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**Freelance Editor Sample Test**

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As part of the evaluation process, editors should **revise TWO sample passages,** **applying Microsoft Word’s track changes function**. The sample passages are divided into “academic” and “admissions” documents. If you are interested in editing only academic documents, please select TWO academic passages to edit. If there are academic passages that you feel comfortable editing but you would also like to demonstrate your essay-editing skills,you may also edit ONE or TWO academic passages, as well as the admissions passage. If selected to work as an editor, you will be given a chance to clarify your editing preferences during the onboarding process, so please edit whichever documents allow you to “shine” as an editor.

To give you an idea of the kind of revisions we expect, we have included as the first passage a sample edit from one of our editors. Carefully note the revisions made in grammar, mechanics, style, vocabulary, and phrasing, as well as the overall amount of revision and the comments explaining certain revisions and providing helpful suggestions. The callout boxes are intended to help you identify writing issues. \*\***Your edited passages should contain AT LEAST this amount of revision.**

## Good luck, and we look forward to working with you!

## Wordvice Editor Sample 2

## Technology Passage 3

## Biology Passage 4

## Electrical and Electronics Engineering Passage 5

## Materials Engineering Passage 6

## Chemical Engineering Passage 7

## Medicine Passage 8

## Environmental Science Passage 9

## Economics Passage 10

## Humanities Passage 11

## Computer Science Passage 12

## Admissions Essay 13

## 

## [Sample Edit from Our Editor]

Leave an “Overall Comment” with a synopsis of your editing approach, including one or two writing issues you focused on in the passage.

Fix errors in grammar, punctuation, and mechanics in-text.

Data-driven Smart Home System for Elderly People Based on Web Technologies

**Abstract.** The proportion of elderly people over 65 years old has rapidly increased, and social costs related to aging population problems have grown globally. The governments want to reduce these social costs through advanced technologies. The physician or medical center evaluates health conditions from the reports of elderly people. However, self-reports are often inaccurate, and sometimes reports by family or caregivers can be more accurate. To fix the problems, an evaluated objective method based on sensor data is needed. In this paper, we propose a data-driven smart home system that uses web technologies for connecting sensors and actuators. The proposed system provides a method of monitoring elderly people’s daily activities using commercial sensors and to register recognizable activities easily. In addition, it controls actuators in the home by using user-defined rules and shows a summary of elderly people's activities to monitor them.

Revise issues such as weak constructions or non-academic language.

Do not simply correct errors—try to make the writing stronger, more natural, and more readable.

**Keywords:** elderly care, data-driven approach, ambient assisted living, web technology

1. Introduction

Due to recent increases in life expectancy, the proportion of older people has rapidly increased [1]. The proportion of elderly people over 65 years old is predicted to rise to 30% in 2060 in Europe [2]. Aging population problems have emerged globally, and due to the social cost related to aging, it is difficult to support the increasing number of elderly people. Because elderly people are exposed to various risks, governments want to reduce social costs through the monitoring of risks and diseases using advanced technologies. In order to determine if elderly people need the help of others or evaluate the abilities of elderly people, various methodologies are used, such as an activity of daily living (ADL) checklist. ADL is a way of determining people’s routine activities [3]. Basic or physical ADL consists of self-care tasks that people tend do every day without needing assistance, such as dressing, bathing, eating, ambulating, toileting, and hygiene-related tasks. Instrumental ADL (IADL) are not necessary activities for survival and support an independent lifestyle, such as shopping, housekeeping, accounting, food preparation, using the telephone, and transportation. The physician or medical center evaluates the health conditions of elderly people reported through these methods. However, self-reports are often inaccurate, and sometimes reports by family or caregivers can be more precise. To solve these problems, an evaluated objective method based on sensor data is needed.

Substitute vocabulary terms when it clarifies the language.

Leave marginal comments (at least 2-3 per page) explaining your revisions and suggesting improvements.

With the advent of the Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, a term coined by Kevin Ashton, small and inexpensive IoT devices have become widely used in our daily lives.

