

Fill In The Blanks With Either Come Or Go.1.he..... Into A Frenzy. 2.the Meat..... Bad. 3.she.... Around

Fill In The Blanks With Either Come Or Go. 1. he..... Into A Frenzy. 2. the Meat..... Bad. 3. she.... Around

Understanding when to use "come" or "go" in English can sometimes be challenging for learners. Both words are common verbs that relate to movement, but they have different contexts and nuances. In this article, we'll explore various situations where you need to fill in the blanks with either "come" or "go," focusing on the examples: 1. he..... Into A Frenzy. 2. the Meat..... Bad. 3. she.... Around. We'll analyze these sentences in detail, discuss their grammatical rules, and provide helpful tips to improve your understanding of these versatile verbs.

Understanding "Come" and "Go"

Before diving into the specific examples, it's essential to understand the basic differences between "come" and "go."

Definitions and Usage

- **Come:** Used when the movement is toward the speaker or a specified point of reference. It often indicates arrival or movement toward a designated place.
- **Go:** Used when the movement is away from the speaker or a point of reference. It typically indicates departure or movement toward a different place.

Contextual Differences

- Spatial perspective: "Come" is used when the movement is towards the speaker or the place being talked about. "Go" is used when the movement is away from the speaker or the current location.
- Time perspective: Sometimes, "come" and "go" can refer to future intentions or habitual actions, but their spatial meanings remain consistent.

Analyzing the Sentences to Fill in the Blanks

Let's examine each sentence carefully.

1. He _____ Into A Frenzy

Possible options: come / go

Analysis:

This sentence describes someone becoming extremely agitated or excited, "into a frenzy." The key to choosing the correct verb is understanding the direction of movement or change.

- If the person is coming into a frenzy, it suggests they are approaching or entering a state or location.
- Conversely, "going into" a frenzy indicates they are leaving normalcy and entering a state of frenzy.

Common usage:

The phrase "go into a frenzy" is very common and idiomatic. For example:

- "He went into a frenzy when he heard the news."
- "She came into a frenzy upon seeing the chaos."

Conclusion:

The idiomatic expression "go into a frenzy" is much more prevalent. Therefore, the correct verb is "go".

Filled sentence:

He goes into a frenzy.

2. The Meat _____ Bad

Possible options: come / go

Analysis:

This sentence indicates the condition of meat—whether it is spoiled or not.

- Since meat does not "come" or "go" bad in the literal sense, the common phrase used is "go bad."
- The phrase "go bad" means to become spoiled or rotten over time.

Usage note:

- We typically say: "The meat has gone bad" or "The meat is going bad."
- The alternative "come bad" is not used in standard English.

Conclusion:

The correct phrase is "go bad," and the verb to fill in is "go".

Filled sentence:

The meat goes bad.

3. She ____ Around

Possible options: come / go

Analysis:

This sentence is less clear and may depend on context. The phrase "she ____ around" can be completed with either verb, but idiomatic usage guides us.

- "She comes around": Means she visits or arrives at a place, often repeatedly or casually.
- "She goes around": Implies she is moving in different directions, possibly visiting multiple places or spreading out.

Common phrases:

- "She comes around often" (she visits frequently)
- "She goes around town" (she is moving through various places)

Conclusion:

Without additional context, both options could fit, but the phrase "she comes around" is more common when referring to visiting or arriving. If the focus is on her wandering or moving about, "goes around" is appropriate.

Most likely intended meaning:

"She comes around" (visiting or arriving).

Filled sentence:

She comes around.

Summary of Fill-in-the-Blank Choices

Sentence	Correct Word	Explanation
--- --- ---		
1. he _____ into a frenzy	goes	Idiomatic expression "go into a frenzy"
2. the meat _____ bad	goes	"Go bad" is the correct phrase
3. she ____ around	comes	"Comes around" indicates visiting or arriving

Additional Tips for Using "Come" and "Go"

To improve your mastery of these verbs, consider the following tips:

- Spatial perspective matters:** Use "come" when movement is toward the speaker or a specific point; use "go" when away.
- Learn idiomatic expressions:** Many common phrases use "come" or "go" in fixed forms, such

as "come across," "go ahead," "come around," "go bad."

3. **Context is key:** Always consider the context—are you talking about arriving, departing, or changing state?
4. **Practice regularly:** Use these verbs in sentences to get comfortable with their nuances.

