

Proofreading Notes

I'm formatting this by a) quoting the first few words of the paragraph in which the potential issue is located, b) quoting the text of the issue as is, c) writing it in corrected form (with change in bold) and d) listing the type of issue and/or giving an explanation

1. a) The journey began b) as she hastily pulled my hand back and stroke my forearm c) as she hastily pulled my hand back and **stroked** my forearm d) tense consistency
2. a) We are what we eat b) plant food makes up for most of our daily calorie intake c) plant food **makes up** most of our daily calorie intake d) ("make up for" means "to compensate for", whereas I assume you mean "make up" meaning "to compose")
3. a) We are what we eat b) they made sure all our food is organic and fresh, that we eat lots of raw fruit and vegetables c) they made sure all our food **was** organic and fresh, that we **ate** lots of raw fruit and vegetables d) tense consistency
4. a) We are what we eat b) a culture that worships the United States in almost religious manner. c) a culture that worships the United States in **an** almost religious manner.
5. Not a correction, but rather wanted to say that I love the imagery in this sentence: "...ornamental plants incarcerated in concrete blocks, asphalt and metal bars along the sidewalk, and manically trimmed front lawns" So true!
6. a) The more time I spend around plants b) I started to make plants the central part of my life with the adaption of a permaculture lifestyle. c) I started to make plants the central part of my life with the **adoption** of a permaculture lifestyle. d) word choice
7. a) Plants feel, they sense touch b) the fast reaction of *mimosa pudica* ... which upon touch folds its leaves c) the fast reaction of *mimosa pudica* ... which **upon being touched** folds its leaves d) usage; just sounds better this way...
8. a) Sight can be defined b) Even though plants might not translate light reflecting off objects into images, like we humans do, but seeing like us would give them no particular advantage. c) Plants might not translate light reflecting off objects into images, like we humans do, but seeing like us would give them no particular advantage. d) not sure how to explain this one, but if you keep "even though," you have a dependent clause that would need to be attached to an independent clause. So you could potentially eliminate "but," however, I think it makes more sense to omit "even though."
9. a) Primitive people must know this b) The women of the Yekuana, who live in the Amazon, are greeting and singing protective songs to young Yucca plants c) The women of the Yekuana, who live in the Amazon, **greet** and **sing** protective songs to young Yucca plants d) tense; just makes more sense for this to be in simple present tense rather than present progressive, since all your previous examples in this paragraph are in simple present
10. a) Wild tobacco b) screams for help using volatile enzymes, which attracts predatory bugs and wasps c) screams for help using volatile enzymes, which **attract** predatory bugs and wasps d) agreement - the subject, "enzymes," is plural so the verb would be "attract" rather than "attracts"
11. a) Wild tobacco b) She detects the hornworm through its chewing rhythm and the chemical composition of its saliva, and screams for help using volatile enzymes, which attracts predatory bugs

and wasps – the enemies of their enemies – who come and kill the intruders. c) She detects the hornworm through its chewing rhythm and the chemical composition of its saliva, and screams for help using volatile enzymes, which attracts predatory bugs and wasps – the enemies of **her** enemies – who come and kill the intruders. d) since you've been referring to the plant with the pronoun "she," and I'm assuming you're talking about the enemies of the plant's enemies, I just replaced "their" with "her"

12. a) Wild tobacco b) If this is still not enough, the plant opens her flowers in daytime (she usually blooms at night to attract moths), which draws hummingbirds to their aid. c) If this is still not enough, the plant opens her flowers in daytime (she usually blooms at night to attract moths), which draws hummingbirds to **her** aid. d) consistency in pronoun usage, same as in #11

13. a) While it is true b) most notably they effect auxin levels. c) most notably they **affect** auxin levels. d) tricky homophones! "effect" is (usually) the noun, "affect" is (usually) the verb

14. a) While it is true b) elongated cells of phloem tissue called *sieve tubes* who are essentially akin to synapses. c) elongated cells of phloem tissue called *sieve tubes* **that** are essentially akin to synapses. d) unless you want to go so far as to call cells persons, I think we should stick with using "that" rather than "who" :P

15. a) Of course, plants don't have b) the whole organism would die if this part is damaged. c) the whole organism would die if this part **were** damaged. d) have to use the subjunctive tense with if/would clauses

16. a) Upon sprouting, a seed b) constantly contemplating on the optimal growing direction c) constantly **contemplating the** optimal growing direction d) no need for "on" in this case, sounds better without it

17. a) A straight-growing tree b) A straight-growing tree might suddenly find itself in the shadow of another object, it will immediately change its course and grow in a curve, c) Either "A straight-growing tree might suddenly find itself in the shadow of another **object; it** will immediately change its course and grow in a curve" or "**If** a straight-growing tree suddenly finds itself in the shadow of another object, it will immediately change its course and grow in a curve" d) can't use a comma to separate two independent clauses

18. a) Plants exhibit adaptively b) our egos (who themselves are nothing more c) our egos (**which** themselves are nothing more d) again, I think an "ego" is a what rather than a who because it is abstract

19. a) The more science advances b) plants are living, thinking, sentient beings that experience the world through at least as many senses as we do c) plants are living, thinking, sentient beings **who** experience the world through at least as many senses as we do, who have a will **and** a mind, and **who** are intelligent. d) to drive home your point about personhood, it would make sense to be consistent in using "who" instead of "that"; second issue is parallel structure: items in a list should all have the same grammatical format, and since "will" and "mind" are both objects of the verb "have," they should be in the same list item (sorry, can't really explain this one very well!)

20. a) I as a 'primitive gardener' b) of course one feels remorse, even sad. c) Either "of course one feels **remorseful**, even sad." or "of course one feels remorse, even **sadness**." d) parallel structure: since remorse is a noun, and sad is an adjective, you should choose one part of speech or the other and keep them consistent

21. a) When I look at plants b) When I look at plants, I see an autonomous individual, a living being, a person. c) Either "When I look at plants, I see autonomous **individuals**, living **beings**, **persons**." or "When I look at **a plant**, I see an autonomous individual, a living being, a person." d) parallel structure: either use the plural or the singular, but keep it consistent between the clauses

22. a) When I look at plants b) I see plants favorite certain places over others c) I see plants **favor** certain places over others d) word choice; I think people only use "favorite" as a verb when discussing online activities

23. a) When I look at plants, b) Far from being 'immobile', plants dance in the rain, swing softly in the wind, and I could spend hours just watching them do so. c) Far from being 'immobile', plants dance in the rain **and** swing softly in the wind, and I could spend hours just watching them do so. d) not sure how to explain this one...something to do with comma usage

24. a) Plants and animals are two different b) This seems paradox, c) Either "This seems **paradoxical**" or "This seems **like a** paradox" d) "paradox" is a noun, so you can either transform it into an adjective or insert a few words to make it work

25. a) Any bare patch of earth b) and enrichen the soil with vital plant food c) and **enrich** the soil with vital plant food d) well at first I thought "enrichen" wasn't a real word, but apparently it is! "enrich" is way more common though, so I'd swap it out (enrichen just sounds a bit archaic)