Elite Editing

Editing Test

***About editing at Elite***

**Book editing**

We offer several levels of book editing services in the traditional, hybrid, and self-publishing spaces. We edit everything from short children’s manuscripts (fewer than 10,000 words) to novel-length high fantasy epics and everything in between! That said, the average manuscript tends to be approximately 40,000–70,000 words.

Standard turn times depend on the needs of the client, but at a minimum, we provide one business day per 10,000 words. Our average manuscript (40–70K) will therefore have a typical turn time of 6–9 business days.

Our rates range from $0.007 to $0.01 per word for our publishing clients, depending on the client and the level of service requested—for example, copyediting versus line editing.

**Content editing**

We copyedit and line edit everything from university proposals and political flyers to games, gift bags, and greeting cards.

Standard turn times depend on the needs of the client and are always commensurate with the length of the document and the depth of the treatment. Short projects of this nature are paid on an hourly basis at rates varying between $22 and $25 per hour.

***About completing and submitting this test***

1. When you’ve completed this test (as well as any other tests you’ve decided to take), please [click here](https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/8f91bc0544724bd381feeb4dd54b3fba) for a submission link.
2. Once you’ve opened the submission link, answer the questions on the upload form, attach *all* completed tests, and then hit “Submit.”

**PLEASE NOTE! Whether you complete one test or all four (or anything in between), you should upload only ONE submission form with ALL completed tests attached.**

1. At this point, you should see a confirmation screen that confirms we’ve received your test or tests. We will respond within 7 days to let you know the results of your test(s).
2. May the forces of good grammar and beautiful words be with you.

*The editing test has two parts—one fiction passage and one nonfiction. Please feel free to edit one part or both before returning the test.*

**Style Guide for Editing Test (Fiction)**

* **Track your changes.** Use Microsoft Word’s Track Changes tool to complete the test.
* **Use *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition (*CMoS*).** Follow *CMoS* recommendations for grammar, punctuation, capitalization, hyphenation, styling of numerals, etc. Chapter 6 of *CMoS* discusses commas, and Chapter 8 covers capitalization exhaustively. Check out *CMoS* 7.89 for hyphenation rules.
* **Check spelling**. Be sure to run spellcheck. Please also refer to *Merriam-Webster Collegiate* (www.m-w.com), and use only first-listed spelling variants (e.g., it’s leaped, not leapt).
* **Do not rewrite**. Make corrections only to true errors of punctuation, grammar, and Chicago style. However, you can suggest alternative wording for clarity.
* **Query the author as appropriate**. If you want the author to consider a change—such as replacing a word or phrase with a synonym to avoid repetition—add a comment addressing the author as “AU” with your suggested edit (e.g., “AU: Consider replacing *growled* with *rumbled* or *gurgled* to avoid repetition.”).
* **Correct verb tense.** If the book is in past tense, make corrections to add/remove present tense and/or past perfect, etc., as needed. However, note that it is fine for characters to make tense errors in dialogue.
* **Correct misplaced modifiers.** These should always be corrected, but on the first instance, please explain to the author why the modifier issue changed the meaning of the sentence.

Clem and Hank raced across the desert mesa. They were hot on the trail of Ricardo Rabbit, a pesky jack rabbit who routinely wreaked havoc by tearing up and eating the plants in Miss Shirley’s yard. “C’mon Hank!” called Clem. “If you don’t hurry up that rabbit is going to get away, and then tonight he and all his buddies are going to be laughing at us while they munch out on whatever is left of Miss Shirley’s garden!”

“I’m doing the best I can!” panted Hank as he lumbered around a clump of prickly pears. Roberto turned to look at his pursuers. He has a good lead on the two border collars and his nose twitched in amusement as he saw them in the distance. Ricardo waved at Clem and Hank, taunting them, he scampered over a winding arroyo, and disappeared down into one of the many rabbit dens. Clem and Hank followed his scent trail until they came to the mouth of the den. Clem was disgusted. “He’s wupped us again Hank! No sense in trying to find him down there; those tunnels go on for miles.” Plopping down in the sparkling sand, Clem looked scornfully as his pal Hank sprawled out - sides heaving, tongue lolling, under a mesquite tree. “You used to be faster than a lightning bolt Hank, but now you couldn’t even catch a turtle!”

“Aw, Clem, lay off.” sighed Hank. “You may have been ahead of me, but I noticed you came up empty handed too. That rascally rabbit has managed to give both of us the slip.” Hank rolled over and wallowed deeper down in the cool sand. He wished he could take a nap but he knew Miss Shirley would be wondering where her two companions were. “That’s true, Hank,” said Clem, “but I think you need to cut back on sneaking snacks.”

“What do you mean?” Hank questioned defensively. “I don’t eat that many snacks.” Clem snorts, “Hank, if you believe that, you are the King of de Nile!” Moments later, a shrill whistle cut across the clear desert air. “That’s Miss Shirley calling us back Hank, time to go.”

The two border collies found Miss Shirley and her horse, Ciro, loping along the highline road.

“Hey boys!” calls Miss Shirley as Clem and Hank caught up with her. Hank and Clem trotted ahead of the horse and rider; then caught the scent of one of their favorite people, Jeanmarie Ardon—and her horse Rascal. Working their way across the desert toward Miss Shirley, Jeanmarie’s blonde braids bounced up and down under her straw hat as Rascal jogged nimbly through the sand. The child was calling frantically for her dog Elvis. Clem and Hank looked at each other, where had the little lab gotten off to? Minutes later Jeanmarie drew abreast of Miss Shirley. “What brings you out so early this morning kiddo?” The youngster’s pixie like face consorted as she fought back the tears that threatened to spill out of her bright blue eyes.

