

I'm not a bot



The five-level lesson is designed to challenge learners with increasing difficulty. Each section focuses on a specific aspect, starting with grammar at Level One, which will test your skills in both grammar and vocabulary by the final level. It is recommended that those who are not beginners skip directly to Level Two. You are presented with five sentences to complete. The first question asks where you live, and the second asks what time the film starts tonight. The third sentence states that they do not live in Rome but rather in Milan. You are also asked about your breakfast, stating what you had for breakfast, and whether you went out or stayed at home yesterday. The lesson emphasizes using "do" to form questions in the present simple and past simple tenses. It explains how to make negatives and questions by adding different words such as "don't," "does," "didn't," and "did." It also discusses exceptions, including verbs like "be" and modal verbs like "can." The second level presents a challenge where you need to put the words in order to form questions. This includes recognizing when to use contractions, auxiliary verbs, and main verbs. The lesson explains that "do" can function as both a main verb and an auxiliary verb. It provides examples of different types of questions, including yes/no questions, questions with question words like "what," "where," or "who," and questions with a tag to show surprise or interest. In the third level, you are tasked with identifying mistakes in five sentences. The first sentence is an indirect question using a polite phrase, whereas the others contain grammatical errors. You need to practice using "do" in different ways because it has many uses. It can be an auxiliary verb or a main verb, and it's also used in fixed phrases like "do your best" or "do with." You need to focus on these topics to improve your English skills. People think that MDs do all the work, but it's also true that some other people can make them work better. When you want to say something positive about someone or something, like a switch to part-time work is good for her, it's easier if you use phrases like "done me much good". There are two kinds of medical doctors in the USA: MDs and DOs. Both types of doctors have similar training, but they do some things differently. MD stands for doctor of medicine, which means they're an allopathic doctor who uses conventional tools to treat patients. They can be practitioners or specialists - many become family medicine doctors who take care of families. On the other hand, DO stands for doctor of osteopathic medicine. These people use a different approach called holistic health where everything in a person is considered when treating them, including their emotions and mind. Both types of doctors go to medical school for 4 years after getting an undergraduate degree. They both also do internships and residencies. Then they have to pass a licensing exam to practice medicine. When you're talking about someone who's going to see a doctor, you might be talking to either MD or DO. The difference is that MDs focus on one part of the body at a time while DOs think about how different parts work together. There are more MDs than DOs in the USA. You can find out which type of doctor practices in your area by looking who's working there. Some areas have more MDs, and some have more DOs. The number of people with each degree is not as important as knowing that both types of doctors provide good care.DOs tend to work in certain specialties, like family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. About three in five DOs work in these fields. About 22% of family medicine doctors with a U.S. medical school degree are DOs. Health conditions are addressed by DOs who 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 is higher when patients see osteopathic doctors, with one survey showing 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 healthcare providers. ###ARTICLEdoth, serveth, doth doth, doth serve, doth take, doth receiveth, doth hath Okay, the user wants me to paraphrase the given article text using one of the three methods: spelling errors, non-native English, or burstiness. Let me first understand the original text. The original text is about mixed reactions to Rocky's rehoming, investors hedging against a weak dollar, some dictionary definitions, grammar rules for questions in present simple, and examples. There's also a lot of information on verbs, phrasal verbs, and idioms. The user provided examples of how each method should look, so I need to apply one randomly, following the probabilities. First, I'll check the structure. The original text has multiple parts: the main topic about Rocky, then a sentence about investors, followed by dictionary definitions, grammar explanations, and examples. The user wants the paraphrased text to maintain the original meaning but apply one of the methods. Since the user mentioned that the answer should be in the same language as the input, which is English, I need to ensure that the paraphrasing doesn't change the language. Also, the user wants the output separated with and only the paraphrased text, no comments. Now, I need to decide which method to use. The probabilities are 40% for SE, 30% for NNES, 30% for IB. Let me pick one. Let's go with the non-native English method (NNES) for this example. For NNES, I should introduce grammatical errors and awkward phrasing. For instance, changing "split over whether" to "different about if" or "hedge or insure" to "protect or make safe". Also, adjust sentence structures to mimic a non-native speaker. For example, "Investors and large companies who never previously felt the need to hedge or insure against a weak dollar were now doing so, the Bank said." could become "Investors and big companies that never felt the need to protect or make safe against a weak dollar are now doing that, the Bank said." I need to go through each part of the text and apply these changes while keeping the meaning intact. Also, check for any unnecessary content, like the dictionary copyright info, and make sure it's included if necessary. The user mentioned to remove spam or junk, but the original text seems to be part of the article, so I should keep it. Another part is the grammar explanation. For example, "When we make questions in the present simple, we use 'do / does' for almost every verb." could be rewritten as "When making questions in present simple, we use 'do / does' for most verbs." Also, adjust examples like "Do you meet him yesterday?" to "Did you meet him yesterday?" to fit the NNES style. I need to be careful not to change the meaning and ensure that the paraphrased text flows naturally, even with the errors. Also, check for consistency in applying the NNES method throughout the entire text. Once done, format the answer with and ensure no markdown is used. ###ARTICLEMixed feelings about Rocky's rehoming, as people are different about if it's right. Investors and big companies that never felt the need to protect or make safe against a weak dollar are now doing that, the Bank said. Dictionary definitions and grammar rules: When making questions in present simple, we use 'do / does' for most verbs. For example, "Do you like coffee?" or "Does she play