

Fellow Citizens,

There are many advantages to limiting car usage. Hiking, biking, skating, or taking a bus to school, has beneficial implications for carbon emissions and the environment, takes away stress, and facilitates more flexible commuting arrangements.

The first thing to keep in mind is that “automobiles are the linchpin of the suburbs, where middle-class families from Chicago to Shanghai tend to make their homes” (Source 1). Emissions from an increasing number of private cars owned by the middle class are choking cities. This is a huge impediment to current efforts to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tailpipes. According to Elisabeth Rosenthal, author of *In the German Suburb, Life Goes On Without Cars*, “cars are responsible for up to 50 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in some car-intensive areas in the United States”. Because of this, our goal should be to promote alternative transportation to reduce this smog.

Another advantage to car-free cities is that it’s a good opportunity to take away stress. Author of Source 4: The End of Car Culture. Elisabeth Rosenthal, also notes that America’s love affair with its vehicles seems to be cooling. “‘When I had a car I was always tense. I’m much happier this way,’ said a mother of two, as she walked streets where bicycles and children’s chatter cover up the sound of any car motors far away” (Source 1). If this pattern stays the same, it will have beneficial effects for people, like parks and sports centers blooming throughout cities.

Finally, commuting arrangements. Mimi Sheller, a sociology professor at Drexel University and director of its Mobilities Research and Policy Center says, “The Internet makes telecommuting possible.” It allows people to connect with others without having to drive all the way across town to meet up with friends. Places called center cities have made people not want to live in the suburbs and have a draw for older people. Cell phones and car-pooling apps also encourage flexible commuting arrangements, like sharing a car when going to work. With these possibilities, people who stop commuting in cars might never go back to using them.

In a world like this one, personal vehicle ownership is impractical and undesirable. Partnering with the telecommunications industry to create cities in which pedestrian, bicycle, private cars, commercial and public transportation traffic are woven into a connected network will create beneficial implications for the environment, take away stress, and make commuting more flexible.

Fellow Citizens,

Prompt  
Language

S3, p20: verb tense changes; *work*  
changed to *school* - S3, p24: verb tense  
change

There are many advantages to limiting car usage. Hiking, biking, skating, or taking a bus to school, has beneficial implications for carbon emissions and the environment, takes away stress, and facilitates more flexible commuting arrangements.

S4, p34 and 35  
respectively w/ verb  
tense changes

The first thing to keep in mind is that “automobiles are the linchpin of the suburbs, where middle-class families from Chicago to Shanghai tend to make their homes” (Source 1).

S1, p8: omit  
*burgeoning*

Emissions from an increasing number of private cars owned by the middle class are choking cities. This is a huge impediment to current efforts to drastically reduce greenhouse gas

S1, p5

emissions from tailpipes. According to Elisabeth Rosenthal, author of *In the German Suburb, Life Goes On Without Cars*, “cars are responsible for up to 50 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in some car-intensive areas in the United States”. Because of this, our goal should be to promote alternative transportation to reduce this smog.

S3, p21: *is to should be*

Another advantage to car-free cities is that it’s a good opportunity to take away stress. Author of Source 4: *The End of Car Culture*, Elisabeth Rosenthal, also notes that America’s love affair with its vehicles seems to be cooling. “When I had a car I was always tense. I’m much happier

S3, p24

S4, p32

S4, p34:  
*persists to  
stays the  
same.*

this way,’ said a mother of two, as she walked streets where bicycles and children’s chatter cover up the sound of any car motors far away” (Source 1). If this pattern stays the same, it will have beneficial effects for people, like parks and sports centers blooming throughout cities.

S3, p28: v.  
tense change;  
omitted *also*;  
*city to cities.*

S4, p35 & 36:  
Minor edits  
follow exact  
structure of  
source ideas  
and do not  
serve to  
clarify ideas  
but merely to  
repeat them.

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S4, p43: *or to  
and*

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S3, p24

S4, p35: syntax  
change

\*Text in red indicates original writing.

\*Text in black indicates actual quoted and cited material.