

**Rewrite the following passages more formally and objectively using impersonal passive and other devices:**

1. When we examine a number of single crystals of quartz, apatite, beryl, or corundum we find that a cross-section of the crystal in a plane perpendicular to the usual axis of elongation is essentially six-sided. The six faces that outline the crystal, and which are parallel to the axis of elongation, form what we call hexagonal prism. Let us examine the cross-sectional outline more closely, and measure that lengths of the sides and the angles between the faces in the plane of the section. Taking into account the errors of measurement, we find that the interfacial angles are of the same degree but that lengths of the sides are not the same size.
2. Heat is derived from the sun. We do not exactly know how it comes, but we think that it is with electromagnetic waves which cannot be seen, which are able to pass through a completely empty space. When the rays of the sun touch a thing, they make it warm, although the rays themselves are not hot. We know this because the space between the sun and the earth remains quite cold, although the rays are travelling through it.
3. But when the rays reach the earth, they warm the air, the ground, and everything else they touch. Some rays are thrown back and some are taken in by the things on which they fall. A shiny surface throws back more heat than a dull surface, which takes in more heat than a shiny surface.
4. Digital computers are counting machines. You use them for high speed mathematical calculations. You can multiply, divide, add or subtract numbers with them. You can operate the smaller ones manually like typewriters. You programme larger digital computers with punched cards, punched tape, or magnetic tape.
5. First, I take a small electric bell and hang it with its dry battery cell from a rubber band. I choose rubber because it doesn't transmit sound easily. Next, I hang the bell inside a bell-jar. Then, I place the bell – jar on a pumping table. As I pump the air out, the sound of the bell becomes fainter and fainter.
6. We sometimes map magnetic fields with the aid of a small magnetic compass. We may notice that at each point, the direction that the north pole of the compass indicates is the direction of the magnetic field. We can also map magnetic fields by sprinkling iron filings on a sheet of paper that covers a magnet or system of magnets. We can notice that the filings become induced magnets and align themselves with the field.
7. Natural resources are the materials that we need to run our society. They come from the rocks, the oceans, the tissues of the animals and plants that live on the Earth. We use these materials directly, or processed and shaped into household products, clothes, machinery, building, etc. The thousands of different materials that we need to maintain our standard of living can be classified into renewable and nonrenewable resources. Renewable resources include cotton, trees, rubber, animals and cellulose. Several minerals such as, gold, copper, lead and zinc that we use in industry are non-renewable resources.
8. Earlier they got all commercial iodine from sea-weeds; then the deposits of crude nitrate of soda from the high deserts of North Chile were found out. Probably the most initial source of this raw material known as ‘caliche’ was some pre-historic sea filled with marine vegetation, but that is a thing of controversy. We also get iodine from salt deposits and from the subterranean waters of oil-bearing rocks—all indirectly of marine origin.