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# J1 Slides 1 & 2

## **BIRTHDAY (noun)**

*Definition: It is the day each year that has the same date as the one on which you were born.*

I was born on March 26. My Birthday is on March 26.

My birthday is on July 15.

## **WEDDING (noun)**

*Definition: It is an event when two people get married and become husband and wife.*

She is wearing a beautiful dress for her wedding.

The wedding was beautiful.

## **TRAINING (noun)**

*Definition: It means teaching someone the things that are needed for a sport, work, etc.*

Some examples of training are football training, piano training, police training, etc.

The training started late.

## **PROGRAM (noun)**

*Definition 1: It means a group of activities or things to be achieved.*

*Definition 2: It is something that is shown on TV or radio such as a news program.*

My favorite TV program starts at 8:00 o'clock in the morning.

The program is about health issues.

## **LIVE (adjective)**

*Definition: By a "live" television, we mean a television show that we watch as it happens during that time of the day.*

There will be a live TV program of tonight's singing competition.

The TV program was live.

## **BREAKFAST (noun)**

*Definition: It is the meal eaten in the morning.*

We eat breakfast in the morning.

I eat bread, an egg, and a banana for breakfast.

The breakfast in her house was nicely cooked.

## **BREAK (noun)**

*Definition: When someone takes a "break", he is allowed to rest or eat between hours of working.*

My lunch break is from 12:00 to 1:00 PM.

The lunch break is long.

## **APPOINTMENT (noun)**

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**Definition:** It is an agreement to meet someone at a particular time.

I have an appointment with the doctor.

She made an appointment with her teacher.

### **VISIT (verb)**

**Definition 1:** To "visit" means to go to a different place to see and talk to someone such as a friend, or family.

**Definition 2:** To "visit" also means to have an appointment.

She visits her doctor on Sundays.

We pay a visit to my town every year.

### **STAY (noun)**

**Definition:** It is a period of time that you live somewhere.

Our stay in the country was a short one.

My stay in Hokkaido was awesome.

### **BIRTH (noun)**

**Definition:** It is the time when a baby comes out from the body of its mother.

She gave birth in Tokyo on October 5 at around six o'clock.

## **12 Slides 13 & 14. REMS. METHOD**

### **JOIN IN WITH (phrasal verb)**

**Definition:** When we say "join in with", it means to become involved/included in an activity with other people.

My mother would love us to join in with the group.

I will join in with the karaoke in Tokyo.

### **AFFAIR (noun)**

**Definition:** It means important works or activities that need to be done.

The President called for a meeting to discuss some political affairs.

I have a lot of business affairs to do.

### **CONTINUOUS (adjective)**

**Definition:** It is the adjective of the word continue. It means without taking a break or without stopping.

I want to continue learning English. I want a continuous learning in English.

The music played in the bar was continuous.

### **ARRIVAL (noun)**

**Definition:** It is the time when someone or something arrives at a place from somewhere else.

They are waiting for the arrival of the President.

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The arrival of the planes was continuous.

**TURN UP (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: When someone or something "turns up", it means you do not expect someone or something to arrive at a place.*

Steve turned up late for the first time in a meeting.

He turned up in the meeting last night.

**SCHEDULE (verb)**

*Definition: "To schedule" means to plan the time and place for an activity or an appointment.*

The meeting is scheduled for next week.

She scheduled an appointment with the manager.

**ACCIDENT (noun)**

*Definition: It is a crash involving a car, train, plane, or other vehicle.*

He was killed in a car accident.

Four people died in a car accident.

**EMERGENCY (noun)**

*Definition: By an "emergency" meeting, we mean an important meeting which needs to be discussed quickly.*

The emergency meeting lasted for three hours.

The manager called for an emergency meeting.

**CRIME (noun)**

*Definition: It is an illegal activity or action.*

Killing is a crime.

The police officer caught him with the crime of killing someone.

It is a crime to kill someone.

**SETTING (noun)**

*Definition: By the word "setting", we mean the place where something happens or exists.*

A garden would be a beautiful setting for the wedding.

My town is a good setting for a party.

## J3 Slide 25

**IMMEDIATELY (adverb)**

*Definition: It means to do something at this moment very quickly.*

I'll do my homework later.

I'll do my homework immediately.

The wedding started immediately.

