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paraphrased text herewe covered 15 miles on our walk without complaining when do you agree with me? as soon as John left, I realized he hadn't locked the door I really like your new house don't hurry! she doesn't like cheese and won't leave me here alone little did they know that only occasionally does he come in before ten o'clock he likes her almost as much as I do we explored the city as tourists, visiting all the famous landmarks soon nothing will be happening we lost a lot of money completely he treated his opponent violently; assaulted him after taking the drug taboo (tr) (of a male) to have sexual intercourse with (tr) to partake in (a meal) informal to act like; imitate he's a good mimic he can do all his friends well to make a final or supreme effort "Collins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition those things that should or should not be done; rules Doctor of Optometry, Doctor of Osteopathy "Collins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition it's hard to get a decent job once you've served time dos and don'ts, customs, rules, or regulations the dos and don'ts of polite manners are easy to learn we have to make do with what we have now I can't afford a new coat so I have to make do with this one he did me out of several hundred dollars do, accomplish, achieve mean to bring some action to a conclusion he added that he didn't believe Reform was perfect, but stressed it was the "only party to see and feel the extent of the country's problems" Theresa said it didn't go far enough.do definition and examples explained in simple language do definition, meaning, example sentences and usage in contextdo n. Music The first tone of the diatonic scale in solfeggio.[Italian, more singable replacement of ut; see gamut.] (doo)n. pl. dos Slang American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (du; unstressed d; d) vb, does, doing, did or done1. to perform or complete (a deed or action): to do a portrait; the work is done. 2. (often: intr; foll by for) to serve the needs of; be suitable for (a person, situation, etc); suffice: there isn't much food, but it'll do for the two of us. 3. (tr) to arrange or fix: you should do the garden now. 4. (tr) to prepare or provide; serve: this restaurant doesn't do lunch on Sundays. 5. (tr) to make tidy, elegant, ready, etc, as by arranging or adorning: to do one's hair. 6. (tr) to improve (esp in the phrase do something to or for)7. (tr) to find an answer to (a problem or puzzle)8. (tr) to translate or adapt the form or language of: the book was done into a play. 9. (intr) to conduct oneself: do as you please. 10. (intr) to fare or manage: how are you doing these days?. 11. (tr) to cause or produce: complaints do nothing to help. 12. (tr) to give or render: your portrait doesn't do you justice; do me a favour. 13. (Professions) (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession: he is doing chemistry; what do you do for a living?. 14. (Education) (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession: he is doing chemistry; what do you do for a living?. 15. (Theatre) (tr) to perform (a play, etc); act: they are doing 'Hamlet' next week. 16. (Music, other) (tr) to perform (a play, etc); act: they are doing 'Hamlet' next week. 17. (tr) to travel at a specified speed, esp as a maximum: this car will do 120 mph. 18. (tr) to travel or traverse (a distance): we did 15 miles on our walk. 19. (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary before the subject of an interrogative sentence as a way of forming a question: do you agree?; when did John go out?. 20. (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary to intensify positive statements and commands: I do like your new house; do hurry!. 21. (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary before a negative adverb to form negative statements or commands: he does not like cheese; do not leave me here alone!. 22. (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary in inverted constructions: little did he realize that; only rarely does he come in before ten o'clock. 23. used as an auxiliary to replace an earlier verb or verb phrase to avoid repetition: he likes you as much as I do. 24. (tr) informal to visit or explore as a sightseer or tourist: to do Westminster Abbey. 25. (tr) to wear out; exhaust26. (intr) to happen (esp in the phrase nothing doing)27. (tr) slang to serve (a period of time) as a prison sentence: he's doing three years for burglary; he's doing time. 28. (tr) informal to cheat or swindle29. (tr) slang to rob: they did three shops last night. 30. (Law) (tr) slang31. (tr) informal Austral to lose or spend (money) completely32. (tr) slang chiefly Brit to treat violently; assault33. (Recreational Drugs) (tr) slang to take or use (a drug)34. (tr) taboo slang (of a male) to have sexual intercourse with35. (tr) to arrange (a meal): let's do lunch. 