



SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY

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ROLL NUMBER

**WRITTEN TEST FOR THE POST OF SPEECH THERAPIST - A**

DATE: 08/11/2023

TIME: 2 To 3.30 pm

DURATION: 90 MINUTES

Total Marks: 100

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

1. Write your Roll Number on the top of the Question Booklet and in the OMR sheet.
2. Each question carries **one (1)** mark.
3. There will be no Negative Marking.
4. Each question carries 4 options i.e., A, B, C & D. Darken completely, the bubble corresponding to the most appropriate answer using blue or black ball point pen.
5. Marking more than one option will invalidate the answer.
6. Candidate should sign in the question paper and OMR sheet.
7. No clarifications will be given.
8. Candidate should hand over the OMR sheet and question paper to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Signature of the Candidate

*Rupa Sreedhar*  
8/11/2023

**SPEECH THERAPIST -A 08/11/2023**

1. Provision for appointment of guardianship for children with multiple disabilities falls under the purview of
  - (a) Rights of persons with disabilities act
  - (b) National trust Act
  - (c) Rehabilitation council of India Act
  - (d) Consumer Act
2. Para-linguist feedback refers to the use of
  - (a) Eye contact, rate of speech and facial expression
  - (b) Posture, gesture and proximity
  - (c) Head node, eye gaze and verbal
  - (d) Pitch, loudness and pausing
3. Damage in the upper motor neuron leads to
  - (a) Spastic paralysis
  - (b) Hyperactive reflexes
  - (c) Spastic paralysis and Hyperactive reflexes
  - (d) Flaccid paralysis and reduced reflexes
4. Which is the highest level of evidence according to 'Evidence Based Practice'?
  - (a) Well designed quasi- experimental study
  - (b) Well designed controlled study without randomization
  - (c) Systematic reviews and Meta-analyses
  - (d) Committee reports & opinions
5. Agraphia without alexia, acalculia, left right confusion and digital agnosia is present in persons with
  - (a) Turner syndrome
  - (b) Meige syndrome
  - (c) Down syndrome
  - (d) Gerstmann syndrome
6. A person whose speaking rate is higher than normal speech fluency, types of disfluencies are not like those found in stuttering and shows deletions and omissions of consonants during spurts of rapid speech such person's condition will be diagnosed as
  - (a) Neurogenic stuttering
  - (b) Psychogenic Stuttering
  - (c) Cluttering
  - (d) Stuttering associated with neurological disorders
7. When deceleration of head growth occurs between 5 and 48 months after normal pre-natal and perinatal development, the resulting condition is known as
  - (a) Rett's disorder
  - (b) Fragile X disorder
  - (c) Intellectual disability
  - (d) Autism
8. A neuro muscular disorder commonly seen in women, characterized by chronic fatigue and muscle weakness is
  - (a) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
  - (b) Parkinson's disease
  - (c) Alzheimer's disease
  - (d) Myasthenia Gravis
9. In which of the following condition(s) dementia is not seen
  - (a) Alzheimer's disease
  - (b) Pick's disease
  - (c) Parkinson's disease
  - (d) Tay Sach's disease
10. Identify the extra sylvian non-fluent aphasia from the following
  - (a) Anomic aphasia
  - (b) Transcortical motor aphasia

