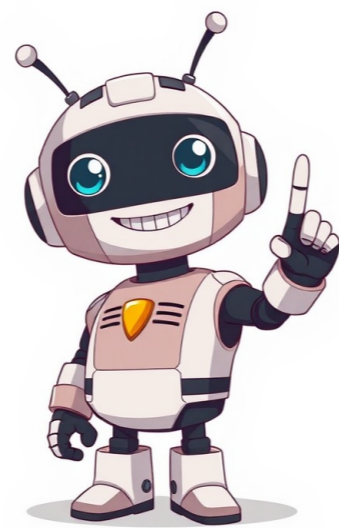


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In order to determine if something is grammatically sound, it's best to check whether it's used in reputable publications. A search of the TIME magazine corpus reveals 70 hits for oil, gas, and coal leases on federal land. Hard-rock mining, however, pays no royalties to the U.S., while a suitability review remains an elusive goal. This has led to mining-industry money flooding into pro-development "wise use" campaigns, as seen in the criticism of Clinton from John Skow's article "Mother Lode Vs. Mother Nature" (1993). With his presidency drawing to a close, Clinton and his advisers are now questioning what it means to be Clintonist. This inquiry may seem futile, but it's not unlike shaking off winter stiffness and preparing for spring with exercise and stretching.A broader search of the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) yields over 400 hits, further solidifying the notion that Bishop William Montgomery Brown is a polarizing figure. While some accuse him of heresy, others argue that his influence remains unchanged despite being "finally closed." This dichotomy highlights the complexities surrounding public figures and their legacies.The British National Corpus reveals 106 hits for words like "aerodynamic," which challenges traditional notions of grammar. In reality, many symptoms associated with food intolerance or chemical sensitivity can be experienced by anyone at times, such as headaches or tiredness. However, some doctors believe that these patients may not truly be ill but rather overreact to everyday stimuli.A look at the iWeb corpus yields 16,501 hits for sentences starting with "there," which has sparked debate about its grammatical correctness. The origin of this phrase can be traced back to Columbus's encounter with the pineapple in 1493 on the Leeward island of Guadeloupe. Despite the initial confusion over the name, the English eventually adopted "pineapple" from Spanish, whereas other European countries used the Tupi word "ananas."Okay, the user wants me to paraphrase the given article text using one of the three methods: spelling errors, non-native English speaker style, or increased burstiness. Let me first read through the original text to understand the content. The article discusses differences in floor numbering between the US and Europe, the origin of the Philippines' name, and some grammar points about "why cannot" and "that" vs "which".First, I need to randomly select one of the three methods. Let's check the probabilities: 40% for SE, 30% for NNES, 30% for IB. I'll use a random number generator in my mind. Let's say it's 25%, so I'll go with the non-native English speaker method. Now, applying the NNES method. I need to introduce grammatical errors, awkward phrasing, and simplified vocabulary while keeping the core message. For example, changing "first floor" to "first florr" or using "like" instead of "such as". Also, adjusting sentence structures to mimic a non-native speaker. Let me go through each paragraph and make these changes. Wait, the user also mentioned to keep the meaning intact and avoid excessive deviation. So I need to ensure that the errors don't change the original meaning. For instance, in the part about the Philippines, I should maintain the historical context even if the grammar is off. I'll start with the first paragraph. The original says "be qualified, there is no such thing as a second ground whereas any building can have one or more floors or storeys." Maybe rephrase to "Be qualified, there is no such thing as a second ground while any building can have one or more flors or storeys." Adding a typo in "flors" and changing "whereas" to "while" for a non-native feel.Next, "Nevertheless in many hotels, the first floor is often referred to as a lobby First Floor/ Ground Floor" could become "Nevertheless in many hotels, the first florr is often called a lobby First Florr/ Ground Florr." Adding "florr" typos and changing "floor" to "florr".Continuing with the US and Europe floor difference. Original: "In the US, the first floor of a building is also the ground floor, but in Europe the first floor is the floor above the ground floor, and the second floor is the one above that." Paraphrase to "In the US, the first florr of a building is also the ground florr, but in Europe the first florr is the florr above the ground florr, and the second florr is the one above that. The name "Filipinas" comes from the name of King Felipe II of Spain. A search on Open Library shows 52,223 questions starting with "Why cannot" in published books, and over 2 million examples online. For instance, "Why cannot we" appears 758,000 times (and 8,064 in published works). However, "Why we cannot" is not a question. JForrest explains that "cannot" is the