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## R.E.M.S. K Definition File

K1 Slide 1.....	2
K2 Slide 9.....	2
K3 Slides 18 & 19.....	2
K4 Slide 48 .....	3
K5 Slides 58 & 59.....	3
K6 Slides 69 & 70.....	5
K7 Slide 96 .....	7
K8 Slide 105.....	7
K9 Slides 116 & 117.....	7
K10 Slide 145.....	8
K11 Slide 157.....	9
K12 Slides 165 & 166 .....	9
K13 Slide 196.....	11
K14 Slides 206 & 207 .....	11
K15 Slide 218.....	12
K16 Slides 245 & 246 & 247 .....	12
K17 Slide 258.....	14
K18 Slides 266 & 267 .....	15
K19 Slides 299 & 300 .....	17
K20 Slides 310 & 311 .....	18
K21 Slide 325.....	20
K22 Slides 352 & 353 .....	20
K23 Slide 366.....	22
K24 Slide 375.....	23
K25 Slides 401 & 402 .....	23
K26 Slide 412.....	24

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# K1 Slide 1

## K2 Slide 9

## K3 Slides 18 & 19

### **ARRANGE (verb)**

*Definition: To arrange means to put things in the right order.*

When we arrange numbers, we must start with 1 then 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.

The teacher arranged the chairs in the room.

I arranged my clothes in the drawer.

### **ARRANGEMENT (noun)**

*Definition: The noun of the verb "arrange" is "arrangement".*

The right arrangement of the alphabet is A, B, C, D; not D, B, A, C.

The arrangement of the chairs is nice.

My sister doesn't know the right arrangement of the letters.

### **EXAMINE (verb)**

*Definition: To examine something means to check and look at it carefully if there are some problems.*

I'm examining my pen. I saw a hole in my pen.

They examined the papers and stamped them.

The doctor examined my body.

### **EXAMINATION (noun)**

*Definition: The noun of the verb "examine" is "examination". Another meaning of the word examination is test or exam.*

The noun of the verb "examine" is "examination".

We followed the right chair arrangement on our examination.

### **ATTEND (verb)**

*Definition: To attend a meeting means to go to a meeting.*

She attended the meeting last week.

My classmates and I attended the examination.

### **CALCULATE (verb)**

*Definition: When we calculate something, we add, divide, etc. to get the answer. We can use a calculator to find the answer.*

I calculated  $4+5$  and got the answer of 9.

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My father calculated the cost of the food.  
We calculated the scores in the examination.

### **CALCULATION (noun)**

*Definition: The noun of the verb calculate is calculation.*

His calculation was correct.  
The math subject has many calculations.

### **PURCHASE (verb)**

*The word purchase can be used as a noun and as a verb.*

*Definition: As a verb, to purchase means to buy something. As a noun, the word "purchase" means the thing we buy.*

I purchase this pen for \$10.  
I purchase this pencil for \$2.  
Her family purchased a car last year.  
Mary purchased an English book from the shop

### **PURCHASE (noun)**

*Definition: As a noun, the things we buy are called purchases.*

The woman opened her bag and looked at her purchases.  
The car was an expensive purchase.

### **INTRODUCE (verb)**

*Definition: We introduce ourselves to someone we meet for the first time.*

I introduced myself to you.  
I introduced myself at the beginning of the lesson.  
The professor introduced me to the students.

### **INTRODUCTION (noun)**

*Definition: The noun of the verb "introduce" is "introduction". We sometimes greet and say our name for our introduction.*

The introduction was short and simple.  
His introduction is really interesting.

## **K4 Slide 48**

## **K5 Slides 58 & 59**

### **COMPLAIN (verb)**

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**Definition:** To complain means to say that something is wrong or not good.

When we eat at a restaurant and the food tastes bad or dirty, we complain.

My mother complained to the manager about the food in their restaurant.

The student complained to the teacher about her grade.

### **CONFIRM (verb)**

**Definition:** When we confirm something, we say or show that something is true or going to happen.

The manager confirmed the meeting tomorrow.

His wife confirmed that he'd left the house at 8 a.m. to go to work.

### **DENY (verb)**

**Definition:** The opposite of the word confirm is deny. We deny when we say or show that something is not true or not going to happen.