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- (c) Mixed transcortical aphasia                      (d) Broca's aphasia
11. Which of the following is not being assessed using Western Aphasia Battery?  
(a) Spontaneous Speech                      (b) Repetition  
(c) Phoneme fluency                      (d) Confrontation naming
12. Foreign accent syndrome is a \_\_\_\_\_ disorder  
(a) Language disorder                      (b) Prosodic disorder  
(c) Pragmatic disorder                      (d) Articulation disorder
13. Reading 'have' in rhyme with 'gave' is typically seen in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Pure alexia                      (b) Surface alexia  
(c) Phonological alexia                      (d) Deep alexia
14. A 90 year old woman is in the end stages of Alzheimer's Dementia. The top treatment priority would be  
(a) Improving her sentence structure  
(b) Working on her word retrieval skills  
(c) Facilitating communication with staff during daily routines  
(d) Increasing orientation to date and time
15. The most significant communication problems associated with Right Hemisphere disorder is  
(a) Agrammatic speech                      (b) Impaired morphologic production  
(c) Severe voice disorders                      (d) overall communicative effectiveness
16. You are assessing a 20 year old person who was involved in auto accident with severe head injury. The medical report says that the patient has non-penetrating head injury. In this case, you expect to have  
(a) Intact meninges                      (b) No skull fracture  
(c) Torn meninges                      (d) An Open wound
17. Which of the following is characteristics of apraxia of speech but not dysarthria?  
(a) Consistent errors regardless of length and complexity of utterance  
(b) Difficulty in performing both non-speech and motor tasks  
(c) Predictable  
(d) Normal length, tone, and range of movement of oral and pharyngeal muscles
18. In which of the following disorders of swallowing would it be inappropriate to recommend tilting of the head to the strong side?  
(a) Unilateral weak pharyngeal constriction  
(b) Decreased laryngeal elevation  
(c) Decreased upper oesophageal sphincter opening  
(d) Incomplete epiglottic inversion
19. The hallmark feature which differentiates isolation aphasia from global aphasias is the  
(a) Preserved repetition of words and sentences                      (b) Severe comprehension deficits  
(c) Severe expression deficits                      (d) Preserved Naming skills
20. Colour anomia is mostly seen in persons with  
(a) Pure alexia                      (b) Pure agraphia

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- (c) Alexia with agraphia      (d) Dementia
21. If a persons with aphasia substitute the intended word *Shirt for Pant*, such paraphasia is classified as:  
 (a) Remote category paraphasia      (b) Within category paraphasia  
 (c) Literal paraphasias      (d) Neologistic paraphasia
22. To calculate AQ, which of the subsection of WAB are considered?  
 (a) Spontaneous speech, auditory verbal comprehension, repetition and naming  
 (b) Information content, auditory word recognition, repetition and naming  
 (c) Fluency, auditory verbal comprehension, repetition and naming  
 (d) Fluency, Information content, repetition and naming
23. Which of the following condition falls under Speech and Language disability as per RPWD act 2016?  
 (a) Dysarthria and laryngectomy  
 (b) Stuttering and Dysarthria  
 (c) Aphasia and Dysarthria  
 (d) Aphasia and laryngectomy
24. An inability to imitate, copy, or recognize the significance of incoming sensory information in the absence of sensory deficit in the affected sensory modality is known as  
 (a) Agnosia   (b) Ataxia   (c) Prosopagnosia   (d) Apraxia
25. Which of the following statements best characterizes the ethics of formulating prognoses for patients with speech and language disorders?  
 (a) No assessment is complete until a precise statement can be formulated regarding the prognosis.  
 (b) The extreme complexity of speech and language processes and behaviours makes it impossible to formulate prognoses.  
 (c) After an assessment has been completed, it is usually appropriate to make a reasonable statement about prognosis.  
 (d) A clinician's ability to make prognostic statements depends on the availability of standardized tests to quantify the severity of a speech and language disorder.
26. A set of the most basic communication skills shared by most of the speakers of a given age and social context is referred as  
 (a) Competence core      (b) Performance core  
 (c) Minimal competence core      (d) Maximal competence core
27. Which of the two components of the brainstem connect the brain to the spinal cord?  
 (a) Pons & Medulla oblongata      (b) Pons and cerebellum  
 (c) Medulla oblongata and Cerebellum      (d) Cerebellum and cerebrum
28. Total Communication is an educational philosophy for persons with  
 (a) Deaf and hard of hearing      (b) Learning disability  
 (c) Autism      (d) locomotor disability