soccer?" Past tense uses 'did', like "Did you eat breakfast?" Examples: What did you do then? How do you operate a washing machine? Where does she live? Whom do you want to meet? He said he didn't know the answer. Did you meet him yesterday? If you needed help, why didn't you call me? He does not have a job. My parents does not like it when I spend time playing computer games. She didn't answer my questions. Why doesn't he pick up the phone? Where does he work? Verb forms: Present simple: I/you/we/they do; he/she/it does. Past simple: did. Past participle: done. -ing form: doing. Phrasal verbs: jump to other results. Do something: used to refer to actions not named. What are you doing this evening? We will do what we can to help. Are you doing anything tomorrow? The company ought to do something about poor service. What have you done to your hair? There's nothing to do in this place. There's nothing we can do about it. What can I do for you? Intransitive: Do as... Do as you're told! They are free to do as they please. + adv./prep. You would do well to consider options before buying. Extra examples: Just do what they tell you. Do whatever you like. How is the business doing? She did well out of the deal. He's doing very well at school. Both mother and baby are doing well. How are you doing? Topics: Success. A1: Do something to work at or perform an activity. I'm doing research. I have things to do. I do aerobics. Let's do lunch. Sorry, I don't do funny. Tasks: Do the ironing, cooking, shopping. I like listening to radio while doing ironing. You could help by doing dishes. Do some acting, writing. Vocabulary: Household jobs: do or make? To talk about jobs, use phrases like wash dishes, clean kitchen floor, set table. In conversation, use do: Let me do dishes. Michael said he would do kitchen floor. It's your turn to do table. Do is often used with nouns ending in -ing: do shopping, cleaning, ironing. Make is used for beds and food: He makes great lasagne. I'll make breakfast while you shower. Phrasal verbs: Do something to wash, arrange. I like the way you've done your hair. What do you do? What does she want to do? What did she do for a living? What's Tom doing? Do something to learn: I'm doing physics. Have you done any Keats? Do something to solve: I can't do this sum. Are you good at crosswords? Do something to produce: Does this pub do lunches? Who's doing food for wedding? Many hotels don't do single rooms. Do something for somebody: I'll do a copy. Do somebody something: I'll do you a favor. Okay, so the user wants me to paraphrase the given article text using one of the three methods: spelling errors, non-native English speaker style, or increased burstiness. Let me first understand the original text. It's a list of synonyms for "make" and their various uses, including examples. The user provided examples of how each method should look, so I need to follow those closely. First, I need to randomly select one of the three methods. The probabilities are 40% for SE, 30% for NNES, and 30% for IB. Let me check if I can decide which one to use. Since the original text is quite detailed with examples, maybe using the increased burstiness method would make it more dynamic. But I should make sure to pick one randomly. Let me think... Maybe go with the spelling errors method for a more subtle change. Wait, the user might prefer a method that's less obvious. Alternatively, the non-native style could make the text look more natural but with some errors. Hmm. Let me go with the spelling errors method. Now, applying SE: I need to introduce occasional spelling mistakes without disrupting readability. For example, changing "create" to "creeat" or "produce" to "produe". Let me go through each sentence and spot possible errors. The first sentence: "makemakedo ■ create ■ develop ■ produce ■ generate ■ formThese words all mean to make something from parts or materials, or to cause something to exist or happen." Maybe change "makemakedo" to "makemakedo" (it's already a compound word), but maybe "makemakedo" could be split. Wait, the original has "makemakedo" as a list. Maybe leave that as is. Then "formThese" could be "formThese" with a space. Wait, the original has no space between "form" and "These". So maybe add a space: "form These". That's a minor error but keeps the meaning. Next sentence: "make to create or prepare something by combining materials or putting parts together; to cause feelings to exist, or happen:She makes her own clothes." Change "cause" to "cauase" or "exist" to "exis". Let's pick "cauase". Then "do (rather informal) to make or prepare something, especially something artistic or something to eat:He did a beautiful drawing of a house." Change "do" to "doo" or "did" to "didd". Maybe "doo" for the first instance. Continuing through the examples, I need to ensure each change is subtle. For instance, "generate" could become "gengearate", "form" to "fomr", etc. I'll go through each example and apply a few errors here and there. Let me check the examples again to make sure I'm not making the text too hard to read. The key is to keep the meaning but introduce minor spelling mistakes. Once done, I'll format the response with ### and the paraphrased text. I need to make sure the structure is correct and that the errors are consistent with the SE method. Let me review once more to ensure no major changes that would alter the original meaning. Alright, that should do it. ### Paraphrased Text (Spelling Errors Method) makemakedo ■ creeat ■ develop ■ produe ■ gengearate ■ fomrThese words all mean to mak something from parts or materilas, or to cauase something to exis or hapen:She maeke her own clothes. do (rather informal) to mak or prepare something, especially something artiscic or something to eat:He dud a beautiful drawing of a house. creeat to copy somebody's behaviour or the way somebody speaks, sings, etc., especially in order to make people laughHe creeat a greet Elvis Presley. can you creeat 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 artlice 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 journeyWe 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 somebody/They 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/phrasal verbs and their meanings used to be a tricky subject for many language learners, but it's actually quite simple once you get the hang of it. phrasal verbs are verb phrases that have a meaning different from the individual words. in the oxford advanced american dictionary, there are over 240 phrasal verbs listed, covering everything from "see" to "take" for example, when we say "see you later", we don't literally mean to look at someone later. instead, it means that we will meet again at a later time. another common phrasal verb is "do something on the side", which means to do something extra or additionally. some phrasal verbs are used to talk about actions or events. for instance, when someone says they've been doing well and are looking forward to the weekend, it means that they're happy with their progress so far and are excited for some relaxation time. phrasal verbs can also be used to give advice or instructions. when you say "do something by heart", it means to learn or remember it completely.

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