# **Module 3 Lab Exercise: Editing Paragraphs**

We will look at the answer key for Exercise 3.3 together after a set time. However, if you are satisfied with your answers to Exercise 3.3, feel free to move on to Exercise 3.4. Or wait and chat amongst yourselves.

## **Exercise 3.3 from the textbook**

Apply the given new rule to the following sentences to improve their coherence.

1. Brook trout generally do best at water temperatures between roughly 10 °C and 20 °C. Trout reproduction, susceptibility to parasites, vulnerability to predation, feeding patterns, and many other factors affecting the survival of trout can all be negatively affected by temperatures outside this narrow range.  
     
   Brook trout generally do best at water temperatures between roughly 10 °C and 20 °C. Temperatures outside this narrow range can negatively affect trout reproduction, susceptibility to parasites, vulnerability to predation, feeding patterns, and many other factors affecting their survival.
2. Temperatures outside the most suitable range cause trout stress and they will move to and hang out in more suitable areas. Behavioural thermoregulation is the term for migration in order to find waters with an ideal temperature.

Temperatures outside the most suitable range cause trout stress and they will move to and hang out in more suitable areas. This behavior of trout migrating in order to find waters with an ideal temperature is called Behavioural thermoregulation.

1. Stream temperatures are affected by many factors, but primarily sunlight, the riparian flora, and the stream cross section. The rate of flow and the depth of a stream, for instance, are determined by its cross section.

Stream temperatures are affected by many factors, but primarily sunlight, the riparian flora, and the stream cross section. Using one of the factors, cross section, you can determine the rate of flow and the depth of a stream.

1. A wider, shallower stream will be slow moving and sunshine will penetrate and warm the water to a greater extent than in a narrower, deeper, faster-moving stream. Riparian flora, such as trees with overhangs, however, can shade even wide, shallow streams to cool them sufficiently.

A wider, shallower stream will be slow moving and sunshine will penetrate and warm the water to a greater extent than in a narrower, deeper, faster-moving stream. Even though wide and shallow steams will be significantly warmer, Riparian flora, such as trees with overhangs, can shade them to cool them sufficiently.

1. Shade or pools of deeper water can create pockets of cooler temperature where trout will hang out on hot days. Fly fishers cast their flies most successfully by knowing where these pockets are located.

Shade or pools of deeper water can create pockets of cooler temperature where trout will hang out on hot days. Knowing that trout will hang out in those places, fly fishers cast their flies there most successfully.

1. Colony Collapse Disease (CCD) is the name given to the sudden dying out of an entire bee colony. With worrying frequency, throughout the western world, these die-offs are occurring.

Colony Collapse Disease (CCD) is the name given to the sudden dying out of an entire bee colony. These deaths of bee colonies are occurring frequently, throughout the western world, and worry many.

1. In North America, about a third of our food crops are pollinated by bees. Crops of almonds, apples, peaches, broccoli, squashes, berries, melons and so on would be in jeopardy, so some experts claim, without these pollination services.

In North America, about a third of our food crops are pollinated by bees. Experts claim that without these pollination services crops of almonds, apples, peaches, broccoli, squashes, berries, melons and so on would be in jeopardy.

1. What most people think of when they hear the word bee is the one with the yellow and black striped abdomen. The European honeybee, which was originally brought over by the pilgrims, is what this species of bee is actually called.

What most people think of when they hear the word bee is the one with the yellow and black striped abdomen. The bees with the yellow and black striped abdomen are actually called a European honeybee, which was originally brought over by the pilgrims.

1. The European honeybee is the only bee species used commercially, but there are four thousand species of bees native to North America. Generally not straying far from their native habitats and favoured plants, these native species only pollinate gardens and the edges of fields and orchards.

The European honeybee is the only bee species used commercially, but there are four thousand species of bees native to North America. Those species of bees that are native to North America are generally not straying far from their native habitats and favoured plants, they only pollinate gardens and the edges of fields and orchards.

1. It’s quite likely that most city gardeners do not recognize that they have native bees buzzing about their flowers because some native bees look too much like European honeybees and others don’t look like bees at all, at least to the untrained eye. Probably most of the pollination services in city and suburban gardens is provided by these native bees, however.

It’s quite likely that most city gardeners do not recognize that they have native bees buzzing about their flowers because some native bees look too much like European honeybees and others don’t look like bees at all, at least to the untrained eye. However it’s likely that these native bees provide most of the pollination services in city and suburban gardens.

## **~~Exercise 3.4 from the textbook: Wind Farms~~**

~~Please revise each paragraph to create better cohesion, using all the strategies described in the text and lecture: the given-new rule, transitions words and phrases, and variegated sentence patterns.~~

1. ~~A wind farm may be a single machine. It may consist of a large number of machines. It could even possibly consist of hundreds of wind turbines. The design approach will be the same. The construction method will be almost identical also. This is true regardless of the size of the project.~~
2. ~~People tend to think of a wind farm as a power station. There are differences between these two types of power generation. These differences are important. A conventional power station is one large machine. It will not generate power until the completion of its construction. It will often need a substantial and complicated civil structure. Construction risk will be an important part of the project assessment.~~
3. ~~The construction of a wind farm is more like purchasing of a fleet of trucks than constructing a power station. The turbines will be purchased at a fixed cost. These costs are agreed in advance. A delivery schedule will be established in advance as well. This is exactly as it would be for a fleet of trucks. This is a modular approach. Few wind farms are delivered late. Few farms are finished over budget.~~