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29. Which of the following sentences holds good for the acquisition of language in a typically developing children and children with deafness?
- (a) Children who learn spoken languages from speaking parents and children who learn sign languages from signing parents seem to move through all of the same stages of language development.
  - (b) Children who learn spoken languages from speaking parents and children who learn sign languages from signing parents seem to move through different stages of language development.
  - (c) There is no correlation between Children who learn spoken languages from speaking parents and children who learn sign languages from signing parents.
  - (d) Language learning in typically developing children and deaf children does not depend on the spoken languages from speaking parents and sign languages used by signing parents.
30. Response elaboration training is a
- (a) Tight training programme
  - (b) Loose training programme
  - (c) Semi loose training programme
  - (d) Semi Tight training programme
31. Selective impairment of sub -lexical spelling, or sound to letter conversion is referred as
- (a) Deep agraphia
  - (b) Phonological agraphia
  - (c) Surface agraphia
  - (d) Graphic buffer agraphia
32. The condition characterised by insidious onset of progressive language or behaviour disturbance, often with personality change is referred as
- (a) Vascular dementia
  - (b) Mild cognitive impairment
  - (c) Frontotemporal dementia
  - (d) Dementia with Lewy bodies
33. The condition characterised by insidious onset of progressive language or behaviour disturbance, often with personality change is referred as
- (a) Vascular dementia
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  - (c) Frontotemporal dementia
  - (d) Dementia with Lewy bodies
34. The main disadvantage of matrix design of organisational function is that
- (a) Employee's work site is away from the central department
  - (b) Employee's work site is near the central department
  - (c) Employee's work site is below the department
  - (d) No employer's site
35. In a person with a lesion of central auditory nervous system, performance in a speech and having normal extrinsic redundancy is expected to be
- (a) Reduced in the contralateral ear
  - (b) Reduced in the ipsilateral ear
  - (c) Reduced in both ears
  - (d) Normal in both ears
36. When a fully right-handed persons has a lesion in the right hemisphere and he becomes an aphasic as a consequence of this lesion, the condition is known as
- (a) Isolation aphasia
  - (b) Crossed aphasia
  - (c) Right hemisphere damage
  - (d) Non-aphasia

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37. Which of the following is a bio-psychological model of classification system developed by WHO  
(a) ICD-10 (b) DSM IV (c) APA (d) ICF
38. Which among the following is least resistant for noise induced damage?  
(a) Outer hair cells (b) Inner hair cells  
(c) Supporting cells of outer hair cells (d) Supporting cells of inner hair
39. The chromosomal disorder that results from the deletion of the short arm of the fifth  
(a) Alport syndrome (b) Cri du chat syndrome  
(c) Brachman-de lange syndrome (d) Asperger's syndrome
40. The percentage of population who did not have disorder and are correctly identified as not having the problem is termed as  
(a) Sensitivity (b) Specificity (c) False Positive (d) False negative
41. Homophones are those words that  
(a) Look alike (b) Sound alike  
(c) Sound and look like (d) Sound or look alike
42. Which of the prosthesis is frequently used for patients with neurological impairment of velar movement?  
(a) Speech bulb (b) Palatal lift (c) Palatal obturator (d) Pharyngeal bulb
43. If the scores of speech intelligibility and voice clarity are 41 and 56 respectively, then the percentage of speech disability as per RPWD act 2016 is:  
(a) 62.33% (b) 62.0% (c) 48.5% (d) 48%
44. Scales of Early Communication skills for Hearing Children is designed to evaluate the  
(a) Receptive language skills and Expressive language skills  
(b) Non-verbal receptive language skills  
(c) Non-verbal expressive language skills  
(d) Receptive, Expressive, Non-verbal receptive, Non-verbal expressive language skills
45. Patient having difficulty in passing a bolus of food from the esophagus to the stomach is seen in  
(a) Oropharyngeal dysphagia (b) Esophageal dysphagia  
(c) Functional dysphagia (d) Esophageal and Functional dysphagia
46. Voice Handicap Index is an example of  
(a) Test (b) Checklist (c) Inventory (d) questionnaire
47. The most widely accepted clinical records formats for documentation/s are  
(a) Problem orientated records  
(b) Subjective objective assessment plan  
(c) Problem subjective and objective oriented records  
(d) Problem orientated records and Subjective objective assessment plan
48. Children who have poor phonological awareness will have likely difficulty in associating  
(a) Phonemes and graphemes  
(b) Semantics and syntax

