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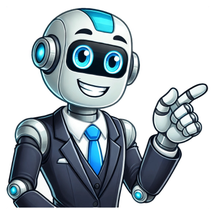

verbVerb Forms present simple I / you / we / they do he / she / it does past simple did past participle done -ing form doing Idioms Phrasal Verbs jump to other results [transitive] do something used to refer to actions that you do not mention by name or do not know aboutWhat are you doing this evening?We will do what we can to help.Are you doing anything tomorrow evening?The company ought to do something about the poor service.What have you done to your hair?There's nothing to do (= no means of passing the time in an enjoyable way) in this place.There's nothing we can do about it (= we can't change the situation).What can I do for you (= how can I help)? [intransitive] to act or behave in the way mentioned do as… Do as you're told!They are free to do as they please. + adv./prep. You would do well to (= I advise you to) consider all the options before buying.Extra ExamplesJust do what they tell you to do.Do whatever you like. [intransitive] + adv./prep. used to ask or talk about the success or progress of somebody/somethingHow is the business doing?She did well out of (= made a big profit from) the deal.He's doing very well at school (= his work is good).Both mother and baby are doing well (= after the birth of the baby). (informal) How are you doing (= how are you)?Topics Successa1 [transitive] do something to work at or perform an activity or a taskI'm doing some research on the subject.I have a number of things to do today.I do aerobics once a week.Let's do (= meet for) lunch. (informal) Sorry. I don't do funny (= I can't be funny). [transitive] to perform the activity or task mentioned do the ironing, cooking, shopping, etc. I like listening to the radio when I'm doing the ironing.You could help me by doing the dishes. do some, a little, etc. acting, writing, etc. She did a lot of acting when she was at college.Vocabulary Building Household jobs: do or make?Household jobs: do or make?To talk about jobs in the home you can use such phrases as wash the dishes, clean the kitchen floor, set the table, etc. In conversation the verb do is often used instead:Let me do the dishes.Michael said he would do the kitchen floor.It’s your turn to do the table. Do is often used with nouns ending in -ing:to do the shopping/cleaning/ironing/vacuuming.The verb make is used especially in the phrase make the beds and when you are talking about preparing or cooking food:He makes a great lasagne.I’ll make breakfast while you’re having a shower. You can also say get, get ready and, especially in North American English, fix for preparing meals:Can you get dinner while I put the kids to bed?Sit down—I’ll fix supper for you. [transitive] do something used with nouns to talk about tasks such as cleaning, washing, arranging, etc.to do (= wash) the dishesto do (= arrange) the flowersI like the way you've done your hair. [transitive] do something (usually used in questions) to work at something as a jobWhat do you do (= what is your job)?What does she want to do when she leaves school?What did she do for a living?What's Tom doing these days? [transitive] do something to learn or study somethingI'm doing physics, biology and chemistry.Have you done any (= studied anything by) Keats? [transitive] do something to find the answer to something; to solve somethingI can't do this sum.Are you good at doing crosswords? [transitive] to produce, make or provide something do something to do a drawing/painting/sketchDoes this pub do lunches?Who's doing the food for the wedding reception?Many hotels don't do single rooms at all. do something for somebody I'll do a copy for you. do somebody something I'll do you a copy.Synonyms makemakedo ■ create ■ develop ■ produce ■ generate ■ formThese words all mean to make something from parts or materials, or to cause something to exist or happen.make to create or prepare something by combining materials or putting parts together; to cause something to exist or happen:She makes her own clothes.She made a good impression on the interviewer.do (rather informal) to make or prepare something, especially something artistic or something to eat:He did a beautiful drawing of a house.Who’s doing the food for the party?create to make something exist or happen, especially something new that did not exist before:Scientists disagree about how the universe was created. make or create?Make is a more general word and is more often used for physical things: you would usually make a table/dress/cake but create jobs/wealth. You can use create for something physical in order to emphasize how original or unusual the object is: Try this new dish, created by our head chef. develop (used especially in business contexts) to think of and produce a new product:produce to make things to be sold; to create something using skill:a factory that produces microchipsgenerate to produce or create something, especially power, money or ideas:to generate electricityBrainstorming is a good way of generating ideas.form [often passive] to make something from something else; to make something into something else:Rearrange the letters to form a new word.The chain is formed from 136 links.Patternsto make/create/develop/produce/generate/form something from/out of somethingto make/form something into somethingto make/produce wineto create/develop a new productto create/produce/generate income/profits/wealthto produce/generate electricity/heat/powerExtra ExamplesHe did a beautiful drawing of a house.Who's doing the flowers for the wedding? [intransitive, transitive] to be suitable or be enough for somebody/something‘Can you lend me some money?’ ‘Sure—will $20 do?’ do for somebody/something These shoes won't do for the party. do as something The box will do fine as a table. do somebody (+ adv./prep.) (especially British English) This room will do me nicely, thank you (= it has everything I need). [transitive] do something to perform or produce a play, an opera, etc.The local dramatic society is doing ‘Hamlet’ next month. [transitive] do somebody/something to copy somebody’s behaviour or the way somebody speaks, sings, etc., especially in order to make people laughHe does a great Elvis Presley.Can you do a Welsh accent? [intransitive, transitive] be/have done (doing something) | get something done to finish somethingSit there and wait till I'm done.I've done talking—let's get started.Did you get your article done in time? [transitive] do something to travel a particular distanceHow many miles did you do during your tour?My car does 40 miles to the gallon (= uses one gallon of petrol to travel 40 miles). [transitive] do something to complete a journeyHe did the round trip in two hours. [transitive] do something to travel at or reach a particular speedThe car was doing 90 miles an hour. [transitive] do something (informal) to visit a place as a touristWe did Tokyo in three days. [transitive] do something to spend a period of time doing somethingShe did a year at college, but then dropped out.He did six years (= in prison) for armed robbery. [transitive] do somebody/something to deal with or attend to somebody/somethingThe hairdresser said she could do me (= cut my hair) at three. [transitive] do something to cook somethingHow would you like your steak done? [transitive, usually passive] (British English, informal) to cheat somebody be done This isn't a genuine antique—you've been done. [transitive] do somebody (for something) (British English, informal) to punish somebodyThey did him for tax evasion.She got done for speeding. [transitive] do something (informal) to steal from a placeThe gang did a warehouse and a supermarket. [transitive] do something (informal) to take an illegal drugHe doesn't smoke, drink or do drugs. [transitive] do somebody/it (slang) to have sex with somebody Word OriginOld English dōn, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch doen and German tun, from an Indo-European root shared by Greek tithēmi ‘I place’ and Latin facere ‘make, do’.Idioms Most idioms containing do are at the entries for the nouns and adjectives in the idioms, for example do a bunk is at bunk. be/have (got) nothing/not much to do with somebody/something to be something that somebody does not need to know about or should not get involved inIt’s my decision—it’s nothing to do with you.‘How much do you earn?’ ‘What's it got to do with you?’We don't have very much to do with our neighbours (= we do not speak to them very often).I'd have nothing to do with him, if I were you. be/have to do with somebody/something | have (got) something, a lot, etc. to do with somebody/something to be about or connected with somebody/something‘What do you want to see me about?’ ‘It’s to do with that letter you sent me.‘Her job has something to do with computers.Hard work has a lot to do with (= is an important reason for) her success. do right, well, etc. by somebody to treat somebody in a way that is right, good, etc.If we cannot keep the streets safe, then we are not doing right by the people of this country.We need to do better by children failed by our care system.We have done badly by the unemployed. (especially British English) used to say that a situation is not acceptable and should be changed or improvedThis is the third time you've been late this week; it simply won't do. not do anything/a lot/much for somebody (informal) used to say that something does not make somebody look attractiveThat hairstyle doesn't do anything for her. (informal) used to refuse a request‘Can you lend me ten dollars?’ ‘Nothing doing!’ (informal) used to show that you intend to stop somebody from doing something that they were going to doSharon went to get into the taxi. ‘Oh no you don't,’ said Steve. (informal) used to show that you will not accept something any longerThat does it, I'm off. I'm not having you swear at me like that. (informal) used to say that an accident, a mistake, etc. has had a very bad effect on somethingThat's done it. You've completely broken it this time. used to order somebody to stop doing or saying somethingThat'll do, children—you're getting far too noisy. what do you do for something? used to ask how somebody manages to obtain the thing mentionedWhat do you do for entertainment out here? what is somebody/something doing…? used to ask why somebody/something is in the place mentionedWhat are these shoes doing on my desk? Phrasal VerbsSee do in the Oxford Advanced American DictionarySee do in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English 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 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. 