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Hola a todos!! soy nuevo en WordReference!! espero aprender mucho junto con todos ustedes Mi pregunta: ¿es correcta la palabra Depositación? (No la encontré en el diccionario de acá, en su lugar encontré Deposition). Quisiese saber cuál es el uso de Depositación -si es que es correcta esta palabra- y cuál es el uso de Deposition. Lo anterior porque encuentro en artículos de mis estudios “wax deposition”, entonces no sé si asociarlo con depositación (como si se tratase de sedimentos) ó de deposition (usando el término correcto). Gracias por su ayuda::: Buen día::: ¡Bienvenido al foro crispi!!! Aquí “deposición” es sinónimo evacuación de excrementos o de excremento. Forma elegante de decir “cagada”. Creo que se usa solamente en el ámbito médico.: ¿Cuántas deposiciones tuvo/hizo en el día de ayer? Saludos. Aparte de lo que mencionó Peón, en mi país también se entiende ‘deposición’ en el sentido de la privación que alguien sufre de un cargo o empleo. Depositación no lo conozco; me suena a derivado de depositar, pero para esa acción ya tenemos el sustantivo depósito. El DRAE no recoge “depositación”. Tampoco “deposición” en el sentido de “acción y efecto de depositar”. Sin embargo, en textos especializados se dice, por ejemplo, “deposición de sedimentos”. También se dice a veces “depositación de sedimentos”; este uso no lo conocía, pero acabo de comprobar su existencia, más bien americana. Traduzco un CDT (que traduzco como Certificate of Deposit). Existen los CDTs capitalizables y los no capitalizables. En general, los capitalizables son aquellos en los cuales lo intereses se añaden al CDT y se reinvierten, mientras que uno no capitalizable es aquel donde los intereses no se reinvierten y se le dan al usuario. ¿Existe un equivalente para este término? Gracias de antemano To capitalize the interest tiene el mismo significado en castellano que capitalizar los intereses. "Capitalizable" en inglés existe, aunque (como en español) se use más para hacer referencia a gastos activables que a la acumulación de intereses (anatocismo). As far as I know, "capitalizable CDs" is not used in English. In connection with CDs, we could talk about "compound interest" or "reinvested interest". You might use "compound interest CD". But it is more complicated than that. There are various possibilities: simple interest, not added to the principal balance, not subject to the holding period for the principal balance interest compounded at the end of the CD period and added to the CD principal when it is renewed or rolled-over compound interest added to principal at a certain interval--daily compounding, or monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually It is common for CDs to offer the purchaser the choice between some version of compound interest or simple interest. The interest rate will normally vary depending upon that choice. Can you please help me understand what "to deposit arms with" means here: Suppose that a friend when in his right mind has deposited arms with me and he asks for them when he is not in his right mind, ought I to give them back to him? Thanks, Dmitry. Hello, I guess it means "has let me disarm him" or something close. Edit: Okay, it makes more sense indeed. Hello, I guess it means "has let me disarm him" or something close. No, I think it means that he has left a rifle or a revolver, maybe, with you for safe keeping. The word is appropriate for putting money in a bank. Dear All, I am having lots of doubts with the following paragraph: "La partida del nuevo producto en el momento de entrar entraría en ADT (Deposito Temporal) como es usual. Y dentro de los 45 días se debe vincular al régimen de DDA (Deposito Distinto del Aduanero) mediante un DVD (Dua de vinculación) expreso. La vinculación debe realizarse con cargo a nuestro nº. de DDA y el operador a quien se vincula debe disponer de un NIF español, pero también que esté dado de alta en el ROI (Registro de operadores intracomunitarios , modelo censal 036)." I tried the following, but can't find the acronyms: "When entering a new batch of product, it should go to ADT (temporal Deposit) as usual. And within 45 days it must be linked to the DDA regime (arrangements other than customs warehousing) through an express DVD (Dua de vinculacion). The linked must be charged against our DDA number and the operator to whom it is linked should have a Spanish NIF, but also must be registered in IOR (Intracomunitarian operator registry, censal model 036)." Thanks in advance for youre help! Hola muzmuz: Temporary deposit warehousing (ADT) Duty deferment account? Duty deposit account? (DDA) here Unified Customs Declaration Form (DUA, DVD) I hope these are helpful. I am admittedly not good at prepositions as with a lot more others. The prepositions I have written in bold are the ones I doubt in this particular context. Could you please make clarifications as to what I should have used instead? Thanks! Context: You have paid a certain amount as deposit to a store for an item you wish to buy. At some points you refer to your deposit and say: I still have a deposit with you. I deposited to you last week. I have deposited on an item at a particular store. What happens to my deposit with you? Likewise, do I understand it right when I say: You make a deposit at a bank (because it is at the bank where you are at when you do so) and into/on your account. (?) I would call this a "down payment", not a deposit. Unfortunately, the