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When writing a letter, people often debate where to place the best wishes and signature. My native language suggests it should be on the right end, but I see someone puts it on the legend. Which way is more standard? In the days of handwriting and the mechanical typewriter, I was taught to put the complimentary close (e.g., "Yours sincerely") and the signature a bit right of center. This doesn't seem to be the universal standard in the present day of email, but at least some printed letters continue to use the "rite of center" standard. In printed, won't typewriters were used, people used to indent the first line of paragraphs by one tab (about 5 spaces). This meant that "Yours sincerely" and the signature were indented, but not aligned to the right. Nowadays, the standard most often kept is to "block it." This means that all lines begin on the first one, and at the left of the page, and this includes letter emails. The thread you're reading is blocked left, and paragraphs are indented by a double letter space. A friendly letter is just as well, such as when writing to your friends or family. A business letter is more formal and is used to conduct business. Different rules apply. For example, the greeting in a friendly letter is followed by a colon, like so — Dear Mary, In a business letter, a colon is used, like so — Dear Sir or Madam. There are at least two styles for those starting at around the mid-point of the page and starting at the left margin. Whichever you choose, you should be consistent. If that's where you started your return address, at the left margin if that's where your return address is. Do not put one of them in one place and the other one somewhere else. Note that Egmont and Sparck are both describing American practices. Vincenzo, you haven't told us whether you want to follow British or US standards...? Formal letters that I have created have the closing somewhat indented, but still right of center. I don't believe I have ever seen a letter with the closing right-aligned. That would appear very strange to me. It is possible, find out what the house style is for the organization you are writing for. If you are writing as an individual to an organization, try to find out what the organization's house style is. When teaching English to Chinese students, it's crucial to emphasize proper usage of prepositions like 'on,' 'at,' and 'to.' These words are often confused, but understanding their differences is vital for effective communication. For example, consider the sentence, "There is an apple on the left of the picture." While this phrase may seem ordinary, it accurately reflects common usage in everyday conversations. People generally use this construction when commenting on objects that exist on the left side of a visual representation. However, context plays a significant role; for instance, an art historian might prefer "at" to convey detailed information about a painting. The sentence "There is an apple to the left of the banana" better highlights one object's position in relation to another. Conversely, adding "of" can make a phrase seem unnecessary. In this case, saying "on the left" suffices for basic comments about visual arrangements. If you're discussing an artwork or scene, using "at" might be more suitable. The use of "to the left" is particularly useful when focusing on one object's position in relation to another; however, there are instances where "on the left" would suffice. In some idiomatic expressions, like "hand over," both "in" and "out" can have opposite meanings. Nevertheless, due to the richness of English vocabulary, these phrases often convey similar ideas — either handing something over or delivering it. However, context matters; for example, in a classroom setting, teachers hand materials out, while pupils submit assignments by mail, submit buttons on web pages allow users to accept submissions after uploading documents; the safest international choices are submit or send in; some regional variations use turn in, but it has a different meaning than surrender; phrasal verbs like give in and turn in can be confusing for language learners; expressing the next person's turn can be done in various ways, such as "I'm giving the floor to XY," "It's your turn now, XY," or simply allowing others to speak without formal announcements. Your turn, X. You're next, X should work well in an online meeting as you can check your screen to ensure X is ready to talk. In person it's easier for X to see when you're about to finish speaking and give them a chance to prepare. A longer conclusion like So that's all I have, and... it's your turn, X would help. In the top right-hand corner of the picture there is a pupil showing obscene gestures. The other option in the top-right corner of the picture, there is a pupil showing obscene gestures means the same but using two words instead of three. When signing an official certificate you can say Witness my hand this... before your signature or In fide (in faith) on such and such date as suggested by another user. A legal expert could provide more information about the exact implications. When reading a birth certificate it says Witness my which is similar to the previous case but with a different context. It's an old convention in English law that still exists today, though some parts are outdated. Witness my hand and seal of said means the same as Witness my hand but adds a seal, usually used by government departments or people in official positions. Firmato e autenticato dal sottoscritto is a good way to translate this into Italian. You can say you will submit your homework/documents by bringing the physical copies to the teacher/recipient. To submit the documents in person would be better than using expressions with "hand" which don't carry the meaning you want to convey. You could also say to hand in the homework. Submit (something) by hand is not a common phrase but it is used, especially among foreign universities and institutions like the US Department of Education. It's not wrong, but there are better alternatives like in person. When talking about someone who bends his head and rapidly cleans away that dandruff with his palms you could say He brushed dandruff off his head or run a hand through his hair doesn't fit this description so we had to think of another way. To brush off dandruff, he uses his hands. The company gave him a certain amount of money, which is usually handed over in cash and not subject to deductions like tax or insurance. In this context, "at hand" means the money that's available for use, whereas "on hand" refers to something that's nearby or readily available. When it comes to physical objects, such as alarm clocks, "on hand" sounds more natural. For instance, saying you have an alarm clock on hand implies that you can provide it if someone needs one. On the other hand, describing a lifeboat that's on hand to rescue people conveys a sense of preparedness and readiness. Lastly, phrases like "keep something handy" or "something comes in handy" imply that the object is useful for unexpected situations. However, when referring to everyday items like alarm clocks, both "at hand" and "on hand" may sound slightly awkward, so using alternative phrasing can make your sentences more natural-sounding.

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