

## PRACTICE PAPER - 17

1. Which authority recommends the principles governing the grants in-aid of the revenues of the states out of the consolidated Fund of India ?
  - a) Finance Ministry
  - b) Public Accounts Committee
  - c) Finance Commission
  - d) Inter-State Council
2. The type of planning where the Central Planning authority decides upon every aspect of the economy and the targets set and the processes delineated to achieve them are to be strictly followed, is called :
  - a) Indicative Planning
  - b) Perspective Planning
  - c) Imperative Planning
  - d) Rolling Plan
3. Which of the following is not the objectives of the monetary policy of the RBI?
  - a) To boost economic development
  - b) To control inflationary pressure
  - c) To ensure social justice
  - d) To control inflation
4. The working of SEBI includes
  - a) to regulate the dealing of share market
  - b) to check the foul dealings in share market
  - c) to control the inside trading of shares
  - d) all of these
5. If supply is perfectly inelastic and demand is highly elastic, then in the short run the incidence of a specific sales tax will be—
  - a) entirely on the consumers
  - b) entirely on the sellers
  - c) equally distributed between the consumers and the sellers
  - d) more on the consumers than on the sellers
6. Provision of social goods poses problems because
  - a) such goods tend to be non-rival in consumption
  - b) individual consumer preferences with respect to these goods is not revealed.
  - c) market mechanism is not well suited for the provision of such goods
  - d) all the above
7. Which one of the following is not an objective of fiscal policy:
  - a) economic growth
  - b) economic stability
  - c) maximisation of employment level
  - d) regulating of financial institutions
8. The concept of Zero-Based-Budget (ZBB) was given by
  - a) R. A. Musgrave
  - b) J.M. Keynes
  - c) Peter A. Pyhr
  - d) A.H. Hansen
9. Which of the following concepts of Budget deficit has become practically redundant in India
  - a) Fiscal Deficit
  - b) Budgetary Deficit
  - c) Primary Deficit
  - d) Revenue Deficit
10. The tax-multiplier is generally—
  - a) greater than the government expenditure multiplier
  - b) equal to the government expenditure multiplier
  - c) less than the government expenditure multiplier
  - d) equal to the investment multiplier
11. The difference between Total Public Revenue and Total Public Expenditure in a particular year is termed as
  - a) Primary deficit
  - b) Revenue deficit
  - c) Budgetary deficit
  - d) Fiscal deficit
12. The tax which is not shared by states is—
  - a) Sales tax
  - b) Income tax
  - c) Corporation tax
  - d) Central Excise duty
13. Which one of the following is not an objective of fiscal policy?
  - a) Economic growth
  - b) Price stability
  - c) Maximization of employment level
  - d) Regulating of financial institutions

14. Which of the following does not measure income inequality?

- Lorenz curve
- Per capita income
- Ginni's coefficient
- Percentage of population in different income groups

15. Black money in India—

- Raises prices alone
- Encourage lavish consumption alone
- Causes only loss of revenue to government
- Effects all the above three

16. Agricultural income tax is a source of revenue to-

- Central Government
- State Government
- Local Administration
- Central and State Government

17. The chairman of the 12th Finance Commission is—

- Dr. C. Rangarajan
- Raja J. Chalia
- T.S. Papola
- Y.K. Alagha

18. Match List-I (concepts) with List-II (Economists) given below the lists.  
(List-I) (Concepts)

- Critical minimum effort
- Unlimited supply of labour
- Theory of balanced growth
- Warranted growth rate

(List-II) (Economists)

- Rosenstein Rodan
- Harrod-Domars
- W. A. Lewis
- H. Leibenstein

- |    | a | b | c | d |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| b) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| c) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| d) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

