

I'm not a bot



Download this explanation in PDF here. Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar. When we make questions in the present simple, we use 'do / does' for almost every verb. Do you like chocolate? (The main verb is 'like'.) Does she live in Madrid? (The main verb is 'live'.) Do you want to come to the party? (The main verb is 'want'.) However, the verb 'be' is different. When the main verb is 'be', we make a question by putting the verb at the front and putting the subject after the verb. We don't use 'do / does'. Are you hungry? (The main verb is 'be'.) Is she at home? (The main verb is 'be'.) Are they from Switzerland? (The main verb is 'be'.) If we want to make a 'wh' question, it's the same - we just put the 'wh' word or phrase first. Why do you like chocolate? Where does she live in Madrid? Why are you hungry? How long is she at home? Try an exercise about this topic here. When you say that you're going to see a doctor, you may be referring to two types of medical professionals: MDs and DOs. Each title refers to the type of degree and licensing the doctor has. Both MDs and DOs have similar training and duties, but they differ in a few key areas. MDs and DOs are two types of medical professionals. These titles refer to the type of degree and licensing the doctor has. Both MDs and DOs have similar training and duties, but they differ in a few key areas including their approach to care. (Photo Credit: DigitalVision/Getty Images) MD stands for doctor of medicine. MDs are allopathic doctors. That means they treat and diagnose conditions using conventional 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: Surgery, Specific body parts or organs, Psychiatry, Geriatric medicine, Pediatrics, DO 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 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 with 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 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. DOs, do, doest, does, doeth, doth, do, did, 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 existence. 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, doest, does, doeth, doth, do, did, 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 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; 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 portraiture. The work is done 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 (tr) to prepare or provide; serveth. This 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 of the book was done into a play (tr) to conduct oneself (tr) to fare or manage. how are you doing these days? (tr) to cause or produce. complaints do nothing to help (tr) to give or render. your portrait doesn't do you justice. do me a favour (tr) to work at, esp as a course of study or a profession. he is doing chemistry. what do you do for a living? (tr) to travel at a specified speed, esp as a maximum (tr) to travel or traverse (a distance) we did in 5 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 question. do like your new house. do hurry! (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary before a negative adverb to form negative statements or commands. she does not leave me here alone! (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary in inverted constructions. little did he realize that. on rarely does he come in before ten o'clock. used as an auxiliary to replace an earlier verb or verb phrase to avoid repetition. he likes you as much as I do. informal. (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 sentence. he's doing three years for burglary. he's doing time. informal. to cheat or swindle. (slang) (tr) to rob. they did three shops last night. (slang) (tr) to arrest. to convict of a crime. informal. (tr) to lose or spend (money) completely. (slang) (tr) to treat violently; assault. (slang) (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; imitate. he's a good mimic. he can do all his friends' well to make a final or supreme effort. a conventional formula when being introduced to 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, 2012 slang. an act or instance of cheating or swindling. informal. a formal or festive gathering; party. Informal. 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, 2012 Doctor of Optometry. Doctor 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 a variant spelling of doh. 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, 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, 2012 Origin of do1. First recorded before 900; Middle English, Old English dn; cognate with Dutch doen, German tun; akin to Latin -dere to put, facere to make, do, Greek tithnai to set, put. Sanskrit dadhī (he) puts. Origin of do2. First recorded in 174555; from Italian, inverted variant of ut; gamut. Origin of do3. Old English dn; related to Old Frisian dun, Old High German tuon, Latin abdere to put away, Greek tithnai to place; see deed, doom. Idioms from The American Heritage Idioms Unabridged, based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Random House, Inc. 2023. Idioms from The American Heritage Idioms Unabridged, based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Random House, Inc. 2023. Dictionary copyright 2002, 2001, 1995 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. DNSDOABrowse#aabbcdddeffggghjjkkllmmnnnooppqrrssttuuvvwxxyzz About Careers Contact us Cookies, terms, & privacy Help Follow us Get the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC. This is a 5 levels lesson. That means you'll see five sections. Each section will give you a challenge. Each section is more difficult than the previous ones. The early sections will focus mostly on grammar; higher levels will test your grammar and vocabulary skills! Level one is beginner, so if you're not a beginner, you should skip to level two. Ready? Let's go! Look at five sentences. Where _____ you live? What time _____ the film start tonight? They _____ live in Rome; they live in Milan. What _____ you have for breakfast this morning? I _____ go out yesterday; I stayed at home all day. Complete each sentence with one word. Each word is a form of the verb do. Contractions, like don't, count as one word. Pause the video and do it now. Ready? Here are the answers. Where do you live? What time does the film start tonight? They don't live in Rome; they live in Milan. What