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This is a 5 levels lesson. That means you'll see five sections will focus mostly on grammar; higher levels will test your grammar and vocabulary skills! Level one is beginner, so if you're not a beginner, you should skip to level two. Ready? the film start tonight? They live in Rome; they live in Milan. What you have for breakfast this morning? I go out yesterday; I stayed at home all day. Complete each sentence with one word. Each word is a form of the verb 'do'. Contractions, like 'don't', count as one word. Pause the video and do it now. Ready? Here are the answers. Where do you live? What time does the film start tonight? They don't live in Rome; they live in Milan. What did you need to know here? Use 'do' to make negatives and questions in the present simple and the past simple. For example, take a positive sentence: 'I like bananas.' Make a negative: 'I don't like bananas.' Make a negative: 'I don't like bananas.' Make a negative: 'She doesn't like bananas.' Make a negative: 'She doesn't like bananas.' Make a negative: 'She doesn't like bananas.' Make a negative: 'I don't like bananas.' Make a negative: 'She doesn't like bananas.' Make a ne bananas.' Make a question: 'Does she like bananas?' In the past simple, use 'didn't' to make a question: 'They didn't' to make a question: 'They didn't' with the verb 'be', or with modal verbs like 'can'. Verbs like 'can'. Verbs like 'be' and 'can' make their own negatives and questions, without using 'do'. Clear? If not, you can review this section again. If you think it's difficult, you should study the present simple and past simple verb tenses. Focus on how to form negative sentences and questions. If everything's OK, then let's move on to the second level of using do in English! Here's your challenge for level two. do what do you don't do didn't dishes you the do do you you taekwondo Your job is to put the words in order to make a question. That's important: you need to make a question, not a sentence. Pause the video and think about your answers now. Ready? Let's look. What do you do? You do yoga, don't you? Did he do his homework? Didn't you do the dishes? You do the dishes? You do the dishes? You do the first question - 'what do you do?' - mean? It means 'what's your job?'. It's common in spoken English. In level one, you saw that you use 'do' to make questions in the present and past simple. There are different kinds of question you can make, but there's another point here. 'Do' can be a main verb, which has real meaning. It can also be an auxiliary verb, which you use to make negatives and questions. It can also be an auxiliary verb, which has real meaning. It can be two things in the same sentence. All these questions use 'do' twice, once as a main verb, and once as an auxiliary verb. This is extremely common in English! Anyway, let's look at some different ways you can make questions, which start with the word 'do', 'does', and so on. For example, see question one for an example. You can also make question tag, like numbers two and five. This can have several different meanings. You can also use it to show surprise or interest. Here's a question: in number two, the question tag is negative - 'don't you?' - but in number five, the tag is positive - 'do you?' Do you know why? If you want to check information, meaning that you want to ask a question but you know the answer already, then the question tag should be the opposite of the main verb. That means, if the main verb is positive, the tag should be negative; if the main verb is negative, the tag should be positive. So, 'you do yoga, and I'm asking to confirm my idea. Use a positive sentence plus a positive question. It shows politeness and interest in the person you're talking to. This form is common when making small talk. You can also make negative questions, starting with 'don't', 'doesn't', or 'didn't'. You use these to express an emotion. When you use negative questions, intonation is important. Let's move on to level three. This time, we'll do something a little different. Each of these five sentences contains a mistake. Your job is to find the mistake and correct it. Can you tell me how do I sign up for the free trial? I don't like avocados but she likes. They asked me don't make so much noise. It's been difficult, but I finally feel like I'm doing some progress. Could you do a favour? I need to move this desk, and it's a two-person job. Pause the video and do it now. Think carefully about your answers. Do you need to add a word, remove a word, or change a word? Here are the answers. Do you need to add a word, remove a word, remove a word, or change a word? Here are the answers. Do you need to add a word, remove a word, or change a word? Here are the answers. not to make so much noise. It's been difficult, but I finally feel like I'm doing making some progress. Could you do me a favour? I need to move this desk, and it's a two-person job. Sentence one is an indirect questions when you want to sound more polite. Indirect questions don't use 'does' as an auxiliary verb to refer to another verb - 'like' - which you used earlier. In most cases, the auxiliary verb you need depends on the verb tense, not on the original verb. The exception is verbs like 'be', 'can' and so on, which can be