sentences as you have written them don't completely make sense. You could say: I made a down payment (here/with you), I made a down payment (with you) last week. I have made a down payment on an item at a particular store. What happens to my down payment? Your second question is correct. You make a deposit at a bank into your account. Thanks tm! Is - I still have a downpayment (meaning money) with you. also a possible option for my first sentence? It's possible, but it sounds a little strange to me because we usually use "to make" with down payment. How do you say it then? Do you refer to it as simply "money"? Thanks again! Hello! Which of the following sentences is correct? Could you please let me know when payment will be made? Could you please let me know when payment is made? Can we use 'will' after 'when' in this example? Both are correct but they mean different things: Could you please let me know when payment will be made? (Tell me when you're going to pay me.) Could you please let me know when payment is made? (Tell me when you've paid me; for example, by directly depositing the money to my bank account and sending me a scan/photo of the deposit slip.) Both are correct but they mean different things: Could you please let me know when payment will be made? (Tell me when you're going to pay me.) Could you please let me know when payment is made? (Tell me when you've paid me; for example, by directly depositing the money to my bank account and sending me a scan/photo of the deposit slip.) Thank you. What if the person is interested to know the time that the payment was made? Which of the following should be used: Could you please let me know when payment was made? Could you please let me know when payment had been made? Hi , What's the difference between bank deposits and cash at banks? I thought deposit simply means cash at banks as well? I came across them while filling out a form so sorry not much context can be provided What exactly was on the forms? In general, when you have made a deposit (of cash) to a bank, there is cash at the bank that belongs to you. What exactly was on the forms? In general, when you have made a deposit (of cash) to a bank, there is cash at the bank that belongs to you. Okay, so there are two sections, one is "Bank deposits / National Savings accounts, etc", the other one is " Cash at banks or elsewhere (current accounts only)" these are the exact words, and by the way they are arranged on the form, they seem to mean different things Okay, so there are two sections, one is "Bank deposits / National Savings accounts, etc", the other one is " Cash at banks or elsewhere (current accounts only)" these are the exact words, and by the way they are arranged on the form, they seem to mean different things I would be confused too. You should ask them what they mean. Those form is it, anyway? By using the term "current account", it sounds like they are using BE terms and may be trying to distinguish liquid (readily available) cash from other assets (savings bonds, treasury notes, CDs and the like)? Cash on deposit means cash that is not in a current account. They are subject to different terms and conditions. I have money in 'savings' accounts of various forms; they earn a slightly higher rate of interest than my current account which doesn't earn any if I remember rightly. None of my 'savings' type accounts has cheque books or credit/debit cards. I have two current accounts with the same bank, which have cheque books, over-draft facilities, debit/credit cards and I forget what else. I assumed it was British or English because of the term National Savings. Such information is an essential part of a question here - it's called context. Of course we don't want any personal details! But the form itself can't be described as confidential. Last edited: Sep 19, 2020 Cash on deposit means cash that is not in a current account. They are subject to different terms and conditions. I have money in 'savings' accounts of various forms; they earn a slightly higher rate of interest than my current account which doesn't earn any if I remember rightly. None of my 'savings' type accounts has cheque books or credit/debit cards. I have two current accounts with the same bank, which have cheque books, over-draft facilities, debit/credit cards and I forget what else. I assumed it was British or English because of the term National Savings. Such information is an essential part of a question here - it's called context. Of course we don't want any personal details! But the form itself can't be described as confidential. Thanks - it's been a while for me UK "current account" and "deposit account" correspond roughly to US "checking account" and "savings account", although I can instantly transfer funds from a savings account to a checking account, when needed. deposit account n BRIT a bank account that earns interest and usually requires notice of withdrawal It means how likely that the form is asking you to separate your assets into liquid versus non-liquid forms. Cash in the cookie jar, underrt the mattress and in current accounts - and other forms of assets that could be turned, with some delay, into cash, but currently aren't Just quickly checking again, so money in your saving account is non liquid and requires time toe be converted whereas is the money in your current account is liquid and can be used anytime? I actually don't use a bank. I use a credit union to manage cash and pay bills and a brokerage