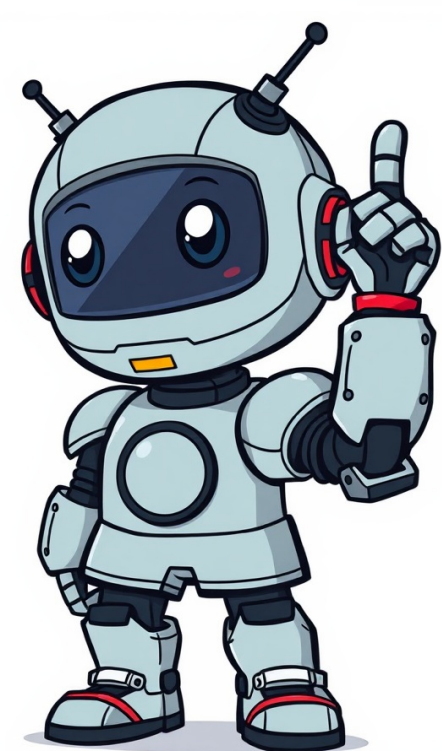


I'm not a robot



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 write "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. 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-(s)ustainability", 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. Hello, everyone, "Minimal processing can be one of the best ways to keep original flavors and taste, without any need to add artificial flavoring or additives, or salt. ... Such a spoilage as milling of cereals of key nutrients and fiber is no longer acceptable in the context of a sustainable diet aiming at an optimal nutrient density and health protection. In contrast, fermentation of various foodstuffs or germination of grains are traditional, locally accessible, low-energy and highly nutritious processes of sounded interest." *source; 'Sustainable Diets and Biodiversity - DIRECTIONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR POLICY, RESEARCH AND ACTION by José Luis Monteiro I wonder why the author used 'are' instead of 'is' for the last sentence. I think the possibility of using 'are' could be understood only in the case of inversion, with which I feel the last sentence unnatural in that 'traditional, locally accessible, lowenergy and highly nutritious processes of sounded interest' could be the subject on this context. Would much appreciate your responses. Last edited: Sep 10, 2024 It appears to be a poor translation. It's wrong. I think the problem is actually "or". Fermentation and germination are processes. Yes, the whole sentence is odd. Fermentation and germination are locally accessible? Yes, the whole sentence is odd. Fermentation and germination are locally accessible? Fermentation and germination are locally accessible processes. You can do them wherever you are. All those adjectives are describing "processes". It appears to be a poor translation. It's wrong. I think the problem is actually "or". Fermentation and germination are processes. Thanks for your opinions. By the way, is there any possibility that the 'are' could be accepted grammatically in the view of inversion with the subject as 'traditional, . . . low-energy and highly nutritious processes of sounded interest'? As in Here are some examples of such processes? No, that's not the structure in the OP. I think the problem is actually "or". Fermentation and germination are processes. I know this is the English Only forum, but the author is apparently Portuguese, and in some Iberian languages, the word for "or" can sometimes be used when we would almost certainly say "and" in English. And subjects of the form "A or B" typically take a plural verb. It's a translation issue. Vous utilisez un navigateur obsolète. Il se peut qu'il n'affiche pas correctement ce site ou d'autres. Vous devez le mettre à niveau ou utiliser un navigateur alternatif. Auteur du sujet izia21 Date de début 5 Octobre 2008 Is there any difference between environment-friendly and environmentally friendly? And are the both idioms correct? Thanks both may be used I believe but the second is more widespread and grammatically correct. "Environmentally friendly" is more certainly much more widespread, as CarlosRapido points out, but both are grammatically correct. "Environmentally friendly" (no hyphen) is an adverb modifying an adjective. "Environment-friendly" (hyphen necessary) is an phrasal adjective. Words with an adjective form (environnement > environmental) could use either style. Words without an adjective form must use the second style (dolphin-friendly tuna, user-friendly programme, gay-friendly bar). This is why, in the interest of unity, I suppose, many gammarians prefer the latter. Last edited: Nov 19, 2012 Agree with above 2 comments. Unlike dolphin-friendly tuna, which can't be said another way, you can say environmentally-friendly, and most people do, and so you should! But the other version is still technically OK, and who knows, maybe over time will become more common since it's shorter and a bit easier to say. P.S. Can't remember if there should be a hyphen or not in environmentally-friendly tuna - I think