

Review: Switch to passive voice, and also remove ambiguous words.

First, you harvest the Antarctic ice by drilling a fairly deep hole in the ice sheet, and you separate the ice core into somewhat shorter segments. After you store the ice core segments and transport them to the lab bench, you systematically melt the core segments with a very hot wire wrapped around the core inside a gas chamber. You suction the gas into a canister. Second, you perform mass spectrometry on the gas in the canister corresponding to the segment. Finally, you calculate the ratio of oxygen isotopes in the gas, which is somewhat correlated with average atmospheric temperature when air bubbles were trapped in the ice. Since you know that the deeper the air bubbles, the older the air trapped inside, you can graph the average air temperature versus time over the centuries.

First, Antarctic ice is harvested by drilling 10 feet deep into the ice sheet, then separate the ice core into segments two feet long. Then put the ice core segments in storage and transport them back to the lab bench. Once at the lab systematically melt the core segments with a wire that's been heated to exactly 300 degrees fahrenheit. Take the wire and wrap it 6 times around the core, do this inside the gas chamber, then suction the gas into the canister. After the gas is in the chamber perform mass spectrometry on the gas inside the canister for each segment of ice. Next, calculate the ratio of oxygen isotopes within the gas to the average atmospheric temperature when air bubbles were trapped within the ice. The deeper the air bubbles, the older the air thats been trapped inside. Graph the average air temperature versus the time over the past 500 years.