To determine the most plausible sequence of percentages of yellow candies in the samples, we need to consider the properties of random sampling and the Central Limit Theorem (CLT). Here's the reasoning:

1. \*\*Population Proportion\*\*: The population proportion of yellow candies is 35%.

2. \*\*Sample Size\*\*: Each sample size is 20 candies.

3. \*\*Sampling Distribution\*\*: According to the CLT, the sampling distribution of the sample proportion will be approximately normal for large sample sizes, with a mean equal to the population proportion (35%) and a standard deviation given by:

\[

\sigma\_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.35 \times 0.65}{20}} \approx \sqrt{0.011375} \approx 0.1066

\]

This means the standard deviation of the sample proportion is about 10.66%.

4. \*\*Expected Variability\*\*: Given this standard deviation, we expect most sample proportions to fall within about 2 standard deviations of the mean (35%). This would be approximately:

- Lower bound: \( 35\% - 2 \times 10.66\% = 13.68\% \)

- Upper bound: \( 35\% + 2 \times 10.66\% = 56.32\% \)

So, we expect most sample proportions to be between roughly 14% and 56%.

Now, let's evaluate each option:

- \*\*Option (A)\*\*: 30%, 35%, 15%, 40%, 50%

- All values are within the expected range, and there is reasonable variability.

- \*\*Option (B)\*\*: 35%, 35%, 35%, 35%, 35%

- This is highly unlikely because it suggests no variability, which is not typical in random sampling.

- \*\*Option (C)\*\*: 5%, 60%, 10%, 50%, 95%

- This sequence includes values outside the expected range (5% and 95%), making it less plausible.

- \*\*Option (D)\*\*: Any of the above.

- This is not correct because not all options are equally plausible.

Given this analysis, the most plausible sequence, considering both the expected variability and the range of the sampling distribution, is:

\*\*Answer: (A) 30%, 35%, 15%, 40%, 50%\*\*