19. Domestic savings rate in the eighth plan was

- 15%
- 17.2%
- 20.6%
- 23.8%

20. Incremental capital output ratio in the eighth plan was

- 2.2%
- 3%
- 3.7%
- 4.2%

21. Investment rate in the eighth plan was

- 20%
- 24.9%
- 27.2%
- 28.8%

22. The eighth five year plan completed its term on

- 1990
- 1994
- 1997
- 1999

23. Public sector outlay in the Ninth plan allocated to energy is

- 20%
- 25%
- 30%
- 35%

24. Public sector outlay in the Ninth Plan allocated to agriculture and allied activities is

- 4.4%
- 6%
- 8%
- 10.8%

25. Public sector outlay in the Ninth plan allocated to Rural Development is

- 6%
- 8.5%
- 10.5%
- 11%

26. Public sector outlay in the Ninth plan allocated to social services is

- 15%
- 21%
- 25%
- 30%

27. According to Art. 110 a bill is deemed to be Money Bill if it contains

- the imposition, abolition, remission alteration of any tax
- the regulation of borrowing by the government
- declaring a new item to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund
- all the above.

28. The objective of agricultural price policy is

- to maintain reasonable terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors
- to ensure that the producer gets a remunerative price
- to protect the non-producing consumer
- all of these

29. The "Adhoc Treasury Bill System" of meeting budget deficit in India was replaced by "ways and means advances system" which has come into force on

- March 31, 1997
- April 1, 1996
- April 1, 1997
- none of these

30. A dual economy means:

- The existence of agriculture and industry
- The existence of commercial agriculture with subsistence farming
- The existence of black money and white money

Codes :

- Only A
- Only B
- A and B
- Band C

31. Which of the following are the important causes of industrial sickness in India?

- Lack of regular supply of the inputs such as power and transport bottlenecks.
- Non-availability of raw material, regularly and smoothly or availability at high prices.
- Managerial ineffectiveness.

Codes:

- A and B
- A and C
- B and C
- A, B and C

32. Marx refers to the concept of organic composition of capital. Which one of the following ratios stands for this (where c is constant capital, V is variable capital and S is surplus value)?

- $\frac{C}{V+S}$
- $\frac{C}{V}$
- $\frac{C}{(C+V)}$
- $\frac{(C+V)}{V}$

33. The 'Big push' strategy of development was first advocated by

- Rosenstein Rodan
- Simon Kuznets
- W.A. Lewis
- A.O. Hirschman

34. Assertion (A): Non-economic factors play an important role in the process of economic development.

Reason (R): Accumulation of capital takes the form of human capital formation also.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

35. Average per annum growth rate in exports in eighth plan was

- 9%
- 10.5%
- 11.9%
- 12.8%

36. Production of foodgrains achieved at the end of first five year plan was

- 50 million tonnes (m.t.)
- 60 m.t.
- 65m.t.
- 75 m.t.

37. Target for foodgrains production in the second plan was fixed at

- 61.6 million tonnes (m.t.)
- 70 m.t.
- 72.6 m.t.
- 75.2 m.t.

38. The difference between the GNP and NPP is equal to the

- a) direct tax revenue
- b) indirect tax revenue
- c) consumer expenditure on durable goods.
- d) capital depreciation

39. Mixed economy means

- a) Co-existence of small and large industries
- b) Promoting both agriculture and industries in the economy
- c) Co-existence of public and private sectors
- d) Co-existence of rich and poor

40. Under the system of fluctuating exchange rates regime, the adjustment in the balance of payments is brought about by the changes in

- a) Prices
- b) Exchange rate
- c) Income
- d) Prices and income

41. The members of the NAFTA are

- a) USA, Canada, Mexico
- b) USA, Canada, India
- c) USA, Canada, Japan
- d) USA, UK, India

42. Consider a Ricardian economy that is endowed with 45 units of labour. It can produce two goods: Gajar-Halwa and Kulfi. One unit of labour can produce 4 kilos of Gajar-Halwa or 6 kilos of Kulfi. The international price of Gajar-Halwa in terms of Kulfi is 2. In free trade, this country will produce

- a) 15 kilos of Kulfis
- b) 130 kilos of Kulfis
- c) 180 kilos of Gajar-Halwa
- d) 270 kilos of Gajar-Halwa

43. If protection is given to a small import competing industry, consumer surplus and domestic profits will, respectively.