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**CURRENTLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It is used when something is happening or existing now.*

She is currently living in Japan.

The movie is currently showing in the theater.

**TOTALLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It is another word for the word completely.*

He completely forgets his birthday,

He totally forgets his birthday.

The program is totally awesome.

**PARTLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It means to show that something is true but not totally.*

What he said was partly true.

The rain is partly the reason for my wet shirt.

**PRETTY (adverb)**

*Definition: The synonym of the word fairly is "pretty".*

The house was fairly big.

The house was pretty big.

The arrival of the players was pretty early.

**USUALLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It means that something happens or exists most often.*

I usually wake up at 4:00 o'clock in the morning.

The meeting usually starts late.

**HARDLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It is used for saying that something is almost not true or almost does not happen at all.*

I almost didn't attend the class.

I hardly attended the class.

Our training had hardly started.

**REALLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It means very, or very much.*

(Thumbs up and say) She's a very nice person. She's a really nice person.

The game is really good.

**TERRIBLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It means very badly.*

I like tennis, but I play terribly.

The birthday ended terribly.

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**PARTICULARLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It means especially, or more than usual.*

I like all the food, especially the cake.

I like all the food, particularly the cake.

The play was excellent, particularly at the end.

## J4 Slide 54

**NEVER (adverb)**

*Definition: It means not at any time or not at any events.*

(Shake your head and say) I never clean my room on Monday.

My mother never allows me to go out at night.

**NEVERTHELESS (adverb)**

*Definition: It is another word for the word "however".*

He lost in the first game; however, he decided to continue playing.

He lost in the first game; nevertheless, he decided to continue playing.

My teacher made me do a long reaction paper about the movie, but I had fun doing it, nevertheless.

**OTHERWISE (adverb)**

*Definition: It means "if not" or "or else".*

We must hurry; otherwise, we'll miss the train.

I'm happy that my mother allowed me to visit my friend; otherwise, she would be angry with me.

**IMPOSSIBLE (adjective)**

*Definition: If something is "impossible", it means an act that is very difficult to do or to happen.*

It's impossible to tell the future.

You made me do the impossible.

**IMMEDIATE (adjective)**

*Definition 1: It means someone or something is important now.*

Our immediate concern is to provide help to the poor.

*Definition 2: It also means nearest.*

When we say "immediate" family, it means your closest family members such as your parents, children, husband or wife, and brothers or sisters.

**INSIDE (adverb)**

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**Definition:** It means in or into a room, house, etc.

I need to work inside because it's raining outside.

Only immediate family members are allowed to go inside.

### **NECESSARY (adjective)**

**Definition:** It is the synonym of the word "important".

This book has all the important information I need.

This book has all the necessary information I need.

Our professor allowed us to do some necessary reviews of our work.

### **CONSIDERABLE (adjective)**

**Definition:** It means important or significant. It could also mean very large or much.

Mike has spent a considerable time in Canada.

My father allowed me to go out late at night for considerable reasons.

### **RESPOND (verb)**

**Definition:** It means to say or write an answer for something or someone.

To respond to a letter, to respond to a call, to respond to a question, etc.

My friend has not responded to my letter.

### **PLEASE (verb)**

**Definition:** It means to make someone feel happy and satisfied.

I joined the football game to make my father happy. I joined the football game to please my father.

She is working hard to please her mother.

## **J5 Slide 63**

### **MENTAL (adjective)**

**Definition:** It relates to the mind.

By a "mental" hospital, we mean a hospital where people with a very bad mind condition are cared for.

There is a mental hospital near my house.

### **LIVELY (adjective)**

**Definition:** It is having or showing full energy or full of feeling.

The school is full of lively children.

People became lively when the music played.

### **PRACTICAL (adjective)**

**Definition:** It means something is useful or effective for a purpose.

It's practical to study English.

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It is practical to save money.

**PARTICULAR (adjective)**

*Definition: Being "particular" is to be very careful of making mistakes or of choosing something like food, color, style, etc.*

Ana is very particular about her food.

She is very particular about English pronunciation.

**MINOR (adjective)**

*Definition: It is the opposite of major which means small and not very important.*

We have made some minor changes to the program.

We had a minor problem in the office.

**TOTAL (adjective)**

*Definition: It means complete.*

The complete cost of these two pens is \$2.00. The total cost of these two pens is \$2.00.