36. do do a informal to act like; imitate: he's a good mimic he can do all his friends well. 37. do or die to make a final or supreme effort38. how do you do? a conventional formula when being introduced39. make do to manage with whatever is available, pl dos or do's40. slang an act or instance of cheating or swindling41. informal chiefly Brit and NZ a formal or festive gathering; party42. do's and don'ts informal those things that should or should not be done;do n, pl dos a variant spelling of doh1 the internet domain name for Dominican Republic abbreviation for 1. (Education) Doctor of Optometry 2. (Education) Doctor of Osteopathy Collins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (du; unstressed d, d) v.auxiliary v., pres. sing. 1stand2nd pers. do, v.t. 1. to perform (an act, duty, role, etc.). 2. to execute (a piece or amount of work): The verb 'do' is used to express various actions and activities. It can be utilized as a main verb, indicating the performance of an action or task. For instance, when someone says "We did quite a lot of work yesterday," it indicates that they completed several tasks.'Do' is often employed with -ing nouns referring to jobs associated with the home or general work. An example would be, "He does all the shopping and I do the cooking." In addition, 'do' can be used in questions and negative clauses by repeating it as the main verb. This is illustrated by the sentence, "What did she do all day when she wasn't working?"It's worth noting that 'make' should be used instead of 'do' when discussing creating or constructing something. For example, if someone makes their own clothes, they are engaging in the action of creation rather than merely performing a task.In certain contexts, such as describing a doctorate degree, 'DO' is an abbreviation for Doctor of Osteopathy. This demonstrates how 'do' can have different meanings depending on its usage and context.'Do' can also be used to convey that someone has completed or achieved something. For example, "She had done her breakfast dishes" shows that the task was accomplished.Conversely, in some situations, it's not advisable to use 'do'. This is particularly true when describing actions related to creating or constructing. Instead, words like 'make', 'construct', or other more specific verbs should be used.In questions and negative clauses, 'do' is often employed twice - initially as an auxiliary verb to form the question or negative verb phrase, followed by its repetition in the infinitive form without 'to'. This can be observed in sentences such as "If this exercise hurts your back do not do it."facilitate, impel, constrain, motivate, or serve to induce a particular response or behavior in someone or something; "a stimulus can facilitate a delayed impulse"; "people cannot be made to integrate just by passing a law"fast does your new car go? We travelled from Rome to Naples by bus. The policemen went from door to door looking for the suspect. The soldiers moved towards the city in an attempt to take it before night fell. news travelled fast.I was trying to perform some work. I behave myself when I am alone. I will make my own decisions and do as I please. I'll prepare dinner, you can help. We need to find someone who is adequate for the job.A plain old "I love you" won't suffice. (Informal) He cheated on me. The company produced a range of products. She studied English for her Higher Certificate.He was clocked doing 138mph. (Informal) Families can visit Europe by hiring one of these motor-homes.Do you want to cover and tie up something, like paper and string? The American Heritage Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved.###ARTICLECela ne vous concerne pas. Collins English/French Electronic Resource. HarperCollins Publishers 2005. L'aide aux verbes est limite au franais, mais je vais vous donner quelques exemples pour vous aider comprendre comment utiliser "faire" avec un nom ou une prposition.Or, noter que dans la grammaire franaise, il n'y a pas d'quivalent direct l'utilisation du verbe "faire" en questions, en rponses ngatives et en commandements ngatifs. Aussi, le franais ne possde pas un verbe qui soit quivalent "do" dans ce contexte.Exemples :- Si vous voulez savoir si quelqu'un connat quelqu'un, vous pouvez utiliser : Sie kennen ihn doch?- Si vous voulez savoir si quelqu'un n'a jamais vu quelqu'un, vous pouvez utiliser : Sie haben ihn noch nie gesehen.- Si vous voulez dire que quelqu'un a vraiment compris quelque chose ou que quelqu'un sait vraiment faire quelque chose, vous pouvez utiliser : Sie verstehen das wirklich.Vous parlez mieux le franais que moi. Exemple : Sie sprechen besser Deutsch als ich.Notez que l'utilisation de "faire" avec un nom ou une prposition est trs importante en franais.was hast du jetzt blo wieder angestellt or gemacht? was machen or tun Sie am Sonnabend? was muss ich tun, um zu ihm durchzukommen? wie machen wir es mit Geld? wie macht man das? wie machen Sie das blo? so, da haben wirs!, da haben wir die Bescherung! jetzt reichts mir! was geschehen ist, kann man nicht ungeschehen machen; mit dir bin ich noch lange nicht fertig; abgemacht! bist du endlich oder schon (iro)? fertig? das ist alles erledigt; das ist alles vorbei or berstanden; kochen; wie mchten Sie Ihr Steak? durch(gebraten); ist das Fleisch fertig (gebraten) oder durch? lsen, machen = besuchen, abhaken (inf); dir besorg ichs noch! (inf); nehmen in; sitzen, abreien (inf); reichen; knnen Sie mir etwas Geld leihen? reichen 10? ja, das reicht; wie machen wir es mit Geld? 10 mssen Ihnen reichen, Sie werden mit 10 