The following is an un-modified single paragraph from the “Conclusions” section of a review of muscle development (Stockdale, 1992). Please revise this for clarity, paying particular attention to passive voice and unnecessary verbosity. Use <Track Changes> to make your changes to the Word document.

The definitive phenotype of an adult skeletal muscle fiber is the result of events that begin in the embryo, and are continuously modulated and refined throughout the life of the organism. There continues to be uncertainty about the relative contribution of the cells of origin, the myoblasts, and other factors to the fiber phenotype and fiber pattern of the mature skeletal muscle. Unlike most cells in embryogenesis where individual cells differentiate, differentiation in skeletal muscle requires that mononucleated cells fuse with many other mononucleated cells to produce a single differentiated cell (fiber). A fiber, in turn, can add additional mononucleated cells as it matures, can be innervated, and can respond to hormone and work demands of the organism. Each of these influences its phenotype. Not only does the idea of a myogenic cell lineage become blurred in such a developmental process, it becomes difficult to attribute to a particular event the final phenotype of a fiber or the pattern of fiber distribution. However, there are two critical questions that should be distinguished if experiments are to lead to an understanding of the role of myoblasts, innervation, work load, hormones, and immediate environmental factors in establishing fiber phenotype as maturation occurs within the myogenic lineage. The first is a developmental question: What are the developmental origins of fiber diversity and pattern of fiber distribution within a muscle when it forms? The second is a question of maintenance: Once a muscle is formed, how is fiber diversity and pattern of fiber distribution maintained during muscle growth and repair? It is unlikely that the same mechanisms provide the answers to both questions of origin and maintenance. Confusion has arisen in experimental literature on myogenesis when these questions were not addressed separately.