**Grammar**

1. Those whom studied the most had the highest scores on the final exam.

A. “Whom” should be replaced with “who.”
B. There should be a comma after “whom”
C. “Most” should be replaced with “greatest.”
D. “Had” should be replaced with “have.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

2. “Investments in agriculture is the best weapons against hunger and poverty.”

A. “Investments” should be replaced with “investing.”
B. The comma after “poverty” should go on the outside of the quotation mark.
C. “Weapons” should be replaced with “weapon.”
D. “Is” should be replaced with “Are.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

3. This year the major countries to purchase PCCA cotton has been Mexico, Turkey and China.

A. “Countries” should be replaced with “country.”
B. “Has” should be replaced with “have”.
C. “Mexico, Turkey, and China” should be placed before “this.”
D. “Turkey” should be followed by a semicolon.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

4. In an industry tied to contestant advancement we’re considered to be “gene jockeys” trying to modify the genome of pigs, but raising pigs is still raising pigs.

A. “We’re” should be replaced with “were.”
B. “Its” should be replaced with “it’s.”
C. “Genome” should be replaced with “genomes.”
D. The comma following “pigs” should be removed.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

5. The University of Wisconsin has developed a new oat variety that it says is also more “heart healthy” because it contains more “betaglucan” which helps lower cholesterol.

A. There should be a comma before “which.”
B. “Has” should be replaced with “had”
C. “Also” should be omitted.
D. “Is also” should be replaced with “are also.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
6. The weather in May and June could determine weather or not farmers in Ohio will have an opportunity to double crop soybeans after wheat.

A. “Weather” after “determine” should be replaced with “whether.”
B. There should be a comma after “June”
C. “Resistance” should be replaced with “resistant.”
D. There should be a hyphen between “or” and “not.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

7. When peanuts are “inverted”, it means two rows are being dug at one time and combined into a single row.

A. “Two rows” should have a hyphen joining the words.
B. The first “are” should be replaced with “is.”
C. “Dug” should be replaced with “digged.”
D. “Into” should be replaced with “in to.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

8. North Carolina produces more tobacco and sweet potatoes then any other state and ranks second in Christmas sales.

A. “Second” should be replaced with “2nd.”
B. “In the country” should follow “state.”
C. “Then” should be replaced with “than.”
D. A comma should be placed after “Carolina.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

9. Both sides in a federal lawsuit that could effect the use of hundreds of pesticides may be getting closer to striking a settlement agreement, according to a status report filed in a California court.

A. “May” and “be” should be replaced with “maybe.”
B. “According” should be replaced with “Accordingly.”
C. A hyphen should be inserted between “federal” and “lawsuit.”
D. “Effect” should be replaced with “affect.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

10. Many growers can take advantage of lower rates and increased coverage, as lower insurance premiums are being offered for most coverage levels this year.

A. The comma after “coverage” should be replaced with a semi-colon.
B. A hyphen should be inserted between “lower” and “rates.”
C. “Are” should be replaced with “is.”
D. “Could” should be replaced with “can.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
11. Buying a bag of corn seed once was a relatively simple chore, while, times have changed.

A. “Buying” should be replaced with “purchasing.”
B. “Chore” should be replaced with “process.”
C. “While” should be replaced with “however.”
D. “Have” should be replaced with “has.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

12. If wheat prices maintain the close relationship with corn, wheat prices and profits may dramatically declined.

A. “Declined” should be replaced with “decline.”
B. “If” should be replaced with “whether.”
C. “Dramatically” should be replaced with drastically.
D. A semicolon should replace the comma after “corn.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

13. However, this study shows the significant economic impact, which the Virginia wine industry is having across the Commonwealth.

A. “However,” should be omitted.
B. “That” should be replace “which.”
C. “Having” should be replaced with “creating.”
D. “Is” should be replaced with “are.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

14. A common peach tree pest maybe an effective alternative to chemical applications if U.S. Department of Agriculture entomologists can make it economically worthwhile for large-scale commercial growers.

A. A semicolon should be placed after “applications.”
B. “If” should be replaced with “whether.”
C. “Make” should be replaced with “design.”
D. “Maybe” should be replaced with “may be.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
15. Yields are down about 20 percent on normal figures, the fruit disease pressured that jeopardized last year's wine grape crop also appears to be contained.