## [Technology Passage]

Online social networks as crowdsourcing platforms for multimedia-involved behavioral testing: an empirical study

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Abstract

Online social network have come out as effective crowdsourcing platforms in recent days. However, issues about how to effectively exploit them have not been adequately addressed yet. Here, we investigate the reliability and effectiveness of multimedia-involved behavioral testing via social network-based crowdsourcing especially focused on Facebook as a medium to recruit participants. We conducted a crowdsourcing-based experiment for a music recommendation problem. It is shown that different methods for advertisement yields different degrees of efficiency and there exist significant differences in behavioral patterns across different genders and different age groups. Also, we compare our experiment with other multimedia-involved crowdsourcing experiments built on amazon mechanical turk, which suggests that social network-based crowdsourcing experiments can achieve comparable efficiency. Based on the analysis results, advantages and disadvantages of social network-based crowdsourcing experiments and suggestions for successful experiments are also discussed. We will conclude that social networks have a potential to serve as appropriate platforms for behavioral tests to gather in-depth data for even long-term periods of time.

# Introduction

Nowadays, online crowdsourcing has been one of the widely used methods to conduct behavioral experiments with a large number of people. In comparison to the traditional way of performing offline experiments: crowdsourcing on the Internet can collect large data with less efforts to recruit participants, set up the experimental environments, and run the experiments. (Wu et al., 2013) In addition, it has been shown that the quality of experimental results from crowdsourcing is almost the same to that from offline-recruited participants (Casler et al., 2013).

## [Biology Passage]

The positive correlation between methylation of *TERT* promoter (the region which is 270-31 bp upstream of the ATG start site) and high expression of *TERT* is not limited in HCCtumors possessing rs2853669 and -124C>T mutation, the positive correlation showed in entire HCC tumors we used (Fig 7C,D). This finding suggests the possibility of that long-term sustained DNA methylation in *TERT* promoter may directed towards hindering transcription factors to its promoter. DNMT1-mediated methylation of promoter dna is able to hamper transcription factors binding to their promoters.(AGCG?). Recent studies also showed that the binding of E2F1 to promoter was suppressed by CpG methylation in the promoter derived from dihydrofolate reductase, c-myc, or c-myb, as revealed by luciferase activity assay in human osteosarcoma cell line (Saos2 cell lines). (Ref. CpG methylation as a mechanism for the regulation of E2F activity) Taken together, TERT transcription is impeded by the repressive environment in which multiple regulatory restrictions have to be overcome before *TERT* is expressed.

Several SNPs of telomere maintenance genes have been found to highly related to the survival in HCC patients with infection of hepatitis B virus.(ref) SNP rs13167280 (IVS3-24 C > T), which is located on the intron 3 of *TERT* gene, was associated with an decrease in a risk of HCC progression based on previous research by Jung et al.(ref) Although no significant association between rs2853669 and HCC risk in the previous report by Jung et al.,(ref) our current data demonstrated that rs2853669 variant combined with -124C>T mutation of the *TERT* promoter increase *TERT* expression, telomere length, and HCC mortality and HCC recurrence. Thus we suggest that the study for SNPs coupled to another SNPs or genetic alteration is important in prediction of recurrence and prognosis in patients with HCC.

## 

## [Electrical and Electronics Engineering Passage]

Abstract

The main performance degradation factor of the UWB system is an intersymbol interference (ISI) due to a long delay spread. For this, we propose the simplified MMSE equalizer with the Time Reversal (TR) pre-filter which has the characteristic of focusing the symbol energy in the space-time domain. With the aid of TR pre-filter, we can shorten the tap size of the MMSE equalizer at the reciever side without the BER performance degradation compared to the full tap MMSE equalizer.

# 1. Introduction

UWB system has received great attentions as a short-range indoor wireless system because it provides a remarkable capacity increment by utilizing a huge bandwidth. However, the UWB system suffers from ISI due to the occupation of large bandwidth. To overcome this drawback, one deployed (DS-CDMA) with (RAKE) receivers. However, this scheme cannot be avoid complexity increment of the receiver side.