account to manage other assets. While I can't write checks from our savings account, I still have access to the money any time. You might want to read this wiki article on the various types of "deposit accounts" with various restrictions. I'd be surprised if the systems were identical in different countries, so general statements won't be that useful. For your form, I repeat the suggestion to ask the institution that created it about what they expect. Deposit account - Wikipedia I actually don't use a bank. I use a credit union to manage cash and pay bills and a brokerage account to manage other assets. While I can't write checks from our savings account, I still have access to the money any time. You might want to read this wiki article on the various types of "deposit accounts" with various restrictions. I'd be surprised if the systems were identical in different countries, so general statements won't be that useful. For your form, I repeat the suggestion to ask the institution that created it about what they expect. Deposit account - Wikipedia Thank you. Gonna read through the article now! Just quickly checking again, so money in your saving account is non liquid and requires time toe be converted whereas is the money in your current account is liquid and can be used anytime? By and large, yes. But some deposit/savings accounts can be accessed more quickly than others. The access time can vary from a few days to many years, depending on the contract. I think maybe the major distinction is that current/checking accounts have a related check/chequebook or a debit card, so you can pay other people from them; deposit accounts can only be accessed by yourself in person. In modern times, you can go online and transfer money from savings to checking and access it almost immediately. When I was a child, you had to go to the bank to get money out of your savings account. A side issue that I see in the original question that may not have been addressed: A bank does not have cash (notes and coins) in their building to cover all the money that has been deposited into the accounts at that bank. A bank is not a storage place for notes and coins. I doubt that they would have enough cash in the building if I wanted to withdraw all my funds much less if every depositor wanted all their deposits in cash. I agree. Sorry, when I said in person I meant only you and not your creditor. You are using an out of date browser. It may not display this or other websites correctly. You should upgrade or use an alternative browser. Thread starter aleksw Start date Jul 21, 2021 Hello, All, How do I say the verb "mature" in reference to a CD (a bank certificate of deposit). I'm inclined to use "madurar" but I'm not sure if there's a better banking term in Spanish. Mil gracias! Se puede decir: vencer. La inversión vence cada ## días/meses. Gracias, Kibramoa. "Vencer" suena mejor. k necesito saber como traducir la palabra "orebody" al español es para un texto de minería gracias salu2 ore es el mineral en bruto que sacas de la mina, sin procesar. en español lo dejas simplemente como mineral. si es orebody me imagino que es "cuerpo mineral" pero no podría asegurarlo. suerte! Hola: "Orebody" Es la parte económicamente aprovechable de un depósito mineral.(1) Creo que yacimiento te puede servir. (1) Es decir que no sólo existe un mineral, sino que éste puede ser explotado económicamente. Saludos nota de la moderadora: Esta consulta fue trasladada al foro de Specialized Terminology. Hola: Tengo esta duda y quisiera saber si alguien me la puede aclarar: En algún caso se podría traducir ore, u orebody como veta? muchas racias! Hola: Tengo esta duda y quisiera saber si alguien me la puede aclarar: En algún caso se podría traducir ore, u orebody como veta? muchas racias! Yo creo que no. Veta es vein. En un sitio minero o yacimiento (orebody)puede haber una veta madre y varias vetas secundarias. Gracias, pejeman. Entonces, cómo traducirías ore en ese contexto? atte, Gracias, pejeman. Entonces, cómo traducirías ore en ese contexto? atte, Mineral Deposit: any naturally occurring body of minerals which is wholly or partly of economic value. The value lies in the ore minerals and not the body of minerals as a whole. yacimiento. (Del DRAE) (De yacer), l. m. Geol. Sitio donde se halla naturalmente una roca, un mineral o un fósil. Entonces "mineral deposit" equivale a "yacimiento". Es decir el mineral simplemente está ahí (yace). Añn no se sabe si se podrá explotar económicamente. Esto a su vez depende de los precios de los metales contenidos y de los costos de extracción, tratamiento y comercialización. Ore body: The parts of a mineral deposit where the ore minerals are concentrated into an economically extractable mass. Ore mineral: a mineral from which a useful metal (or non-metal such as fluorite) may be extracted profitably mineral. (del DRAE) (De minero). 2. m. Sustancia inorgánica que se halla en la superficie o en las diversas capas de la corteza del globo, y principalmente aquella cuya explotación ofrece interés. 3. m. Parte útil de una explotación minera. Entonces, ore body equivale a mineral. Y por lo copiado arriba, se puede decir que un "mineral deposit" o "yacimiento", puede haber uno o más "ore bodies" o "minerales", cuya explotación ofrezca interés y "ore mineral se puede también considerar un "mineral". Saludos y espero haber sido útil (y veraz también). Por supuesto, Pejeman, eres lo máximo!

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