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Hola, estoy preparando mi CV en inglés y no tengo muy claro como traducir la siguiente experiencia que quiero incluir: Voluntaria en la organización de las terceras jornadas europeas. Mi intento:Volunteer in the organitation of the third European conference. Volunteer for the organitation of the third European conference. Volunteer to organize the third European conference. Muchas gracias de antemano por la ayuda. Hola y bienvenida: Yo diria la primera (pero cuidado con la ortografía: "organization"). ¡Gracias Tazzler! ¡Qué rapidez! would "within" work, instead of "in"? Well, actually I'm trying to put some volunteer work in my curriculum, and the same doubt came: Volunteer in a off-Grid farm, xxxxx, within/in the wwoofing programme Volunteer in a off-Grid farm, xxxxx, within/in wwoofing programme Does "within" match with the sentence? or may I use in? may I also add "the"? Does this sentence sound natural? I've been thinking about it for some time, but I don't feel comfortable with anything. Thanks in advance. Mon Hola Mon, I would change two of the prepositions: "at an off-grid farm" (whatever that is) and "with the WWOOFing program" (shouldn't it be capitalized?), ghanima. This is a tough one. Something seems odd to me about your word-for-word translation, but I'm not sure why. I want to write Volunteer in organizing the third European conference. I think it is that organization implies to me something more permanent, like a corporation: it is an entity/thing that lasts. The organizing, in contrast, is a short term action. I wish that I could give you a better explanation mon indie, This is not my day for good explanations. Volunteer at an off-grid farm, named Whatever, part of the wwoofing [??] programme. I'm not sure what exactly off-grid means or why you would capitalize it. There is an implied which is: ...whatever, (which is) part of ... If "wwoofing" is a proper name, it should be capitalized. Or is this a major typo? in the wwoofing programme, is fine; the the is needed. within is also fine. To me it means in and with no part outside of. This is probably true, so personal choice. I hope this is more helpful than confusing. Good to know. Now I'm a little less confused. I want to cast a vote against "within" in a context where "in" is adequate. I made this same point in a thread a month or two ago: "Within", properly used, puts emphasis on the containment of something; it serves to counter the expectation that something might be "outside". "Keep your work within the limits that we have set." But there is a tendency in the official language of self-important institutions to replace "in" with "within" for no good reason except to inflate the language and give it a false importance. Don't do it! (Just my personal opinion: I think it sounds pompous.) In my experience, the preposition for a farm is "on": you worked on a farm. (I see that Wikipedia's note on WWOOF confirms this: "Worldwide Opportunities on Organic Farms (WWOOF)". Jim2996 makes a good point about "organization": it sounds more like an entity than an action. Jim's solution is good: "Volunteer in organizing..." Regardless whether you say "with the or" in the (but not "within", okay? And it does need "the"). I think "-ing" on that acronym is awkward. Why not just "in the WWOOF program"? So: Volunteer in organizing the third European conference, and Volunteer at Sunny Hollow, an off-grid farm, in the WWOOF programme. (Yes, I changed to "at"; I suggest giving the name first, then "an off-grid farm" as explanation, and then the "programme", or, in the US, "program". Off-grid = generating its own electricity; not part of the public distribution of electrical power. You're right. "on" seems better. At that time I didn't have any problem with "organization" and I still don't. I don't think there's room for misunderstanding. Ghanima, volunteer to organize the third European conference is the most idiomatically natural English translation for voluntaria en la organización de las terceras jornadas europeas. Ghanima, I believe that in the context in which you use organización it refers to the action of organizing instead of to a group of people. I understand 'can't help doing' is used to say that you can't suppress your internal impulse, and 'can't but do' that you can't resist the circumstances. But sometimes this concept doesn't work. How about this sentence: They insisted that I sign the contract, and I couldn't but do it. Or '... couldn't help doing it' is also possible? Thanks. We must be clear, Garbuz, that there's a subtle difference between I couldn't help doing something, and I was obliged to do something. It's so subtle that I'm not confident I'll catch it. I'll try: I couldn't help, and I couldn't but (which is a bit literary) are mostly used on those occasions when you've done something, and it's often something a bit personal, like that their slip is showing, which the other person would find disagreeable had you done it on purpose, or set out to do it. It's often something which you just happen to do, rather than something which you do intentionally. I don't think it's so much a matter of suppressing an internal impulse, it's just that you haven't been presented with a choice. I couldn't help noticing that you weren't very polite to him. I couldn't but hear what you said; you were shouting. In the example you give, about signing the contract, we'd be unlikely, I think, to use this formula. We'd say: I was forced to sign the contract. I was obliged to sign the contract. I had to sign the contract. Something like that. Hi, everyone. Regarding these constructions, I would like to ask you some questions. Most dictionaries say that cannot help doing, cannot help but do, cannot help but doing denote the same meaning. But I read an article saying that while (1a) is bad, (1b) is ok. (1) a. I couldn't help but borrow 100,000 yen from Tom. b. I couldn't help borrowing 100,000 yen from Tom. The reason is verbs after cannot help but should denote mental or emotional reaction(verb like cry, laugh, hope, like, think, feel, wonder). So, (1a) is unacceptable because the verb borrow does not express mental or emotional reaction. Do you think that this kind of rule exists on the choice of cannot help doing, cannot help but do, cannot help but doing? Thank you for your cooperation. Hello Takahero, I'll try to answer this for you. 1. We need to be clear about the forms: cannot help doing, cannot help but do, cannot help but doing. 