Due to the ISI and complexity issues the TR technique, which is originally researched at underwater acoustics, has been extended to the UWB system, where the TR pre-filter is the time-reversed version of the channel impulse response (CIR). The TR pre-filter acts as a transmit matched filter and alleviate the receiver complexity. Moreover, it provides the spatial and temporal focusing effect [1]. However, the TR pre-filter cannot eliminate ISI perfectly, as a result, the residual ISI degrades the performance of the system.

In this paper we propose the simplified MMSE equalizer with the TR pre-filter to eliminate the residual ISI. Owing to the energy-focusing effect at the space-time domain, we can simplify the MMSE equalizer at the receiver side by using the shortened effective CIR and achieve a BER performance that is the same compared to full tap MMSE equalizer.

# 2. Time Reversal and Equalizer

For the TR, transmitter uses the time-reversed complex conjugate of the CIR as the pre-filter. If we denote the CIR by h x (t), the pre-filter and the effective CIR are given by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |
|  | (2) |

when  denotes convolution function and  is the normalizing factor to prevent power enhancement by the pre-filter. Then, the effective CIR is equivalent to the autocorrelation function of CIR which causes focusing the symbol energy in the space-time domain. To examine the degree of focus, one introduces the Signal to Sidelobe Ratio (SSR) parameter defined by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

## [Materials Engineering Passage]

Structure modeling for numerical simulations

To make modelling for our complicated membrane structure, firstly we measured the shapes and sizes of collapsed alumina nanowires before putting on the gold coating. The plastically collapse alumina nanowires, induced by a surface tension in drying process are shown in the SEM image of Fig. 2a. Even after the collapse, the bottom ends of nanowires are mechanically connected on each vertex of hexagonal units of the aluminum substrate, which was formed during anodization process. The length of the side of a hexagon is 58nm. We also observe that the alumina nanowire has triangular cross section with side length of 26 nm. After the gold coating of 40nm thicknessin Fig. 2b, the side length of the triangular cross section of metallic nanowire is 40nm. From the experimentally obtained images , it is presented that thin gold films are surrounding an alumina nanowire with equilateral triangular cross sections with side lengths of 26nm and 40nm for the alumina and surrounding gold-coated regions, respectively. (see Fig. 2E)

In the first place, our self-aggregated metallic nanowire bundles have random 3D patterns just like mountain ridges and valleys, as described in Fig. 2c. The top ends of the nanowires conspired to form a ridge while the bottom ends are fixed to the vertices of hexagonal units. To model this six collapsed nanowires linked to a unit hexagon, we introduce a “merged nanowire hexagonal unit”, as described in Fig. 2e. Every six gold-coated nanowires were bind together at the topend, and the gold-coated nanowires were fixed to the vertices of a 58nm side length hexagon at the bottom end. Because the nanowires merge at the top ridge with a high packing density so that we can consider that they are completely stuck to one another. Six gold-coated alumina nanowire with triangular cross-section are assembled in the shape of a Star of David with 11 nm gaps between the closest triangles at the bottom ends. Through defining a rectangular computational domain of 173 nm width and 200nm height with periodic boundary condition in finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) simulations, a hexagonal crystal structure of 100nm interpore distance can be modelled.

## [Chemical Engineering Passage]

Results and Discussion

The phase transitions of asymmetric PS-b-P2VP melt was evaluated by in-situ SAXS experiments. Figure 1a tells about the SAXS intensity profiles as being a function of the scattering vector (q), where q = (4π/λ)sinθ, and θ and λ are the scattering angle and wave length of the incident x-ray beam, respectively. Sample annealed at a constant temperature of 150 oC was subjected to the heating process from 150 to 260 °C well above the glass transition temperatures (~ 100 oC) of the two blocks. All the profiles were measured at various temperatures during heating at a heating rate of 0.7 oC/min. At a lower temperature of T = 150 oC, a sharp primary peak at q\* = 0.353 nm-1, two shoulder peaks at both sides of primary peak, and a higher-order peak at q = 0.706 nm-1 indicated a hexagonally perforated layer (HPL) structure of the A-B-C stacking pattern with q/q\* = 0.92 : 1 : 1.08 : 2 for {101}HPL, {003}HPL, {102}HPL and {006}HPL respectively. A HPL structure is confirmed by the TEM image of the PS-b-P2VP melt annealed at 160 oC, as seen in Figure 1b. Both the shoulder peaks were faded with an increasing temperature up to 170 °C, while the higher-order peak at q = 0.714 nm-1 was still discernable.