A. “Percent” should be replaced with “%.”
B. “Year’s” should be replaced with “years.”
C. “Pressured” should be replaced with “pressures.”
D. “Yields” should be replaced with “yield’s.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

16. With the hammering that honeybee populations have taken over the last few years, farming have been reminded how vital pollinators are for good yields.

A. “Populations” should be replaced with “population’s.”
B. “Farming” should be replaced with “farmers.”
C. “Have” should be replaced with “has.”
D. “Yields” should be replaced with “yielding.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

17. Agricultural benefits because barn owls consume many rodents—a pair can eat more than 1,000 rodents in a year.

A. “Agricultural” should be replaced with “agriculture.”
B. “Pair” should be replaced with “pear.”
C. “Many” should be replaced with “numerous.”
D. The dash should be replaced with a comma.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

18. Researchers with UF’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences measured antioxidant levels in a Florida-produced blueberry wine and compared it to published reports of antioxidant continent in white and red wines made from grapes.

A. “Researchers” should be replaced with “researcher’s.”
B. “To” should be replaced with “too.”
C. “Continent” should be replaced with “content.”
D. The hyphen in between “Florida” and “produced” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.
19. While the phase-out of methyl bromide has been challenging for many vegetable producers, researchers have been working diligently to come up with effective alternatives, and there is success to report.

A. “Phase-out” should be replaced with “faze-out.”
B. “Affective” should be replaced with “effective.”
C. “Success” should be replaced with “successes.”
D. The commas after “producers” and “alternatives” should be replaced with semicolons.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

20. Under the proposed arrangement, the European Union and United States will work together to promote strong organic programs, protect organic standards, enhance cooperation, and facilitate trade in organic products.

A. The comma after “arrangement” should be replaced with a semicolon.
B. “Will” should be replaced with “should.”
C. The word “organic” should be capitalized.
D. “Protect” should be replaced with “shielded.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

21. Findings from the laboratory experiments show that this chemical-free process offers a simple, safe, energy-efficient and environmentally-friendly way to reduce *Salmonella enterica* populations to levels generally recognized as safe.

A. “There” should be replaced with “their.”
B. “That” should be replaced with “which.”
C. “Environmentally” should be replaced with “environmental.”
D. The comma after “efficient” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

22. Small-scale tobacco farmers in eastern Kentucky who are looking for alternatives due to changes in the tobacco market are discovering that its profitable transition into sweet potatoes farming.

A. “Eastern” should be capitalized.
B. “Are” should be replaced with “is.”
C. “Farmers” should be capitalized.
D. “Its” should be replaced with “It’s.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
23. Dairy steers are a significant contributor to the U.S. beef supply and can be a revenue-generating option for dairy farms or other farming operations.

A. “Steer” should be plural.
B. “Contributor” should be replaced with “contribution.”
C. “And” should be inserted between “farms” and “or.”
D. A hyphen should be placed between “revenue” and “generating.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

24. These facilities reduce the distance animals have to travel prior to export and help exporters meet strict shipping deadlines.

A. “An” should be inserted between “distance” and “animal.”
B. “Have” should be replaced with “has.”
C. Both A and B are correct.
D. A hyphen should be placed between “shipping” and “deadlines.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

25. Animals, referred to as ruminants, must receive 30 percent of their feed during the grazing season from organic pasture and must be out on pasture at least 120 days per year.

A. A colon should be replace the comma after “animals.”
B. “Referred” should be replaced with “referring.”
C. The word “organic” should be capitalized.
D. “There” should be replaced with “their.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

26. Young bulls seem to be more vulnerable to changes in the environment, nutrition and disease that can affect their semen quality.

A. “Bulls” should have an apostrophe placed before the “s.”
B. “Changes” should be replaced with “changing.”
C. “Affect” should be replaced with “effect.”
D. “Their” should be replaced with “there.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

27. The calf was one of countless livestock Smith and other Montana ranchers lose each year to wolves, coyotes, grizzlies, black bears and mountain lions that prowl these mountain ranges.