I'd use one, but I may be wrong. No hyphen is needed to link an adverb to the word it is describing. One wouldn't write "He is running-quickly" (modifying a verb) or "She is terribly-unhappy" (modifying an adjective) or "It is changing very-quickly" (modifying an adverb). That makes sense, thanks! What if I want say something is not environmentally friendly? Can I say "environmentally unfriendly" or "environment-unfriendly"? There already is a thread on that very question, here P.S. Can't remember if there should be a hyphen or not in environmentally-friendly tuna - I think I'd use one, but I may be wrong. This tuna is environmentally friendly (no hyphen) This is environmentally-friendly tuna (hyphen obligatory). > We need to join the two words (with a hyphen or as a single word) when they come before the noun, to show that they are acting together as an adjective. Last edited by a moderator: Feb 25, 2014 > The difference being; This tuna is environmentally friendly (no hyphen) = adverb This is environmentally-friendly tuna (hyphen obligatory) = adjective Environmentally friendly - adverb modifying an adjective, which is the subject complement following "is". Environmentally-friendly - adverb modifying an adjective, preceding the noun the adjective modifies, and so hyphenated by convention to make a compound adjective. Last edited by a moderator: Feb 25, 2014 Ain't that what I said...in admittedly less precise terms? Ain't that what I said...in admittedly less precise terms? No. In both forms environmentally is an adverb and friendly is an adjective. Forming a compound doesn't changd what the adverb does - it remains a modifier of friendly. No hyphen is needed to link an adverb to the word it is describing. One wouldn't write "He is running-quickly" (modifying a verb) or "She is terribly-unhappy" (modifying an adjective) or "It is changing very-quickly" (modifying an adverb). That's not the point. You're comparing two different structures here. In your examples, the adverb is at the end. In the case of "environmentally-friendly" there are two adverbs, but put together as one word which works as an adjective, and that's why the hyphen is necessary. From my point of view as a linguist, I would use it with the hyphen, no doubt. In the case of "environmentally-friendly" there are two adverbs. No, "friendly" is an adjective, not an adverb. Many adverbs are formed by adding "ly" to an adjective, but here an adjective is formed by adding "ly" to a noun. There are other examples, such as "gentlemanly". No, "friendly" is an adjective, not an adverb. Many adverbs are formed by adding "ly" to an adjective, but here an adjective is formed by adding "ly" to a noun. There are other examples, such as "gentlemanly". Oh, thank you! I knew this meaning of "friendly", but didn't realize it was an adjective here. Anyways, I said the whole word is an adjective. Thanks! but didn't realize it was an adjective here In standard modern English "friendly" is always an adjective. It was used as an adverb in the past, but it's adverbial use now seems to be only in American colloquial English. Thank you, Andygc! I guess this is something a non-native English speaker does not realize if it is not taught. Other examples are costly, disorderly, manly, womanly, and deathly. None of these are adverbs and they are all derived from nouns, not adjectives. 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! 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 scaling up sustainable finance 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. 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. Decomposition reactions are endothermic in/by nature. (Chemistry again , decomposition is a type of reaction and "endothermic" means the tractions 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. 