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- (c) Verbal and non-verbal out  
(d) Good phonemic awareness but poor grapheme awareness
49. Achievement of optimal functional potential in communication, cognition, emotional and movement during the developmental phase is referred as  
(a) Normal development (b) Delayed Development  
(c) Global developmental delay (d) Deviant development
50. Which of the following tool is used for calculation of disability in children with autism?  
(a) CARS (b) ISAA (c) CASI (d) INDT-ASD
51. Which branch of the vagus nerve innervates the cricothyroid muscle?  
(a) Superior laryngeal nerve (b) Lateral laryngeal nerve  
(c) Recurrent laryngeal nerve (d) Pharyngeal nerve
52. The primary muscle of the lips is the  
(a) Orbicularis oris (b) Buccinators  
(c) Risorius (d) Levator labii superioris
53. The neurons that transmit information away from the brain are called  
(a) Afferent neurons (b) Efferent neurons  
(c) Primary neurons (d) Peripheral neurons
54. Which muscles from the list below are the most involved in adducting the vocal folds?  
(a) Lateral cricoarytenoids and transverse arytenoid (b) Digastrics  
(c) Cricothyroids (d) Posterior cricoarytenoids
55. A natural frequency is a frequency  
(a) With which a source of sound vibrates naturally.  
(b) That is unrelated to the mass and stiffness of the vibrating body.  
(c) That is the center frequency of a formant.  
(d) That refers to the simple harmonic motion.
56. The term code refers to  
(a) The nucleus of the syllable. (b) The initial sound in a syllable.  
(c) The consonant at the end of the syllable. (d) Open syllables.
57. During the typical speech production, vowels.  
(a) Are often unvoiced (b) Require interrupted airflow  
(c) Require a lowered velum (d) May stand alone
58. A child who shows slow, writhing, involuntary movements has which type of cerebral palsy?  
(a) Spastic (b) Mixed (c) Ataxic (d) Athetoid
59. A child with traumatic brain injury would most likely manifest which of the following?  
(a) A higher familial incidence  
(b) Echolalia and obsessive talking  
(c) Hypersensitivity to touch, insistence on routines, lack of interest in human voice  
(d) Impaired word retrieval and comprehension, lack of attention, and memory Problems

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60. The therapy technique of phonetic placement is used to teach or establish
- (a) Auditory discrimination
  - (b) Stimulability
  - (c) Production of a phoneme in isolation.
  - (d) Minimal pair contrasts
61. Which one of the following is false regarding dental deviations?
- (a) Skeletal malocclusion refers to deviations in the shape and dimensions of the mandible and maxilla.
  - (b) Dental malocclusion refers to deviations in the positioning of individual teeth.
  - (c) In class I malocclusion, the arches themselves are generally aligned properly, however, some individual teeth are misaligned.
  - (d) In class II malocclusion, the maxilla is receded and the mandible is protruded.
62. Stuttering in preschool children is more likely on
- (a) Content words
  - (b) Function words
  - (c) Final words in a sentence
  - (d) Vowels
63. Parents generally report that the onset of stuttering in their children is associated with
- (a) Nothing unusual
  - (b) Stressful family situations
  - (c) Accidental head injury
  - (d) Severe illness
64. An employee in a tech company was able to routinely excuse himself from making oral presentations to his team because of his stuttering; provided other factors also support it, what would be your likely diagnosis of this client?
- (a) Typical stuttering
  - (b) Psychogenic stuttering
  - (c) Malingered stuttering
  - (d) Neurogenic stuttering
65. Patients who might be treated with Co2 laser surgery, recurrent laryngeal nerve resection, Botox, voice therapy, or a combination would probably have
- (a) Contact ulcers
  - (b) Paradoxical vocal fold motion
  - (c) Hemangioma
  - (d) Spasmodic dysphonia
66. Functional communication assessment targets
- (a) Communication in natural or everyday situations
  - (b) Grammatically correct and complex communication
  - (c) Comprehension of both daily and academic vocabulary necessary for effective functioning in the real world.
  - (d) Phonemically correct communication.
67. Which of the following dysarthria is associated with Parkinson's disease?
- (a) Spastic dysarthria
  - (b) Flaccid dysarthria
  - (c) Hypokinetic dysarthria
  - (d) Hyperkinetic dysarthria
68. Purposeless, random, involuntary movements of body parts associated with hyperkinetic dysarthria is known as
- (a) Myoclonus
  - (b) Chorea
  - (c) Tics
  - (d) Tremors