The total budget for the musical was added to the list.

**MINORITY (noun)**

*Definition: The opposite of the word majority is minority. It means less than half of the total number.*

Only a minority of people enjoy expensive lunches.

**USUAL (adjective)**

*Definition: It means something is used or done most of the time.*

She put her keys in the usual place.

He took the usual way to his office.

**LOST (adjective)**

*Definition: If something is "lost", no one knows where it is*

My keys are lost. I can't find them anywhere.

They took the wrong turn and got lost.

**OFFICIAL (adjective)**

*Definition: It means accepted by the government or by a person that has authority.*

When we say "official" language, we mean that when people speak different languages, the government of the country allows only one of these languages for official purposes.

The official language of my country is Filipino.

**FIT (adjective)**

*Definition: When a person is "fit" for a job or a position, it means he is having the necessary skills to match the duties of other person's work.*

I think she's fit for a manager's position.

She is fit for the position.



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**FUNNY (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is "funny", it makes you happy.*

The students were all happy when their teacher told them a funny story.  
He found a funny story in the book.

## J6 Slide 74

**PRETTY (adjective)**

*Definition: It means a person or thing which looks beautiful in a simple way.*

Some examples are pretty flowers, a pretty girl, a pretty dress, etc.  
My mother gave me a pretty shirt.  
She has a pretty face.

**NECESSARILY (adverb)**

*Definition: It is the adverb form of the word "necessary".*

Wearing a pretty dress is not necessarily needed at the party.  
You don't necessarily need to be early for your class.

**LAZY (adjective)**

*Definition: When an event or activity is "lazy", it means that it is slow and does not include much work.*

We spent a lazy afternoon on the beach.  
I had a lazy morning.

**TIRED (adjective)**

*Definition: If you are "tired" of something, it means you feel lazy and not interested in doing an activity.*

She's tired of cleaning her brother's room.  
She is tired of listening to his speech.

**PLEASED (adjective)**

*Definition: It means happy or satisfied.*

I am happy to meet you.  
I am pleased to meet you.  
I saw a pleased expression on her face.

**WORRYING (adjective)**

*Definition: It means something makes you feel unhappy and afraid.*

It's worrying to see people sleeping in the streets.  
It is worrying to see her crying.

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**HONEST (adjective)**

*Definition: When someone tells the truth, he is an "honest" person.*

The teacher gave an honest answer to his students.

She gave an honest answer.

**EXPERIENCED (adjective)**

*Definition: It is having skills and knowledge to do some work or activity because of doing it for a long time.*

Martin has been acting for 30 years now. Martin is an experienced actor.

She is an experienced teacher.

**PREPARED (adjective)**

*Definition: Being "prepared" is being ready to do something that will happen.*

I studied hard last week for my exam this week. So I am prepared for my exams this week.

He is always prepared to take the test.

**SURPRISING (adjective)**

*Definition: It means something is unexpected and causing surprise.*

It's surprising to see him wearing a pink shirt because he does not like pink.

It is surprising to have rain in summer.

**SICK (adjective)**

*Definition: When someone is "sick", it means he/she is not healthy.*

The girl was sick.

**CREATIVE (adjective)**

*Definition: When someone is "creative", it means he/ she is able to make or use unusual or new ideas, things, etc.*

She is one of the most creative students in the class.

She has a creative mind.

## J7 Slide 105

**BORED (adjective)**

*Definition: It means feeling tired and lazy about something which is not interesting.*

She was getting bored doing the same thing every day.

She was bored by the discussion.

**BORING (adjective)**

*Definition: It means something is not interesting.*

Her work is not interesting to do every day.

Her work is boring to do every day.

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The discussion was boring.

**ANNOYED (adjective)**

*Definition: It means to feel a little angry.*

(Show a happy face and say) I am pleased to hear them singing that song.

(Show an angry face and say) I am annoyed to hear them singing the same song again and again.

He was annoyed with his speech.

**ANNOYING (adjective)**

*Definition: It happens when you hate a situation and makes you feel annoyed.*

Her song was annoying.

His speech was annoying.

**AMUSED (adjective)**

*Definition: If you are "amused" by something, it means it's funny and not boring.*

The students were amused by the game.

I am amused by the snow.

**AMUSING (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is amusing, that means it's not boring and annoying.*

The game was amusing.

The snow is amusing.