2. 1a. I couldn't help but borrow 100,000 yen from Tom. 1b. I couldn't help borrowing 100,000 yen from Tom. I don't think one of these is more acceptable than the other. They are both strange because the formula is used for things which one does despite oneself (without wishing to, in advance). Now things which one does despite oneself are often emotions, and this idea may be at the heart of the article you cite (why haven't you linked the text for us? That would have been helpful). Borrowing is not something one does despite oneself, so both sentences 1a and 1b are pretty odd. However, there are things which one does despite oneself which are not emotions, like most verbs of perception, seeing, hearing, noticing, and there are a lot of spontaneous reactions which are not strictly emotions either, like jumping, sneezing, and fainting. So my reaction to your article's rule is that these formulae are used mostly with things which one does despite oneself, without volition, and so they are used with many emotions, which are often spontaneous reactions, but there are verbs which indicate spontaneous reactions which are not emotions, and so the suggestion that these formulae are only used with verbs of emotion is incorrect. Incidentally, borrow is used in both sentences; why doesn't that make both sentences unacceptable in the view of the writer of the article? Borrowing isn't a spontaneous reaction, and it is that which makes both sentences strange, in my view. Last edited: Dec 27, 2010 Thank you for your helpful comments. Sorry for not linking the article. This is the URL.(It is written in Japanese.) Number 11 is the article. Does cannot but do denote the same meaning as cannot help doing or cannot help but do? From your comments, can I judge that cannot help doing and cannot help but do are interchangeable? Thank you. Thank you for your helpful comments. Sorry for not linking the article. This is the URL.(It is written in Japanese.) Number 11 is the article. Does cannot but do denote the same meaning as cannot help doing or cannot help but do? From your comments, can I judge that cannot help doing and cannot help but do are interchangeable? Thank you. The simple answer is yes. The truthful answer is not always. The second is more literary, more measured, and a lot depends on the register you wish to strike. I understand 'can't help doing' is used to say that you can't suppress your internal impulse, and 'can't but do' that you can't resist the circumstances. But sometimes this concept doesn't work. How about this sentence: They insisted that I sign the contract, and I couldn't but do it. Or '... couldn't help doing it' is also possible? Thanks. I would say : They insisted that I sign the contract and I had no choice but to do(so)it. Hi everyone, more doubts: what about using these formulas when the subject is a process rather than a human? The context was a thread about vegetarianism in the forum of a nutrition site. The poster was explaining how some adjustments to their diet had caused them to lose control of it and start eating in a pretty unhealthy way. The post contained the following sentence: "[...]now it's as if my brain had automatically associated 'reintroducing carbs' with 'reintroducing all the unhealthy foods I had previously banned' and it feels frustrating, stressful, which I guess can't but increase this disorder" I'm pretty puzzled by it, how does it sound to native speakers? I don't see a problem with this. You need to put the parathetical I guess between commas, Michael. Can't but in this context means can't fail to, so the sentence means it feels frustrating, stressful, which can't fail to increase this disorder. Uhm yes, I guess English punctuation is another major source of doubts for foreigners. Thanks for your help! We must be clear, Garbuz, that there's a subtle difference between I couldn't help doing something, and I was obliged to do something. It's so subtle that I'm not confident I'll catch it. I'll try: I couldn't help, and I couldn't but (which is a bit literary) are mostly used on those occasions when you've done something, and it's often something a bit personal, like that their slip is showing, which the other person would find disagreeable had you done it on purpose, or set out to do it. It's often something which you just happen to do, rather than something which you do intentionally. I don't think it's so much a matter of suppressing an internal impulse, it's just that you haven't been presented with a choice. I couldn't help noticing that you weren't very polite to him. I couldn't but hear what you said; you were shouting. In the example you give, about signing the contract, we'd be unlikely, I think, to use this formula. We'd say: I was forced to sign the contract. I was obliged to sign the contract. I had to sign the contract. Something like that. This book is fabulous. We could not help but borrow that. How about that? I'm afraid I don't regard it as appropriate. I'd say something like We just had to borrow that. I couldn't help but is suitable for something you do almost in spite of yourself, almost against your better judgement. This book is expensive. We could not help but buy that as its content is fabulous. How about that then? Should I say: My aunt works at hospital /at a hospital or at the hospital. I've read the rule which says that "with the words school, church, bed, hospital,college, university, court, prison or home when we refer to the purpose for which they exist we don't use the. Thanks a lot My aunt works at hospital. My aunt works at a hospital. This doesn't specify which hospital she works at. My aunt works at the hospital. This specifies which hospital. Either it's already been mentioned, or the speaker and the listener both know which hospital they are talking about. Last edited: Apr 26, 2016 That means that sick people are in hospital, students are at university and so on. Everyone else works at or in the/a hospital. That means that sick people are in hospital, students are at university and so on. Everyone else works at or in the/a hospital. Be sure you note that AE does not use "in hospital." Sick people in the United States are "in the hospital." But criminals are still "in prison," and students are still "in school." And, in AE, if someone says "I'm volunteering at the hospital", as I reply to "what do you do for a living?", it's still not a specific hospital, right? And, in AE, if someone says "I'm volunteering at the hospital", as I reply to "what do you do for a living?", it's still not a specific hospital, right? It's a specific hospital to the person speaking and possibly to the listener - the nearest one, the one we always use, the only one in the village. ... It could be a hospital mentioned in the context as well. (You can't volunteer for a living. Volunteers aren't paid. ) Thank you. It's from a movie. She replies: "I'm actually volunteering at the hospital right now, 'cause I'm waiting for this re-up thing to come through." This and the following posts have been moved from another thread. Cagey, moderator Suppose someone asks us "Which hospital do you work in?" And suppose the name of the hospital is "Paris". What preposition should use when answering this question? I work in/at Paris hospital. Thank you. Last edited by a moderator: Dec 15, 2019 I would say that I work at the Paris Hospital, for the reasons given by several people above. I would say that I work at the Paris Hospital, for the reasons given by several people above. I work at the Paris Hospital. I work at Paris Hospital. What's the difference between their meanings? Thank you. You said the name of the hospital was "Paris," sb2012. You didn't say "The Paris Hospital." There are many threads on this topic, if you have further questions about the use of "the" in titles. The reason that I asked this question was because in my original question there was no "the" but Cagey in post #23 used "the". Thank you. Suppose someone asks us "Which hospital do you work in?" And suppose the name of the hospital is "Paris". What preposition should use when answering this question? I work in/at Paris hospital. Thank you. You picked a confusing example and then made it more confusing. In your question, you imply that the name of the hospital is "Paris Hospital" but your sentence has "Paris hospital" which looks like a mistake for "the Paris hospital" - the hospital in Paris, not the hospital named Paris. Let me make it clear again. Suppose that there is a hospital in Italy which is called "Paris" not "Paris Hospital". I work at Paris hospital. (AmE) I work in Paris hospital. (BrE) I think American will use "at" in this context if the hospital has a name and British speakers will use "in". What do you think? Thank you. Regardless of whether it has a proper noun preceding it, I would say 'I work at, ... hospital' Of course, I might work in the canteen, or on the maternity ward, but always 'at the hospital'. So, 'I work in (proper noun) hospital.' would be unnatural? Right? So, 'I work in (proper noun) hospital.' would be unnatural? Right? I find it difficult to think of sentences in which that construction would sound natural. Here are some natural examples: I work at Charing Cross Hospital. I work in the operating theatres at Charing Cross Hospital. I work at the Royal Marsden Hospital. I work in the operating theatres at the Royal Marsden Hospital. Hello, Suppose that there aren't enough beds at the hospitals of China due to the huge amount of the patients coming from the recent virus called corona. In this context I want to say the following sentence but I don't know which preposition to use if the doer is not a person but an object (bed): i.e. => There aren't enough beds at/in the/the hospitals. As you know there is a difference between AmE and BrE about using a preposition before "hospital". Would you please tell me which prepositions I should use and whether I need the article "the" or not? Thank you. Suppose that there aren't enough beds at the hospitals of China due to the huge amount of the patients coming from the recent virus called corona. In this context I want to say the following sentence but I don't know which preposition to use if the doer is not a person but an object (bed): i.e. => There aren't enough beds at/in the/the hospitals. In that particular context, I would say (in BE): "There aren't enough beds in the hospitals". Thank you. How about Americans? Do you know what preposition Americans will use? Hi, Is it grammatically correct to say "is any of you available", or should we only say "are any of you available"? Thanks "Are any of you available?" is grammatically correct. Welcome to the Forum, Marie-Laurent. Not sure about this. They both sound okay to me, in different circumstances. I might ask Is any of you available? if I was hoping for just one volunteer [etc.] And Are any of you available? if I was hoping for more than one. As I said, though, I'm not sure about this. Anyone else care to give an opinion? I think any is the interrogative and negative equivalent of some, so I think it's plural. I'd certainly say 'Are any of you available?'. Yep, you're probably right, TT. For my first scenario I'd perhaps be more likely to say Is one of you available? 百度知道->提示信息 知道宝贝找不到问题了>\_提示信息 知道宝贝找不到问题了>\_