A. A semicolon should be placed after “to.”
B. “To” should be replaced with “two.”
C. “Was” should be replaced with “is.”
D. “Loose” should be replaced with “lose.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
28. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack and USDA's National Agricultural Library, in partnership with the American Farm Bureau Federation, have announced Start2farm.gov, a new online portal that helps to provide assistance for beginning farmers and ranchers.

A. “Agriculture” should be replaced with “Agricultural.”
B. “Have” should be replaced with “has.”
C. “A” should be replaced with “an.”
D. “To” should be replaced with “too.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

29. This year's state fair in Sacramento, where Friesian horses dance and vendors hawk maple-bacon sundaes, is the men's latest stop in their annual tour of half a dozen summer festivals and farm shows in California and elsewhere in the West.

A. “Ware” should be replaced with “where.”
B. “Is” should be replaced with “are.”
C. “In” should be replaced with “on.”
D. Both B and C are correct.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

30. The impact of these markets and the actual payout in relation to genetic plans are difficult to evaluate.

A. “These” should be replaced with “those.”
B. “In” should be replaced with “on.”
C. “Are” should be replaced with “is.”
D. “Evaluate” should be replaced with “evaluation.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

31. NCBA President-Elect J.D. Alexander painted a picture of regulatory chaos in Washington, D.C., but pointed to grassroots advocacy as the primary reason the cattle industry is able to “whether the storm.”

A. “A” should be replaced with “an.”
B. “As” should be replaced with “was.”
C. “Is” should be replaced with “was.”
D. “Whether” should be replaced with “weather.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
32. The boys have a strong desire to follow in there father’s and grandfather’s steps to become third-generation farmers.

A. “Boys” should have an apostrophe following the “y.”
B. “Have” should be replaced with “has.”
C. “There” should be replaced with “their.”
D. “To” should be replaced with “too.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

33. The United States is routinely Canada's top wheat export market, but Canada's open market changes could effect the ways wheat moves into the United States.

A. “Is” should be replaced with “are.”
B. “Export” should be replaced with “exporting.”
C. “Changes” should be replaced with “changed.”
D. “Effect” should be replaced with “affect.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
Punctuation

34. “Two things are happening,” said Rodney Kott, at the Montana State University Sheep Institute. "Production worldwide is down and we've had drought in Australia and other areas."

A. The comma after “happening” should be omitted.
B. The comma after “Kott” should be replace with a semicolon.
C. The comma after “areas” should be omitted.
D. The apostrophe in “we’re” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

35. When minority groups began to break off on their own, the industry became more polarized, suddenly, sustaining the new organizations and/or movements became more important than before. 

A. “Their” should be replaced with “their.”
B. The comma after “polarized” should be replaced with a semicolon.
C. The comma after “polarized” and after “suddenly” should be replaced with hyphens.
D. The comma after “own” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

36. The greenhouse project which is nearing its midway point is a credit in large part to Cove High School junior Hunter Reddington, who is directing its construction for his senior project.

A. There should be a comma before “which.”
B. “Which” should be replaced with “that.”
C. “Senior” should be capitalized.
D. There should be commas before “which” and after “point.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

37. John Nalivka, owner of consulting firm Sterling Marketing, estimates prices could rise as much as another 10 percent, more than double the inflation rate for all food.

A. The comma after “percent” should be replaced with a semicolon.
B. “10” should be spelled out.
C. The comma after “Nalivka” and after “marketing” should be replaced with hyphens.
D. The comma after “percent” should be replaced with a dash.
E. The sentence is correct as written.
38. "By encouraging all Americans to know their farmer, USDA is helping consumers learn more about agriculture and the people producing your food" said Deputy Secretary Merrigan.

A. There should be a comma after “food.”
B. The comma after “farmer” should be replaced with a semicolon.
C. The comma after “farmer” should be omitted and there should be a comma after “food.”
D. There should be a period after “food.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

39. Today, he says his top-of-the-list tools are rotational grazing, stockpiling, clover and the right mix of warm-season and cool-season grasses.

A. The word “however” should be inserted after “today.”
B. There comma after “today” should be removed.
C. The comma after “Brazil” and “dollar” should be omitted.
D. There should be an apostrophe in the word “sometimes” following the “e.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

40. Soybean futures have continued to march higher ignoring rain in a few still growing areas of Argentina and southern Brazil, a sometimes firmer U.S. dollar, and overbought technical conditions.