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 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 approach, and it is the foundation of osteopathic medicine. Because of this 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 things to think about:Approach. MDs tend to focus on diagnosing and treating one part of the body. DOs tend to 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, internal 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 seen osteopathic doctors were more satisfied with their treatment than those 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. Chiropractors focus more on the musculoskeletal system and spinal alignment. DOs can 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 stand 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 an average salary of $378,250. Meanwhile, cardiologists 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 how different organ systems work together. Doctors of osteopathic medicine, or DOs, can specialize in any area of medicine, but most choose to work in family care, internal medicine, or pediatrics. Medicine is a favorite topic of television shows. If you’re a fan of Meredith Grey, Gregory House or Doogie Howser, you know all these fictional characters are MDs.But did you know there’s a type of healthcare provider called a DO? DOs aren’t typically the focus of TV shows, but they’re equally qualified to care for you and your family.“As a primary care provider, I work alongside DOs in my practice,” says family medicine specialist Neha Vyas, MD. “We see similar patients and provide the same level of care.”What’s the difference between an MD and a DO?An MD is a Doctor of Medicine, while a DO is a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine. The bottom line? They do the same job, have similar schooling, can prescribe medication and can practice all over the U.S.“In general, DOs practice a more holistic, whole-person type of care,” explains Dr. Vyas. “MDs take a more allopathic, or illness-based, approach.”Allopathic and osteopathic medicine differ in several ways:Allopathic medicine uses medication, surgery and other interventions to treat illnesses.Osteopathic medicine emphasizes the relationship between the mind, body and spirit. It focuses on treating the person as a whole and improving wellness through education and prevention. DOs also receive extra training in osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM), a hands-on method for diagnosing and treating patients.But these philosophical differences don’t necessarily define the way DOs and MDs practice medicine. For example, DOs use all types of modern medical treatments, and MDs provide whole-person and preventive care.Becoming an MD vs. a DOThe development of the MD and DO degrees follows the history of medical education in the U.S. The first medical schools, which opened in the mid-1700s, originally offered a Bachelor of Medicine, but quickly developed the Doctor of Medicine (MD) degree.A physician named Andrew Taylor Still, MD, established the first DO training program in 1892. Dr. Still’s philosophy about medicine changed after serving in the Civil War and experiencing the deaths of three of his children from spinal meningitis. He believed traditional medicine was ineffective, so over many years, he developed the concept of osteopathic medicine.As of the end of 2022, there were 154 allopathic medical schools and 38 schools of osteopathic medicine in the U.S.Admission requirements for MD and DO schoolsAdmission requirements for MD and DO programs are similar. Both rely heavily on undergraduate grade point averages (GPA) and Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) scores.“The standards for getting into the two programs are a bit different,” notes Dr. Vyas. “MD programs typically require slightly higher average GPAs and MCAT scores than DO programs — but not by much.”MD vs. DO training programsBoth MDs and DOs follow a four-year curriculum that involves:Classroom and laboratory study during the first two years. Students learn about the human body, diseases, treatments and how to examine a patient.Clinical experience (rotations) during the third and fourth years. Students assist other healthcare providers with patient care in a wide range of specialties such as pediatrics, internal medicine and surgery.“The main difference between MD and DO programs is that DOs receive 200 hours of training in osteopathic manipulative medicine,” says Dr. Vyas. “This training is in addition to their regular classes.”What is osteopathic manipulative medicine?A key concept in osteopathic medicine is the connection between your body’s systems. An issue in one part of your body can affect other areas.Osteopathic manipulative medicine, or osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT), involves manipulating (touching or moving) your muscles, bones and joints. Manipulations can include gentle pressure and stretching or more forceful maneuvers.These techniques can improve alignment, balance and circulation. They allow your whole body to function better and activate your body’s self-healing mechanisms.OMT can help improve musculoskeletal pain and a wide range of health conditions, like:Asthma.Constipation.Headaches and migraines.Repetitive stress injuries, such as carpal tunnel syndrome.Sinus infections.DOs use OMT to diagnose, treat and prevent disease in people of all ages.Licensing exams for MDs and DOsAfter medical school, students must pass an exam. MDs take an exam called the U.S. Medical Licensing Exam (USMLE). DOs take the Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Exam (COMLEX) and can also take the USMLE.The USMLE and COMLEX both include three levels:Level 1 checks students’ knowledge about the fundamental aspects of medicine.Level 2 sees how well students can apply medical knowledge.Level 3 measures students’ readiness to provide medical care on their own.Residency requirements for MDs and DOsAfter medical school, MDs and DOs complete a three-year residency program. “A residency is an apprenticeship in a specialty area,” Dr. Vyas explains. “The residents care for patients independently but under the supervision of other physicians.