**EXCITED (adjective)**

*Definition: It is when you feel very happy and interested in something you expect to happen.*

I am excited to join the party tomorrow.

I am excited about the basketball game.

**EXCITING (adjective)**

*Definition: It is something that makes you feel excited.*

I'm sure that the party tomorrow will be exciting.

The basketball game is exciting.

**CONFUSED (adjective)**

*Definition: When I can't understand or think clearly, it means I am "confused".*

I'm confused about her speech.

I am confused by her answers.

**CONFUSING (adjective)**

*Definition: It means difficult to understand or something that makes you feel confused.*

Her answers are confusing.

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# J8 Slide 118

## **RECORD (verb)**

Definition: "To record" means to keep information by writing it on a piece of paper, on a computer, etc.

He is able to record the events of the meeting.

I am able to record the discussion.

## **FINISH (verb)**

Definition: it is the opposite of the word "start". It can also mean to complete something.

The game started at 8:00 o'clock in the morning and finished at 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

He was able to finish his homework.

## **FACE (verb)**

Definition: If you are able to "face" a difficult situation, it means you are not afraid to end your problems completely.

They are able to face the hardest problem.

I am able to face my problems.

## **SELECT (verb)**

Definition: "To select" means to choose something or someone.

My mother is able to select some fruits in the market.

She is able to select the players.

## **APPOINT (verb)**

Definition: "To appoint" means to select someone for a position or a job or to give someone a position.

She appointed Max to be the new president.

She is able to appoint a new manager.

## **SET (verb)**

Definition: "To set" means to make something ready to be used.

She sets the table by putting plates, forks, and spoons on it before lunch.

He was able to set the table.

## **SPOT (verb)**

Definition: "To spot" means to be able to see something or someone.

The police were able to spot the old man who took my bag.

She is able to spot the mistakes.

## **ACHIEVE (verb)**

Definition: "To achieve" means to get something like a prize, points in a game or a job by

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**working hard.**

He is able to achieve success after he's appointed as the new manager.  
The team was able to achieve first place to win the prize.

**SCORE (verb)**

**Definition: "To score" means to achieve points in a game or a competition.**

He scored many times in the game of tennis.  
The player was able to score a point.

**FETCH (verb)**

**Definition: "To fetch" means to get something or someone and bring them back.**

Parents fetch their children from school.  
My father was able to fetch me.

**GRAB (verb)**

**Definition: "To grab" means to quickly take and hold of something or someone.**

She is able to grab her keys before she leaves the house.  
The baby is able to grab my fingers.

## J9 Slides 129 & 130

**OBJECT (verb)**

**Definition: To "object" means to disagree.**

She disagrees about her new schedule.  
She objects to her new schedule.  
She objects to the idea of working early in the morning.

**SHUT (verb)**

**Definition: "To shut" means to close.**

We shut our eyes when we sleep.  
She shut the door slowly.  
The company shut down after a year.

**SPECIFY (verb)**

**Definition: "To specify" means to name or mention a thing or a person clearly.**

The teacher specifies the topic for their lesson.  
The professor did not specify the color of the book.

**DELAY (verb)**

**Definition: "To delay" means to make something to be late or to cause something to happen at a later time.**

The manager wants to delay the meeting for a few weeks.

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He wants to delay the meeting.

**PRISONER (noun)**

*Definition: When a person is caught by the police, he or she is a "prisoner".*

The police take control when prisoners fight.

The male prisoner was talking to the policeman.

**MALE (adjective)**

*Definition: It refers to boys or men.*

The male prisoner was talking to the policeman.

**YOUNGSTER (noun)**

*Definition: People between the ages 15-24 are called "youngsters". It is the opposite of the word adult.*

The youngsters are usually shier than adults.

He is a simple youngster.

**YOUTH (noun)**

*Definition: It is the synonym of the word "youngster".*

He got into a lot of trouble in his youth.

The youth of today are full of ideas.

**GRASS (noun)**

*Definition: A very common plant with thin green leaves that covers the ground.*

This is grass.

Cows, horses, sheep, etc. eat grass.

The farmer removed the grass in the garden.

**WING (noun)**

*Definition:*

Chickens have wings. Birds have wings.

The birds use their wings to fly.

Birds have wings.

**STAND UP (phrasal verb)**

*Example:*

I am standing up.

