

Student's Answer Key, Chapter 2, Sentence structure, *Grammar Advantage*

For most exercises, this key does not include even-numbered items.

- **Exercise 1** Read the passage. Based on what you already know, underline the verbs.

The Marshmallow Experiment

Imagine that you are seven years old. You are participating in an experiment. A researcher greets you and shows you into a small room. In the room there is a marshmallow. The marshmallow is for you, but here is the interesting part: The researcher tells you that he is going to leave you alone in the room for a while. You can eat the marshmallow right away, or you can wait until he gets back. If you wait until he gets back, you will get a second marshmallow.

What do you do? Do you eat the marshmallow right away?

An experiment like this, known informally as the marshmallow experiment, was conducted decades ago at Stanford University. It turned out that some children ate the marshmallow right away, while others were able to wait. In other words, some sought instant self-gratification, and some delayed it.

Years later, the researchers followed up on the participants. They found that the children who delayed self-gratification were in general more successful than those who ate the marshmallow right away. By a variety of measures, including SAT scores, they appeared to be more competent.

Common sense tells us that the ability to delay self-gratification is a mark of maturity. The marshmallow experiment provides evidence that it may also correlate with success in life.

Notes:

- Many of these verb phrases consist of an auxiliary verb and a main verb. So, for example, "are participating" and "do...eat" are considered verb phrases.
- "is going to leave": If we consider "is going to" a kind of auxiliary verb, then this is a verb phrase, just like "will leave."
- "known as...": If you underlined "known," that's fine. It is a verb. It is a *nonfinite* verb, unlike the other underlined verbs and verb phrases. (See Chapter 4.)

- **Exercise 2** Underline the complete subjects in the sentences below, and double-underline the verbs that go with them. Identifying the subject means identifying the main word of the subject and the parts that modify it. (In the first sentence, the main word is in **boldface**.) When you underline the verb, include both auxiliary verbs and main verbs (as in the first sentence, with *was...used*).

In the 1960s and 70s, the term "generation gap" was often used to refer to the differences between young people in the U.S. and their parents' generation. **Many young people** felt distant from their parents because of differences in ideas about politics, social issues, and popular culture. Since then, conflicts between generations have diminished in many ways. Child-rearing experts in the late 20th century encouraged parents to be like friends to their children. Thanks to technology, young people and their parents are able to contact each other easily at any time. On any college campus, the students you see texting or talking on cell phones are often communicating with Mom or Dad. Fifty years ago, closeness of this kind was less

common. In addition, the youth-centered nature of U.S. life has reduced many generational differences. In many families, parents and their teenaged children dress in similar ways, listen to the same music, and enjoy the same movies and videos on YouTube.

Notes:

You may or may not have underlined all of the words that together make up the subjects on many of the sentences. As you can see, subjects can be long and complex ("the students you see texting or talking on cell phones"). In addition to identifying whole subjects, it's a good idea to try to identify the main word in each subject. The main word – in boldface above – determines whether the verb is singular or plural.

- 1 The best vacations are vacations that take you completely away from your work and other daily concerns, so that **you** don't even think about your responsibilities and problems. "Don't think" **needs a subject**.
- 2 I really like talking to strangers. People that I have never met before ~~they~~ have such interesting experiences. "**People that I have never met before**" is the subject. You don't need a second subject.
- 5 Growing up in a family with lots of brothers and sisters ~~they~~ helped me learn how to get along with others and speak up for myself. OR Growing up in a family with lots of brothers and sisters, I learned...
- 6 Are you the kind of person who likes following a routine, or do you prefer a life in which every day **is** different from every other day?
- 7 Knowing a second language will bring you lots of job opportunities. OR Knowing a second language, you will have....
- 8 Better employment opportunities **can help you get** a higher salary.
- 9 Full-time students who have part-time jobs may have difficulties. OR For a full-time student, having a part-time job might be difficult.
- 10 Writing a research paper *is not easy* and *sometimes you need to spend a lot of time at the library*. OR Writing a research paper is not easy and sometimes requires a lot of time....
- 17 The most challenging class I had in college was ~~taking~~ my first philosophy course. OR The most challenging experience I had in college was taking my first...