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69. Which of the following is not a disorder of the pharyngeal phase of the swallow?
- (a) Decreased laryngeal elevation
  - (b) Reduced tongue baser retraction
  - (c) Decreased upper Esophageal sphincter (UES) opening
  - (d) Premature spillage over the base of the tongue
70. Which of the following is considered an exercise for patients with dysphagia and should not be performed with food?
- (a) Masako maneuver
  - (b) Supraglottic swallow
  - (c) Mendelsohn maneuver
  - (d) Effortful swallow
71. Which of the following would be inappropriate to recommend for a patient with dysphagia due to poor base-of tongue retraction?
- (a) Use of the chin tuck strategy
  - (b) Swallowing multiple times for one bolus
  - (c) Lingual sweep of lateral sulci
  - (d) Effortful swallow
72. A condition in which the surface tissues of the soft or hard palate fuse but the underlying muscle or bone tissues do not is called
- (a) Fusion
  - (b) Submucous or occult
  - (c) Class III palatal cleft
  - (d) Submucosal cleft class IV
73. Children with bilateral cleft lip or palate may have problems with their teeth. A common problem for these children is
- (a) Supernumerary teeth.
  - (b) Teeth erupting out of the hard palate
  - (c) Hypodontia or missing teeth.
  - (d) Teeth that are too small
74. An infant with cleft palate will most likely have hearing problems because of
- (a) Aural atresia
  - (b) An incompletely formed cochlea
  - (c) Eustachian tube dysfunction.
  - (d) Malformed ossicles
75. Spondee words are
- (a) Polysyllabic words with at least two voiceless sounds.
  - (b) Two-syllable words with primary stress on the first syllable.
  - (c) Two-syllable words with equal stress on each syllable.
  - (d) One- syllable words that are phonetically balanced.
76. If a test is being evaluated to see whether responses to the items on the first half of the test correlate with responses to the items on the second half, then that test is being evaluated for
- (a) Test-retest reliability
  - (b) Inter-judge reliability
  - (c) Split-half reliability
  - (d) Parallel form reliability
77. Baselines
- (a) Help establish the initial (natural) level of patient's behaviours.
  - (b) Help measure responses that are generalized to natural setting.
  - (c) May replace probes.
  - (d) Are not necessary for evidence-based practice.