After we finish our lesson, we stand up.

They are standing up.

**SIT DOWN (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: It is the opposite of the phrase "stand up".*

I am not standing up, I'm sitting down. She is sitting down.

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## J10 Slide 161

## J11 Slide 171 & 172

### **FOREST (noun)**

*Definition: It is a large area full of trees.*

Arashiyama Bamboo forest in Japan is so beautiful.

You can see big trees in a forest.

### **DESERT (noun)**

*Definition: It is a place that has no trees or few plants and has very little rain.*

The Sahara Desert is the hottest place I know.

The Sahara is a big desert.

### **STONE (noun)**

*Definition: We get "stones" from the ground and use them to build houses and buildings.*

This is a stone.

The house is made of stone.

The walls of my room are made of stone.

### **ROCK (noun)**

*Definition: (Extend your hands circularly and say) A "rock" is similar to a stone but it is bigger than a stone.*

This is a rock.

She's standing on a rock to see a better view.

The boy throws rocks into the water.

### **SAND (noun)**

*Definition: These are very small pieces of rock that can be seen in the desert, an area by the sea, or river.*

The children are playing in the sand.

She has sand in her shoes.

### **DUST (noun)**

*Definition: When we don't keep our things clean inside the house or a building, they will be covered with "dust".*

Mom cleaned the floor because it was covered with dust.

The table is covered with dust.

### **FALL (noun)**

*Definition: This is the season after summer.*

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Two weeks of fall remain before winter begins.  
It is cool in fall.

**LEAF (noun)**

*Definition: It is the flat thin green part of a tree or plant.*

We see the leaves falling from the trees during the season of fall.  
I like watching those falling leaves from the trees.  
The leaves are falling from the tree.

**BRANCH (noun)**

*Definition: It is part of a tree or plant that is covered with leaves.*

The birds are singing from the branches of a tree.  
Many branches fell in our garden.

**STATE (noun)**

*Definition: It means a country or a region of a country.*

The state of the country is fair to people.  
We live in different states.

**HILL (noun)**

*Definition: It is smaller than a mountain.*

They built a house on the top of the hill.  
There are many hills around my town.

**COUNTRYSIDE (noun)**

*Definition: It means the place that is away from the big towns and cities.*

There are many hills in the countryside.  
She lives in the countryside.

## J12 Slide 183 & 184

**SWITCH (noun)**

*Definition: It is something that controls the electrical supply to a light, piece of equipment, machine etc.*

This is a switch.  
When we turn the lights on, we use the switch.  
When we turn the lights off, we still use the switch.

**PRESS (verb)**

*Definition: To "press" means to push something such as a switch in order to make a piece of equipment start working.*

If it's dark inside the house, I press the switch and the light will make the place clear to see.



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If you press the switch, the light will come on.

**BUTTON (noun)**

*Definition: It is a small object that you press to make a machine start working or perform a particular action.*

This is a button.

The toy will not start moving if the child doesn't press the button.

If you press the button, the computer will start working.

**BREAK DOWN (noun)**

*Definition: This happens when a machine stops working.*

Our car broke down on the street last night.

If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.

**ICE (noun)**

*Definition:*

When I like to drink a cold coffee, I usually put some ice on it.

Sarah filled the glass with ice.

**MELTS (verb)**

*Definition: To "melt" is to turn from something solid into something soft or liquid.*

The ice is melting.

The butter melts when we cook it in hot oil and it smells good.

When it is hot, ice melts.

**ICE CREAM (noun)**

*Definition: It is a cold sweet food made from milk and sugar with fruits or chocolate added to it.*

Many children like to eat ice cream.

If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening it, it will melt.

## J13 Slides 211 & 212

**SUNNY (adjective)**

*Definition: It means having much light from the sun.*

Children play outside the house when it's sunny.

If it's sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park.

**RAINY (adjective)**

*Definition: It means having a lot of rain.*

The streets are wet when it's rainy.

When it's rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work.

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**PLEASANT (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is "pleasant", it's giving us a feeling of happiness or pleasure.*

The food in the restaurant was pleasant.

If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school.

**LEGAL (adjective)**

*Definition: It means something is connected with or allowed by the law.*

If something is legal, you are allowed to do it or have it.

It is not legal to kill animals like elephants and tigers.

If it is legal, I will accept the job.