A. There should be a comma after “Argentina.”
B. There should be a comma between “higher” and “ignoring.”
C. The comma after “Brazil” and “dollar” should be omitted.
D. There should be an apostrophe in the word “sometimes” following the “e.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

41. The Pennsylvania Department of Health had added another case to the states largest outbreak of illness linked to raw milk in at least five years.

A. A hyphen should be placed between “five” and “years.”
B. A dash should be placed after “Health.”
C. There should be an apostrophe in “states” following the “e.”
D. “At” and “least” should be replaced with “atleast.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
42. Not only is the mammary gland an efficient biological factory, but the productive efficiency of the modern dairy cow is four times greater than it was in 1944.

A. “But” should be replaced with “but also.”
B. A period should replace the comma after “factory.”
C. The comma after “only” should be omitted.
D. The commas after “only” and “factory” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

43. "Putting more organic matter into the soil, which contributes to soil aggregation and better water and air infiltration, and to more diverse biological activity, nutrient release, and carbon sequestration”.

A. The first quotation mark should be removed.
B. The period after “sequestration” should be placed before the quotation mark.
C. “Which” should be replaced with “that.”
D. An apostrophe should replaced the “e” in the word “grasses.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

44. Grazing chickens on a pasture that has already been munched on by ruminants helps with the break-down, and spread of manure.

A. The comma after “down” should be omitted.
B. The hyphen in the between “break” and “down” should be removed.
C. The hyphen in the between “break” and “down” should be removed and the words should be merged together to form one word.
D. “And” should be omitted from the sentence and “grazing” should be capitalized.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

45. The growing number of people entering China’s middle class is rapidly increasing meat consumption, which should prove beneficial for U.S. grain and oilseed producers.

A. There should be a hyphen between “middle” and “class.”
B. The comma after “consumption” should be omitted.
C. The apostrophe in “China’s” should be omitted.
D. “Which” should be replaced with “that.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
46. For the 27th consecutive quarter, Canada has a lower swine breeding-herd inventory than a year ago.

A. The hyphen between “breeding” and “herd” should be omitted.
B. “Lower” should be replaced with the word “fewer.”
C. The comma after “quarter” should be replaced with a semicolon.
D. The comma after “quarter” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

47. On Friday, AgDay will have team coverage of an important issue to animal agriculture, the proposed law on caged hens.

A. The comma after “Friday” should be replaced with a colon.
B. The comma after “Friday” should be replaced with a dash.
C. The comma after “agriculture” should be replaced with a dash.
D. “Of an” should be replaced with “with a.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

48. USDA defines net farm income as income from production in the current year, whether or not sold within the calendar year, net cash income reflects only the cash transactions occurring within the calendar year.

A. The comma after “current year” should be replaced with a semicolon.
B. The comma after “calendar year” should be replaced with a semicolon.
C. Hyphens should be placed after “net” and “farm.”
D. Hyphens should be placed after “net” and “farm”; “net” and “cash”; and between “cash” and “transactions.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

49. The Center for Food Integrity (CFI) has created an Animal Care Review panel to foster a more balanced conversation and to provide credible feedback to promote continuous improvement in farm animal care.

A. A comma should be placed after “foster.”
B. Commas should be placed after “foster” and “conversation.”
C. A hyphen should be placed between “farm” and “animal.”
D. “A more” should be omitted from the sentence.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

50. Every two years Texas cotton representatives travel to Austin, Texas to participate in Cotton Day at the capitol.

A. Parentheses should be placed around “Cotton Day.”
B. A comma should follow “day.”
C. A comma should follow “years.”
D. An apostrophe should be placed after “R” in “years.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
51. A new loan option from USDA, the Land Contract Guarantee Program, improves the funding availability for beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers in purchasing land.

A. A hyphen should be placed between “socially” and “disadvantaged.”
B. The commas after “USDA” and “Program” should be omitted.
C. The commas after “USDA” and “Program” should be replaced with semi-colons.
D. “Land Contract Guarantee Program” should be italicized.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

52. "There are a number of landowners who are interested in selling land, but when they sell it to a beginning farmer, they believe there is a risk they may get the farm back", Vilsack says.

