Plants on the Defensive 504
Sopris West Six Minute Solution Passages

It seems strange that plants must defend themselves, but it is true. Plants have enemies. Those enemies might (be) animals or insects who eat plants. (Other) plant enemies are disease or molds (that) grow on plants and kill them. (Elements) such as frost, fire, and strong (winds) are harmful to plants. Plants have (natural) and interesting weapons to defend themselves (from) enemies.

Poisons are one of the (best) ways for plants to defend themselves. (Many) plants are poisonous when they are (eaten). Plants like mountain laurel make grazing (animals) sick. Certain mushrooms are extremely deadly (if) they are eaten. Other plants have (fruits), such as the nightshade or pokeberry, (that) can cause illness and, in some (cases), death. Some plants poison livestock who (may) be grazing where they grow. The (animals) learn to leave these plants alone. (Other) plants are poisonous to the touch. (Plants) like poison oak and poison ivy (cause) skin itching.

Thorns, spines, and burrs (protect) other plants. Roses, cacti, and berries (have) prickly ways of defending themselves. Other (plants) give off an unpleasant smell or (odor). Their bad odor discourages animals from (eating) them. Some plants protect themselves from (weather), fire, and disease. The bark of (many) trees is a barrier against the (weather) and insects. Desert plants have thick (stems) and few leaves. This helps them (to) store water. Plants may look harmless. (However), they have many different ways of (protecting) themselves. Some of these ways are (quite) deadly.
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It seems strange that plants must defend themselves, but it is true. Plants have enemies. Those enemies might (be, disease, or) animals or insects who eat plants. (As, Have, Other) plant enemies are disease or molds (other, are, that) grow on plants and kill them. (Elements, Best, Unpleasant) such as frost, fire, and strong (winds, eat, pokeberry) are harmful to plants. Plants have (ivy, kill, natural) and interesting weapons to defend themselves (eating, from, some) enemies.
Poisons are one of the (the, barrier, best) ways for plants to defend themselves. (Poisons, Look, Many) plants are poisonous when they are (leaves, different, eaten). Plants like mountain laurel make grazing (leave, animals, weather) sick. Certain mushrooms are extremely deadly (cause, if, may) they are eaten. Other plants have (fruits, protecting, protect), such as the nightshade or pokeberry, (that, animals, store) can cause illness and, in some (alone, cases, death), death. Some plants poison livestock who (mushrooms, may, bad) be grazing where they grow. The (animals, an, ways) learn to leave these plants alone. (Other, Touch, Defend) plants are poisonous to the touch. (Helps, Against, Plants) like poison oak and poison ivy (bark, burrs, cause) skin itching.
Thorns, spines, and burrs (protect, berries, plants) other plants. Roses, cacti, and berries (defending, have, enemies) prickly ways of defending themselves. Other (plants, a, winds) give off an unpleasant smell or (odor, their, they). Their bad odor discourages animals from (water, eating, certain) them. Some plants protect themselves from (cases, weather, frost), fire, and disease. The bark of (if, illness, many) trees is a barrier against the (weather, deadly, cacti) and insects. Desert plants have thick (itching, quite, stems) and few leaves. This helps them (to, learn, of) store water.
Plants may look harmless. (However, Odor, Elements), they have many different ways of (protecting, oak, the) themselves. Some of these ways are (them, quite, it) deadly.