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." "The authors of scholarly texts need to be up-front 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 is an adjective and sometimes an adverb. If you look carefully, it says the two separate words is more or most common. I looked at a couple, including the WordReference one, all appear to be possibilities. The one you give above suggests the "upfont" option. The examples on the Oxford dictionary site that seem to best parallel my situation give it as a single word: adjective Back to top 1Bold, honest, and frank: he'd been upfront about his intentions More example sentences They were asked to support one another, to have conversations even when they were uncomfortable, and to be honest and upfront at all times. But they were very honest and upfront about the conditions of moviemaking. We may not agree with her philosophy in life, but at least she's honest, and upfront with her views. 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 is an adjective 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. Hosting a major event can be an excellent facilitator of sustainable development in the community. What is the translation for "hosting an event"? thankss Ser anfitrión por un acontecimiento. gracias, soy un poco tonta ¿"Patrocinar" no quiere decir "sponsor"? To sponsor an event is not the same as to host an event - uno es ayudar a pagar los gastos, el otro es ser el anfitrión. Sugiero también "organizar un evento" Patrocinar un evento, is common. También Celebrar un evento ¿Patrocinar no sería más bien "to sponser an event"? Estoy de acuerdo con Milician en que se puede decir: "Ser anfitrión". "Organizar un evento", "Ser sede de xxx evento"... etc... Saludos Patrocinar un evento, is common. También Celebrar un evento No, eso no creo.. Patrocinar is to sponsor, which is.. Well, different than hosting. Hosting an event is to be the one inviting, not the one "donating money" to make the event happen. Yo también he escuchado "Acoger un evento" capaz podría ser: "Ser anfitriones de un gran evento puede facilitar mucho el desarrollo sostenible en la comunidad" ya que luego dice: Integrated and interdisciplinary urban planning can truly give a sustainable legacy for those hosts si no pondría "anfitriones" mas adelante habla de supuestos anfitriones a los cuales nunca nombre no se si se entiende lo q quiero decir? Muy bien en mi opinión , pero para evitar repetir "anfitrión", puedes usar "Acoger un gran evento". Además, es más normal (al menos en mi entorno) decir "acoger" cuando hablamos de un lugar (ciudad, universidad, y similares): "La ciudad de Atlanta acoge los juegos olímpicos". No es tan correcto decir "La ciudad de Atlanta es anfitrión de los juegos olímpicos", porque Atlanta no es una persona o grupo de personas. Sicofonte, si se puede decir que "Atlanta es la ciudad anfitriona de los Juegos Olímpicos" "Hosting an event" es "ser el anfitrión de un evento" o "ser el organizador de un evento" gracias, pero de todas maneras aca en Argentina la palabra "acoger" se prestaría para risas. No es usada aca. Aquí, en España, "acoger" no produce risa (porque no tiene el sentido sexual que tiene en Latinoamérica) y, además, se utiliza ocasionalmente para hace referencia a que una ciudad es encargada de organizar un evento. Pero se usa menos en el caso de una empresa. Por eso, en ambientes empresariales, yo creo que es preferible utilizar "organizar". "Patrocinar" sólo lo utilizaría si el patrocinador financia económicamente el evento. providing resources, comprende, aunque algo vago, un resto de posibilidades. Es por esto que las organizaciones usan host, por sponsor, suena más social, en inglés. No estoy en desacuerdo con nadie aquí, al contrario, aclaro que en el inglés americano se intercambian las palabras a menudo, lo sé, porque lo traduzco en publicaciones para organizaciones mensualmente. Estoy totalmente de acuerdo. Es posible que se pueda traducir como patrocinar/auspiciar un evento. Son intercambiables, dependiendo del contexto. En este caso, parece ser así.

- <http://pilot-market.ru/new/files/file/468e9789-0bac-43d1-bc0a-49780e863a86.pdf>
- <http://capitalfp.com/Product Photo/files/b0b247ce-86c5-437a-ba8f-6de12174ee85.pdf>
- yifilamibo
- how often should gym equipment be inspected
- <http://gyatoyouth.org/UploadFiles/file/vd2dbe9dd-fla9-469a-9d39-3e24bd6090be.pdf>
- how to read the bible from genesis to revelation