A. “Says” should be replaced with “said.”
B. “There is” should be replaced with “there’s.”
C. The comma should be moved inside the quotation mark.
D. The comma after “land” should be replaced with a semicolon.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

53. Inverted tires can make great containers to hold cattle feed and water, but tires also can pose health risks for the animals if the tires aren’t maintained regularly.

A. “Aren’t” should be replaced with “are not.”
B. A comma should be placed after the first “tires.”
C. A comma should be placed after “risks.”
D. The comma after “water” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

54. Effective April 5, 2012, veterinarians can continue to prescribe extra-label drug-use of any cephalosporin-product as long as it is the same dosage, used through the same route of administration and in the same species as its FDA-approved label.

A. The hyphen after “drug” should be omitted.
B. The hyphen between “extra” and “label” should be omitted.
C. The hyphen between “cephalosporin” and “product” should be omitted.
D. The hyphens between “drug” and “use” ; “cephalosporin” and “product” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.
55. Corn prices will continue to be sensitive to U.S. fundamentals—acreage, yield and weather.

A. The dash after “fundamentals” should be omitted.
B. The dash after “fundamentals” should be replaced with a semicolon.
C. The dash after “fundamentals” should be replaced with a comma.
D. The dash after “fundamentals” should be replaced with a colon.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

56. *Runner's World* magazine reports that protein rich red and dark meats can boost your health and strengthen muscles.

A. A colon should be placed after “that.”
B. A semi-colon should be placed after “magazine.”
C. A should be a comma after “world.”
D. A hyphen should be placed between “protein” and “rich.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

57. Many beef producers observe cow pies to determine when to start supplemental feeding, or when to rotate the cattle to a different pasture.

A. A period should replace the comma after “feeling.”
B. There should not be a comma after feeding.
C. There should be an apostrophe after the “s” in producers.
D. A semicolon be placed between “feeding” and “or.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

58. The ability of producers to estimate the live bodyweight of cattle can critically affect whether animals receive too little drug or too much, which can have a significant impact on herd health and ultimately, on the profitability of a producer’s operation.

A. There should be an apostrophe following the “r” in “producers.”
B. There should not be a comma after “much.”
C. There should not be a comma after “ultimately.”
D. The comma after “much” and “ultimately” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

59. The fall of MF Global ranks as the nation’s eighth largest corporate failure.

A. There should be a hyphen between “eighth” and “largest.”
B. There should be a hyphen between “corporate” and “failure.”
C. There should be quotations around “MF Global.”
D. There should be a comma after “Global.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.
60. Bryan, his father Leroy; and his brother Scott; have a family collection of five Massey-Harris and Massey-Ferguson tractors.

A. The comma after “Bryan” should be replaced with a semicolon.
B. The semicolons after “Leroy” and “Scott should be replaced with commas.
C. The semicolon after “Scott” should be omitted.
D. The hyphens between “Massey” and “Harris”; “Massey” and “Ferguson” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

61. “Consumer fears could really impact our industry, especially hurting beef demand this summer. I toured the Beef Product Inc. facility, and I’m confident our ground beef is safe and healthy.”

A. There should not be a semi-colon after “industry.”
B. There should be a comma after “especially.”
C. A semicolon should replace the period after “summer.”
D. Semicolons should replace all of the commas.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

62. At the 47th National Farm Machinery Show—Greg Peterson—known as "Machinery Pete," presented his latest data in farm equipment values.

A. A hyphens should be placed after “farm” and “equipment.”
B. The quotation marks should be omitted.
C. Commas should replace the dashes around “Greg Peterson.”
D. The quotation marks should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

63. With soybean planting proceeding at a rapid pace University of Illinois Extension Weed Specialist Aaron Hager said there’s a great likelihood that fields were planted before soil-residual herbicides could be applied.

A. There should be a comma after “Hager.”
B. There should be commas placed after “pace” and “Hager.”
C. There should be a comma after “pace.”
D. The hyphen after “soil” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.
64. If recent rains continue to promote forage growth beef cattle producers do have an option to consider with grass-fed beef production, according to a Texas AgriLife Extension Service beef cattle specialist.