“Residency is a grueling experience that typically involves 80-hour work weeks. During this time, MDs and DOs work side by side, rotating through inpatient and outpatient settings. The first year of residency is called the internship and includes rotations in multiple specialties. Second- and third-year residents focus more on their chosen specialty.Some MDs and DOs choose to do a fellowship after their residency, which provides more in-depth subspecialty training.MDs vs. DOs in practiceBoth MDs and DOs can choose any specialty area of medicine, though DOs are more likely to select primary care specialties. The American Osteopathic Association reports that nearly 60% of DOs practice in family medicine, internal medicine and pediatrics compared with 28% of MDs.Other popular specialties for DOs include:Emergency medicine.Obstetrics and gynecology.Surgery.As of 2019, of the active medical providers in the U.S.:66% were MDs.8% were DOs.25% were international medical graduates (people who graduate from medical school outside of the country where they plan to practice).But the number of DOs is rising. In the past decade, the number of DOs and osteopathic medical students has increased by 81%.Which is better, MD or DO?MDs and DOs are equally trained and follow the most recent guidelines for disease prevention and treatment. Neither is better, but you may have a preference based on your view of medicine.And whether a healthcare provider is a good fit for you depends on many factors, including their personality, communication skills and treatment approach. By researching your options and asking questions, you can find a provider who meets all your needs. Patient care Accounting for approximately 11% of all physicians in the United States, Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, bring a unique, patient-centered approach to every specialty across the full spectrum of medicine. They are trained to listen and partner with their patients to help them get healthy and stay well. DOs practice in all medical specialities, including primary care, pediatrics, OBGYN, emergency medicine, psychiatry and surgery. Moreover, DOs hold some of the most prominent positions in medicine today, including overseeing care for the President of the United States, the NASA medical team, Olympic athletes and many who serve in the uniformed services. From their first days of medical school, DOs are trained to look beyond your symptoms to understand how lifestyle and environmental factors impact your well-being. They practice medicine according to the latest science and technology, but also consider options to complement pharmaceuticals and surgery. As part of their education, DOs receive special training in the musculoskeletal system, your body’s interconnected system of nerves, muscles and bones. By combining this knowledge with the latest advances in medical technology, they offer patients the most comprehensive care available today. The osteopathic philosophy of medicine sees an interrelated unity in all systems of the body, with each working with the other to heal in times of illness. Osteopathic medicine is practiced by Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, who bring a whole-person approach to care by focusing on looking beyond your symptoms to understand how lifestyle and environmental factors impact your wellbeing. The profession is one of the fastest growing segments in health care today, with one out of every four medical students enrolled in an osteopathic medical school. Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, complete four years of osteopathic medical school, with an emphasis on preventive medicine and comprehensive patient care. They are trained to recognize the interrelated unity among all systems of the body, each working with the other to promote overall health and wellness. Upon graduating from medical school, DOs complete internships, residencies and fellowships. This training lasts three to eight years and prepares them to become licensed and board-certified. Like all physicians in the U.S., Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine, or DOs, are licensed to practice medicine by licensing boards in each state. Requirements vary by state. Typically, licensure requires successful completion of a medical licensing exam administered by the state licensing board or acceptance of a certificate issued by the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners upon completion of a rigorous series of exams. The Federation of State Medical Boards provides a directory of state licensing boards that can be contacted for information regarding physician licensure. DOs earn board certification when they achieve expertise in a medical specialty or subspecialty by meeting the requirements of a specialty certifying board. Physicians in the U.S. can become board certified through the American Osteopathic Association or the American Board of Medical Specialties. The board certification process involves a combination of written, practical and simulator-based tests. No results found for that term. Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Legal, Financial, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. to perform an act, duty, or role: Do nothing until you hear from me.; to accomplish; finish; complete: Do your homework.; to exert oneself: Do your best; to deal with, fix, clean: Do the dishes.Not to be confused with:dew – condensed moisture: The early morning dew was on the meadow.due – owed at present: This bill is due now.; owed at a later time: This bill is due next month.; owing as a moral or natural right: You’re due for a reward in heaven.; rightful; proper; fitting: due careAbused, Confused, & Misused Words by Mary Embree Copyright © 2007, 2013 by Mary Embreeabbr.2. Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (dōō)v. did (dĭd), done (dŭn), do·ing, does (dŭz) v.tr.1. a. To perform or execute; carry out: do one's assigned task; do a series of business deals.b. To fulfill the requirements of: did my duty at all times.c. To perform the tasks or behaviors typically associated with (something), especially as part of one's character or normal duties: That talk show host just doesn't do subtle.d. To participate in (a meal or an activity) with another person: Let's do brunch on Sunday.2. a. To produce, especially by creative effort: do a play on Broadway.b. To play the part or role of in a creative production: did Elizabeth I in the film.c. To mimic: "doing the Southern voice, improvising it inventively as he goes along" (William H. Pritchard).3. a. To bring about; effect: Crying won't do any good now.b. To render; give: do equal justice to the opposing sides; do honor to one's family.4. To put forth; exert: Do the best you can.5. a. To attend to in such a way as to take care of or put in order: did the bedrooms before the guests arrived.b. To prepare for further use especially by washing: did the dishes.6. a. To set or style (the hair).b. To apply cosmetics to: did her face.7. To have as an occupation or profession: Have you decided what you will do after college?8. To work out by studying: do a homework assignment.9. Used as a substitute for an antecedent verb or verb phrase: He can play the piano, and I can do that, too.10. Informal a. To travel (a specified distance): did a mile in four minutes.b. To go (a specified rate): did 80 mph on the highway.c. To make a tour of; visit: "[He] did 15 countries of Western Europe in only a few days" (R.W. Apple, Jr.).11. a. To be sufficient in meeting the needs of; serve: This room will do us very nicely.b. Informal To serve (a prison term): did time in jail; did five years for tax fraud.12. Slang To cheat; swindle: do a relative out of an inheritance.13. Slang To take (drugs) illegally: "If you do drugs you are going to be in continual trouble" (Jimmy Breslin).14. Slang To kill; murder.15. Vulgar Slang To have sex with or bring to orgasm.v.intr.1. To behave or conduct oneself; act: Do as I say and you won't get into trouble.2. a. To get along; fare: students who do well at school.b. To carry on; manage: I could do without your interference.c. To make good use of something because of need: I could do with a hot bath.3. a. To serve a specified purpose: This coat will do for another season.b. To be proper or fitting: Such behavior just won't do.4. To take place; happen: What's doing in London this time of year?5. Used as a substitute for an antecedent verb: worked as hard as everyone else did.6. Used after another verb for emphasis: Run quickly, do!v.aux.1. Used with the infinitive without to in questions, negative statements, and inverted phrases: Do you understand? I did not sleep well. Little did we know what was in store for us.2. Used as a means of emphasis: I do want to be sure.n. pl. dos or do's 1. A statement of what should be done: a list of the dos and don'ts of management.2. Informal An entertainment; a party: attended a big do at the embassy.5. Chiefly British Slang A swindle; a cheat.6. Slang Fecal matter; excrement.Phrasal Verbs: do by To behave with respect to; deal with: The children have done well by their aged parents. do for To care or provide for; take care of. do in Slang 1. To tire completely; exhaust: The marathon did me in.3. To ruin utterly: Huge losses on the stock market did many investors in. do up1. To adorn or dress lavishly: The children were all done up in matching outfits.2. To wrap and tie (a package).3. To fasten: do up the buttons on a dress. do without To manage despite the absence of: We had to do without a telephone on the island.Idioms: can/could do without To prefer not to experience or deal with: I could do without their complaints. do a disappearing act Informal do away with1. To make an end of; eliminate. do it Vulgar Slang To engage in sexual intercourse. do (one) proud To act or perform in a way that gives cause for pride. do (one's) bit To make an individual contribution toward an overall effort. do (one's) business Slang To defecate. Used especially of a pet. do (one's) own thing Slang To do what one does best or finds most enjoyable: "I get paid to try cases and to do my thing on trial" (Bruce Cutler). (dōō)n. Music The first tone of the diatonic scale in solfeggio.[Italian, more singable replacement of ut; see gamut.] (dōōo)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 do; də) 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) slang 31. (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 availablen, 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; rules[Old English dōn; related to Old Frisian duān, Old High German tuon, Latin abdere to put away, Greek tithenai to place; see deed, doom] (dəo) n, pl dos (Music, other) a variant spelling of doh1 the internet domain name for (Computer Science) 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 do, də) v.andauxiliary 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): to do a hauling job. 3. to accomplish; finish: He has already done it. 4. to put forth; exert: Do your best. 5. to be the cause of (good, harm, credit, etc.); bring about; effect. 6. to render, give, or pay (homage, justice, etc.). 7. to deal with, fix, clean, arrange, etc., (anything) as the case may require: to do the dishes. 8. to travel; traverse: We did 30 miles today. 