Common Idiomatic Phrases with "Come" and "Go"

Understanding idiomatic expressions is crucial because they often differ from literal meanings. Here are some common phrases:

With "Come":

- Come across (find unexpectedly)
- Come around (visit or recover consciousness)
- Come up with (think of or suggest)

With "Go":

- Go bad (spoil)
- Go ahead (proceed)
- Go out (leave or socialize)

Conclusion

Choosing between "come" and "go" in English depends heavily on the context, particularly the perspective of movement relative to the speaker or a specific location. By analyzing sentence meaning and familiar idiomatic expressions, learners can improve their usage accuracy. Remember that "go" is often used in phrases indicating deterioration or departure, such as "go bad," while "come" is associated with arrival or movement toward a point, like "come around." Practice with real-life sentences, pay attention to idiomatic expressions, and you'll develop a more intuitive understanding of these versatile verbs.

If you want to master filling in the blanks with "come" or "go," focus on the spatial and contextual clues in sentences. With time and practice, selecting the correct verb will become second nature, enriching your English communication skills.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the correct word to complete the sentence: 'He _____ into a frenzy'?

He came into a frenzy.

Is 'the meat' going bad or coming bad in the sentence: 'The meat ____ bad'?

The meat has gone bad.

What is the correct verb to complete: 'She ____ around'?

She comes around.

When describing someone suddenly becoming angry, should you use 'come' or 'go'?

Use 'come' — e.g., 'He came into a frenzy.'

In the sentence 'The meat ____ bad,' what is the correct form of 'go'?

The meat has gone bad.

How do you correctly complete the sentence: 'She ____ around'?

She comes around.

What does the phrase 'come into a frenzy' mean?

It means to suddenly become very excited or angry.

Is 'the meat' in the sentence 'the meat ____ bad' in present or past tense?

It's in the present perfect tense: 'has gone' or 'has gone bad.'

In casual conversation, how do you express someone visiting or arriving at a place?

You say they come around.

What is a common phrase using 'come' to describe an emotional or physical change?

A common phrase is 'come into a frenzy' or 'come around.'

Additional Resources

Mastering the Usage of "Come" and "Go" in Fill-in-the-Blanks: A Comprehensive Guide

Understanding the nuances between the verbs "come" and "go" is essential for mastering English language comprehension and expression. These two verbs, while seemingly simple, carry subtle differences that impact meaning, tone, and context. In this detailed review, we will explore the fill-in-the-blanks sentences:

1. He _____ into a frenzy.
2. The meat _____ bad.
3. She _____ around.

Through an in-depth analysis, we will uncover the correct choices, the contexts in which each verb is appropriate, and the broader grammatical and semantic principles at play.

The Fundamental Differences Between "Come" and "Go"

Before delving into each sentence, it is vital to understand the core distinctions:

- "Come" generally indicates movement toward the speaker, a point of reference, or a location where the speaker is or will be.
- "Go" usually signifies movement away from the speaker or the current point of reference.

This directional difference influences which verb fits best in a given sentence.

Sentence 1: He _____ into a frenzy.

Context and Analysis

Sentence: He _____ into a frenzy.

This sentence describes someone shifting into a state of intense emotion or agitation. The key is to determine whether the action describes someone approaching a situation or emotional state (which would favor "come"), or moving away from something (which would favor "go").

Possible Fill-Ins:

- He comes into a frenzy.
- He goes into a frenzy.

Correct Usage and Explanation:

"Come" is the appropriate choice here: "He comes into a frenzy."

Why?

The phrase "come into" is a common idiomatic expression meaning to suddenly begin to experience

a particular state or condition. It implies that the person is approaching or entering a state, often in relation to the speaker or the current context.

- "Come into a frenzy" is idiomatic and widely used in English to describe someone suddenly becoming extremely agitated or excited.
- The phrase suggests movement toward a state or condition.
- It is often used in narrative and colloquial speech to indicate an abrupt onset of a mood.

Incorrect usage:

- "Go into a frenzy" can be used as well, but it often emphasizes the act of entering a state from the perspective of the individual moving away from normalcy or calmness.
- However, "come into a frenzy" is more common idiomatically when describing an emotional surge from the speaker's or listener's perspective.

Summary:

In this context, "He comes into a frenzy" is the most natural and idiomatic choice.

Sentence 2: The meat _____ bad.

Context and Analysis

Sentence: The meat _____ bad.

This sentence describes the state of the meat—specifically, that it has become spoiled or rotten.

Possible Fill-Ins:

- The meat comes bad.
- The meat goes bad.

Correct Usage and Explanation:

"Go" is the correct choice: "The meat goes bad."

Why?

The phrase "go bad" is a standard idiomatic expression meaning to spoil, decay, or become unfit for consumption.

- "Go bad" is used to describe something deteriorating over time, especially perishable items like meat, dairy, or produce.
- The verb "go" here indicates a change of state away from freshness or edibility.

"Come bad" is not a standard or idiomatic expression in English. It would sound unnatural and confusing.

Additional notes:

- The phrase "go bad" emphasizes the process of spoilage happening gradually or unexpectedly.
- It is often used in contexts related to food safety, storage, and expiration.