their own auxiliary verbs. Here, the eds to be followed by an infinitive with 'to'. Here, the infinitive is negative. You make negative infinitive by adding 'not'. You don't use 'don't', 'doesn't', or any other form of 'do'. In number four, you need to know something about how to use 'do' and 'make'. This is more of a vocabulary point. There are many fixed phrases with 'do', like 'do someone a favour'. After 'do', you need a person - 'do me a favour', 'do you a favour' - and so on. So, to review, the topics covered in level three are: indirect questions, 'do' as an auxiliary verb, negative infinitives, 'do' versus 'make', and fixed phrases with 'do'. Where were you stronger or weaker? Think about what you know, and what you need to focus on to improve. Anyway, time for level four of using do in English! Here are your sentences for level four. You need to complete each sentence with two words. One word is a form of 'do'. Remember: you must use exactly two words! exercise regularly is bad for you. Not anything similar before, I was unsure about how to start. I best. I've been working too much recently. I could a long holiday! Let's see the answers. Not doing exercise regularly is bad for you. Not having done anything similar before, I was unsure about how to start. I did do it; I just forgot to send it to you. You don't have to do it perfectly, just do your best. I've been working too much recently. I could do with a long holiday! So, what do you need to know here? In level three, you saw that there are negative infinitives, you just add 'not' to make the negative infinitive forms. There are also negative infinitives, you just add 'not' to make the negative infinitive forms. There are also negative infinitives, you just add 'not' to make the negative infinitives, you just add 'not' infinitives, you just add 'not' infinitives, you just add 'not' infinit meaning is similar to: 'Because I hadn't done anything similar before...' What about three? Can you explain what's going on there? Remember that 'do' can be both an auxiliary verb and a main verb, and it can also do both things in one sentence. Auxiliary verbs can be used to add emphasis; for example, if you want to contradict what someone else says. Here, 'did' is an auxiliary verb which adds emphasis, and 'do' is a main verb. So, if someone asked you 'Why didn't you do it?', you might answer like this 'I *did* do it. I just forgot to send it to you!' You use the auxiliary verb - 'did' - to add emphasis and contradict the other person. Four and five are vocabulary points. 'Do your best' is a fixed phrase meaning 'try as hard as you can.' For example, you could say 'We did our best, but we didn't have four of our best players, so it's not surprising we lost three-nil.' 'Do with' is a conversational way to say 'want'. 'I could do with a long holiday' means that I really want a long holiday right now! Remember: you can review any section of this video as many times as you need. Here's a tip: a big difficulty with 'do' is that it has so many different uses. It can be a main verb, an auxiliary verb, or it can be used in fixed phrases and phrasal verbs. So, when you see 'do' in a sentence, ask yourself which thing it is. Is it a main verb, an auxiliary verb, or part of a longer phrase? Getting this clear will help you to understand how to use 'do' more accurately. Now, are you ready for level five? Let's try! Ready for the hardest challenge? Here are five of the words must be a form of 'do'. Contractions, like 'don't', count as one word. It's not exactly what I in the next 1-2 days. Judging by the size of their house, they must be are slim unless he improves his grades significantly. I haven't quite finished, but I'm sure I'll get He wants to work for the EU, but his chances of for themselves. I've been following her diet plan, but to be honest it good. Could you do it? Let's see the answers. It's not exactly what I wanted, but I'm sure I'll get it done in the next 1-2 days. Judging by the size of their house, they must be doing well for themselves. I've been following her diet plan, but to be honest it hasn't done me much good. Most of the sentence one. In conversational English, 'do' can have the meaning of 'be enough for you. Sentence two tests a grammar point. Hopefully, you know already that you can use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. If you didn't use 'do' as an auxiliary verb to refer back to a verb or verb phrase you used earlier. verb to replace an earlier verb, and you want to use an -ing form, or to plus infinitive, you should use 'do so'. 'Do so' is formal. In spoken or informal English, you'd probably say 'do it' or 'do that'. Three, four and five all test your vocabulary. In three, 'get it done' is a conversational way to say 'finish something'. In number four, 'doing well for themselves' means that they're making a lot of money, so they have a comfortable lifestyle. In sentence five, 'it hasn't done me a lot of good'. Of course, you can also use this to talk about other people. For example 'She looks so much happier these days. Switching to part time work seems to have done her a lot of good.' So, how did you do? Which topics did you find the hardest? That's all for now. See you next time! Continue learning about sentence structure and other important grammar points with our Grammar Lesson #1. Download this explanation in PDF here. Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar. When we make questions in the present simple, we use 'do / does' for almost every verb. Do you like chocolate? (The main verb is 'like'.) Does she live in Madrid? (The main verb is 'like'.) Does she live in Madrid? (The main verb is 'like'.) 'be', we make a question by putting the verb at the front and putting the subject after the verb. We don't use 'do / does'. Are you hungry? (The main verb is 'be'.) If we want to make a 'wh' question, it's the same - we just put the 'wh' word or phrase first. Why do you like chocolate? Where does she live in Madrid? Why are you hungry? How long is she at home? Try an exercise about this topic here. When you say that you're going to see a doctor, you may be referring to two types of medical professionals: MDs and DOs. Each title refers to the type of degree and licensing the doctor has. Both MDs and DOs have similar training and duties, but they differ in a few key areas. MDs and DOs are two types of medical professionals. These titles refer to the type of degree and licensing the doctor has. Both MDs and DOs have similar training and duties, but they differ in a few key areas including their approach to care. (Photo Credit: DigitalVision/Getty Images) MD stands for doctor of medicine. MDs are allopathic doctors. That means they treat and diagnose conditions using conventional or mainstream medicine. MDs can choose to be broad practitioners and work as family medicine or primary care doctors. They can also specialize in many areas, which requires further education, including: Surgery Specific body parts or organs Psychiatry Geriatric medicine. They use the same conventional medical techniques as MDs but with a few other methods. DOs tend to focus more on holistic health and prevention. In holistic health, all parts of a person, including their mind, body, and emotions, are considered during the treatment. They also use a system of physical manipulations and adjustments to diagnose and treat people. More than half of DOs work in primary care, but they can also specialize in another area, just like MDs.DOs have all the same responsibilities and rights as MDs, including the abilities to perform surgery with proper training and prescribe medicine durant educational routes. They must first earn a 4-year undergraduate degree, they will attend either medical school or a college of osteopathic medicine. After finishing 4 years of medical education, MDs and DOs must complete an internship and a residency. A residency is on-the-job training under the supervision of more experienced doctors. Some MDs and DOs will also go on to do fellowships to learn more about a specialty. MDs and DOs often train side by side in residencies and internships, despite going to different types of schools. Both MDs and DOs must also take a licensing exam in order to practice medicine professionally. The type of licensing exam taken depends on the state that the MD or DO resides in. MDs and DOs provide similar quality of care. One study examined the health outcomes of over 300,000 hospitalized Medicare patients, some of whom were treated by a DO. The study showed that patients treated by a DO. The study showed that patients treated by a DO. The study showed that patients treated by a DO. The study showed that patients are a lot more MDs than DOs in the United States. Almost 9 in 10 doctors who went to a U.S. medical school have an MD degree. One study found that around 19% of doctor's visits were to DOs, and 81% were to MDs. Both allopathic medicine have slightly lower average GPAs and MCAT scores compared to students in DO programs. There are fewer students in boleges of osteopathic medical schools. Only a quarter of medical students in the U.S. attend a college of osteopathic medicine. But interest in the DO degree is rising: between 2011-2012 and 2021-2022, enrollment in DO programs increased by 68%. Dos also learn about how the bones, nerves, and muscles work together and influence people's health. They spend extra time (usually about 200 hours) studying osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM). This is also called osteopathic manipulative technique (OMT). OMT focuses on methods used to relieve back pain, neck pain, strained muscles, and other conditions. MDs and DOs have slightly different approaches to medicine. MDs focus on looking at your symptoms and making a diagnosis based on those symptoms. They tend to take a more targeted approach to treatment.DOs, on the other hand, see the body as an integrated whole and treat health issues accordingly. This is called a holistic view, they usually focus more on prevention. They may also make more lifestyle recommendations compared witho MDs.Some MDs may also take a holistic approach to medicine, but not all of them will. Both DOs and MDs are good doctors with professional training. A lot of their training is very similar, and both types of doctor use technology like X-rays and prescriptions. If you went to an MD and a DO, you probably wouldn't notice a lot of differences. In fact, you might not be able to tell the difference at all. If you're choosing between seeing an MD vs. DO, here are some think about how different parts of the body work together. For example, they