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78. A clinician in a hospital setting is informed that insurance companies have begun to demand specific evidence that the clients with neurologically based disorder are taught functional communication skill. These skill are
- (a) Age-and norm-based skill that are appropriate for the client.
  - (b) Useful only for adult clients.
  - (c) Behaviors that promote communication in natural setting.
  - (d) Useful only for clients with language disorders.
79. Negative reinforcement
- (a) Decreases the behaviours
  - (b) Is the same as punishment
  - (c) Does not involve aversive events
  - (d) Increases the frequency of behaviours
80. The difference between modelling and imitation is that
- (a) Imitation is a treatment procedure, and modelling is a treatment target.
  - (b) Imitation is usually superior to modelling as a treatment strategy.
  - (c) Modelling is clinician's behaviour, and imitation is client's behaviour
  - (d) Modelling is necessary at all stages of treatment, but imitation is necessary only in the initial stage of treatment.
81. Various objects, pictures, instruments, modelling, prompts and other stimuli the clinician uses to evoke target responses from clients are called
- (a) Antecedents or treatment stimuli
  - (b) Reinforcing stimuli
  - (c) Procedural probes
  - (d) Baseline
82. The belief that vocally abusive behaviours in humans lead to vocal nodules and the resulting voice disorder is supported by
- (a) Experimental research
  - (b) Prospective research
  - (c) Ex-post facto or retrospective research
  - (d) Experimental group control-group research
83. The protocols of dynamic assessment falls under which of the categories
- (a) Graduated prompting and testing limits
  - (b) Non-graduated prompting and testing limits
  - (c) Graduated prompting, non-testing limits and test-Teach-Retest
  - (d) Graduated prompting, testing limits and test-Teach
84. Breath stream, voice, articulation and fluency are the building blocks of
- (a) Speech
  - (b) Language
  - (c) Communication
  - (d) Cognition
85. An objective examination of vocal fold contact during voicing is assessed by
- (a) EGG
  - (b) EEG
  - (c) EMG
  - (d) EEG and EGG
86. What is the single most important modifiable risk factor for stroke?
- (a) Age
  - (b) Gender
  - (c) Race
  - (d) Hypertension
87. Sprechgesang is a mode of presentation of stimuli followed in
- (a) PACE
  - (b) VAT
  - (c) MIT
  - (d) SFA

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88. The word 'sneezed' is a good example for  
(a) Carry over co-articulation (b) Allophonic changes  
(c) Anticipatory co-articulation (d) Retentive co-articulation
89. A correct or improved imitative production of an erred speech sound following clinician's model or instruction is referred as  
(a) Stimulability (b) Adaptability  
(c) Intelligibility (d) Reducibility
90. The change of frequency from one successive period to the next is termed as  
(a) Frequency perturbation (b) Amplitude variability  
(c) Frequency variability (d) Amplitude perturbation
91. Substitution of stops for fricatives and affricates falls under the pattern of  
(a) Gliding (b) Backing  
(c) Stopping (d) Cluster reduction
92. Vital capacity and residual volume constitute the -----  
(a) Inspiratory capacity (b) Total lung capacity  
(c) Expiratory capacity (d) Functional residual capacity
93. The benchmark for persons with disability as per RPWD act 2016 is  
(a) 10% (b) 20%  
(c) 30% (d) 40%
94. Oral examination of a young child shows no visibility of cleft. However, clinician while listening to the speech of a young child notices the presence of intermittent hypernasality that is somewhat predictable. There is also a nasal emission on some consonants. This phenomenon occurs because of  
(a) Probably a shortened velum (b) Weak velum  
(c) Incomplete velum movement (d) cleft palate
95. While assessing a 22 year person clinician find the presence of "double voice". The perception of two distinct simultaneous pitches during phonation is  
(a) Glottal fry (b) Diplophonia  
(c) Strain-strangle (d) Cul-de-sac resonance
96. Which of the following is an example of a Specific Learning Disability?  
(a) Intellectual disability (b) Dyslexia  
(c) ADHD (d) Autism Spectrum Disorder
97. When an individual with multiple cognitive disabilities has extraordinary proficiency in one isolated skill, this is known as?  
(a) Rainman syndrome (b) Asperger ability  
(c) Intellectual isolation (d) Savant syndrome
98. What is the total number of disabilities included in the RPWD act 2016?  
(a) 7 (b) 14 (c) 21 (d) 28

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99. Often the first signs of neurological disorders are deficits in basic cognitive functions and also deficits in skills that involve problem-solving, planning and engaging in goal-directed behaviour. These types of functions are known as
- (a) Directive functions                      (b) Executive functions  
(c) Management functions                (d) Slave functions
100. If an individual suffers a traumatic event and has a neurological disorder that means they may be unable to recall anything from the moment of the injury or to retain memories of recent events. This is known as
- (a) Anterograde amnesia                (b) Retrograde amnesia  
(c) Postevent amnesia                    (d) Antenatal amnesia

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**Answer keys for Speech Therapist -A    08/11/2023**

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

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