■ **Exercise 4** Correct the errors in subject-verb agreement. Only **three or four** of the sentences have errors. The rest are correct. **Only the odd answers appear.**

- 1 The cost of textbooks has risen a lot in recent years. **OK. "Cost" is singular.**
Most people are respectful of the police if the police ~~is~~ → are courteous.
People ARE, one person IS
Police ARE, one police officer IS
- 3 The most important news in the newspaper is usually on the first page. **OK. "News" is uncountable, so it goes with a singular verb.**
- 4 In the U.S., the average age at which young women get married has risen over the past several decades. **OK. "Age" is singular.**
- 5 These days when an employee return to work after a vacation, he or she often finds an in-box full of hundreds of email messages. **"An employee" is singular.**

■ **Exercise 5** (This exercise is the same as exercise 3 in Chapter 5.) Which underlined verbs have an object? Underline the objects.

Art was always important to Sarah Palmer, and so was nature. Wild animals fascinated her. Hats, too: she never went out without a hat. So when Sara died at the age of 101 in 2012, the residents of the small town where she lived honored her in a suitable way. They commissioned a statue by Evo Ard, a local sculptor. He finished the statue in 2014 and it now stands in the town square. At first glance, it appears to be a woman wearing a dress and a hat. When you look more closely, you see that in fact it is a chimpanzee, and the hat is just like one that Sara often wore. People remember Sarah for her sense of humor, so the statue would no doubt appeal to her. The old men who use the square every day as their own private front yard appreciate it too. As one remarked, "It's the best thing that ever happened to this town!"

Note:

You may have underlined some words that are not objects. Remember that if a preposition comes between a verb and a noun phrase, the noun phrase is not the object of the verb; it's the object of the preposition. Also, some verbs that are not underlined also have objects:

wearing" is a dress and a hat.

see that in fact it is... (a noun clause object)

that (Sarah often) wore ("That," a relative pronoun – see Chapter 8 – is the object of "wore.")

■ **Exercise 6** Add an object pronoun after each verb that needs one. If you are in doubt about a verb, assume that it requires an object. **Only the odd answers appear.**

- 1 ~ There was an interesting article on animal rights in today's paper. Did you read it? ~ I noticed it, but I wasn't planning to read it till later.
- 2 Chili is a kind of stew that is famous in lots of places, but people have different ideas about how to make it. Usually it includes beef, onions, tomatoes, chili peppers, and beans, but in Texas they make it without beans.
- 3 Children today lead more organized lives than children of earlier generations. In many families, the parents schedule their children's time strictly. Instead of playing freely with neighbor children, the kids have "play dates." The children don't ride their bikes to friends' houses; their parents drive them.
- 4 Relationships with neighbors are a key factor in making a neighborhood a good place to live. Your next-door neighbors can make your life more secure by keeping an eye on your house when you're not there. If you don't already know them, I suggest that you make friends with them as soon as you can.

■ **Exercise 7** Check your work by looking at 2.3.5.

■ **Exercise 8** The verbs on the right can fill the blanks – but which ones require a preposition? Using 2.3.4 – and maybe a dictionary – decide where prepositions are needed. If a verb does not appear in 2.3.4, assume that in the context below it does not require a preposition.

- 1 One difficult thing about adapting to a new culture is learning the rules of politeness. For example, how should you address a stranger politely? And if you're talking to your neighbors and you want to complain about their noisy music, how can you do it politely?
- 3 We need to talk about your social life! Instead of staying in your room all weekend, call a friend! Even if you can't think of anything to do, maybe your friend can.
- 5 As a high school student, my goal was to attend Carleton College. To do that, I had to apply for a scholarship, and they asked me to write an essay about activities that I was participating in and clubs that I belonged to.

- 7 Mobile phones have changed how people think about punctuality. Why should you worry about being on time for an appointment if you know you can always text the person you are meeting and tell them that you're going to be late?
- 9 Last semester I registered for courses in art and music even though I'm majoring in mechanical engineering. Soon I'll be looking for a job, and I've heard that employers often value employees who have varied interests.
- 11 How long should you wait for a professor who doesn't come to class on time? If you ask professors and students this question, they might give you different answers.
- 13 When they are preparing for an exam, some students insist on silence. Noise distracts them. Others don't care about noise and may even prefer to listen to music.

□ **Exercise 9** Add a preposition if one is needed. Omit prepositions that are not needed. In one or two of the sentences, no change is needed.

