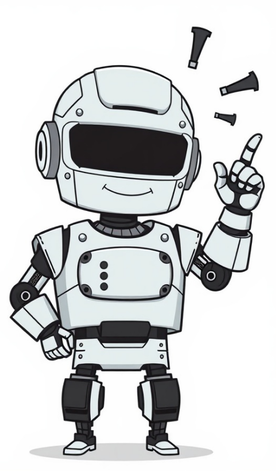
I'm not a robot



Tactical umbrage is a tricky thing. It's not just about being upset or angry; it's about reacting in a way that's designed to deflect attention from your own misbehavior. This is where the concept of "fourth and long" comes into play.When you're in this situation, where every move feels like a fourth down (your last chance to succeed), you need to do something bold, like throwing the bomb - or, rather, acting outraged and angry. It's all about shifting the focus away from your own mistakes and onto your opponent's.In football, "fourth and long" is a term used when you're on your last chance to move the ball forward 10 meters. If you fail, the other team gets the ball. In this context, "throwing the bomb" means taking a risk and hoping it will pay off. It's not just about moving the ball forward; it's about changing the momentum of the game.In everyday life, when you're in a delicate or precarious situation, like being caught cheating on your partner, you need to act quickly and decisively. You can't afford to hesitate or show weakness, because that would be like "fourth down and long" - your last chance to salvage the situation is slipping away.So, how do you know when it's time to throw the bomb? When you're in a tight spot, and every move feels like a fourth down. You need to take a risk, act boldly, and hope for the best. Anything less would be like playing it safe - and that's not going to get you out of trouble.It's not clear that The Guardian newspaper only employs British journalists to cover overseas stories, as the columnist Benny suggests. A more plausible explanation is that most of the journalists who wrote reports on specific "fourth" instances were actually based in the US, particularly Hawaii and New York. Some might be American or have other regional backgrounds, which could lead to variations in usage. For instance, many Americans would say "" (a quarter) instead of "fourth," especially when referring to 1/4 of something. In reality, both expressions sound fine, but "quarter" is generally more widely used and accepted in British English. The use of "fourth" in context could be a matter of regional dialect or even cultural influence from living abroad. For example, a letter by Charles Dickens features the phrase "a fourth of the whole," which is an archaic expression still used in certain contexts. Similarly, some historical texts mention that around one-fourth of London's land area was controlled by the church during the 16th and 17th centuries. The writer seems to be pointing out a possible misconception about American English usage, suggesting that the use of "fourth" may not be as widespread or common as previously thought.The suburbs outside London expanded rapidly in the late 16th century, with wealthy individuals constructing grand houses. In 1600, a line of houses connected London and Westminster. This development is documented on the Goldsmiths University website. The number of modules one can take from their minor varies: 15 credits in the first year, 30 credits in the second year, and up to 60 credits in the third year.Interestingly, the term "fourth" has different connotations in American English versus British English. In the UK, it's common to use "quarter," whereas in the US, "a quarter" is used more frequently. This distinction was discussed by Copperknickers in a forum post, where they argued that Americans may not have an aversion to using "fourth" to mean 1/4.Copperknickers' argument highlighted the nuances of language usage between the two countries. They noted that while "a quarter" is often used in contexts such as sports and business, "fourth" can be used in certain situations, like comparing quantities. This subtlety was exemplified by their discussion of using "fourth" versus "three fourths." Despite this, they acknowledged that using "fourth" to refer to 1/4 may sound unusual in the UK.The topic also sparked a thought-provoking conversation about language evolution and the varying usage of words across cultures. Copperknickers' post encouraged readers to share their experiences and observations on the subject.First-year student Third-year student Fourth-year student Fifth-year student First-year student Second year student several local school systems have started building separate facilities for freshmen, which has raised questions about the need for such special treatment. The decision to create "freshman centers" seems to be driven by a desire to maintain a distinct identity and experience for students in their first year of high school. This approach is in contrast to other educational systems where 9th graders are simply part of the overall high school student body. In some cases, the terms "first-year," "second-year," or "senior" may not be used at all, with students instead referring to their grade level as a way of identifying themselves. The use of "fresher" (without the suffix "-man") is also limited to introductory events and does not typically apply throughout the academic year. If a student completes their graduation requirements early, they can become a third-year senior, which raises questions about how this would affect their classification in terms of years spent in school. In Canada, students tend to simply refer to themselves as being "in grade X," where X represents their specific grade level within junior high or senior high. The notion of building separate facilities for freshmen seems to