A. There should be a comma after “growth.”
B. There should be commas placed after “growth” and “option.”
C. The comma after “production” should be replaced with a semi-colon.
D. The hyphen after “grass” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.

65. “Many producers choose to purchase hay as part of their management plan” he said.

A. There should be a comma after “producers.”
B. There should be a comma after “plan.”
C. There should be commas placed after “producers” and “hay.”
D. “Their” should be replaced with “there.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

66. Winemaker Elliot Johns has noticed a bit more optimism among visitors to his familys Emerson Vineyards near Monmouth, Ore.

A. There should be a comma after “winemaker.”
B. The comma after “Monmouth” should be replaced with a semi-colon.
C. “Ore.” should be spelled out.
D. An apostrophe should be placed after the “Y” in “familys.”
E. The sentence is correct as written.

67. In her view, Douglas County has adopted ordinances allowing development to occur willy-nilly throughout farmland in violation of the state's Growth Management Act.

A. There should be a comma after “view.”
B. There should be commas placed after “view” and “occur.”
C. The apostrophe after “E” in states should be omitted.
D. The hyphen after “willy” should be omitted.
E. The sentence is correct as written.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 68. | A. Sacrefecing  
     | B. Sacrificing  
     | C. Sacraficing  
     | D. Sacrificing  |
| 69. | A. Apellate  
     | B. Appelate  
     | C. Appellate  
     | D. Appellete  |
| 70. | A. Metamorphosis  
     | B. Metmorphism  
     | C. Metamorfaosis  
     | D. Metamorephsis  |
| 71. | A. Tangable  
     | B. Tangeable  
     | C. Tangibel  
     | D. Tangible  |
| 72. | A. Enciclical  
     | B. Inciclical  
     | C. Encyclical  
     | D. Encyclcial  |
| 73. | A. Imediately  
     | B. Immediatily  
     | C. Imedeately  
     | D. Immediately  |
| 74. | A. Suggestable  
     | B. Sugestible  
     | C. Suggestible  
     | D. Sugestable  |
| 75. | A. Contageious  
     | B. Contagieious  
     | C. Contaegious  
     | D. Contagious  |
| 76. | A. Cruelty  
     | B. Cruelty  
     | C. Cruely  
     | D. Curelty  |
77. A. Dephtheria  
B. Diphtheria  
C. Deptheria  
D. Diphtheria

78. A. Econmically  
B. Economnomically  
C. Economically  
D. Economominically

79. A. Kaleidoscope  
B. Kaliedascope  
C. Caleidoscope  
D. Kaleidascope

80. A. Wholly  
B. Whoody  
C. Wholey  
D. Wholley

81. A. Basicaly  
B. Basicely  
C. Basicelly  
D. Basically

82. A. Falacies  
B. Fallaces  
C. Fallacies  
D. Fallicies

83. A. Labroatory  
B. Laborotory  
C. Laboratory  
D. Labarotory

84. A. Gubernatoreal  
B. Gubernatorial  
C. Gubernotorial  
D. Gubernitorial

85. A. Hereditary  
B. Heriditary  
C. Heredetery  
D. Heireditary
86. A. Jurisdiction  
   B. Jurisdiction  
   C. Jurisdiction  
   D. Jurisdiction 

87. A. Naive  
   B. Nieve  
   C. Naive  
   D. Naive 

88. A. Occurrence  
   B. Occurrence  
   C. Occurrence  
   D. Occurrence 

89. A. Reminiscient  
   B. Reminiscient  
   C. Reminiscient  
   D. Reminiscient 

90. A. Pannel  
   B. Pannel  
   C. Panel  
   D. Panele 

91. A. Until  
   B. Untill  
   C. Untell  
   D. Untel 

92. A. Verticle  
   B. Vertical  
   C. Verticale  
   D. Verticale 

93. A. Beligerent  
   B. Belligerent  
   C. Billigerent  
   D. Biligerent 

94. A. Cafteria  
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| 96. | A. Environmental  
B. Envronmental  
C. Invironmental  
D. Enivronmental |
| 97. | A. Impromptu  
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D. Immromptu |
| 98. | A. Spicit  
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| 99. | A. Dumbell  
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