- 1 Most students spend a lot of time preparing for exams. (They don't "prepare them." Preparing them is creating them, as teachers do.)
- 3 Ben is studying business because he considers it a practical choice. If he had chosen what he really loved, he would be studying for a degree in music. You study a subject matter, like music or math; you study for a degree.
- 5 If you pay ~~for~~ the student services fee, you have the right to use the Recreation Center.
- 7 Last weekend, my roommate and I both had to write argumentative essays. OK.

■ **Exercise 10** Check your answers by looking at 7.4.

■ **Exercise 11**

- 1 One difficult thing about adapting to a new culture is learning the rules of politeness. For example, how should you address a stranger politely? And if you're talking to your neighbors and you want to complain about their noisy music, how can you do it politely?
- 2
- 3 We need to talk about your social life! Instead of staying your room all weekend, call a friend! Even if you can't think of anything to do, maybe your friend can.
- 4
- 5 In high school, my goal was to attend Carleton College. To do that, I had to apply for a scholarship and write an essay about activities that I was participating in and clubs that I belonged to.
- 6
- 7 Mobile phones have changed how people think about punctuality. Why should you worry about being on time for an appointment if you know you can always text the person you are meeting and tell them that you're going to be late?
- 8
- 9 Last semester I registered for courses in art and music even though I'm majoring in mechanical engineering. Soon I'll be looking for a job, and I've heard that employers often value employees who have varied interests.
- 10
- 11 How long should you wait for a professor who doesn't come to class on time? If you ask professors and students this question, they might give you different answers.
- 12
- 13 When they are preparing for an exam, some students insist on silence. Noise distracts them. Others don't care about noise and may even prefer to listen to music.
- 14

□ **Exercise 12** Add a preposition if one is needed. Omit prepositions that are not needed. In one or two of the sentences, no change is needed.

- 1 Most students spend a lot of time preparing for exams. (They don't "prepare them." Preparing them is creating them, as teachers do.) 2
- 3 Ben is studying ∅ business because he considers it a practical choice. If he had chosen what he really loved, he would be studying for a degree in music. You study a subject matter, like music or math; you study for a degree. 4
- 5 My brother is studying for an MBA at the Wharton school in Pennsylvania. You study a subject matter, like music or math; you study for a degree. 6
- 7 Last weekend, my roommate and I both had to write ∅ argumentative essays. 8
- 9 Young children are able to learn ∅ a language without studying them. 10

■ **Exercise 13** Check your answers by looking at 2.5.

- 1 *access* In rural parts of the country, people often have less access to information. Libraries and educational facilities are limited, and people may need to travel far from home just to access the internet.
- 2 *emphasize*
- 3 *compare* It's hard to compare two teaching methods because teaching involves so many variables. To be useful, you need to eliminate variables when you make a comparison between two things.
- 4 *contact*
- 5 *respect* It's important for soldiers to respect their leaders. If soldiers have a healthy respect for their leaders, they are more likely to follow them.
- 6 *advise*
- 7 *answer* What's the answer to question 4? Were you able to answer that one?
- 8 *affect*
- 9 *lack* If you lack confidence, you are less likely to do well. The lack of confidence can hurt your performance by making you hesitant and indecisive.
- 10 *research*
- 11 *influence* In many ways, parents obviously influence their children a lot. However, a child's peers may have an even greater influence on the child's language development.

12 *discuss* **Exercise 15a.**

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----|
| 1 | give me more time | 2 |
| 3 | lend me a dollar | 4 |
| 5 | tell them a story | 6 |
| 7 | show them your license | 8 |
| 9 | make her a pirate costume | 10 |

■ **Exercise 16** Look for a mistake in **two or three** of the items below. Most of the items have no mistakes. In the sentences below, find verbs that appear in 2.5. Look for a mistake related to the patterns for these verbs in **two or three** of the sentences. Most of the sentences have no mistakes.

1. No mistake.
3. If you tell someone something personal, you had better be prepared for what might happen if they tell it to someone else / if they tell someone else.
- 5.

Exercise 17 Read each item and look for problems in **verb completion** with the verbs *equal*, *influence*, *listen*, *look*, *focus* and *marry* (see section 2.4). In most of the items, there are no mistakes. Look for only one or two mistakes in the whole exercise.

