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That might be written out as a full question as follows: What is the last school that you attended? So, that means the school you most recently attended. If the form is intended for adults, it will be your final school. The trick with forms like this is, I suspect, to think of the label and gap as being a short declarative sentence with a missing verb or preposition, and a space for you to fill in a blank. "Last school attended" was _____ "Name" is _____ "Qualifications" are _____ You might want to think of a your in front of each one as well. The speaker in your two examples is British, with the characteristic "EE" sound of that accent. The way he pronounces both "feel" and "feeling" is greatly exaggerated, in order to allow you to hear each part clearly. You should not try to imitate this way in natural speech. I can't much help you with that accent, but I can say that a "standard" American accent will certainly pronounce the final "L", although not as if it was a second syllable. FEE-ul would be too much. End the word with your tongue pressed to the roof of your mouth, and that should be sufficient. With "feel", You pronounce the "EE" sound fine. Your challenge is to learn to pronounce the "L" sound as distinct from the "R" sound. Once you get that, the word will sound more natural. Your second recording is better, so just learn to make that same sound more quickly, with less exaggeration. Additionally, many English speakers will blend the final "L" of a word like "feel" with any following word that starts with "L": I fee'like going to the park today. Does she fee'lonely? And so on. "Feeling" is two syllables, each of which is pronounced. The "L" sound between the syllables can be very brief, with only a quick touch of the tongue to the roof of the mouth. In school, for exams we FILL UP forms. But I have seen people saying "FILL IN the form." Fill the form in OR fill the form up, which is correct. Please explain. "To fill in the gaps" means that you have some level knowledge of a subject, but are being asked to complete it, or more fully understand it. It brings to my mind a picture of a bookshelf that has a number of books that belong in a collection, but there are gaps in the number sequence of those books and you want to "fill in those gaps" that exist on this bookshelf with the appropriate volumes to help complete the collection. Filling in the gaps here means a bit more than bringing new information. Phrases that could be made to work would be "to enhance one's knowledge in this area" or "to further research". You have been studying Engineering for some time now, but you seem to be lacking a bit in [Insert area of study]. For your next performance review, I want you to fill in the gaps this area so that it is not an issue going forward, could become: You have been studying Engineering for some time now, but you seem to be lacking a bit in [Insert area of study]. For your next performance review, I want you to conduct further research in this area so that is not an issue going forward. or You have been studying Engineering for some time now, but you seem to be lacking a bit in [Insert area of study]. For your next performance review, I want you to engage in further training here so that is not an issue going forward. You see, depending on context, "fill in the gaps" can mean knowledge, ability, or any number of things. It is a very flexible phrase. Can we use the verb "fill" to mean "compensate" when we are talking about shortage of something? For example, can we say "We can fill each other's shortages"? 4 In this context I would be more likely to say "fill me up" rather than "fill me". There is no rule, just idiom. "Fill me" is more likely with things like emotion, rather than food. I had a bag of chips for lunch but it didn't fill me up. Watching them together fills me with joy. Other people might prefer "fill me" for food, since there is no real difference in meaning. That being said, with food I more commonly use "full" to describe how I feel, rather than the action of being filled. I had a salad and a sandwich for lunch, but I'm still not full. Fill in is used when you tell someone to enter something (one field) on a form. Example: Fill in your name here. It could possibly be more than one field, but generally not the entire form. Example: Fill in your name here, and your phone number over here. Fill in means to supply something that's missing. So you fill in the blanks on a test, for example, or you can fill in a triangle with a color (change it from an outline to a solid triangle by coloring inside it), or you can fill in (substitute) for an absent colleague at work. And you can fill in a form because you're supplying missing information. Fill out is generally used when you tell someone to enter all the fields on a form of more than one field. Example: Please fill out this form. Fill out means to complete by supplying requested information. 1) Fill vs Fulfill (also spelled[also spell "spelt"] "fulfil") : Fill means to add content to the container or gap until it is full. In particular, "filling" tends to involve a physical action, such as filling a mug with water, or filling a form in with a pencil. Please fill this jug with water Please fill in this form. I have filled in all of the empty days on the schedule with stuff to do. We need to fill the hole in the road with new gravel We need to fill the vacancy in sales before Tuesday. Fulfill on the other hand means to complete an action or requirement. In particular, one tends to fulfill metaphorical or non-tangible things, such as requirements, objectives or promise. You need to fulfill all of the requirements before the end of January. Fulfillment of the key objectives is our primary goal. I'll fulfill my promise to help you with your homework before it's due in, really I will! 2) The answer to the second question is no; In the example, "fill" and "fulfill" do not necessarily convey the same meaning. To complicate things, for this particular example, the semantic meaning is ambiguous: I'll fill the form tomorrow. Depending on context, this can have different meanings. The most likely meaning is "Tomorrow, I will fill (i.e. complete) the form (i.e. document template) by filling-in (same as 'filling-out' in this case) the blanks with appropriate text." Another possible interpretation would be "Tomorrow, I will fill (fill-up) the form (i.e. the shape/mold, e.g. a jello mold), with the appropriate substance." I'll fulfill the form tomorrow. This is an unusual(i.e. uncommon) sentence, but the most likely meaning of this sentence is "Tomorrow, I will fulfil (i.e. perform the required duties imparted by receipt of) the form(i.e. official document conveying an order)." E.g. If a banker receives a completed bank transfer request form right at the end of business hours, he might tell his client "Your bank transfer form looks in order, but we just closed. I'll fulfill the form tomorrow." Another possible interpretation is "Tomorrow, I will fulfil (i.e. provide significant sustenance to) the form (i.e. one's corporeal or spiritual being), by like meditation or something like that." 3) In general, "fill" and "fulfill" are not synonymous, there are, however some counter examples like: a) A pharmacist fills/fulfills a medical prescription. b) Sometimes when describing satiation: After eating a good meal one feels full/fulfilled. I am applying for a scholarship and I must fill out this page. I've never seen "Done at" phrase before. And, also at the beginning, there is L..... country.....date of birth. So, how would this John Smith fill out this document? First name: John Last name: Smith Date of birth: 1/1/2000 Country: Paris, France I am more concerned about filling it out in a way that creates a reasonable sentence with what comes after these blanks. 1) (a native AmE speaker) do not recognize this usage and would not call it idiomatic. We say someone fills a vessel [direct object] with a substance [indirect object]: Fill a pail with sand. We can also make it passive, or change the subject of the sentence while keeping the meaning: The pail is filled with sand. Sand fills the pail. If you want to keep the substance as the direct object and the vessel as the indirect object, we use the verb pour instead: Pour wine into bottles. Unlike with "fill," "pour" only works one way: [X] The bottles are poured with wine. [✓] Wine is poured into the bottles. "Pour" is used for things that can flow; wine is a liquid and can flow, and grains of sand, in the aggregate, can also exhibit fluid-like properties (it is perfectly fine to "pour sand into a pail"). For objects which do not flow, we must use another verb, like pack: The suitcase is packed with clothes. Clothes are packed into the suitcase.

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