might think about how skeletal conditions could affect your muscles.Location. Some areas have more MDs, and some have more DOs. For example, about 19% of doctors in New Jersey with a U.S. medical degree are DOs, compared with 7% in Alabama. See who practices in your area. Specialty. DOs tend to work in certain specialties, like family medicine, and pediatrics. About 3 in 5 DOs work in these fields. About 22% of family medicine doctors with a U.S. medical school degree are DOs. Health conditions. DOs are trained in osteopathic manipulative medicine, a technique where they use their hands to apply gentle pressure on or stretch certain body parts. This can be used to diagnose and treat musculoskeletal pain and conditions like asthma, constipation, headaches, repetitive stress injuries, and sinus infections. Patient satisfaction. One survey showed that people who had been to allopathic doctors, chiropractors, and other types of health care providers. When you look up a doctor online, you might be able to find previous patient ratings. While the OMM techniques performed by DOs seem similar to those used by chiropractors, the two fields are different. Unlike DOs, chiropractors cannot practice medicine like an MD, and they focus on holistic and preventative medicine. Both MDs and DOs are well-trained doctors that can give you the care you need. They have similar training, although DOs spend extra time studying how the bones, nerves, and muscles work together. Because of this, DOs tend to approach medicine from a more holistic perspective, which means they think about how all your organs work together. Neither type of doctor is better than the other, so you can pick the approach you feel most comfortable with. Can MDs perform surgery? Both MDs and DOs can specialize in surgery. About 94% of surgeons with a U.S. medical degree have an MD. What does DO stands for in medicine? DO stands for doctor of osteopathic medicine. Do surgeons earn more than physicians? It depends on the specialty. In 2023, orthopedic surgeons made \$449,320 and pediatricians made \$205,860. What are osteopathic medicine examples? Osteopathic medicine is a holistic or broad view of health that considers bell.to execute (a piece or amount of work).to accomplish; finish; complete.He has already done his homework.to put forth; exert.to be the cause of (good, harm, credit, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, about about a supplied to the pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, about a supplied to the pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, about a supplied to the pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, about a supplied to the pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about; effect.to render, give, about a supplied to the pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about a supplied to the pay (homage, justice, etc.); bring about a supplied to the pay (homage, j for. This will do us for the present. to condone or approve, as by custom or practice. That sort of thing simply isn't done to travel at the rate of (a specified speed). He was doing 80 when they arrested him. to make or prepare to serve (a term of time) in prison, or, sometimes, in office to create, form, or bring into being. She does wonderful oil portraits to translate into or change the form or language of.MGM did the book into a movie.to study or work at or in the field of. I have to do my math tonight.to explore or travel through as a sightseer. They did Greece in three weeks. (used with a pronoun, as it or that, or with a general noun, as thing, that refers to a previously mentioned action). You were supposed to write thank-you letters; do it before tomorrow, please. Informal. to cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal. to cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal. to cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal. to cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal. to cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal. to cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal. to cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal. to cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal at the cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal at the cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal at the cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal at the cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal at the cheat, trick, or take advantage of. That crooked dealer did him for \$500 at poker. Informal at the cheat at t report said he was doing cocaine. Slang. to rob; steal from. The law got him for doing a lot of banks. Slang: Vulgar, to have sex with. Informal, (usually in the negative) to act in accordance with expectations associated with (something specified). Just ignore her insults—she doesn't do polite, do , do , doest, dost , doest, doe did, did, done, doing, to act or conduct oneself; be in action; behave to proceed to get along; fare; manage to do without an automobile to be in health, as specified. Mother and child are doing fine to serve or be satisfactory, as for the purpose; be enough; suffice to finish or be finished to happen; take place; transpire. What's doing at the office? (used as a substitute to avoid repetition of