- a) rise, rise
- b) fall, fall
- c) rise, fall
- d) fall, rise

44. Which one of the following conditions is NOT assumed by the factor price equalisation theorem?

- a) The countries are characterised by different factor endowments
- b) The countries are characterised by different production functions
- c) The industries are characterised by different factor intensities
- d) Each country will export the commodity which uses its abundant factor relatively intensively

45. Assertion (A): Per capita income figures are poor tools of ordinal ranking of countries with respect to the real well being.

Reason (R) : A good portion of the national income in poor countries is unreported.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT A correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

46. Human Development Index (HD1) is a composite index of

- a) health, literacy and employment
- b) national income, size of population and the general price level
- c) national income, per capita income and per capita consumption
- d) physical resources, monetary resources and population size

47. According to the Harrod-Domar model, the warranted rate of growth, given the incremental capital-output ratio, depends on the

- a) rate of growth of labour force
- b) marginal productivity of investment
- c) marginal efficiency of capital
- d) saving-income ratio

48. According to J.R. Hicks, technical progress is said to be neutral if it raises

- the marginal physical productivity of labour and capital in the same proportion
- the average productivity of labour and capital in the same proportion
- the wage rate and the interest rate in the same proportion
- the interest-rate and the profit-rate in the same proportion

49. According to kuznets, during process of development the income inequalities tend to

- decrease
- increase
- increase first and then decrease
- decrease first and then increase

50. Perfectly elastic supplies of labour play a crucial role in

- Malthus' model of growth
- Kuznets' model of growth
- The Prebisch hypothesis
- Lewis model of growth

51. Consider the following statements:

- The correct order of specific stages of demographic transition associated with economic development is low birth rate with low death rate.
- high birth rate with high death rate.
- high birth rate with low death rate.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

- 1,2,3
- 2,1,3
- 2,3,1
- 3,2,1

52. The period of 10th Plan in India was

- 2000-05
- 2001-05
- 2002-07
- 2003-08

53. What growth target government has estimated for the domestic crude production for the 11th Plan (2007-12)

- 42%
- 33%
- 29%
- 26%

54. Consider the following statements for the Balanced Growth theory propounded by Ragnar Nurkse and select the correct answer from the code given below :

- A package of industries be developed by private initiative
- A package of industries be developed by state initiative.
- If needed foreign capital be used to augment the capital supply
- Agriculture and industry be used together

Code:

- 1,2 and 3 are correct
- 1 and 3 are correct
- 2 and 4 are correct
- 2,3 and 4 are correct

55. During the sixth plan period, actual foodgrains production rose to

- 120 million tonnes
- 152 m.t.
- 160 m.t.
- 172 m.t.

56. Targeted Power capacity addition for 11th Plan period is

- 41110 MW
- 66463 MW
- 68963 MW
- 86283 MW

57. According to the global competitiveness Report 2008-09 India get competitiveness ranking at

- 46th
- 50th
- 52nd
- 55th

58. India is large exporter of tea and a small exporter of bicycles. In this context, which one of the following is true?

- An export subsidy to tea would improve India's terms of trade in the world tea market.
- An export subsidy to tea would worsen India's terms of trade in the world tea market.
- An export subsidy to bicycles would improve India's terms of trade in the world bicycle market.
- An export subsidy to bicycles would worsen India's terms of trade in the world bicycle market.