1. Experts say that the first year of a dog's life equals about 15 human years, while the second equals about nine years and each year after that equals about five years. So in terms of development, the common idea that a "dog year" is equal to about seven human years is not really accurate. **No mistakes.**
2. To...
3. When you look at another person's face, exactly what do you look at? According to some studies, people from East Asian cultures look at the center of a face, while people from Westerners look alternately at the eyes and the mouth. **No mistakes.**
4. The...
5. Many history books focus on the actions of leaders like kings, presidents, and generals. In recent decades, however, more and more historians have focused on the lives of ordinary people. Some popular history books focus on commodities like oil, salt, or silver, while others focus on products of human ingenuity like clothing and houses. **No mistakes.**
6. Parents....

■ **Exercise 18** (2.7, 2.8) Choose the best answer(s). More than one may be correct.

1. Henry Fonda was a famous actor. Two of his children __ actors as well. <u>a. became</u> b. came to c. became to be d. were become	2.
3. If you don't start paying more attention to your relationships with other people, you're going to __ with no friends at all! a. end being b. end to be <u>c. end up</u> d. end it	4.
5. In the novel I'm reading, one of the characters ____ a werewolf when the moon is full. <u>a. turns into</u> b. turns to c. becomes to be <u>d. becomes</u>	6.
7. The new office manager seems __ . <u>a. like a competent person</u> <u>b. competent</u> c. as a competent person d. being competent <u>Also correct: seems to be a competent person / seems to be competent</u>	8.
9. Scarlett doesn't look __ her mother, but they sound alike. a. alike to b. alike c. <u>like</u> d. like to	10

■ **Exercise 19** Using a dictionary if you need one, identify the phrasal verbs in the sentences below. Which ones have objects? Which ones appear to be separable? How do you know?

Phrasal verbs are underlined. Objects are in capital letters. If an object comes between the parts of a phrasal verb, that means it is separable.

1. If you miss a test, ask your professor if you can make IT up (take it later).
- 2.
3. Does your teacher usually go over (review) the homework in class after you hand IT in (submit it)?
- 4.
5. When Mary Kate introduces herself, she never leaves out (omits) HER MIDDLE NAME.
The object is not separated in the example above, but it can be: She leaves her middle name out. She leaves it out.
- 6.
7. We waited almost an hour, but the bus never showed up (appeared).
- 8.
9. We have to follow the rule. There's no way to get around IT (avoid it). (Not separable.)
- 10.
11. When you take on (accept the responsibility for doing) AN IMPORTANT PROJECT, it's important to see IT through (stay with it until the end).
The object of "take on" is not separated, but it can be: "take an important project on," "take it on."
- 12.

13. On weekends, I like to sleep in (sleep late), because on weekdays my alarm goes off (starts making noise) at 5.
- 14.
15. When Donald Trump began his run for the presidency, most experts didn't believe he could pull IT off (succeed in doing it). "Pull it off" is informal.

■ **Exercise 20** Complete each sentence by filling the blank.

1. Children should start learning a foreign language as soon as possible because it's obvious that language learning is easier at an early age.
- 2.
3. It's noon in New York, but in Chicago it's only 11:00 a.m.
- 4.
5. It's hot right now, but by evening it will be cool enough to take a run.
- 6.

■ **Exercise 21** Find and fix an error involving existential *there* in **three or four** of the sentences below. Most of the sentences have no mistakes.

1. There are about 218 bones in the human body. **OK.**
- 2.
3. There is **no** w sound in the word *answer*. **4.**
- 4.
5. I want to work in a city where there are lots of cultural amenities like educational institutions, museums, and theaters. **6.**
- 6.
7. Before 1959, there were 48 states in the U.S. During that year, Alaska and Hawaii became states, so now ~~they~~ there are 50 states. **8. .**
- 8.

Exercise 22

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Is riding a motorcycle easy? | 2 |
| 3 | Does Sony make refrigerators? (What does Sony make?) | 4 |
| 5 | Did Shakespeare write novels? (What did Shakespeare write?) | 6 |
| 7 | Can lions swim? | 8 |
| 9 | Does it rain a lot in Los Angeles? | 10 |

□ **Exercise 23** Complete the paraphrase of each sentence, with the negative element at the beginning. Remember to use inverted word order.

- 1 You will understand only when you are older. → Only when you are older will you understand. (Notice that there is no
- 2

comma after the initial phrase.)

