

Writ. 5561 Technical Editing: Activity 2 - due June 22 (10 pts)

Name:

Chapter 4 Marking Paper Copy

Discussion and Application

Exercises 1 and 2 require the use of markup symbols— pp. 45 - 48 in your Rude/Eaton text. Also see the markup symbol files on the week 2 module. You will need to print of pages 1 and 2 of this activity, and note that you want to print it before completing the activity online or the pages may change.

Note the directions on the Week 2 content module for scanning this section of the activity. You can scan and submit to the week 2 assignment tool.

1. **Use markup symbols** to mark the following paragraphs to match the edited, typeset version following this double-spaced version (p. 4). Correct the errors in spelling and use correct symbols to indicate the following specifications (specs): **Center the title, boldface it, and set it in 14-point Times Roman (TNR). The body text is 11-point TNR, 13 point leading (single-spaced), and 26 picas wide (4.3 in); flush left, ragged right, single spacing, and paragraph indents are one em.** Be sure to add specs in the margin.

Nitrogen Dioxide (TNR 14)

Nitrogen is an element essential to all life, but nitrogen compounds are "extra^{ll}s largely produced through energy consumption. Nitrogen oxides effect the nitrogen cycle, and when high temperature oxidation and chemical conversions form nitrogen dioxide, physical effects are possible. NO₂ forms the depressing brown in smog; it irritates our eyes and blurs our environment. In animal studies, NO₂ has been also shown to be the most dangerous among the eight nitrogen oxides. Inhaled, NO₂ reacts quickly with lung issue and causes cell injury and cell death. Biochemical experiments indicate that the region of the lung most responsible for respiration, the region bounded by the terminal respiratory bronchioles and the alveoli, is most affected by inhaled NO₂.

Lung injury seems related more to the concentration of NO₂ than to the length of exposure, but even small concentrations for less than an hour have caused breathing difficulties for some people. Asthmatics may be particularly sensitive to very low levels of NO₂. Between 1940 and 1970,

emissions of NO₂ in the United States increased nearly three times.

Even though we might expect that Los Angeles would regularly experience high concentrations of NO₂, the open spaces of the West and Southwest are not exempt from NO₂ loaded air. Especially at busy hours of the day. Because concentration is more damaging than length of exposure, the measures of NO₂ in terms of yearly arithmetic averages

disguise the dangerously high concentrations of NO₂ at peak traffic hours.

- Energy demands, coupled with understandable attempts to use natural resources like coal, mean that NO₂ emissions from human activities will certainly increase. We need verified emission standards, careful monitoring and continued research on the health affects of NO₂.

Typeset text for exercise 2:

Nitrogen Dioxide

Nitrogen is an element essential to all life, but nitrogen compounds are "extras" largely produced through energy consumption. Nitrogen oxides affect the nitrogen cycle, and when high-temperature oxidation and chemical conversions form nitrogen dioxide, physical effects are possible. NO₂ forms the depressing brown in smog. It irritates our eyes and blurs our environment.

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Between 1940 and 1970, emissions of NO₂ in the United States increased nearly three times. Even though we might expect that Los Angeles would regularly experience high concentrations of NO₂, the open spaces of the West and Southwest are not exempt from NO₂-loaded air, especially at busy hours of the day. Because concentration is more damaging than length of exposure, the measures of NO₂ in terms of yearly arithmetic averages disguise the dangerously high concentrations of NO₂ at peak traffic hours.

Energy demands, coupled with understandable attempts to use natural resources like coal, mean that NO₂ emissions from human activities will certainly increase. We need verified emission standards, careful monitoring, and continued research on the health effects of NO₂

2. Use markup symbols to set the following typescript so that it will be printed like the text that follows on the last page. The title is **Arial 14-point bold, centered, italics, and title case (caps on major nouns)**. The body text is **Arial 11-point type, 13-point leading (single-spaced)**, on a **34-pica line (5.5 in), flush left and ragged right**. Paragraphs are indented one em (one tab). See Rude/Eaton p. 53 for an example and CH 22 pp. 334-5 for type/lines.

Two Dangers for Copyeditors

Arial 14

- Some overly zealous copyeditors will pour over a manuscript, and change every "till" to "until" or viceversa, depending on their training, their grammatical ear, and their ideas about prose style. Although editors must try to forestall the deprecation of English into colloquial swill, they should never adopt a self-styled purism that does not allow for some variety of expression. When a tyrannical editorial coordinator waves Fowler, Wilson Follett, and other venerable guardians, his staff should wave back Theodore Bernstein's *Miss Thistlebottom's Hobogoblins*, a thoughtful debunking of scared cows in usage, or William Morris and Mary Morris' *Harper Dictionary of Contemporary Usage*, which explores the differences of opinion among the so-called "experts."
- A second danger: Some novice copy editors misinterpret the recommendations in *The Elements of style* as a mandate to change such sentences as "the outcry was heard round the world" to "everyone in the world heard the outcry." True, the active voice is more forceful, and a procession of passive constructions is a sure cure for insomnia. But the passive voice is preferable when the writer's goal is variety to emphasize or emphasizing an important word in a sentence.

(Passage from *The Elements of Editing: A Modern Guide for Editors and Journalists*.
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