

Fact Checking Made Easy

Lesson 9 Exercise Answers

After each paragraph, I've identified its errors, which are discussed in the video.

Leaf Peeping in Vermont

With Columbus Day only four weeks off, Vermont's inns and motels are already reporting near-capacity reservations for the three-day weekend that usually falls around peak foliage time.

The region's oaks, maples and hemlocks sport only a touch of red and gold now, but you can count on the brilliant yellows, scarlets, purples and oranges New England is famous for to show themselves in all their riotous beauty soon.

Hemlocks are evergreens and do not change color in the fall.

Fall colors often look like they came from an artist's paintbox, but they're a natural consequence when the region's hardwood trees stop producing chloroform and yellow, red and orange pigments begin to overtake and dominate summer's green leaves. The exact timing of peak foliage depends on the season's rainfall, amount of sunshine and high and low temperatures.

It's chlorophyll, not chloroform, that is meant here.

During the height of foliage season, Vermont's usual one million residents swell to perhaps a million and a half, and many back roads become slow going as drivers and passengers get caught up in "Oohs" and "Aahs."

Wrong - Vermont had only 643,000 residents in 2020.

Way off - about 3.5 million visitors come to Vermont in the fall.

With less than one-third of its residents living in cities, it's the most rural state in the U.S. and may have the fewest traffic jams for the remainder of the year.

Burlington, home of the University of Vermont, is Vermont's largest city, about eight times bigger than Montpelier, the state capital, scarcely bigger than a village at 7,035 souls.

Slightly more than one-third, actually.

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As of 2010, Vermont was the second most rural state in the U.S.

More like five times, not eight times.

In 2020 Montpelier had 8074 people.

You can escape the car caravans and enjoy foliage-time hiking in Smugglers Notch State Park, Hubbard Park in Montpelier and especially, Calvin State Forest, named after Calvin Coolidge, our 32nd President, a native of the state.

It's actually Calvin Coolidge State Forest.

Coolidge was the 30th President.