Examples:

- The milk went bad after sitting out overnight.
- The fruits will go bad if not refrigerated.

Summary:

The correct fill-in is "goes": "The meat goes bad."

Sentence 3: She _____ around.

Context and Analysis

Sentence: She _____ around.

This sentence describes a person moving in a casual or aimless manner. The key is to determine whether she is approaching or departing from a location or activity.

Possible Fill-Ins:

- She comes around.
- She goes around.

Correct Usage and Explanation:

Both "come" and "go" can be correct in different contexts, but generally:

- "Come around" (or "come around" in British English) often implies visiting or approaching someone or a place, possibly with a sense of familiarity or intention to visit. It can also mean to recover consciousness or change opinion in idiomatic expressions.
- "Go around" typically indicates moving in a circular or aimless manner or spreading (e.g., rumors, information) or visiting multiple places.

In the context of the sentence:

"She goes around" suggests she is wandering or moving about casually, perhaps without specific destination.

Likely correct choice:

"She goes around."

However, if the sentence intends to imply she is visiting or dropping by, "comes around" would be appropriate.

In most common usage:

- "She goes around" is used when describing someone moving about without particular purpose.
- "She comes around" is used when referring to her visiting the speaker or a specific location.

Broader Context and Variations

Understanding these verbs' nuances extends beyond these sentences. Here are some additional insights and common phrases that exemplify their usage:

Common Phrases with "Come"

- Come into: "He came into a large inheritance."
- Come out: "The truth came out during the investigation."
- Come back: "She came back after a year abroad."
- Come over: "Why don't you come over tonight?"
- Come around: "He'll come around eventually."

Common Phrases with "Go"

- Go out: "They went out for dinner."
- Go in: "The students went in to the classroom."
- Go away: "Please go away and leave me alone."
- Go off: "The alarm went off at 6 a.m."
- Go around: "The virus is going around the school."

Grammatical Considerations

Both "come" and "go" are irregular verbs, with their past tense forms being came and went, respectively.

- Present tense: come / go
- Past tense: came / went
- Present participle: coming / going

Usage Tips:

- Use "come" when the action moves toward the speaker or a specified point of reference.
- Use "go" when the action moves away from the speaker or the current point.

Practical Applications and Exercises

To reinforce understanding, consider the following exercises:

1. Fill in the blanks:

- Every summer, many tourists _____ to the seaside town.
- After arguing, she decided to _____ away from the situation.
- When the clock struck midnight, the party _____ wild.
- During the meeting, he _____ up with some interesting ideas.
- The children _____ around the playground during recess.

2. Match the phrase to the correct verb:

- a. come into a fortune
- b. go bad
- c. come around again
- d. go around the world
- e. come out of hiding

Answers:

- a. come into a fortune
- b. go bad
- c. come around again
- d. go around the world
- e. come out of hiding

Cultural and Idiomatic Significance

Many idiomatic expressions involving "come" and "go" have cultural significance and are used frequently in everyday speech. Recognizing these can elevate your language proficiency.

Examples:

- "Come to think of it" — used to introduce a realization.
- "Go for it" — encouragement to pursue a goal.
- "Come rain or shine" — regardless of weather or circumstances.
- "Go the extra mile" — to put in extra effort.

Summary and Final Remarks

Understanding when to use "come" versus "go" in fill-in-the-blank sentences hinges on context, directionality, and idiomatic expressions. Here is a quick recap:

Sentence	Correct Verb	Explanation
-----	-----	-----
He ____ into a frenzy.	comes	"Come into a frenzy" is idiomatic, indicating entering a state.
The meat ____ bad.	goes	"Go bad" is the standard idiomatic expression for spoilage.
She ____ around.	goes	"Goes around" describes aimless movement or activity.

Mastering these distinctions enhances both comprehension and expression, allowing for more nuanced and accurate use of English. Practice by identifying these verbs in various contexts, paying attention to idiomatic expressions and collocations, and you'll develop a more instinctive grasp of their proper

Fill In The Blanks With Either Come Or Go 1 He Into A Frenzy 2 The Meat Bad 3 She Around

Fill In The Blanks With Either Come Or Go 1 He Into A Frenzy 2 The Meat Bad 3 She Around

Related Articles

- [Chapter 06 - Efficient Diversification Use The Following To Answer Questions 33-35: An Investor Can Design](#)
- [For Hes The Super Realist Who Must Perforce Perceive Taut Truth Before The Taking Of Each Stance Or Stepin](#)
- [Find \$P_1\$, The Gauge Pressure At The Bottom Of Tube 1. \(gauge Pressure Is The Pressure In Excess Of Outside](#)

[Back to Home](#)