**CONSCIOUS (adjective)**

*Definition: It means you are not sleeping and you are aware of what is happening around you.*

The sick person is still not conscious.

If she is conscious, I will talk to her.

**BUMP INTO (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: If you "bump into" something, you hit it with great force.*

If the bus bumps into a tree, it will break down.

**TAKE OFF (phrasal verb)**

*Definition. It means to remove something from our body like clothes, hats, shoes, etc.*

I take off my hat when I get inside the room.

If it is hot, I will take off my shirt.

**TRY ON (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: When we want to try something on, it means to wear it and see if it suits or fits us.*

Helen is trying on some red shoes.

If the dress is nice, I will try it on.

**PUT ON (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: It means to wear something. It is the opposite of "take off".*

I put my clothes on after I take a shower.

If it is cold, I will put on my socks.

## J14 Slides 223 & 224

**POCKET (noun)**

*Definition: It is a small bag for carrying things in, made of cloth and sewn into the inside or onto the outside of a piece of clothing.*

This is a pocket.

We put money, keys, etc. inside a pocket.

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The child's pocket is full of candies.  
If I found the key in my pocket, I would be happy.

### **RUDE (adjective)**

*Definition: When a person is "rude", he shows no respect and hurts the feelings of other people.*

He felt annoyed when he met a rude customer yesterday.  
If little Freddy isn't rude again, the other kids will talk to him.

### **GREECE (noun)**

*Definition: It is a country in Europe.*

I spent my vacation in Greece with my family.  
If she moves to Greece, she will find a new job.

### **GREEK (noun)**

*Definition: We call the people in Greece Greek and they speak Greek.*

If I want to hear people speaking Greek, I must go to Greece.  
If she moves to Greece, maybe she will learn how to speak Greek.

### **STAND OUT (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: "To stand out" means a person or thing is easily seen or heard, especially in a competition or match because they do better than others.*

If she stands out in the competition, she will get the major prize.

### **LOTTERY (noun)**

*Definition: It is a game in which people buy tickets with a list of numbers on them and people have a chance of winning if their numbers are chosen.*

Many people play the lottery because the prize is big.  
If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.

### **SERIOUS (adjective)**

*Definition: If you are "serious" with something, it means you are determined to follow a particular plan of action to achieve it.*

If someone is serious about his studies, it means that he will study hard to get good scores or high grades.  
If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.

### **YOUNG (adjective)**

*Definition: Someone who is "young" has lived for only a short time. It is the opposite of old.*

Young people should help the old.  
If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy.

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# J15 Slides 238 & 239

## **DELAY (noun)**

*Definition: It means something happens later than it should.*

The train was to arrive at 10 o'clock but the train arrived at 10:30. There was a delay in the train's arrival.

The delay of the train's arrival was caused by the bad weather.

## **DUDE (noun)**

*Definition: It is an informal way of saying man or boy.*

Hey dude, give me a drink.

He is a cool dude.

## **SUIT (noun)**

*Definition: It consists of a jacket and a pair of pants or skirts.*

He is wearing a suit.

He was wearing a white suit on his wedding day.

He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo.

## **FAIR (adjective)**

*Definition 1: It means to have equal concern for every person in a group.*

The teacher is fair to all his students.

My mother is fair to all her children.

*Definition 2: When someone has "fair" hair or skin, it means the hair or skin is very light in color.*

I don't have fair hair; I have black hair.

He likes a woman who has fair skin.

*Definition 3: It can also mean average.*

His work has been improving from low to fair.

He is in fair condition after drinking the medicine.

## **FAIR (noun)**

*Definition: It means an event where people go to get information about different kinds of jobs, activity, etc.*

There is a job fair in my town.

## **MAD (adjective)**

*Definition 1: It means angry.*

My mom was very mad at me when I lost her car keys.

The girl was mad because the boy broke his promise.

*Definition 2: It can also mean crazy.*

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The man who shouted in the park last night was completely mad.  
Problems can cause someone to become mad.

**MAD AT (phrasal verb)**

*Transition: When we are mad at someone, we feel that the person is completely annoying.*

The teacher was mad at him for not telling the truth.  
She is mad at him for sleeping late.

**MAD ABOUT (phrasal verb)**

*Transition: When we are mad about something, we mean we are very interested in it.*

I am mad about watching movies.  
He is mad about reading books.

