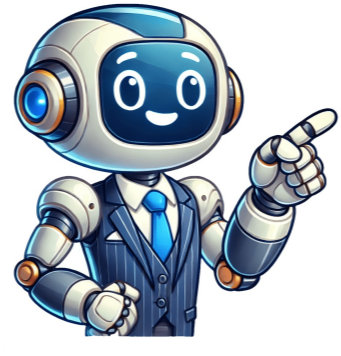


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Please can someone explain if the two terms above are different in any way or can they be used interchangeably? I have carried out a number of searches using search tools, and both are coming up relatively frequently, sometimes both appearing in the same source. Thanks Hello Kimica, I think they are both used, but in slightly different circumstances. Unsustainable is common when talking about something small-scale, and may be temporary: His argument was unsustainable. I knew his effort was unsustainable; he was starting to look tired. It's a characteristic which things may or may not have, depending on the circumstances. Non-sustainable is often used on a world-wide plane in contrast to sustainable, typically when talking of resources. It is a characteristic which certain things have all the time and other things don't have all the time. Thank you! I forgot to give the context before, which may change the result: I am translating a text about sustainable agriculture, so I am unsure whether to use "unsustainability" or "non-sustainability", as I have seen both in usage. Thanks again I think this is a feature of some sorts of agriculture not shared by others, and the scale is wide. I'd say non-sustainability. I don't know what other people will say. I hadn't really considered the matter before you asked the question, but it's a word I've had to use professionally. Ciao a tutti !! I'm working on a translation for a company proud of its involvement in the sustainable development. There a play on words for which I didn't manage to find a translation in Italian. Can you help me, please? "X has a 'green' lining" In English, 'silver lining' means a positive though or a way to positive in a bad situation. So, "to have a green lining" means "to have a policy concerning by the sustainable development" with a connotation about hope and positive behaviour. But I'm totally unable to find a way to keep the play on words in Italian! Please, help me!! Thanks Lita I don't think that we have anything like that in Italian... the only possible translation I can think of would be "X pensa in verde" which is a bit along the same line as "X pensa positivo" or "X pensa in grande" We do say "pensare in grande" and "pensare positivo", so I think "pensare in verde" would do, because, although we don't actually use this expression, people would recognise it all the same. Bonne journée Thanks a lot Sterrenzio!!! I was totally stoned by this expression! Have a good day People sometimes say that "every cloud has a silver lining" to comfort somebody who's having problems. In other words, it means that it's possible to get something positive out of a situation. So I agree with Sterrenzio. It's sort of "avere una marcia/una possibilita' in piu'". Pensare in termini positivi. ¡Hola! ¿Cómo traducirías el siguiente párrafo en inglés? La compañía se dedica a aplicar soluciones tecnológicas innovadoras para el desarrollo sostenible en los sectores de energía y medioambiente. "The company devotes itself to apply technological innovative solutions for the sustainable development.....¿ in the sectors of energy and environment? o pondrías ¿in the energy and environmental sectors? (Gracias de antemano! The company devotes itself to applying innovative technological solutions to the sustainable development of the energy and environment sectors. The company devotes itself to applying innovative technological solutions to the sustainable development of the energy and environment sectors. ¡Gracias! si me podrías decir ya, por último, si lo siguiente está bien.... la compañía no ha vuelto a contratar a nadie the company hasn't reengaged anyone Hello everybody, I have a question about whether we can use "for" with "scaling up". The sentence: "Norwegian authorities introduced several legislative changes to enlarge the institutional investors such as domestic pension funds and Norway Wealth Fund, and the merging of state-owned insurance companies under an umbrella institution in Norway." Why the preposition is "in" in the sentence? Can someone tell me the logic behind it? And can I use "for" instead of "in"? Many thanks in advance. What they did was to scale up sustainable finance in Norway. In doing this, they enlarged the institutional investors and they merged state-owned insurance companies under an umbrella institution "...merging of state-owned insurance companies under an umbrella institution in scaling up sustainable finance in Norway." The sentence is already ends with "in Norway", so "in scaling up" can be maybe different meaning. Can I write like below: "Norwegian authorities introduced several legislative changes to enlarge the institutional investors such as domestic pension funds and Norway Wealth Fund, and the merging of state-owned insurance companies under an umbrella institution for scaling up sustainable finance in Norway." Your sentence changes the meaning. In the original, it is clear that the overall plan was to scale up sustainable finance in Norway, and this is what came first. As part of this plan, legislative changes were introduced. With your wording, it sounds as if the legislative changes came first. The use of "in scaling up" also makes it clear that this phrase applies to all the actions mentioned in the sentence; your "for scaling up" appears only to modify the last action: legislation for merging of state-owned insurance companies under an umbrella institution In any case, "for scaling up" is a poor choice if you wanted to indicate