auskommen mssen ? jetzt reichts aber! gleiches Recht fr alle; was man tun und nicht tun sollte; gleiches Recht fr alle; was du nicht willst, dass man dir tu, das fg auch keinem andern zu (Prov); heruntermachen, schlechtmachen; putzen fr or bei ; um die Ecke bringen (inf); ausrauben (US: = noch einmal machen); zusammenschlagen; (neu) herrichten; (neu) herrichten; ihr Haar war in Ringellocken gelegt ? zugemacht werden vt sep (= fasten) zumachen; tie binden house, room (neu) herrichten; (neu) herrichten; was hat das damit zu tun? es hat etwas mit Geld zu tun; es hat etwas damit zu tun, dass sie adoptiert wurde; dabei/in dieser Debatte geht es um ; Geld spielt eine groe Rolle dabei; mit jdm/etw fertig sein ? auskommen ohne; Sie knnen sich Ihren Rat sparen; das hte mir (wirklich) erspart bleiben knnen; Sie mssen ohne auskommen; yus'almu alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' kullanlr). used to avoid repeating a verb which comes immediately before. yus'almu oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' kullanlr). used to avoid repeating a verb which comes immediately before. oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmasn nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used to avoid repeating a verb which comes immediately before. yus'almu "qalb"la oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used with a more important verb after seldom, ~rarely and little.oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used to represent the previous occurrence of the verb. yus'almu "qalb"la oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used with a more important verb after seldom, ~rarely and little.oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmasn nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used to carry out or perform. yus'almu oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used to manage to finish or complete. oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utilizes). used to perform an activity concerning something. yus'almu oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used to be enough or suitable for a purpose. oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utilizar). used to work at or study. yus'almu oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenesini nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used to make something.oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used to make something. yus'almu oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenesini nlemek iin 'do' utilizar). used to create something.oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utiliza). used to acquire something. yus'almu oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenesini nlemek iin 'do' utilize). used to give someone or something. oolla alayinda (kendinden nceki sradan bir fiilin yinelenmesini nlemek iin 'do' utilizes). used to offer someone or something.The word "do" has various meanings in different languages and contexts. In English, it can be used as a simple verb to describe actions or activities, such as "I do laundry every Sunday." However, when referring to someone who performs a specific task or occupation, the word "doer" is often used instead.For instance, an evildoer is someone who commits wrong deeds, while a doer of good deeds refers to someone who performs charitable actions. In some cases, the term "doing" can imply causation or responsibility, as in "the storm caused damage" or "she was responsible for fixing the leak."The word "do" has also been used in idiomatic expressions, such as "in a nutshell" (a brief summary) and "on the dole" (to receive unemployment benefits).Interestingly, different languages use various words to convey similar meanings. For example, in French, "faire" is often translated to English as "do," while in German, "tun" takes on this role. In Spanish, "hacer" means both "to do" and "to make."It's worth noting that the word "do" has been used in various contexts throughout history, including as a metaphor for social class or status.The concept of doing something can also be tied to personal agency and responsibility. When someone takes action, they are, in effect, doing something.Throughout history, people have had different perspectives on what it means to do something. Some believe that one's actions should align with their values and principles, while others argue that doing is solely about achieving a goal or objective.The meaning of "do" can vary depending on the context in which it is used. However, at its core, doing something implies taking action or performing an activity.###ARTICLEThe term behavior (, comportamiento, comportement) refers to any action or a series of actions performed by an individual. The person who acts is called the behaviourist; agente; handlingsmenneske; orang yang membuat; person who performs certain actions; melakukan; melakukan aktivitas; melakukan sesuatu; melakukan barang; melakukan barang perlu; melakukan tindakan; melakukan tindakan dengan baik; melakukan baik; melakukan hal baik; melakukan hal yang buruk; melakukan hal yang salah; melakukan hal yang tidak benar; melakukan hal yang tidak baik; melakukan hal yang tidak sempurna; melakukan hal yang tidak sempurna; melakukan hal yang tidak sempurna