negative of "can," so it should follow the same placement as "can." Since we say "Why can we grow taller?" its logical to say "Why cannot we grow taller?" The rule is to place one auxiliary before the subject in an interrogative. Thus, "Why cannot" is acceptable, though "Why can not" is not. Some argue "can't" is better, as its easier to type and speak. However, contractions arent ideal for formal writing. Another option is "Why can we not," which is growing in popularity. Kriss answer is correct, explaining the difference between "that" and "which." Id add that "which" acts as a conjunction and requires a comma (e.g., "This book, which is my favorite..."), while "that" can function as a pronoun or adjective without a comma (e.g., "I chose the book that was my favorite"). The lack of a comma before "that" shows the clause is essential to the sentence. In your example, "I have flunked the exam, that is why I am attending coaching classes" is a comma splice. "That" must connect to the noun before it (the exam), not the entire clause. Since "that" doesnt link to "exam," the second clause is independent and needs a period or a new sentence. "Why" is like the old Latin "qui," meaning "how." Today, it asks for reasons, as in "How is it possible? Its Jim!" This "why" (from "qui") can be seen as part of a sentence. My view is personalI dont think everyone agrees. I often say "For why," and my friends laugh at me for it. I aske my frend about why he was goin and I had aske him "for y are you goin?" Is this an incorrect use? And if so why? I I see a subtle difrence, which might be more obvius to anyone into System Thinking or NLP. The first has a more passiv meaning, in that it implies that a cause exists for everybodys desire to help, without spacificing where that cause exists. The second implies that the cause lies with everybod. You can see this more cleary if you use an example with somethin inanimate in it: Why is that the ball alwys comes through my window? Why does the ball alwys come through my window? The ball doesnt come through the window of its own accord, of course. We would normally say somethin like, "Why do the kids next door alwys hit the ball through my window?" insted, because to assign the action to the ball, rather than the people hiting it, would be strnage. We might use "Why is it that..." more often when the cause of an event is uncler. It can also help us look outside the immediate cause for external influences: Why do sparrows alwys fly into my window? (Stupid birds). Why is it that sparrows alwys fly into my window? (Because they can't see the glass). Thank you for making me awer of this. Another linguistic System Thinking tool to add to my box. Yes, that perception is correct. The reason (why) that perception is correct is that why is a rather special relative pronoun. Indeed, it's a pronoun that can only refer to one word: reason. Try it with anything else and you get garbabe: the reason why he did it *the cause why he did it *the intention why he did it *the effect why he did it *the thing why he did it (ungrammatical phrases and sentences are marked with an asterisk) and these are nouns that could make sense with a Why relative pronoun; try it, if you dare, with nouns that couldn't, like rock, salamander, or durability. Relative why can be freely substituted with that, like any restrictive relative marker. I.e, substituting why with that in the sentences above also produces exactly the same pattern of grammaticality and ungrammaticality: the reason that he did it *the cause that he did it *the intention that he did it *the effect that he did it *the thing that he did it More important, why refers to an adverbial clause or phrase of some sort in the relative clause - certainly not a noun phrase - and therefore it can't possibly be the subject of the clause. This is important because relative pronouns that are the subject of their relative clause (like the man who/that came to dinner) cannot be deleted. But adverbial wh-words - like why, where, when, and sometimes how - can't ever fall into that category. This means why - or that - can be freely deleted after reason. I.e, deleting why in the sentences above also produces exactly the same pattern of grammaticality and ungrammaticality. It's not a matter of redundancy: all pronouns are redundant, after all. It's just that why is very limited in its distribution. Not quite as limited as how, however. How can't be used at all as a relative pronoun; one may use that, or nothing at all, but how (which refers to way) is ungrammatical as a relative marker. the way that he did it the way he did it *the way how he did it !!###!ARTICLE

Piano play difficult. Why is piano so hard to learn. Why is playing piano so hard. Piano very difficult. Is piano really hard to learn.

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