purpose, and "to scale up" would be better. as you may already know vs as you may have already known what's the difference? For example, "As you may already know, I am no longer with the company." "As you may have already known, I am no longer with the company." Are they correct? any difference? The first example is fine, but in the second one you're using a perfect tense "As you may have already known..." which sounds a bit odd to me as there's no other reference to the past in that sentence. Why is it relevant that "knowing" occurred in the past? Why is it relevant that "knowing" is occurring in the present? Hullo. The sentence with the Present Perfect strikes me as unusual, and possibly wrong: 1. "know" is intrinsically stative, therefore sentence #1 is correct and could be paraphrased "Maybe you already know or that) I am no longer with the company." 2. If reference is made to the past, I think a dynamic verb — one that shows a change in the interlocutor's state of knowledge — would be appropriate. Perhaps "As you may already have heard/read, etc., I am no longer with the company." GS To me they're both fine. The "may have known" version indeed stresses the fact that the person happened to know something 3 months ago for instance, and this is why is well aware of this something now. I don't see anything wrong or illogic with this construction On the other hand one can say: As you may already know, I was in India last summer Last edited: Jan 17, 2014 Thank you all for the elaboration! Dear everyone, Is there a definitive right answer to which of these is correct, or might this be a question of style/preference? "The authors of scholarly texts need to be upfront about their own biases." "The authors of scholarly texts need to be up-front about their own biases." Thanks in advance for your ideas! I looked at a couple, including the WordReference one, all appear to be possibilities. The one you give above suggests the "upfont" option. I have seen all versions: up front is the commonest by a long way, then upfront, then up-front. If you click HERE, you will see the frequency with which all versions appear in books The ngram doesn't work in this case I don't think because I suspect this is context- and meaning-dependent. The word means more than one thing and sometimes an adverb. This does not seem relevant. If you are curious, you can tell Google N-gram that you want "up front" separately as an adverb and as an adjective. However, it doesn't matter. There is no reason to think that people spell up front one way as an adjective and another way as an adverb... The examples on the Oxford dictionary site that seem to best parallel my situation give it as a single word: You must not take one dictionary as the authority on the spelling when we know that it is spelled in several ways... You seem to be suggesting, in the way the OP does, that Oxford Dictionaries have done research on this matter and have found that people make a conscious decision when writing the adverbial and adjectival forms of "up front" and have then pronounced upon the correctness of each form. OED (updated 1986) heads the entry with only one form - upfront - but the examples contain all varieties. I think it is important to inform the OP that he can spell up front how he wants without being wrong. I say this as he seems to be under the erroneous impression that English is a prescriptive language with clear and authoritative rules. There are three ways, all equally acceptable, of writing upfront - he pays his money and he takes his choice - the only useful advice is to be consistent within each piece of writing. Paul, You make me more prescriptive and dogmatic than I am. At the same time I disagree with "he can spell up front how he wants without being wrong" In any setting with a third party involved, e.g. an employer or publisher, it's not 'how you want', 'wrong' is not the word I'd use, here. One wants 'best practice' or the literate standard. Alternatives may be called non preferred, or in some cases 'iffy' or 'idiosyncratic' or just plain weird. If I may adapt your metaphor: it's not "you pay your money and take your choice" it's Look at who's paying the money (for the text). Take his choice of dictionary (or style guide)-or lacking that, one of the best known-- and follow that. My advice would be to follow one dictionary (or style guide)-esp. where that's the dictionary adhered to by your employer or publisher. Oxford, for the adverb seems to prefer two words, but does give one word as possible. The hyphen is not mentioned for adverb. Without trying to be tyrannical, the Oxford is trying to suggest the better choices. The alternatives are not necessarily 'wrong', just non preferred. You seem to be suggesting, in the way the OP does, that Oxford Dictionaries have done research on this matter and have found that people make a conscious decision when writing the adverbial and adjectival forms of "up front" and have then pronounced upon the correctness of each form. OED (updated 1986) heads the entry with only one form - upfront - but the examples contain all varieties. I think it is important to inform the OP that he can spell up front how he wants without being wrong. I say this as he seems to be under the erroneous impression that English is a prescriptive language with clear and authoritative rules. There are three ways, all equally acceptable, of writing upfront - he pays his money and he takes his choice - the only useful advice is to be consistent within each piece of writing. I disagree with "he can spell up front how he wants