59. There are two countries, Sugarland and Saltland. Each country produces sugar and salt. The former exports sugar and the latter, salt. Starting from a free trade equilibrium, a tariff on salt by sugarland would affect the offer curves and the relative price of sugar from sugarland's perspective in which one of the following ways?
- Shift the offer curve of saltland, increase the price of sugar.
  - Shift the offer curve of saltland, decrease the price of sugar.
  - Shift the offer curve of sugarland, increase the price of sugar.
  - Shift the offer curve of sugarland, decrease the price of sugar.
60. The country can improve its balance of payments by devaluation when the sum of elasticities of demand for exports and imports is
- greater than unity
  - equal to unity
  - less than unity
  - zero
61. The Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) theory of the exchange-rate implies that the currency of a country A would depreciate against that of country B if
- the inflation rate in A exceeds that in B
  - the normal interest-rate in A exceeds that in B
  - the growth rate of GDP in B exceeds that in A
  - foreign direct investment moves from B to A
62. In a freely floating exchange rate system.
- the current account and capital account add to zero.
  - each account can individually be equal to zero.
  - exchange rate is determined by market forces.
  - all the above statements are correct.
63. In the diagram showing the demand and supply curves for dollars, the Central Authority wants to maintain the exchange rate rupees per dollar) at  $E_2$ . Then the Central Authority will need to
- buy dollars and sell rupees
  - sell dollars and buy rupees
  - reduce tariff on imports
  - impose a tax on exports
64. Which one of the following is NOT permissible under India's current account convertibility?
- Residents holding foreign exchange accounts.
  - Foreigners holding accounts in Indian banks.
  - Exporters holding foreign currency accounts.
  - Free movement of short term capital.
65. Assertion (A): In the unbalanced theory of growth, different sectors grow at different rates.  
Reasons (R): This allows utilization of interdependence of economic sectors.
- Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true but R is false
  - A is false but R is true
66. "Development is a continuous and spontaneous change in the stationary state which forever atters and displaces the equilibrium state previously existing; while growth is a gradual and steady change in the long run which comes about by a gradual increase in the rate of savings and population", is the well-known definition of development and growth attributed to
- C.P. Kindleberger
  - U. Hicks
  - J. A. Schumpeter
  - RagnerNurkse

67. Consider the following statements:  
According to Joan Robinson, "golden age" refers to a situation where

1. there is full employment at a high standard of living
2. there is full utilisation of capacity
3. the rate of growth of population is higher than the rate of growth of the economy
4. the per capita income increases at an increasing rate

Of these statements

- a) 3 and 4 are correct
- b) 1 and 4 are correct
- c) 1 and 3 are correct
- d) 1 and 2 are correct

68. Consider the following : The process which enables

1. individuals of a country to accumulate more capital.
2. increasing the knowledge, skill and capacities of the people of the country.
3. accumulation of tangible wealth.
4. accumulation of intangible wealth. Human capital formation as a concept is better explained in terms of

- a) 1,2and4
- b) 1,2and3
- c) 3 and 4
- d) 2 and 4

69. Out of the following statements, which are correct about 11th Plan.

- A. This Plan has two growth rates
- B. Saving rate is 29%
- C. Investment rate is 31%

Code:

- a) Only A and C
- b) Only B and C
- c) Only A
- d) All of these

83. Two rates have been quoted here. Point out the right combination about the target and achievement of agriculture growth in 10th Plan

- a) 4/3
- b) 3/2
- c) 4/2
- d) 3/1

70. During the last visit to India, BARAK OBAMA travelled by the government owned airline. He also watched cricket at Bangalore and for the growth of the game, donated one million dollars to the Karnataka Fund for Cricket (KFC). The amount he paid for the air ticket and his donation to KFC would be classified as

- a) service exports and unilateral transfers to India respectively.
- b) unilateral transfers to India in both the cases respectively.
- c) service imports and service exports respectively.
- d) merchandise imports and service imports respectively.

71. In a flexible exchange-rate system, an increase in the domestic interest rate would tend to

- a) improve the current account and worsen the capital account.
- b) improve both the current and capital accounts.
- c) worsen both the accounts
- d) worsen the current account and improve the capital account

72. In the current international monetary system the Indian rupee is pegged to

- a) U.S. dollar
- b) U.K. pound
- c) Euro
- d) A basket of currencies

73. Assertion (A): Compared to no trade, there are production and consumption gains to a country from free trade.

Reason (R): The magnitude of gain from trade is independent of the magnitude of price change from no trade.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

**74. Assertion (A):** Suppose, Pakistan forms a FTA (Free Trade Area) with its neighbouring countries including India, and before the formation of this FTA, Pakistan used to import a certain kind of jewellery from South Africa but now imports this from India. This is called trade diversion.