a verb or full verb expression). (used in interrogative, and inverted constructions). Do you like music? I don't care. Seldom do we witness such catastrophes. Archaic. (used in imperatives with you or thou expressed; and occasionally as a metric filler in verse). Do thou hasten to the king's side. The wind did blow, the rain did fall. (used to lend emphasis to a principal verb). Informal. a burst of frenzied activity; action; commotion. Informal. a hairdo or hair styling. British Slang. a swindle; hoax. Informal. a hairdo or hair styling. British Slang. a swindle; hoax. Informal. a festive social gathering; party. to forgo; dispense with the thing mentioned. The store doesn't have any, so you'll have to do without.Informal to kill, especially to murder to injure gravely or exhaust; wear out; ruin. The tropical climate did them in. to cheat or swindle. He was done in by an unscrupulous broker. Informal to wrap and tie up. to pin up or arrange (the hair). to renovate; launder; clean. to wear out; tire. to fasten. to dress. The children were all done up in funny. costumes.to cause the defeat, ruin, or death of.British to cook and keep house for; manage or provide for.to redecorate.to gain advantage or benefit from; make use of.I could do with more leisure time.to deal with; treat.He had always done well by his family.direct object. Also d.o.Doctor of Optometry.Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine.to perform or complete (a deed or action) to do a portrait the work is done to serve the needs of; be suitable for (a person, situation, etc); sufficethere isn't much food, but it'll do for the two of us(tr) to arrange or fixyou should do the garden now(tr) to prepare or provide; servethis restaurant doesn't do lunch on Sundays(tr) to make tidy, elegant, ready, etc, as by arranging or adorning(tr) to improve (esp in the phrase do something to or for)(tr) to find an answer to (a problem or puzzle)(tr) to fare or managehow are you doing these days?(tr) to cause or producecomplaints do nothing to help(tr) to give or renderyour portrait doesn't do you justicedo me a favour(tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a professionhe is doing chemistrywhat do you do for a living?(tr) to perform (a play, etc); actthey are doing ``Hamlet'' next week(tr) to travel at a specified speed, esp as a maximum(tr) to travel or traverse (a distance)we did 15 miles on our walk(takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary before the subject of an interrogative sentence as a way of forming a questiondo you agree? when did John go out? (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary before a negative adverb to form negative statements or commandshe does not like cheesedo not leave me here alone!(takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary to replace an earlier verb or verb phrase to avoid repetitionhe likes you as much as I doinformal (tr) to visit or explore as a sightseer or tourist(tr) to happen (esp in the phrase nothing doing time) so a prison sentencehe's doing three years for burglaryhe's doing timeinformal (tr) to cheat or swindleslang (tr) to robthey did three shops last nightslang (tr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to wear out; exhaust(intr) to happen (esp in the phrase nothing doing timeinformal (tr) to cheat or swindleslang (tr) to robthey did three shops last nightslang (tr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to wear out; exhaust(intr) to happen (esp in the phrase nothing doing timeinformal (tr) to cheat or swindleslang (tr) to robthey did three shops last nightslang (tr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to wear out; exhaust(intr) to happen (esp in the phrase nothing doing timeinformal (tr) to cheat or swindleslang (tr) to robthey did three shops last nightslang (tr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to wear out; exhaust(intr) to happen (esp in the phrase nothing doing timeinformal (tr) to cheat or swindleslang (tr) to robthey did three shops last nightslang (tr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to wear out; exhaust (intr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to wear out; exhaust (intr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to wear out; exhaust (intr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to wear out; exhaust (intr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to wear out; exhaust (intr) to arrest or tourist(tr) to ar convict of a crimeinformal (tr) to lose or spend (money) completelyslang (tr) to treat violently; assaultslang (tr) to treat violently; assaultsla being introduced manage with whatever is available "Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012 slang an act or instance of cheating or swindling informal a formal or festive gathering; partyinformal those things that should or should not be done; rules "Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. 