9. to serve; suffice for: This will do us for the present. 10. to condone or approve, as by custom or practice: That sort of thing simply isn't done. 11. to travel at the rate of (a specified speed). 12. to make or prepare: I'll do the salad. 13. to serve (a term of time) in prison, or, sometimes, in office. 14. to create or bring into being: He does wonderful portraits. 15. to translate or change the form of: They did the book into a movie. 16. to study or work at or in the field of: I have to do my math tonight. 17. to explore or travel through as a sightseer: They did Greece in 3 weeks. 18. to use (drugs), esp. habitually. 19. Slang. to rob; steal from: The law got him for doing banks. v.i. 20. to act or conduct oneself; behave. 21. to proceed: to do wisely. 22. to get along; fare; manage: to do without an automobile. 23. to be in a specified state of health: Mother and child are doing fine. 24. to serve or be satisfactory, as for the purpose; be enough; suffice: Will this do? 25. to finish or be finished. 26. to happen; take place; transpire: What's doing at the office? 27. (used as a substitute to avoid repetition of a verb or full verb expression): I think as you do. auxiliary v. 28. (used in interrogative, negative, and inverted constructions): Do you like music? I don't care. Seldom does one see such greed. 29. (used to lend emphasis to a principal verb): Do visit us! 30. do away with, a. to put an end to; abolish. 31. do for, a. to cause the defeat, ruin, or death of. b. to keep house for; manage or provide for. 32. do in, 33. do out of, Informal. to swindle; cheat. 34. do over, to redecorate. 35. do up, b. to pin up or arrange (the hair). d. to fasten: Do up your coat. e. to dress: They were all done up in costumes. 36. do with, to benefit from; use. 37. do without, to forgo; dispense with. n. 38. Informal. a burst of frenzied activity; commotion. 40. Brit. Slang. a swindle; hoax. 41. a festive affair; party. Idioms: 1. do or die, to make a supreme effort. 2. dos and don'ts, customs, rules, or regulations. [before 900; Middle English, Old English dōn; c. Old Saxon dōn, Old High German tuo(a)n; akin to Latin -dere to put (see add), facere to make, do] do2 (doo) n., pl. dos. the musical syllable used for the first note of an ascending diatonic scale. [1745–55; < Italian, inverted variant of ut; see gamut] D/O or d.o., D.O. 1. Also, d.o. direct object. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved.Do is one of the most common verbs in English. Its other forms are does, doing, did, done. It can be an auxiliary verb or a main verb.1. used as an auxiliary verbSee not (for information on do as an auxiliary in negative clauses)Do has two other special uses as an auxiliary verb:2. used for emphasisYou can use do to emphasize a statement. The forms do, does, and did can all be used in this way.I do feel sorry for Roger.I wanted to go over to the Ramsey's. Later that day, I did drive by.You can use do in front of an imperative when you are urging someone to do something or accept something.Do help yourself to a biscuit3. used to focus on an actionYou can also use do as an auxiliary verb to focus on an action.When you use do like this, you put what at the beginning of the sentence, followed by a noun or noun phrase and the auxiliary verb do. After do, you put is or was and an infinitive with or without to.For example, instead of saying 'Carolyn opened a bookshop', you can say 'What Carolyn did was to open a bookshop' or 'What Carolyn did was open a bookshop'.What Stephen did was to interview a lot of teachers.What it does is draw out all the vitamins from the body.You can use all instead of 'what' if you want to emphasize that just one thing is done and nothing else.All he did was shake hands and wish me luck.All she ever does is make jam.4. used as a main verbDo is used as a main verb to say that someone performs an action, activity, or task.We did quite a lot of work yesterday.Do is often used with -ing nouns referring to jobs connected with the home, and with nouns referring generally to work.He does all the shopping and I do the cooking.Have you done your homework yet?The man who did the job had ten years' training.In conversation, do is often used instead of more specific verbs. For example, if you do your teeth, you brush your teeth.She had done her breakfast dishes.Be Careful!You don't normally use 'do' when you are talking about creating or constructing something. Instead you use make.Thuy makes all her own clothes.5. repeating 'do'In questions and negative clauses, you often use do twice. You use it first as an auxiliary verb to form the question or negative verb phrase, and then repeat it as the main verb. The main verb is always in the infinitive form without to.What did she do all day when she wasn't working?If this exercise hurts your back do not do it.Collins COBUILD English Usage © HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 2004, 2011, 2012Past participle: doneGerund: doingImperativePresentPreteritePresent ContinuousPresent PerfectPast ContinuousPast PerfectFutureFuture PerfectFuture ContinuousPresent Perfect ContinuousFuture Perfect ContinuousPast Perfect ContinuousConditionalPast ConditionalCollins English Verb Tables © HarperCollins Publishers 2011 Noun1.do - an uproarious party party - an occasion on which people can assemble for social interaction and entertainment; "he planned a party to celebrate Bastille Day"2.do - the syllable naming the first (tonic) note of any major scale in solmizationsolfa syllable - one of the names for notes of a musical scale in solmization3.DO - doctor's degree in