

Part 3: Editing Using Track Changes in Microsoft Word

Instructions: Edit the following document using Track Changes in Microsoft Word. After you edit this document, please review the following document showing markup in Microsoft Word.

Electric & Hybrid Electric Vehicles

Electric vehicles have a battery instead of a gasoline tank, and an electric motor instead of an internal combustion engine. Hybrid electric vehicles are a combination of gasoline and electric vehicles, so they have a battery, an electric motor, a gasoline tank, and an internal combustion engine. Hybrid electric vehicles use both gasoline and electricity as fuel sources.

Emissions

Electric vehicles produce no tailpipe emissions. While charging the battery may increase pollution at the power plant, total emissions associated with driving electric vehicles are still typically less than those for gasoline cars, particularly if the electricity is generated from renewable energy sources like wind.

Hybrid electric vehicles produce tailpipe emissions when gasoline is being used as a fuel source. Otherwise, these vehicles share the emissions of other electric vehicles.

Driving Range

The number of miles an electric vehicle will travel before the battery needs to be recharged is often less than the distance in a typical gasoline-powered car, but often is sufficient for the average person's daily driving needs. An electric vehicle's fuel economy is reported in terms of miles per gallon of gasoline-equivalent (MPGe), which is similar to miles per gallon (MPG) but represents the number of miles a vehicle can travel using electricity with energy equivalent to a gallon of gasoline. MPGe enables

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comparison of electric vehicles with gasoline-powered vehicles even though the energy source is different.

Hybrid electric vehicles typically have driving ranges that are similar to gasoline vehicles, and have two fuel economy values: one for when the vehicle operates primarily on electricity (listed in terms of MPGe), and one for when the vehicle operates only on gasoline (listed as MPG).

Charging

Depending on how far an individual drives each day, electric vehicles and hybrid electric vehicles may be able to meet all the driving needs simply from plugging in to an electrical outlet while at home. Most electric vehicles can be charged with a standard 120 V outlet. To charge the vehicle more quickly, some people install a dedicated 240 V outlet or charging system in their garage or driveway. Outside of the home, vehicles may be charged in dedicated charging stations positioned in parking lots or at a rapid charging stations.

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