- 3 Women did not get the right to vote unti 4
1920. → Not until 1920 did women get
the right to vote. (Notice that there is no
comma after the initial phrase.)
- 5 A few years ago, a well-known 6
financier cheated thousands of people
out of their life's savings. So many
people have never been deceived so
thoroughly! → Never have so many
people been deceived so thoroughly!

■ **Exercise 24** Answers will vary. Here are some possibilities.

1. Have you ever done anything like this before? Do you have any experience with children? How much experience do you have (have you had) with children? Do you like children? Do you like animals? Where do you live? Can you cook?
2. How
3. Why do you want to take Econ 1002 before Econ 1001? Have you studied economics before? Can't you take Econ 1001 next term and take Econ 1002 later?
4. Where
5. Last week you were out of town for a conference and you asked your cousin to stay in your apartment while you were gone. He asked if he could invite "a few friends" over and you said yes. When you got back, the place was a mess, and it smelled awful.
6. Who

Exercise 25 The mistakes and corrections:

9. How did your parents motivated you to do well in school? → did your parents motivate
19. Why you didn't like it? → Why *didn't you* like it?
26. What do you think will you be doing ten years from now? → What do you think *you will* be...

■ **Exercise 26**

□□□□□□□□

- a. Complete the sentence below with appropriate pronouns, starting with *I* and then create five more sentences with *he*, *she*, *we*, *you*, and *they*.

When I was young, my parents always helped me with my homework.

When he was young, his parents always helped him with his homework.

When you were young, your parents always helped you with your homework.

When she was young, her parents always helped her with her homework.

When we were young, our parents always helped us with our homework.

When they were young, their parents always helped them with their homework.

- b. Complete the sentences by adding pronouns. To choose the right pronoun, look carefully at the rest of the sentence. There may be more than one way.
1. How can parents give their children a clear understanding of right and wrong? One of the most important things they can do is set an example through their own behavior. We all know that's the best way, but sometimes we have a hard time doing it.
 2. A
 3. The title of an article said, "Broke your left arm? Exercise your left. It might help." According to the article, exercising the muscles on one side of your body can keep the muscles on the other side strong, even if you do not move them.
 4. To
 5. My niece always wanted a big family. She said she didn't mind if she had boys or girls. Now she and her husband have five boys, and they are expecting another baby soon. They will love them all equally, but if the new baby is a girl, she will have a special place in their hearts.
 6. A

□ **Exercise 27**

We can welcome automation, or we can view it with skepticism.

Of course, unemployed people still need an income, and no one is going to pay them... (*But* also works, because there is a contrast between needing payment and not getting it.)

It is true that some jobs may seem to require a human touch, but machines are already doing some of those jobs. (*Yet* also works.)

The content of some types of articles is predictable and repetitive, so machines can produce them quite easily. (*And* also works, though it is less precise.)

- □ **Exercise 28** (high priority) Compare the structures of the sentences below, focusing on the two things in each one that are joined with *and*. In the blanks, copy one word from the part before *and* which is "distributed" (2.28.3) to the words after *and*. The first item is done for you. The answers follow.

Notice that only the last one has a comma before *and*. Why?

1.	She asked us to read <u>several</u> books and poems.	<u>several</u> poems
2.	She asked us to read several books and one poem.	<u>read</u> one poem
3.	She asked us to read several books and prepare for a quiz.	<u>to prepare for a quiz</u>
4.	She asked us to read several books and gave us only	<u>She</u> gave us three days

	three days to do it.	
5.	She asked us to read several books, and I thought "There goes the weekend!"	Nothing is "distributed," since the part after <i>and</i> is complete by itself.

Fix the problem in the sentence below. It is a problem because the part that is "distributed" does not go well with the part after *and*.

6. She asked us to read several books and poems, summarize them, and prepared for a quiz.

Answers: (2) read one poem, (3) to prepare for a quiz, (4) She gave. In (5) there is a comma before *and* (optionally) because the joined parts are both sentences (independent clauses). In (6), change *prepared* to *prepare* because *to* is the part that needs to be "distributed": *She asked us to prepare*. (See also 2.2.3.)