osteopathyVerb1.do - engage in; "make love, not war"; "make an effort"; "do research"; "do nothing"; "make revolution"make - perform or carry out; "make a decision"; "make a move"; "make advances"; "make a phone call"overdo, exaggerate - do something to an excessive degree; "He overdid it last night when he did 100 pushups"2.do - carry out or perform an action; "John did the painting, the weeding, and he cleaned out the gutters"; "the skater executed a triple pirouette"; "she did a little dance"click off - perform or finish an action rapidly; "The game was clicked off in 1:48"carry - sing or play against other voices or parts; "He cannot carry a tune"pipe up - begin to play or singdeclaim, recite - recite in elocutionserenade - sing and play for somebody; "She was serenaded by her admirers"cut corners - do something the cheapest or easiest way; "Cut corners to make a cheaper product"stunt - perform a stunt or stuntscut - perform or carry out; "cut a caper"blaze away - perform (an acting passage) brilliantly and rapidly; "Mr. Jones blazed away in one passage after another to loud applause"scamp - perform hastily and carelesslychurn out - perform in a mechanical waypremier, premiere - perform a work for the first timestar - be the star in a performanceappear - appear as a character on stage or appear in a play, etc.; "Gielgud appears briefly in this movie"; "She appeared in `Hamlet' on the London stage"practise, rehearse, practice - engage in a rehearsal (of)interpret, render - give an interpretation or rendition of; "The pianist rendered the Beethoven sonata beautifully"conduct, direct, lead - lead, as in the performance of a composition; "conduct an orchestra; Barenboim conducted the Chicago symphony for years"make - perform or carry out; "make a decision"; "make a move"; "make advances"; "make a phone call"3.do - get (something) done; "I did my job"overachieve - perform better or achieve a greater degree of success than expected; "His daughter always overachieves"turn - accomplish by rotating; "turn a somersault"; "turn cartwheels"underachieve, underperform - perform less well or with less success than expected; "John consistently underachieves, although he is very able"; "My stocks underperformed last year"misdo - do wrongly or improperly; "misdo one's job"ply - apply oneself diligently; "Ply one's trade"4.do - proceed or get along; "How is she doing in her new job?"; "How are you making out in graduate school?"; "He's come a long way"fare, get along, make out, comeproceed, go - follow a

(with be or have) to be about or concerned with. This letter is/has to do with Bill's plans for the summer. hou verband met اهمیّه، تخُص له отнасям се за a ver com týkat se zu tun haben mit dreje sig om αφορώ tratarse de puudutama درباره چیزی بودن käsitellä concerner, avoir rapport à קשור [illegible] povezan s nečim foglalkozik vmivel mengenai snertir, fjallar um riguardare ~を扱う (~) liesti attiekties uz te maken hebben met ha med å gjøre, dreie seg om mieć związek د یو شی په هکله a ver com a avea legătură cu, a privi иметь отношение к týkať sa nanašati se (na kaj) ticati se handla om, gälla [illegible] ...ile ilgili olmak 關於 стосуватися متعلق کسی س liên quan tới 关于5. (with have) to be the concern of. I'm sorry, but that question has nothing to do with me; What has that (got) to do with him? niks/iets te make hê تهتُمّ، تخُصّ засягам ter a ver com mít co dělat s zu tun haben mit have at gøre med; angå ἔχω σχέση με tener que ver con (kellessegi) puutuma مربوط بودن؛ مربوط شدن olla jnk kohteena avoir (qqch.) à voire (avec) לא ענייני [illegible] imati s nečim köze van vkihez, vmhez berkepentingan snerta, tengjast (avere a che fare) ~と関わりがある turéti ką nors bendra su, liesti attiekties už berkaitan te m med å gjøre, angådoteyczyć مربوط, ار ter a ver com a privi иметь отношение к mať spoločné s zadevati ticati se ha att göra med, angå [illegible] ...ile alákasi/ilgisi olmak 與...有關 мати якесь відношення ووا مطلب có liên quan 与...有关what are you etc doing with1. why or how have you etc got. What are you doing with my umbrella? كيفَ حَصَلْتَ على O que ... está fazendo com você? co děláte s Was mach med τι δουλειά έχεις με qué estás etc haciendo con mida sa teed ... miksi jollakin on Que faites-vous avec vmit csinál vmivel ada apa hvað ertu að gera með (e-ð (cosa sta/stai facendo con) ~をどうして持っているのか ką tu veiki su..? wat doe jij etc. met gjøre med خرنگه Como lhe veio a parar às mãos...? ce faceţi cu gde вы это взяли; откуда у вас это čo robíte s vad gör du med, varför har du [illegible] ...yla ne yapacaksın? 你拿某物要做什麼？你怎麼拿到某物的？你拿某物要做什么？你怎么拿到某物的？ 2. what action are you etc taking about. What are they doing with the children during the day if they're both working? ماذا تَفْعَل O que fará com...? co si počnete s Was machst du mit gøre med τι κάνουν με qué haces etc con ette võtma mitä tehdä jnk suhteen Que faites-vous de tindakan apa hvað ætlar þú að gera varðandi (e-ð) (che fa/fai con) ~をどうしようとしているのか daryti su darīt wat doe jij etc. met gjøre med خرنگه O que fazem com...? ce faceţi cu как вы поступаете с čo si počnete s [illegible] ...ne yapacak? 關於某人或某事你要怎麼辦? 关于某人或某事你要怎么办 ? Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary © 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd. → تَفْعَل délat gøre tun κάνω hacer tehdä faire učiniti fare ･･･をする (...) doen gjøre zrobić fazer делать gõra [illegible] yapmak làm 做Multilingual Translator © HarperCollins Publishers 2009v. aux. hacer;___ it! → ¡hágalo!,¡hazlo!; ___ not ___ it! → ¡No lo haga!, ¡no lo hagas!; ___ you cough a lot? → ¿Tose mucho?, ¿toses mucho?; he, she does → él, ella hace. (Do is not translated in Spanish when used as an auxiliary verb.); How do you ___? → ¿Cómo está usted?, ¿cómo estás tú?; that will ___ → eso es suficiente; to ___ away with → deshacerse de; to ___ harm → hacer daño; to ___ one's best → hacer lo mejor posible; to ___ someone good → mejorar, ayudar a alguien; to ___ without → pasar sin, prescindir de; What do you ___? → ¿Qué hace usted?, ¿qué haces tú?; whatever you ___ → cualquier cosa que haga, hagas. English-Spanish Medical Dictionary © Farlex 2012Collins Multilingual Translator © HarperCollins Publishers 2009English-Spanish/Spanish-English Medical Dictionary Copyright © 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: 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 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 repetitionIf 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 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 participlehe 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 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 havea great many people had died, or would do—Bruce 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 crave—Shakespeare b —used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses in declarative sentences with inverted word orderfervently do we pray—Abraham Lincoln , in interrogative sentences , and in negative sentences 2 —used with the infinitive without to to form present and past tenses expressing emphasis do , do , doest, dost , does , doeth, doth , do , did , did , didst , did , did , done , doing .to perform (an act, duty, role, etc.).Do nothing until you hear the 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.).to deal with, fix, clean, arrange, move, etc., (anything) as the case may require.to travel; traverse.to serve; suffice 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 wear out; exhaust; tire.That last set of tennis did me.Informal. to cheat, trick, or take advantage of.That crooked dealer did him for $500 at poker.Informal. to attend or participate in.Let's do lunch next week.Slang. to use (a drug or drugs), especially habitually.The police 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 , does , doeth, doth , do , did , did , didst , 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, negative, 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 festive social gathering; party.to forgo; dispense with.to 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 portraitthe work is doneto 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 translate or adapt the form or language ofthe book was done into a play(intr) to conduct oneself(intr) 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 to intensify positive statements and commandsI do like your new housedo hurry!(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 in inverted constructionslittle did he realize thatonly rarely does he come in before ten o'clockused 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 wear out; exhaust(intr) to happen (esp in the phrase nothing doing)slang (tr) to serve (a period of time) as a prison sentenceshe's doing three years for burglaryhe's doing timeinformal (tr) to cheat or swindleslang (tr) to robthey did three shops last nightslang (tr)to arrestto convict of a crimeinformal (tr) to lose or spend (money) completelyslang (tr) to treat violently; assaultslang (tr) to take or use (a drug)taboo (tr) (of a male) to have sexual intercourse with(tr) to partake in (a meal)informal to act like; imitatehe's a good mimic – he can do all his friends wellto make a final or supreme efforta conventional formula when being introducedto manage with whatever is available“Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged” 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012slang an act or instance of cheating or swindlinginformal 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. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Doctor of OptometryDoctor of Osteopathy“Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged” 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012“Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged” 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012a variant spelling of doh 1“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, 2012Origin of do1First recorded before 900; Middle English, Old English dōn; cognate with Dutch doen, German tun; akin to Latin -dere “to put,” facere “to make, do,” Greek tithénai “to set, put,” Sanskrit dadhāti “(he) puts”Origin of do2First recorded in 1745–55; from Italian, inverted variant of ut; gamutOrigin of do1Old English dōn; related to Old Frisian duān, 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 to do with. have.do one's 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 emphasizes attaining a desired goal through effort, skill, and perseverance: to accomplish what one has hoped for. Achieve emphasizes accomplishing something important, excellent, or great: to achieve a major breakthrough.Examples have not been reviewed.“The ‘recycling’ is doing more harm than good as only a fraction of the exports ever get recycled,” said Puckett, the group’s founder and chief of strategic direction.On Thursday, the judge said the assault had been "an act of self defence" which strayed into unlawful killing - and he said Doak did not pose a risk of serious harm to the public.They do not have another until 22 July.Second, our politicians could raise taxes, curb spending or do both.Wright immediately told the LGBTQ+ staff their work day was done.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. 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