did you have for breakfast this morning? I didn't go out yesterday; I stayed at home all day. What do you need to know here? Use do to make negatives and questions in the present simple and the past simple. For example, take a positive sentence: I like bananas. Make a negative: I don't like bananas. Make a question: Do you like bananas? If you're talking in the 3rd person he, she or it use does and doesn't. Take a positive sentence: She likes bananas. Make a negative: She doesn't like bananas. Make a question: Does she like bananas? In the past simple, use didn't to make negatives, and did to make questions. Take a positive sentence: They arrived early. Make a negative: They didn't arrive early. Make a question: Did they arrive early? There's one exception. Don't use do, don't, did or didn't with the verb be, or with modal verbs like can. Verbs like be and can make their own negatives and questions, without using do. Clear? If not, you can review this section again. If you think it's difficult, you should study the present simple and past simple verb tenses. Focus on how to form negative sentences and questions. If everything's OK, then let's move on to the second level of using do in English! Here's your challenge for level two. do, do what do you do? do you do yoga? you do you do taekwondo? Your job is to put the words in order to make a question. That's important: you need to make a question, not a sentence. Pause the video and think about your answers now. Ready? Let's look. What do you do? You do yoga, don't you? Did he do his homework? Did he do his homework? Did he do the dishes? You do taekwondo, do you? What does the first question what do you do? mean? It means what's your job? Its common in spoken English. In level one, you saw that you use do to make questions in the present and past simple. There are different kinds of question you can make, but there's another point here. Do can be two things. It can be a main verb, which has real meaning. It can also be an auxiliary verb, which you use to make negatives and questions. It can also do both things in the same sentence. All these questions use do twice, once as a main verb, and once as an auxiliary verb. This is extremely common in English! Anyway, let's look at some different ways you can use do to make questions. You can make yes/no questions, which start with the word do, does, and so on. For example, see question three. You can make questions with a question word, like what, where, who, and so on. See question one for an example. You can also make questions with a question tag, like numbers two and five. This can have several different meanings. You can use a tag question to check something, when you think you know the answer already. You can also use it to show surprise or interest. Heres a question: in number two, the question tag is negative don't you? but in number five, the tag is positive do you? Do you know why? If you want to check information, you want to ask a question but you think you know the answer already, then the question tag should be the opposite of the main verb. That means, if the main verb is positive, the tag should be negative; if the main verb is negative, the tag should be positive. So, you do yoga, don't you? means that I think you do yoga, and I'm asking to confirm my idea. Use a positive sentence plus a positive question tag to show interest. You do taekwondo, do you? looks like a question, but it isn't really a question. It shows politeness and interest in the person you're talking to. This form is common when making small talk. You can also make negative questions, starting with don't, doesn't, or didn't. You use these to express surprise or frustration. Question four is an example of this. Like number five, this isn't a real question. You use it to express an emotion. When you use negative questions, intonation is important. Let's move on to level three. This time, we'll do something a little different. Each of these five sentences contains a mistake. Your job is to find the mistake and correct it. Can you tell me how do I sign up for the free trial? I don't like avocados but she likes them. They asked me don't make so much noise. Its been difficult, but I finally feel like Im doing some progress. Could you do a favour? I need to move this desk, and its a two-person job. Pause the video and do it now. Think carefully about your answers. Do you need to add a word, remove a word, or change a word? Here are the answers. Can you tell me how do I sign up for the free trial? I don't like avocados but she likes them. They asked me don't to make so much noise. Its been difficult, but I finally feel like Im doing some progress. Could you do me a favour? I need to move this desk, and its a two-person job. Sentence one is an indirect question. An indirect question starts with a polite phrase like Can you tell me or Do you know. You use indirect questions when you want to sound more polite. Indirect questions don't use do, does and so on as an auxiliary verb. This is a common mistake. In question two, you need to use does as an auxiliary verb to refer to another verb like which you used earlier. In most cases, the auxiliary verb you need depends on the verb tense, not on the original verb. The exception is verbs like be, can and so on, which can be their own auxiliary verbs. Here, the verb like is present simple, so it uses the auxiliary verb do/does. In number three, you have a verb ask which needs to be followed by an infinitive with to. Here, the infinitive is negative. You make negative infinitives by adding not. You don't use don't, doesn't, or any other form of do. In number four, you need to know something about how to use do and make. This is more of a vocabulary point. In many cases, you need to remember whether a verb like progress goes with do or make. Number five is also a vocabulary point. There are many fixed phrases with do, like do someone a favour. After do, you need a person do me a favour, do you a favour and so on. So, to review, the topics covered in level three are: indirect questions, do as an auxiliary verb, negative infinitives, do versus make, and number five is also a vocabulary point. There are many fixed phrases with do, like do someone a favour. After do, you need a person do me a favour, do you a favour and so on. 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