As temperature increases (T > 185 °C), the intensity profiles were changed into a sharp primary peak and a second-order peak with the peak ratio of q/q\* = 1.15 for {121}GYR and {220}GYR, which was distinctly displayed separately in the intensity profile at 200 °C. This peak ratio had the characteristics of a gyroid (GYR) structure, even though the other higher-order peak was discernable barely due to the low electron density contrast between the two blocks [35, 36]. The TEM image of the PS-b-P2VP melt annealed at 195 oC we show in Figure 1b, also corresponded to the [100] projection in the cubic structure of a GYR structure. With further increasing temperatures (T > 210 °C), the primary peak appreciably weakened and the higher-order peaks disappeared, indicating the correlation hole scattering arising from the compositional fluctuations in the disordered (DIS) state of BCPs

**[Medicine Passage]**

Discussion

With the modern study, we demonstrated that short term active smoking (<10 pack-years) in young patients with untreated intermittent adult-onset asthma were associated with a decrease in the lung function and AHR. The daily smoking frequency (number of cigarettes per day), smoking duration (how many years) and cumulative smoking history (how many pack-years) were predictors that were significant of the decreased lung function, even through the patients were young adults with intermittent asthma. In addition to this, the daily smoking frequency remained to be an independent determinant of marked AHR (HisPC20 <2mg/mL). Collectively, these findings suggest a benefit of never smoking even for young patients with intermittent adult-onset asthma.

This study research made a demonstration of the effects of short-term smoking (<10 pack-years) in patients with adult-onset asthma and revealed the effect that a cumulative smoking history of <10 pack years was associated with lower lung function not fully responsively to bronchodilator and marked AHR. Epidemiological evidence suggest that a smoking history of ≥10 pack-years causes an accelerated decline in lung function in patients with Adult Asthma. 23 old current smokers who had asthma who have a prolonged high pack-years (mean±SD and 41±23) comprise a population that is at high risk of severe, or life-threatening, disease exacerbation, regardless of the relatively small disease duration. Despite our study not being a longitudinal study, it can be considered to be at the lower end of a continuum of studies reporting lung function declines in adult patients with asthma and a relevant smoking history. Even after the inhaling of bronchodilator, significant difference in lung function between the never smokers and current smokers in our study existed. This finding makes it clear that even a short smoking duration <10 pack-years is associated with a future risks of persistent airflow limitation.

Last of all smoking duration exhibited the highest R2 in the multiple linear regression analysis was adjusted for age, sex, disease duration and BMI; this finding suggests that the smoking duration can have a deep effect in lung function when compared with the results of other smoking parameters (cigarettes per day and pack-years) However, the prediction accuracy of the models is not really high. This implies that the influence of smoking may be vary among individuals.

**[Environmental Science Passage]**

Since the user is adapted to the current historic natural variation, a primary action determining a reasonable threshold of vulnerability (s) is done through objective historic climate data. 2 total sets of observations were applied; Atmosphere Swedens closest weather station and Yale University’s girded data (Watson, et al., 2006). The latter dataset was shown to have big biases when position next to numbers in the upper level of the max. daily temperature distribution and as a consequence was not applied to this indices. For every index (table 3) an annual amount of events (the “days above thresholds”) was extrapolated from the witnessed data for the period 1965 to 2012. From the annual values an imperial probability density fluctuation (pdf) was calculated using kernel density smoothing and two values of s (Fig. 2)) randomly determined as constituting the width between the middle and the 75th percentile of the distribution along with the distance between the middle and 81st percentile. Those two values, respectively, represent extremes with repeated intervals of approximately 7 and 18 years.