**TAKE OFF (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: When a plane takes off, it leaves the ground and begins to fly.*

I feel excited every time the plane takes off.  
The plane takes off at exactly one o'clock in the morning.

**FORMER (adjective)**

*Definition: It means in the past time or before the present time.*

When a person is former at something, it means he has a particular position in the past.  
Ben was the former manager of this company.  
She is a former tennis player.

**CRIMINAL (adjective)**

*Definition: It means very bad or very wrong.*

The police have collected information about the criminal activity.

## J16 Slides 267 & 268

**AIRCRAFT (noun)**

*Definition: A vehicle carries people from one place to another by flying.*

Some examples of aircraft are helicopters and airplanes.  
He should use the other aircraft in flying to Tokyo.

**AIRLINE (noun)**

*Definition: It means a company that owns and runs many airplanes which are used for carrying people and things to different places*

The airline company should buy new planes.

**AIRPORT (noun)**

*Definition: An airport is where an aircraft lands and takes off.*

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She should arrive at the airport early.

**BIKE (noun)**

*Definition: It has two wheels and one seat for a rider. It is another word for "bicycle".*

This is a bike.

She goes to work by bike every morning.

She should use her bike in going to her office to save money.

**RAILWAY (adjective)**

*Definition: It is where the train runs.*

A railway station is a synonym for a train station.

I'll meet him outside the main railway station.

We should go to the railway station.

**BOOT (noun)**

*Definition: It is a type of shoe that covers all of your foot and part of your leg.*

These are boots.

You often wear boots to protect your feet and legs from snow or rain.

I wear my boots when it's rainy.

You should not wear boots when it is hot.

**JACKET (noun)**

*Definition: It is part of a suit that covers the top part of your body or is made in many styles for different affairs and kinds of weather.*

This is a jacket.

Your baby should wear a jacket in winter.

**HANG UP (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: To "hang up" means to place something up like your clothes or shirt when it's wet or after use.*

She takes her jacket and hangs it up.

He should hang up his shirts.

**TURN INTO (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: It means to become something different or to make someone change one thing to another.*

A few weeks later, winter turned into spring.

You should turn your room into a library.

**PERMANENT (adjective)**

*Definition: It means it is not changing all the time.*

She made a permanent house in this country.

Your husband should look for a permanent job.

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**PERFECT (adjective)**

*Definition: It means having no mistakes or it looks or sounds really good.*

His English was perfect.

You should study hard to get a perfect score on your exam.

**PERFECTLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It means in a perfect way or with no mistakes.*

The dress fits perfectly.

You should do your work perfectly.

## J17 Slide 280

**PROUD (adjective)**

*Definition: It is when you are feeling pleased about something you have done or something that you own, or about someone.*

Her parents are very proud of her.

She could have been very proud when her daughter won the competition.

**HONESTLY (adverb)**

*Definition: It means an honest way of telling or doing something.*

They finished their work honestly.

He could honestly tell the truth behind his success in business.

**RELATED (adjective)**

*Definition: We say "related" when someone is connected in the same family.*

John is related to the manager.

They could be related to one another.

**CROSS (adjective)**

*Definition: It is the synonym of the word "annoyed".*

I was cross with her for not being careful.

She should be cross with her husband for coming late.

**ERROR (noun)**

*Definition: It is the synonym of the word "mistake".*

He made an error in his work.

His plans are full of errors.

**HUMAN (noun)**

*Definition: It relates to a person (man, woman, boy, girl, etc.).*

By human error, we mean a mistake made by a person.

The accident could have been caused by human error.

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**CURIOUS (adjective)**

*Definition: When you want to know about something, it means you are "curious".*

He keeps on asking about my job. He was curious about my job.

She could be really curious about his death.

**DEAD (adjective)**

*Definition: It means something has no life.*

Her mother has been dead for ten years.

He could be dead after jumping from a thirty-foot building.

**UNFAIR (adjective)**

*Definition: It means something is not fair or reasonable.*

He thinks that the competition is unfair.

You could be very unfair if you do not join the practice.

**STRAIGHTFORWARD (adjective)**

*Definition: It is "straightforward" when someone explains in an easy and simple way.*

She was straightforward about the problem.

She could be straightforward or she could be difficult.

**J18 Slide 294**

R.E.M.S. METHOD