notice of expulsion.
c) Give opportunity being heard.

~~Fact~~ Facts:-
In this case M/S IMP & Associates a partnership firm admitted a partner Mr. G a carpet manufacture later on he expelled from the partnership with the unanimous approval of the remaining partners.

Conclusion:-

Hence we can conclude that.

(i) Action by the partner was ~~not~~ justified according to above Provision because Mr. G do ~~unauthorisied~~ unauthorized activities. expulsion in good faith

(ii) Expulsion should be in good faith. It should be kept in mind prior to expelling a partner from the firm

✓

5biiStep2 ✓ 1

5bii ✓ 2.5

25

c (Ci) If pledge of documents of title to goods by by a mercantile agent with the concent of an owner is valid pledge. ~~T~~ (False)

✓

5cStep1 ✓ 1.5

(ii) ~~True~~ False:- A appoints B as his agent to sell A's land. Subsequently, under the authority of A, B appoints C as his agent. Later on, A revokes the authority of B, but not that of C, Consequently the authority of C ~~cannot be~~ also terminated because sub-agent appointed under authority A a principal but under the employed as a agent of B.

✓

5cStep2 ✓ 2

(iii) True:- The contract of life insurance is not fully covered under the contract of indemnity because it is exception of contract of indemnity

✓

5cStep3 ✓ 1.5

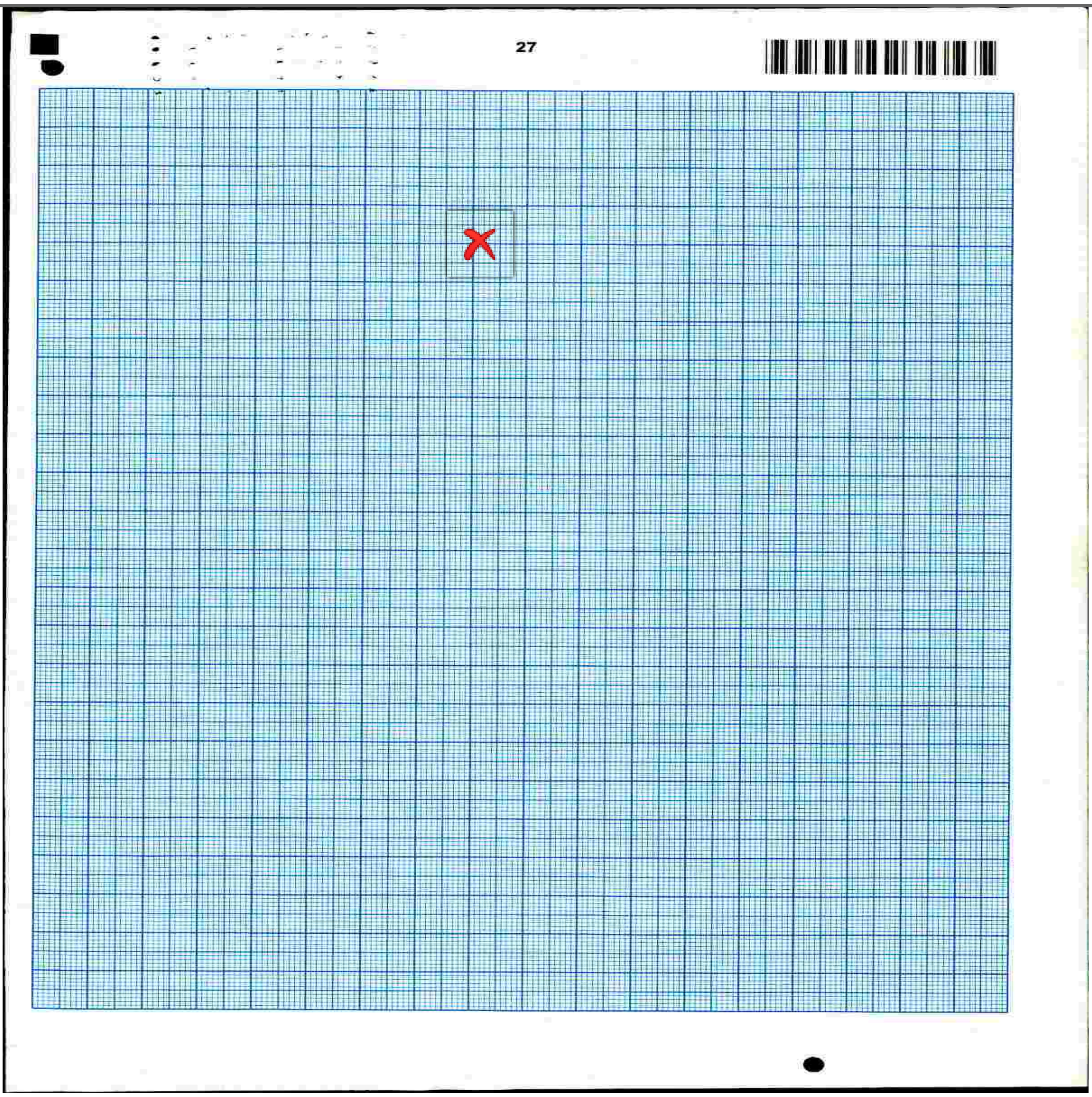
5c ✓ 5

5 ✓ 12.5

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

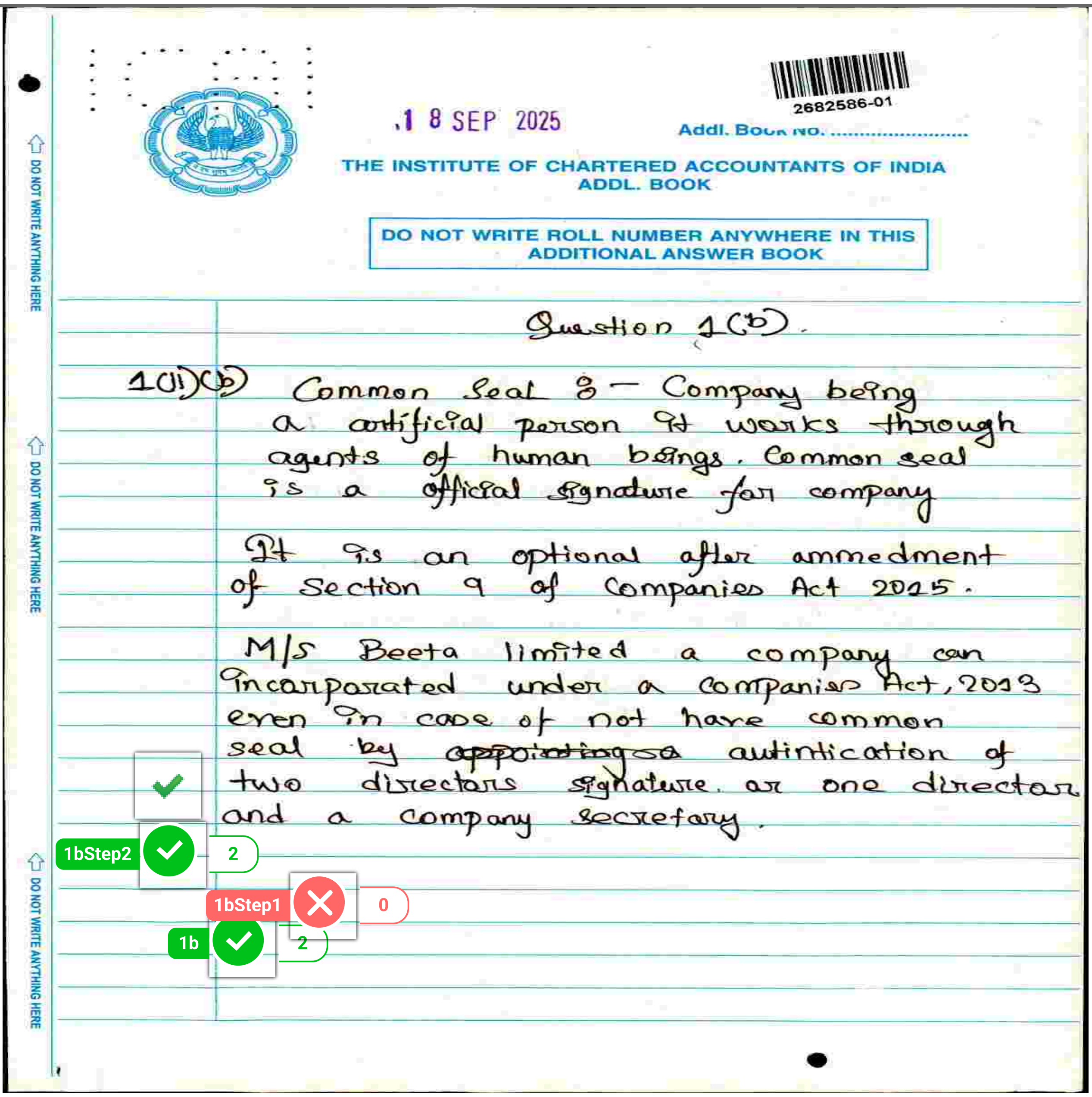
DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE


27

28

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE



DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

18 SEP 2025

2682586-01

Addl. Book No. ....

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
ADDL. BOOK

DO NOT WRITE ROLL NUMBER ANYWHERE IN THIS ADDITIONAL ANSWER BOOK

Question 1(b).

1(ii)(b) Common Seal :- Company being a artificial person it works through agents of human beings. Common seal is a official signature for company

It is an optional after ammedment of Section 9 of Companies Act 2015.

M/S Beeta limited a company can incorporated under a Companies Act, 2013 even in case of not have common seal by ~~appointing~~ a autintication of two directors signature. or one director and a company secretary.

✓

1bStep2 ✓ 2

1bStep1 ✗ 0

1b ✓ 2

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

1 (c) (i) In this case A cannot filed a suit agaist B who ~~member~~ in ~~the~~ partner of the company because in case of unregistered partnership firm partners cannot sue other partner in civil court.

1cStep1 0

(ii) In this case A cannot filed a suit against M/S ABC & Associates because in case ~~case~~ of unregistered partnership firm partner cannot sue ther partner.

1cStep2 0

(iii) In this M can sue the firm being a third party but firm cannot claim a setoff and other provision based upon the contract.

1cStep3 1

1c 1

3

2682586-02

Question 1 (a)

(i) Related Provision:- As per relevent provision of the Indian Contract Act 1872 agency can be revoked at any time but when the agent have personal benifit in that agency agency cannot be revoked.

1aiStep1 ✓ 1

Conclusion:-
Hence we can conclude that Mr. VG cannot revoked the agency of Mr. PG because Mr. PG have a personal interest in that agency. Hence ~~cannot be~~ agency cannot be revoked.

✓

1aiStep2 ✓ 1

1ai ✓ 2

Question 1 (ii)

Related Provision:- According relevent provision of Indian Contract Act, 1872 'When the goods are delivered to the agent of the buyer ~~and~~ the risk passes to the buyer

✗

Conclusion:-
M/S G S -

1aiiStep1 ✗ 0

1aiiStep2 ✗ 0

1aii ✗ 0

1 ✓ 5

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Code:	**FD2BL682586**	**Total Marks:**	**100**
Subject :	**02 Business Laws**	**Marks Obtained :**	**40**

Result Overview

Awarded Marks: **40**

Max Marks:100

NA **Not Attempted** O **Optional** M **Marked**

Q1_Compulsory (Score: 5/20)

Question No	**Awarded Marks**	**Maximum Marks**	**Status**
1	5	20	M
1ai	2	3	M
1aii	0	4	M
1b	2	7	M
1c	1	6	M

Q2_Q6 (Score: 35/80)

Question No	**Awarded Marks**	**Maximum Marks**	**Status**
2	9.5	20	M
2ai	1.5	4	M
2aii	1.5	3	M
2b	3	7	M
2c	3.5	6	M
3	9.5	20	M
3a	3.5	7	M
3b	4	7	M
3c	2	6	M
4	3.5	20	M
4ai	1.5	4	M
4aii	2	3	M
4b	0	7	M
4c	NA	6	NA
5	12.5	20	M
5ai	1.5	3	M
5aii	2	4	M
5bi	1.5	3	M

5bii	2.5	4	M
5c	5	6	M
6	0	20	O
6ai	0	3	O
6aii	0	4	O
6b	0	6	O
6c	0	7	O