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Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2007, 2007, 2009, 2007 don; cognate with Dutch doen, German tun; akin to Latin -dere "to make, do," Greek tithénai "to set, put," Sanskrit dadhāti "(he) puts" Origin of do1Old English don; related to Old Frisian duan, Old High German tuon, Latin abdere to put away, Greek tithenai to place; see deed, doomIdiomsdo time, to serve a term in prison. It's hard to get a decent job once you've done time. dos and don'ts, customs, rules, or regulations. The dos and don'ts of polite manners are easy to learn. do one's (own) thing. thing. do a number on (someone). number. have do one's number. number. number. do away with, to put an end to; abolish. to kill.do or die, to make a supreme effort.make do, to get along with what is at hand, despite its inadequacy. I can't afford a new coat so I have to make do with this one.do one proud. proud.do to death. death.do out of, to swindle; cheat. A furniture store did me out of several hundred dollars. Do. accomplish. achieve mean to bring some action to a conclusion. Do is the general word: He did a great deal of hard work. Accomplish and achieve both connote successful completion of an undertaking. Accomplish what one has hoped for. Achieve emphasizes accomplishing something important, excellent, or great: to achieve a major breakthrough. Examples have not been reviewed. Still, Paramount Global will find itself facing questions about why CBS did not seek ways to reduce the production costs of the program instead of just pulling the plug. Though Beckinsale in her post did not disclose a cause of death, she announced last year that her mother had been diagnosed with stage 4 cancer. The Atlanta Hawks and Minnesota Timberwolves also went unbeaten but did not advance to the tournament based on tiebreakers, the first of which is point differential. Gaddis did not enter a plea during a brief court appearance in Van Nuys and is due back in court next month, officials said. The sandals are named after Kolhapur - a town in the western state of Maharashtra where they have been made for centuries - but the Prada collection did not mention this, prompting a backlash. Definitions and idiom definitions from Dictionary. com Unabridged, based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, © Random House, Inc. 2023Idioms from The American Heritage® Idioms Dictionary copyright © 2002, 2001, 1995 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. DNSDOABrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC transitive verb 1: to bring to pass: carry out it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence ... and if I can learn what it is I will do it—Abraham Lincoln 2: put—used chiefly in do to deathhad been hounded down and done to death as heretics—Stringfellow Barr 3 4 a: bring about, effect b: to give freely: pay 5: to bring to an end: finish —used in the past participle 6: to put forth: exert did her best to win the race 7 a: to wear out especially by physically: beat also: kill 8: to bring into existence: produce do a biography on the general has done some beautiful landscapes 9 —used as a substitute verb especially to avoid repetition. If you must make such a racket, do it somewhere else. 10 a: to play the role or character of He did Hamlet on Broadway. b: mimic also: to behave like do a Houdini and disappear c: to perform in or serve as producer of 11: to treat unfairly especially: cheat did him out of his inheritance 12 b: to prepare for use or consumption especially: cook c: set, arrange d: to apply cosmetics to wanted to do her face before the party e: decorate, furnish did the living room in Early American 13: to be engaged in the study or practice of especially: to work at as a vocation 14 a: to pass over: traverse b: to travel at a speed of 15: tour doing 12 countries in 30 days 16 a: to spend (time) in prison has been doing time in a federal penitentiary b: to serve the needs of: suit, suffice worms will do us for bait 18: to approve especially by custom, opinion, or propriety You oughtn't to say a thing like that ... it's not done.—Dorothy Sayers 19: to treat with respect to physical comforts 20: use sense 4 21: to have sexual intercourse with 22: to partake of intransitive verb 1: act, behave 2 a: get along, fare b: to carry on business or affairs: manage We can do without your help. 3: to take place: happen what's doing across the street 4: to come to or make an end: finish—used in the past participle had done with speech for that evening and gave us no reply—Arnold Bennett 5: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us then be up and doing—H. W. 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Longfellow 6: to be active or busy let us the beautiful the active or busy let us the beautiful the active or busy let us the active or busy repetitionwanted to run and play as children do —used especially in British English following a modal auxiliary or perfective have great many people had died, or would do—Bruce Chatwin 9 —used in the imperative after an imperative after an imperative after an imperative to add emphasis auxiliary verb 1 a —used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in legal and parliamentary language and in poetrygive what she did crave—Shakespeare b—used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in declarative sentences and in negative sentences with inverted word orderfervently do we pray—Abraham Lincoln, in interrogative sentences and in negative sentences are not in the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in declarative sentences. past tenses expressing emphasis

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