Linear trend (a) in eq. 1 was calculated using a 120 year (1965-2085) simulation produced from the sixth version of the Swedish meteorological and hydrological institute model SMIH4 (Markovich et al., 2012). Researchers ran the simulation at a 0.24° horizontal resolution over northern Europe, driven by the first member of CMIP6 (Zheng et al., 2013) with all of the rest of the global models following RCP 8.3. Raw CMIP6 data was corrected for bias to maintain the same frequency of climate index events for the period 1965-2012 to those seen in the data sets. Yearly event data numbers are then calculated for all of the revised time-series (1965-20885). Linear trend b (of equation 2) of this time-series is then calculated, and together with the hitherto calculated s values, makes possible the determination of vulnerability time scale nv. These time scales and their potential impact on the chosen ski park will appear in the third column (“vulnerability timescale”) of the Table 3 and noted by “X” on Fig. 5 for this timescale up to a total of 120 years.

**[Economics Passage]**

1.2 Why this fallacy matter in the real world

The main reason why we are worried about this attempted resurrection of the FTPL is because during 2017 the FTPL popped up twice in the arena of economic policy. In Japan, Kenechi Mashimoto note, referring to the new FTPL (2011, 2013, 2016a,), that “…the Nikkei and other media have recently reported his prescription for achieving the inflation target based on the FTPL (Mashimoto 2017, page 1). Melina Redando an economist from Brazil (2017) argued in a contribution to Brazilian financial newspaper, that real high interest rates in Brazil is simply result from high nominal interest rates. Her analyses is based on the analysis of Jim Corane (corane 2016 a), that has listed among its key building blocks the FTPL.

Associated real-world policy risks with the FTPL are possible to occur: the policy disasters can be happen if fiscal and monetary policy makers convinced that the FTPL is the appropriate way of considering the interaction of monetary and fiscal policy in driving inflation, aggregate demand, increasing real economic activity and default sovereign risk.

The key assertion of the FPTL is that, no matter what the size of the outstanding stock of domesticcurrency-denominated public debt and the public sector deficits that have to be financed are, now and in the future, there is not a need to worry about the fiscal-financial-money program of the State becoming unsustainable. Debt sustainability analysis will always make the answer that the public debt is indeed sustainable. This miracle will incur since no matter how large the nominal value of the debt stock, there always exist a value of the general price level high enough to make the real value of the outstanding stock of public debt small enough for the fiscal-financial monetary program to be sustainable Plus, somehow, the actual price level always takes on this unique value that ensures the sustainability of the public finances. In the more recent alternative version of the FTPL that was proposed by simmons, the role of the general price level is taken over by the level of real GDP.

**[Humanities Passage]**

*2.1. Country (Music) Maleness is a Conflicted Identity*

Country music at some points is seen as opposing a norm, valuing traditionalism and conservational values over the mainstream’s diverse but establishment views , with a regressive or even reactionary notion of masculinity (Tremmel 1995; Knox 2000; Bernstein 2016). A claim that runs counter to this view held that rural conservative masculinity is still seen as the most real masculine ideal in the united states (O’Reilly. 2016). This interplaying between urban and country reflects [Connell](https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0760/8/6/176/htm#B10-socsci-08-00176) (1995) assertion that the dominant or hegemonic, form of masculinity at a certain place or time is a given that it will be contested, with the masculine ideals that are glorified in the country genre exist in contrast not only to the femininity ideals present within the genre but with the masculine images present in rock, rap and other genres as well that have masculine images. In effect, while country music maleness can be marginal or oppositional outside of the country music audience, it can at the same time be the hegemonic ideal within that audience

