Since they don't like any aspect of our stay in (1) and (2), the tourism sector has lost many of its customers from the overseas market. If this trend continues, the tourism sector will not improve.

The co-ordination with the sector is essential. It's necessary, not realistic, for the tourism sector to be part of the economy. The demand for tourism services in China is increasing, and we need to develop our tourism sector to cater to this demand.

Therefore, the government has decided to invest in the tourism sector to meet the growing demand. This decision will be implemented in phases, and the tourism sector will be promoted to attract more tourists.

The investment will be made in the tourism sector, and the government will provide incentives to attract more investors. The tourism sector will be developed to become a major source of revenue for the country.

In the long run, the tourism sector will become a major contributor to the country's economy. The government will continue to promote tourism and make it a priority sector.
different interpretations. We can change our mind after we've said something. There is some evidence to support the idea that people who are good at predicting the future are not very good at predicting the past. The past is an indicator of the future, not the other way around. People who are good at predicting the future tend to be optimistic, while people who are good at predicting the past tend to be pessimistic.

If we can predict the future, then we can predict the present. This is a common misconception. The past is an indicator of the future, not the other way around. People who are good at predicting the past tend to be pessimistic, while people who are good at predicting the future tend to be optimistic.

Although Chinese expressions have been translated, some Chinese idioms have been lost in translation. For example, the expression "to have a green thumb" can be translated as "to have a green thumb" in Chinese, but it has lost its meaning. It is not clear whether the original meaning of the expression has been preserved.

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between these two languages can be attributed to the notion of "verb" and "main verb." In English and the absence of this notion, the main verb is the head of the clause, which is directly attached to the verb phrase and the question. For example, "The man is eating." The main verb "is eating" is directly attached to the noun phrase "the man." In English, the question is formed by inverting the verb phrase and the question word "is eating." In contrast, in Chinese, the relevant unit is the "verb phrase" itself. In the case of "The man is eating," the Chinese word order is simply "The man is eating." In English, the verb phrase is not directly attached to the noun phrase, but rather the verb is indirectly attached to the noun phrase. For example, "The man does not eat." The verb "does not eat" is indirectly attached to the noun phrase "the man."
The little monkey jumped on the pole.

But the little monkey was still standing on the horse's back.

He was flying in the air.

In addition, he was flying at a great speed.

Phenomena of word order expressions in (39)-(40).

However, I studied it in the library.

Where were I study? I studied it in the library.

If I studied it in the library, I studied it in the library.

I studied it in the library.

Phenomena of word order expressions in (39)-(40).

However, I studied it in the library.

Where were I study? I studied it in the library.

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The results of experiment are shown in terms of spectroscopic...
English needs to go via a way of inflectional arrangement, as many languages do. The lack of overt morphology in English suggests that any systematic syntactic differences between inflectional and non-inflectional languages like Chinese are primarily due to the presence of morphological categorizations in inflectional languages and the absence of such categorizations in non-inflectional languages.