without being wrong." This argument is not sustainable. There are no authorities in English to determine the correct form of upfront. There are some who have a preference and are in a position to enforce it, e.g. a publishing house - this is a red-herring. Further, (i) this is not an issue in the post and (ii) once free of those restrictions the choice is yours and all choices are equal. You will never please all of the people all of the time and, in this case, it is futile to try to convince even a minority that their choice is subservient to yours. The issue of the spelling of upfront is a non-issue. It may be hard for the OP to understand this, but there are plenty of other examples of optional spellings in English. Hello! I am reading a sustainable book, and I found the following phrase: "There are two additional healthcare credits in this category that build off the idea of providing accessible open space". What does "build off" mean in this context? Can somebody help me please? Why does the author add the "off" to the "build" word? What happens if the author writes "There are two additional healthcare credits in this category that build off the idea of providing accessible open space" instead? Thank you! Though this might be confusing, "to build off something" means the same as "to build on something," in this sort of context. To "build on/off an idea" is to use that idea as a sort of basis/foundation or justification. I think I should add my post here: "It builds off one of the key findings in the last few years - that our brain is not a computer but a predictive machine." source: Making Art Is Good For Your Health. Here's How To Start A Habit I think must be a clear difference with "build on." To me, it feels that "build on" is developing something that's already there so that it becomes more serious and greater, but "build off" seems to mean something where you would branch off from something so that you would have a slight different or quite new idea like a spin as in 'a spin-off show'. This is not a phrasal verb "build off". It's the ordinary intransitive use of the verb "build", and "off" (or "on") is an ordinary preposition. What is the difference between "in nature" and "by nature"? Can they be used interchangeably? I mean: He is funny in/by nature. Soap is basic in/by nature. The computer is fast by/in nature. Decomposition reactions are endothermic in/by nature. (Chemistry again, decomposition is a type of reaction and "endothermic" means the reactions that use energy of any form) Can "in/by nature" be used interchangeably? Thank you No. In sentences such as these, "in nature" is almost meaningless, and can often be omitted. Soap is basic in nature / Soap is of a basic nature means nothing more than Soap is basic. "By nature" means a little more - "it has arrived this way by a natural process". He is funny by nature = His innate character is to be funny, he was born that way. The computer is fast by/in nature doesn't mean much at all, and would be better expressed as, say, "computers are designed to be fast". As for decomposition reactions, I don't know enough about chemistry to comment. Hi folks, May I know what is the different between report of and report on, below is the example: I have sent out the daily report of logon activity. I have sent out the daily report on the logon activity. Which is correct? Both "report of" and "report on" can be grammatically correct, lanKhoo. You haven't provided any context or told us what you want your sentence to mean. The manager has been receiving reports of unauthorized computer use by the staff. The manager receives daily reports on computer use by the staff. Both "report of" and "report on" can be grammatically correct, lanKhoo. You haven't provided any context or told us what you want your sentence to mean. The manager has been receiving reports of unauthorized computer use by the staff. The manager receives daily reports on computer use by the staff. I sense that the "reports" in the first sentence has a different meaning from that in the second sentence. The second "reports" seems to be formal documents while the first one refers to the act of reporting something. Am I right? With the following example, does it matter whether I use "on" or "of"? The reports of/on the war going on in Iraq are contradictory. Here, I mean "the reports which relate to the war in Iraq". With the following example, does it matter whether I use "on" or "of"? The reports of/on the war going on in Iraq are contradictory. Here, I mean "the reports which relate to the war in Iraq". The reports of the war going on in Iraq = We are hearing some indications that a war is going on in Iraq. The reports on the war going on in Iraq = A war is going on in Iraq, and we are receiving information about it. Hello I often use "with the aim to" or "with an aim to" in my academic essays. I really wonder if I can use it with several verbs or not. For instance, This place was designed with an aim to provide social opportunities, to create a more sustainable place, and to enhance biodiversity. In this sentence, should I say "with aims to" ? Or is it OK? Thank you in advance for your help. I would say "with an aim towards providing..." or "with the goal of providing..." (I prefer the latter.) I often use "with the aim to" or "with an aim to" in my academic essays. You should not do. This place was designed with an the aim(s) of providing social opportunities, to create a more sustainable place, and to enhance enhancing biodiversity.

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