**Style Guide for Editing Test (Nonfiction)**

* **Track your changes.** Use Microsoft Word’s Track Changes tool to complete the test.
* **Do not rewrite**. You are allowed to make small changes, but please refrain from extensive insertions or deletions. Follow *CMoS* recommendations for grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and numerals.
* **Query the author with alternatives and suggestions.** Where bigger edits are needed for clarity or comprehension, use the comment section to briefly explain the problem, ask questions, or provide a suggestion for rewording if needed rather than making substantial changes yourself.
* **Use headline-style capitalization.** Capitalize the first and last words in titles and subtitles and all major words (nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and some conjunctions). Lowercase the articles *the, a,* and *an*; common coordinating conjunctions (*and, but, for, or,* and *nor*) should be lowercased as well. Always lowercase prepositions.
* **Define abbreviations.** Always spell out abbreviations on first use. If you don’t know or can’t find what the abbreviation stands for, flag it with a comment.
* **Use the percent symbol only in tables and charts.** Use the word “percent” in running text.
* **Use capitals in running text** for “Figure” or “Table” and use numerals to express the number. Example: “As shown in Figure 2, the speed at which…”

**Use the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition (*CMoS*), author-date stye for references.** For incomplete references, align what is present to *CMoS* style, and attach a comment to the reference providing a template that shows the author how to format the citation.

**In text**

* This is sample text (Last Name Year).

**References**

* ***Journal Article***Last Name, First Name. Year. “Title of the Article.” *Journal Title* volume number, no. [issue number]: [pp–pp].
* ***Website***Author Last Name, First Name if available; if not, Name of Website. Year of publication. “Title of Web Page.” Name of Website if not used as author. Publishing Organization. Full publication or revision date; access date if no other date available. https://www.google.com/policies/privacy/.

## Green Hydrogen production

On the basis of economics and technical maturity, most hydrogen production today involves fossil fuel conversion and separation. In the OECD and most OPEC nations, steam methane reformation (SMR) of natural gas followed by water-gas shift (WGS) reactions and pressure wing absorption (PSA) purification is the preferred approach. Hydrogen produced this way is known as “grey” hydrogen. In China and most developing nations, coal gasification is combined with WGS reactions and PSA purification to produce “brown” or “black” hydrogen, depending on the type of coal used. Both approaches create byproduct streams of CO2, which are typically vented into the atmosphere or combined with produced ammonia to make urea. If the byproduct CO2 is captured and stored, then the hydrogen has low net CO2 emissions and is called “blue” hydrogen.

## Technology

The present and near-term cost of green hydrogen production is significantly higher than conventional hydrogen production using SMR (IEA, 2019). One of the most mature green hydrogen pathways is based on water electrolysis, using either alkaline electrolyzers (the current market leading technology) or Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) electrolyzers (an emerging competitor). 75% of all green hydrogen is produced in one of these ways. The market for electrolyzers is relatively small and growing slowly, with growth rates far lower than technologies such as solar PV (Grimm et al., 2020). While other electrolytic hydrogen production technologies are being developed, they remain significantly less mature (see table one).

Specifically, the “stack electrical efficiency” measures electricity energy consumption for electrolyzer stack per unit of hydrogen production. The “system energy efficiency” measures total energy consumption per unit of hydrogen production, including both electricity (e.g., from electrolyzer stack and other equipments) and heat (e.g., to warm up the electrolyzer, producing steam, etc.). The stack electrical efficiency is used to calculate electricity consumption for electrolyzer stack and simply referred as “efficiency” later.

**Table 1: Selected electrolytic hydrogen production technology options with high TRL**

| **Technology Name** | **Technology Readiness Level** *(figure 1 below)* | **Cost ($/kW)** | **Stack electrical efficiency** | **System energy efficiency** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Alkaline electrolyzers | TRL 9 (full maturity) | $860-$1,240/kW | 70-80% | 59%-70% |
| PEM electrolyzers | TRL 9 (limited production) | $1,350-$2,200/kW | 80%-90% | 65-82% |
| Solid oxide electrolysis cell (SOEC) | TRL 5-6 | $1,045/kW | 70-93% (high temperature water)  90%-100% (steam) | 60%-85% |

*Note: SOEC or more generally solid oxide electrolysis technology is quickly evolving, and because of a lack of existing project data, actual efficiency may be different from today’s research and estimation.*

*Source: TRL data compiled from Nadeem et al,. 2021, Grimm et al., 2020, Calise et al., 2019, Hallenbeck & Benemann, 2018, Miller et al,. 2020; Efficiency data compiled from (Kumar et al., 2019), (Zeng et al., 2009), (Wang et al 2019); costs data from (Grimm et al 2020).*

**References**

Nadeem, Muhammad Amtiaz, Mohd Adnan Khan, Ahmed Abdeslam Ziani, and Hicham Idriss: “An Overview of the Photocatalytic Water Splitting over Suspended Particles,” *Catalysts* Volume 11, issue 1 (January of 2021), 60. <https://doi.org/10.3390/catal11010060>.

IEA. “The Future of Hydrogen,” IEA, 2019: https://www.iea.org/reports/the-future-of-hydrogen.