**Reason (R):** Now there is a lot of FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) by India in Pakistan, which was non-existent before. This is called trade creation.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

**75. Assertion (A):** A country's balance of Payments is always equal to zero.

**Reason (R):** If a country has a deficit in the balance of payments account, this must be financed by change in reserve, long term capital movements or long term borrowing.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

**76. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?**

- a) Free Trade Area among a group of countries means that they eliminate import tariffs against one another but maintain their original tariff levels against the rest of the world.
- b) Customs Union among a group of countries means that they eliminate import tariffs against one another, coordinate their macro-policies and impose a common tariff wall against the rest of the world.

- c) In a common market the member countries eliminate import tariffs against one another, allow free mobility of factors between them and maintain a common tariff wall against the rest of the world.
- d) In an Economic Union, the member countries eliminate import tariffs against one another, allow free mobility of factors between them, coordinate their macro-policies and maintain a common tariff wall against the rest of the world.

**77. According to Hirschman, 'convergent' series comprises investment projects that appropriate more external economies than they create and 'divergent' series comprises investment projects that create more external economies than what they appropriate. In terms of this, investments in power and transport as**

- a) convergent series
- b) divergent series
- c) respectively convergent and divergent series
- d) both (A) and (B)

**78. Match List-I (Investment criteria) with List-II (Authors) given below the lists:**

**List-I**

- a. Capital turnover criterion
- b. Social marginal productivity criterion
- c. Time series criterion
- d. Ratio of reinvestment criterion

**List-II**

- 1. Galenson-Leibenstein
- 2. A.K. Sen
- 3. Kahn-Chenery
- 4. Buchanan-Polak

	a	b	c	d
a)	4	3	2	1
b)	4	2	3	1
c)	1	2	3	4
d)	1	3	2	4

**79. The original interpretation of balanced growth relates to**

- (a) large-scale expansion of activities to overcome divergence between private and social benefits
- (b) all sectors growing at the same rate
- (c) equal amount to investment in all sectors
- (d) absence of shortages or excesses

80. The vicious circle of poverty can be broke with synchronised application of capital rather than investment in any single line production taken by itself. In this statement 'single line of production' implies

- investment in the production of particular type of commodity
- specialising in a particular process of production
- investment in a particular region of the economy
- none of these

81. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

**List-I**

- P.N. Rosenstein Rodan
- H. Leibenstein
- R. Nurkse
- W.W. Rostow

**List-II**

- The critical minimum effort
- The big push theory
- Take-off into self-sustained growth
- Vicious circle of poverty

	a	b	c	d
a)	2	1	4	3
b)	3	4	2	1
c)	3	1	4	2
d)	2	4	1	3

82. Consider the following statements:

- 'Economic Development' is a continuous process
- short-term process
- long-term process

Of these statements

- 2 is correct
- 1 and 3 are correct
- 3 is correct
- 1 and 2 are correct

83. Focus of the Ninth Plan is on

- Growth
- Social Justice
- Equity
- All the above

84. According to the Approach Paper of 11th Plan, if the 11th Plan will continue with a growth rate 8% to 10% than, what will be correct about 12th Plan.

- 11 per cent growth rate
- Double per capital income
- To reduce BPL Level to 10%

Code:

- Only A
- Only B and C
- Only A and B
- All of these

85. For a large trading country, the optional tariff argument is based on the proposition that a tariff on imports

- lowers the country's terms of trade.
- improves the country's terms of trade.
- leaves the country's terms of trade unchanged.
- fails to protect the import competing industries.

86. Suppose, a country has adopted a freely floating exchange rate system. Then, ceteris paribus, if the price level in the country rises, it leads to a

- rise in the demand for the country's currency and the currency depreciates.
- rise in the demand for the country's currency and the currency appreciates.
- fall in the demand for the country's currency and the currency appreciates.
- fall in the demand for the country's currency and the currency depreciates.

87. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- MFA : Agricultural Free Trade
- UNCTAD : Free Trade Area
- IMF : Balance of Payments Difficulties
- MFN : Direct Foreign Investment

88. The terms of trade refer to—

- the excess of import expenditures over export earnings.
- trade agreements.
- the ratio between export prices and import prices.
- the terms and conditions on which a country is offered loan in the event of balance of payments difficulties.

89. The Government of India announces a new NRI deposit scheme. This offers a very high interest rate, compared to the interest rates abroad, on foreign currency deposits by NRIs in Indian Commercial Banks. Many NRIs in the US do invest under this scheme. Under a flexible exchange rate system, this would tend to

- depreciate the value of Indian rupee against US dollar.
- appreciate the value of Indian rupee against US dollar.
- deplete the foreign exchange reserve of India
- leave the value of rupee against US dollar unchanged.

90. India is a net exporter of hand-made carpets and an importer of high-tech products like computer memory chips and printers. This pattern of Indian trade is explained by the

- Ricardian theory
- Hecksher-Ohlin theory
- Labour theory of value
- Purchasing power parity theory

91. The index which combines social indicators of life expectancy and literacy with a measure of basic income adjusted to reflect purchasing power sufficient to raise the people above the poverty line is called

- Basic Needs Index
- Purchasing Power Index
- Human Development Index
- Welfare Index

93. A production possibility frontier (PPF) is shown in the given diagram. A less developed country (LDC) will be

- inside the PPF
- on the PPF
- above the PPF
- at a point which coincides with the origin

94. In W.W. Rostow's 'stages of Growth' the Drive to Maturity stage

- follows take-off stage
- starts development
- completes development
- follows High Mass Consumption stage

95. Capital deepening is a process in which

- output remains constant
- capital intensity remains constant
- technology changes with an increase in output per worker.
- none of these

96. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

**List-I**

- Absorptive capacity of capital
- Technological dualism
- Permissive and compulsive sequences
- Physical Quality of Life Index

**List-II**

- A.D. Hirschman
- M. Kalecki
- B. Higgins
- D. Morris

	a	b	c	d
a)	2	3	4	1
b)	2	3	1	4
c)	3	2	1	4
d)	3	2	4	1

97. Consider the following statements:

On the supply side, the argument for a Big Push theory is tied up with assumed existence of

- small size of market
- externalities
- indivisibilities
- high growth of population

Of these statements

- 1 and 2 are correct
- 1,3 and 4 are correct
- 2,3 and 4 are correct
- 2 and 3 are correct

98. According to Friedrich List, the different stages of development follow the sequence

- pastoral, agriculture, agricultural manufacturing
- savage, agriculture, agricultural manufacturing
- agriculture, agricultural manufacturing, industry
- savage, pastoral, agriculture, agricultural manufacturing, commerce

99. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

**List-I**

- Economic Growth and Structure
- Readings in the Theory of Income Distribution
- An essay Marxian Economics
- The Theory of Geographical Location of Economic Activity

**List-II**

- Fellner
- Kuznets
- W.H. Dean
- Joan Robinsons

	a	b	c	d
a)	2	1	4	3
b)	2	1	3	4
c)	1	2	3	4
d)	1	2	4	3

100. Generally speaking the optimum population of a country refers to the size of the population which

- maximises output per head
- maintains constant rate of growth of population
- leads to an increase in the proportion of workers in the industry
- provides gainful employment to the rural population

## ANSWER KEY - 17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	C	D	B	D	D	C	B	C	B	C	D	B	B	B	A	B	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	B	A	B	B	D	D	C	D	D	?	A	B	C	C	A	D	C	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	D	B	A	A	D	A	B	D	C	C	D	C	B	B	B	C	C	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	C	A	D	A	C	D	D	C	A	D	D	B	C	D	B	B	B	C	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	B	B	A	B	D	C	C	B	B	C	?	A	A	C	D	D	D	B	A

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