# **Week 2 Lab Exercise 2: Editing More Sentences**

Please shorten and clarify the following sentences without changing their meaning. We will look at the answers for Exercise 2.3 before officially moving on to Exercise 2.7, but feel free to work ahead if you are happy with your edits to Exercise 2.3.

## **Exercise 2.3 from the textbook: Keystone species**

1. There is a type of species called a keystone species that is one that has a disproportionately large effect on its host environment when compared to its relatively small numbers.
2. Such species are described as playing a critical role in helping in the maintenance of the structure of an ecological community.
3. It is said that they have an effect on many other organisms in an ecosystem and help to determine the types and numbers of various other species in the community.
4. To give just one example, when wolves were reintroduced to the famous Yellowstone National Park, they immediately began to hunt and prey on the elk that had been the only other major mammalian species in the area.
5. As an immediate consequence, the number of the elk population began to dwindle and as the elk began to learn to stay on the high ground to better see their predators and thereby stay safe, there were a number of startling changes that began to take place in the park.
6. In the valleys, all the various young sapling that the elk had been eating up to that point were now able to grow into full trees.
7. This had the consequent effect of attracting many species of bird that had been up to then missing from the area.
8. What happened also is that because the streams and the rivers were once again shaded by trees, their temperature dropped and this had the resultant effect of allowing trout to return and indeed to thrive.
9. With the abundance of trees, beavers once again found a home in the area, where they built the dams for which they are so known, and this created ponds that attracted frogs, as well as the predators of frogs such as snakes.
10. It was in this way that wolves even despite their small number were nonetheless able to affect the restoration of the balance and also of the diversity of the ecosystem in Yellowstone National Park.

## **Exercise 2.7: long sentences (not included in the textbook)**

1. A small study should be done to obtain information on any resident population of black-headed sheep located around the site area, as well as learning how sensitive the animals are to human impact and what we can do to help ensure that these animals do not get harmed.
2. At a length of more than 243,000 km, Canada has a coastline that is the longest in the whole world and by a very wide margin, so much so that it is, in fact, more than four times that of the coastline of Asia’s Indonesia, which is the country whose coastline is the second-longest in the world.
3. It is a known fact that Canada, in fact, possesses a pretty significant percentage of the world’s fresh water and it is therefore incumbent on us that we should take a more active role in the preservation of our and the world’s water supplies clean for those people in future generations.
4. It was during the public meeting on the anticipated new transit route that it became abundantly clear that the preceding consultation process had completely failed to include in the consultation the seniors who were living in the area, with a special oversight being the lack of consultation of those seniors who had issues of one extent or another with their mobility.
5. There is this belief that started some time in the late eighteen hundreds according to which educators thought that play in all its forms could become integrated into ones educational endeavours because of the fact that the human brain experiences stimulation through both of these modes of experience and will therefore learn by either of these modes of experience.
6. It is a true fact that somewhat more than three quarters of the earth’s land surface that is free of ice has in some way undergone alteration in an effort by humans to create urbanization, industrialization, and for the purpose of resource extraction.
7. It is because Canada is such a very enormous country that is to a very large extent still covered by forests that are really enormous and, in fact, mostly intact, so that the very enormous deforestation that has taken place in much of the rest of the world is a very hard things for us to come to imagine clearly.
8. As a point of correction, so-called pencil lead is not, in fact, made of lead at all, but is rather a mixture of a substance called graphite and a proportion of clay, which are both combined in a set of specific proportions in order to create what are called “leads” with different levels of hardnesses.
9. The casings of pencils are pretty much always made of a soft kind of wood, very often this is aromatic cedar, because of the fact that this wood is easy for a pencil sharpener to cut into and peel smoothly, without chipping.
10. While some people think that the pencil leads are inserted into holes that have been drilled into the pencil casing, it is a fact that pencil casings are first cut into shingles with runnels scored into them into which the leads can then be placed. Then the mirror shingle is glued on top of the bottom shingle with the leads and the cases are cut into individual pencils as we know them.