■ **Exercise 29** *The underlined parts are the parallel elements.*

Walking <u>provides good exercise</u> and <u>doesn't cost a dime</u> .	<i>And</i> joins predicates.
You don't have to pay for <u>a health club membership</u> or <u>special equipment</u> .	<i>Or</i> joins objects of the preposition <i>for</i> .
You can walk <u>in your neighborhood</u> , <u>near your work place</u> , or <u>in a park</u> .	<i>Or</i> joins prepositional phrases (place adverbials).
If you walk in your neighborhood, <u>you'll notice what's going on</u> -- like a garage sale <u>or</u> remodeling project -- and <u>you might run into neighbors you don't often see</u> .	<i>And</i> joins independent clauses.
It's a good way to <u>socialize with a co-worker</u> and <u>develop a relationship</u> ...	<i>And</i> joins phrases starting with a verb.
...the bother of <u>inviting the person to an event</u> or <u>having a party</u> .	<i>Have</i> is changed to <i>having</i> , parallel to <i>inviting</i> .
If <u>your neighborhood</u> or <u>work place</u> isn't convenient...	<i>Or</i> joins subjects.
There you can not only <u>exercise your limbs</u> but <u>enjoy a calm atmosphere</u> ...	<i>Not only...but</i> joins phrases starting with a verb after <i>can</i> .
And yes, traffic can be a hazard. (This is is an independent clause.)	<i>And</i> introduces a sentence.
So if you walk where traffic is heavy, <u>keep alert</u> and <u>resist the temptation</u> to listen to music as you walk.	<i>And</i> joins independent clauses (2.15.2).
... notice <u>a careless driver</u> or <u>an obstacle in your path</u> .	<i>Or</i> joins objects of the verb <i>notice</i> .
... an opportunity <u>to reflect</u> and maybe even <u>solve problems</u> .	<i>Solving</i> is changed to <i>solve</i> , parallel to <i>reflect</i> . <i>And</i> joins infinitives. (<i>To</i> does not have to be repeated.)
Doing <u>nothing</u> (or <u>nearly nothing</u>) is a platform for creativity.	<i>Or</i> joins objects of the verb <i>Doing</i> .
...that ideas <u>bubble up</u> , <u>invite you to inspect them</u> , and <u>strengthen themselves</u> ...	<i>And</i> joins predicates.
...just as you strengthen <u>your legs</u> , <u>your heart</u> , and <u>your lungs</u> .	<i>And</i> joins objects of the verb <i>strengthen</i> .

■ **Exercise 30** (high priority) Correct the faulty parallelism mistakes, one in each item. In different items, you may need to change a word form (see 2.2), omit words, reorder words, or add words. There may be more than one way.

1. Everyone wants to be successful, healthy, and happy. (Everyone wants success, health, and happiness.)
2. When
3. This new product costs less, lasts longer, and works better.
4. This
5. Seeking input from experts, weighing alternatives wisely, considering consequences carefully, and learning from mistakes are all things we expect of a good leader.
6. A g
7. Careful driving reduces energy consumption and is less dangerous.
8. If
9. We need applicants who communicate well, know the local market, and have good teamwork skills.
10. If
11. As a job seeker, you need to identify companies you'd like to work for, find out what those companies value, and prepare/write/have different versions of your resume that match each company's needs.
12. When .
13. In your writing class, you will read articles, write and revise papers, keep a journal, and take weekly quizzes.
14. Teachers
15. Diligence, obedience to authority, and respect for elders are admirable qualities, but we also want students to be creative, tolerant, and resilient.

■ **Exercise 31** Look for words that come between a verb and the object of the verb. Change the word order so that each object comes directly after its verb. **Only the odd answers appear.**

1	I usually drink coffee with my breakfast, but I have sometimes tea. This morning I had tea. → but I sometimes have tea / sometimes I have tea / I have tea sometimes (V + object). ("This morning..." has no mistake.)	2	
3	The Language Center provides labs for classes. They have also a lab for independent work. → They also have	4	

	a lab (V + Obj)		
5	I took in high school Latin, but since then I haven't taken any foreign language classes. Next term I might take Greek. → I took Latin in high school / In high school I took Latin (V + object). ("Next term..." has no mistake.)	6	
7	I couldn't finish last night my paper. I was too busy. I'll try to do it in this evening. → finish my paper last night. / Last night I couldn't finish my paper. (There is mistake in "I will try to do it this....")		