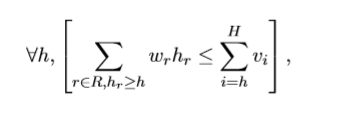
According to Casey (2003), country music men often were negotiating an oppositional masculinity Elvis and his contemporaries forged a rockabilly identity on postwar America, and this was identity was a white rural ideal in resistance to the “man in the suit.” The outlaw movement of the 70 s carried on with this ethos, standing hard against mainstream rock music and the Nashville establishment (Kerry 2014; Walton 2016): Today’s country performers similarly attempts to defy expectations, embracing a traditional-yet-stylized rural identity in opposition to the urbane ‘metrosexual’ (Carroll et al. 2006). [Peters](https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0760/8/6/176/htm#B50-socsci-08-00176) (2000) and [Ch](https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0760/8/6/176/htm#B9-socsci-08-00176)an (2000) split country music, as a genre into the forms of “hard” and “soft”, with “hard-shell” or “hard country” talking about a specific vision of the country artists as a perpetual outsider, not to the big city only but to the country music establishment itself also. The country establishment is label the “soft” or “mainstream.” While mainstream country is flirt with pop stylings, hard country remains true to at the very least some concept of its roots, continuing to have whatever’s going on around it be labeled as not real country (Peters 20000; Regan 2013).

**[Computer Science Passage]**

We are presenting a constraint-based formulation of Zellecks (2001) two-dimensional wasted space trimming algorithm that was adapted to a one dimensional case. Given a partial solution the Zelleck algorithm came up with a lower bound on the wasted space amount which was then used to trim against an upper bound. By contrast, we do not compute any numerical bounds and instead detect infeasibility with a single constraint.

As rectangles place in the bounding box, remaining empty space gets chopped up into small un-regular regions. After a while the empty space is chopped up into small enough chunks so much that they cannot accommodate none of the remaining unplaced rectangles, at that point we backtrack. While assigning x-coordinates about a bounding box of height H, we keep a histogram h v 1, v 2,...,v H i, where vi is the number of empty cell (units of empty space) that are in empty columns of height i. For example; assume that in Figure4 we assigned only the x-coordinates of a 3×2 rectangle in a 6×3 bounding box. The resulting histogram would be (h3,0,9i,) since there are 3 cells in empty columns of height 1, no empty cells on columns of height 2, and include 9 cells in empty columns of height 3.

Now it can be assumed that we only have left to place a 2×3 and a 2×2 rectangle. We can assign the six cells of the 2-by-3 rectangle to the empty cells of v3=9, having the empty cells left over as h3,0,3i. At this point, we cannot assign the area of the 2×2, due to us having just have 3 empty cells that can accommodate its height and we need 4, so we can prune.

Generally speaking, for a set of unplaced Rectangles R and a bounding box of height H,

where rectangles r ∈ R has dimensions wr × hr. In other words, for every given height h, the size of the space that can accommodate rectangles of height h or greater has to be at least the total area of rectangles of height h or more. We check this constraint after each x-coordinate assignment

## [Admissions Essay Passage]

A. What makes you unique compared to other undergraduate applicants and how do you see those unique assets adding value to the Haas Community, both during your time at Haas and later during your professional career?

Since the Haas School is one of the top business schools, most applicants might have an academic excellence and extracurricular activities. I also have a perfect GPA and various activities. However, my diversity is a catalyst which makes these academic intelligence and experiences melt to grow a success.

The life in Korea may give me diversity as other international students. Many international students would say “I am from other country so I am diverse.” But, this is not the value what the Haas Community needs. My diversity is not only diverse by racially, but diverse thorough intelligence and mind. The diversity in my body became a third eye which makes me be able to see the whole world.

When I was in Korea, I saw the world as a Korean. Mass media such as television and movies controlled a big part of my thoughts and beliefs. Also, the schools defined other countries and their cultures with a Korean view. However, since I came to the U.S, stereotypes and prejudices of other countries in me have been changed. The motivation that changed my misleading attitude was working at the International Education Office at Santa Monica College. I call this office ‘The United Nations.’ As the word indicates, it is the most diverse place where I can meet people from all over the world. I listen to students’ countries’ cultural, economical and political issues and their adjustment to the U.S. This experience has given me the third eye to look at the world with clear, flexible, and prospective view.