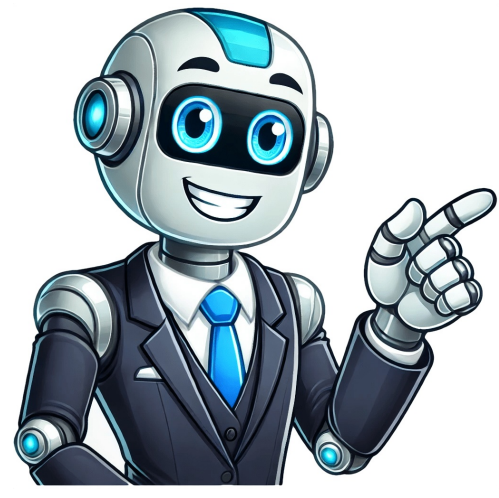


Continue



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 itAbraham Lincoln 2 : put used chiefly in do to deathhad been hounded down and done to death as hereticsStringfellow 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 physical exertion : exhaust At the end of the race they were pretty well done. b : to attack 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 repetitionI 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 out (a period of imprisonment) did ten years for armed robbery 17 : to serve the needs of : suit, suffice worms will do you 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 participlehe had done with speech for that evening and gave us no replyArnold Bennett 5 : to be active or busy let us then be up and doingH. W. Longfellow 6 : to be adequate or sufficient : serve 7 : to be fitting : conform to custom or propriety 8 used as a substitute verb to avoid 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 doBruce Chatwin 9 used in the 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 craveShakespeare b used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in declarative sentences with inverted word orderfervently do we prayAbraham Lincoln , in interrogative sentences , and in negative sentences 2 used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses expressing emphasis This is a 5 levels lesson. That means you'll see five sections. Each section will give you a challenge. Each section is more difficult than the previous ones. The early 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? Lets go! Look at five sentences.Where _____ you live?What _____ time _____ 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 dont, 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 dont live in Rome; they live in Milan.What did you have for breakfast this morning?I didnt go out yesterday; I stayed at home all day.What do 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 dont like bananas.Make a question: Do you like bananas?If youre talking in the 3rd person he, she or it use does and doesnt.Take a positive sentence: She likes bananas.Make a negative: She doesnt like bananas.Make a question: Does she like bananas?In the past simple, use didnt to make negatives, and did to make questions.Take a positive sentence: They arrived early.Make a negative: They didnt arrive early.Make a question: Did they arrive early?Theres one exception. Dont use do, dont, did or didnt with the verb be, or with modal 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 its difficult, you should study the present simple and past simple verb tenses. Focus on how to form negative sentences and questions.If everythings OK, then lets move on to the second level of using do in English! Heres your challenge for level two.do what do youdo yoga you you dontdo did his he homeworkdo didnt dishes you thedo do you you taekwondoYour job is to put the words in order to make a question. Thats important: you need to make a question, not a sentence.Pause the video and think about your answers now.Ready? Lets look.What do you do?You do yoga, dont you?Did he do his homework?Didnt you do the dishes?You do taekwondo, do you? What does the first question what do you do? mean?It means whats your job?. Its 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 theres another point here.Do can be two things. It 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 do both 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, lets look at some different ways you can use do to make questions.You can make yes/no questions, which start with the word do, does, and so on.For example, see question three.You can make questions with a question word, like what, where, who, and so on. See question one for an example.You can also make questions with a question tag, like numbers two and five.This can have several different meanings. You can use a tag question to check something, when you think you know the answer already. You can also use it to show surprise or interest.Heres a question: in number two, the question tag is negative dont 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 think 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, dont you? means that I think you do yoga, and Im asking to confirm my idea.Use a positive sentence plus a positive question tag to show interest. You do taekwondo, do you? looks like a question, but it isnt really a question. It shows politeness and interest in the person youre talking to. This form is common when making small talk.You can also make negative questions, starting with dont, doesnt, or didnt. You use these to express surprise or frustration. Question four is an example of this.Like number five, this isnt a real question. You use it to express an emotion. When you use negative questions, intonation is important.Lets move on to level three. This time, well 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 dont like avocados but she likes. They asked me dont make so much noise.Its been difficult, but I finally feel like Im doing some progress.Could you do to make so much recently. I could _____ a long holiday!Lets 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 didnt do it, I just forgot to send it to you.You dont have to do it perfectly, just do your best.Ive 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 infinitive forms. There are also negative -ing forms. Like negative infinitives, you just add not to make the negative. You can see this in sentence one.Number two is a participle clause. The meaning is similar to: Because I hadnt done anything similar before!What about three? Can you explain whats 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 didnt 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 didnt have four of our best players, so its 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.Heres 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? Lets try! Ready for the hardest challenge?Here are five of the hardest sentences we could make. Your job is to complete them with one or two words. One of the words must be a form of do. Contractions, like dont, count as one word.Its not exactly what I wanted, but itll _____ He wants to work for the EU, but his chances of _____ are slim unless he improves his grades significantly.I havent quite finished, but Im sure Ill get _____ in the next 1-2 days.Judging by the size of their house, they must be _____ but to be honest it _____ me much good.Could you do it? Lets see the answers.Its not exactly what I wanted, but itll do.He wants to work for the EU, but his chances of doing so are slim unless he improves his grades significantly.I havent quite finished, but Im sure Ill get it done in the next 1-2 days.Judging by the size of their house, they must be doing well for themselves.Ive been following her diet plan, but to be honest it hasnt done me much good.Most of the sentences here test vocabulary points.For example, take sentence one. In conversational English, do can have the meaning of be enough, but not very good.If you say ill do, you mean that its not great, but its 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 didnt use do here, you would have to repeat the full phrase his chances of working for the EU, which would be repetitive.However, here you also need an -ing verb. When you want to use do as an auxiliary 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, youd 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 theyre making a lot of money, so they have a comfortable lifestyle.In sentence five, it hasnt done me much good is a semi-fixed phrase. If you want to make the phrase positive, say its 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 past time work seems to have done her a lot of good.So, how did you do? Which topics did you find the hardest?Thats all for now. See you next time!Continue learning about sentence structure and other important grammar points with our Grammar Lesson #1.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 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 medical tools like X-rays, prescription drugs, and surgery. Allopathic medicine is also called 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:SurgerySpecific body parts or organsPsychiatryGeriatric medicinePediatricsDO stands for doctor of osteopathic 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.MDs and DOs follow similar educational routes. They must first earn a 4-year undergraduate degree, and most will take pre-medicine courses during this time. After getting an 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. 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DOs, on the other hand, take a more holistic approach. They look at the whole person, including their mind, body, and emotions, and how these factors might be influencing their symptoms. They use a variety of techniques, including manual manipulation of the body, to diagnose and treat patients. 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.

MDs and DOs follow similar educational routes. They must first earn a 4-year undergraduate degree, and most will take pre-medicine courses during this time. After getting an 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 an MD and some of whom were treated by a DO. The study showed that patients treated by MDs vs. DOs had nearly identical lengths of stay, readmission rates, death rates, and costs.

There 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 medical schools and colleges of osteopathic medicine are competitive to get into. However, students attending colleges of osteopathic medicine have slightly lower average GPAs and MCAT scores compared to students attending medical schools. These lower GPAs and MCAT scores do not necessarily reflect the quality of students in DO programs. There are fewer students in colleges of osteopathic medicine compared to allopathic 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 peoples 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.

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