be a relatively new concept and may not be widely practiced outside of certain local school systems. The reasons behind this approach are unclear, but it appears to be driven by a desire to create a distinct experience for students in their first year of high school.Breaking the Fourth Wall: A Momentary Event or a Permanent Alteration?The concept of "breaking the fourth wall" is often used to describe a moment when an actor addresses the audience directly in a film or play. However, this technique is usually limited to specific instances and does not necessarily imply a permanent alteration in the way the story unfolds. In theater, the stage direction for addressing the audience is written as (Aside) or (Aside), indicating that the character is speaking to someone else while pretending to speak to the entire audience. This practice paradoxically draws the audience into the action, making them feel more connected to the characters and their struggles.The use of "every + ordinal number + singular noun" in phrases like "every four years" or "every third day" is common in English. While it may seem unusual at first, this construction has become an accepted part of the language. The difference between these constructions and "every fourth year" lies primarily in the standard format used in everyday conversation.Some language learners have noticed a colloquial expression "I third that," which implies seconding someone's second. However, linguists argue that this phrase is technically incorrect but still widely used and considered part of native vernacular. The debate surrounding colloquial expressions highlights the importance of understanding language nuances and context, rather than solely focusing on technical correctness.In conclusion, breaking the fourth wall refers to a specific technique used in storytelling, while "every + ordinal number + singular noun" is a common phrase structure. Similarly, colloquial expressions like "I third that" demonstrate the complexity of language and the need for context-driven understanding.While reading a text book or taking a class, some of those words or expressions may be considered "wrong" from an educational standpoint, but that doesn't mean they aren't valid parts of everyday expression. As someone who has learned multiple languages, I prefer to be aware of all possible usages rather than limiting myself to what's deemed "correct." I can understand your point of view and agree with it partially, but my impression is that students with a weaker grasp of English often ask these questions on this forum, and I worry that the nuances of language might take precedence over formal correctness.So now I can use them, I think. Lucretia, I strongly advise against using such expressions. Once you've "seconded" an idea, you must either agree or disagree... Lucretia let me put it like this: Do not use "I third" in any formal document including any exam paper. You can use it in less formal circumstances. It's at least shorter than saying "I agree with X who seconded Y" or "I second that too" but make sure you are certain you are using it correctly. By the way I'm all for explaining colloquialisms but the problem with "technically wrong" idioms and such is that to use them one must have a rather good grasp of the language,; better than what is needed when using the "formal" language I'd say (bear in mind that I make lots of mistakes anyway so anyone disagreeing with me can quote some of my posts and go "QED") P.S. I don't use it personally but that may have to do with my learning "formal" English and not being a native speaker of English. Lucretia let me put it like this: Do not use "I third" in any formal document including any exam paper. You can use it in less formal circumstances. It's at least shorter than saying "I agree with X who seconded Y" or "I second that too" but make sure you are certain you are using it correctly. Exactly. You'd use it as a joke, among friends. I go along with GenJen54 on this one. I've often used 'to third something' in the sense of seconding the seconder, although I've never heard 'fourth it', anything's possible. Thanks again. I'm all for decent style and I certainly do not want to sacrifice it to sounding native. Passive and active. I don't mind enlarging my passive vocabulary. The discussion is a good answer to some pugnatious descriptivists who rush to attack anybody uttering words like bad grammar or substandard. Hello Everyone! Could you tell me who a fourth former is? And sentence and context would help us immensely ... thank you. I found this expression in a word list which is connected with school and education. unfortunately, I can't come up with a good sentence. In the UK, school years were usually called "forms". We entered secondary education in First Form, next year Second Form. So, a fourth former is someone who is in the Fourth Form - the fourth year of secondary education. Thank you all for your help. Hi everyone, I was going to ask if either of the following sentences is correct: "I am in the fourth grade." "I am a fourth-grade student." Thank you for your help in advance. From an AE perspective, your use of the word "grade" -- which is what I presume you're asking about -- is correct in both sentences, although in the second sentence, I would hyphenate "fourth-grade." Much appreciated. You must log in or register to reply here.

4th state of matter plasma. 4th matter of state. Fourth matter state. Why plasma is fourth state of matter.