My friend did not do the crime; he denied it.

### **EMPHASIZE (verb)**

**Definition:** To emphasize means to show that something is important.

I saw a BIG tiger at the park. I emphasized the word "big."

The teacher emphasized the word "exam".

They emphasize good manners at school.

### **EMPHASIS (noun)**

**Definition:** The noun of the verb "emphasize" is "emphasis".

The teacher gave emphasis on the word "exam".

Schools are starting to put greater emphasis on passing the exam.

### **CONTACT (verb)**

The word contact can be used as a verb and as a noun.

**Definition:** As a verb, we sometimes use our mobile phones or the internet to contact our friends.

My father contacted his friend last night.

### **CONTACT (noun)**

**As a noun, we sometimes give our contact to our friends for them to call and chat with us.**

She is one of my contacts.

### **CHAT (verb)**

**Definition:** Another word for chat is talk. To chat or to talk is to have a conversation with someone.

We can sometimes chat with our friends using the internet.

I chatted with my friend yesterday.

I can chat with my friends on the internet using their contacts.

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**EXPLANATION (noun)**

*Definition: If we cannot understand the lesson, we sometimes ask for some explanations from our teacher for it to be clear and easy to understand. The noun of the word "explain" is "explanation".*

He gave the police his explanation.

The teacher's explanation was simple and clear.

**REPORT (verb)**

*Definition: To report something means to give information about something or someone.*

I reported my brother's low score on the exam to my mother.

The man reported the crime.

The lady reported and gave her clear explanation to the police.

**ARGUE (verb)**

*Definition: We sometimes argue with someone when we disagree with them and sometimes we fight.*

My sister and I always argue about our clothes.

Her sisters argued with each other.

My parents always argue about money

**ARGUMENT (noun)**

*Definition: The noun of the verb "argue" is "argument". Having an argument means a conversation with someone which you both disagree.*

They had an argument about something.

## K6 Slides 69 & 70

**MEDIUM (adjective)**

*Definition: The word medium means the middle size of something such as shirts, pants, etc.*

This is a medium-sized uniform.

The size of his shirt is medium.

**LOUD (adjective)**

*Definition: The opposite of the word quiet is loud. It means to produce a large amount of sound.*

We sometimes cover our ears when we hear a loud sound

The radio is very loud.

**NOISY (adjective)**

*Definition: When someone or something is noisy, we mean things or people that make a lot of loud or unpleasant sounds.*

The girl in the room is noisy.

The children in the playground were noisy.

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**COMFORTABLE (adjective)**

*Definition: When we feel comfortable, we are relaxed and have no pain.*

When we sleep at night, we are comfortable sleeping with a pillow.

I'm comfortable sitting on my chair.

It is comfortable for her to sit on that chair.

I don't feel comfortable in high places.

**COMPLICATED (adjective)**

*Definition: The synonym of the word complicated is difficult which means hard to understand.*

The math problem was complicated.

The exam is complicated.

It's a very complicated movie.

**ORDINARY (adjective)**

*Definition: When we say ordinary, it means common or not unusual. We always use the word ordinary before a noun.*

This is an ordinary pen.

This is an ordinary paper.

This is an ordinary pen.

There are computers in ordinary schools in some countries.

I had a very ordinary childhood.

**PLAIN (adjective)**

*Definition: The synonym of the word plain is simple. It means something with no designs.*

This is plain paper.

He wrote a letter to her on plain white paper.

I bought a medium plain shirt.

**NEAT (adjective)**

*Definition: The synonym of the word neat is clean.*

I always arrange the things in my room before I go to work.

My room is neat; it is not dirty.

The baby is wearing white; it's neat.

He keeps his room neat and clean.

**ORGANIZED (adjective)**

*Definition: It means something is arranged according to a particular system.*

Anna arranges the things in her room every day. Anna's room is organized.

I arrange the pieces of paper on my table. My table is organized.

The room is organized.

The meeting was very organized.

**FRESH (adjective)**

*Definition: When we say fresh, we mean that it is clean or new. For example, "We always feel*

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**fresh after taking a shower."**

She eats fresh fruits every day.

Fresh air is good for the body.

## K7 Slide 96

## K8 Slide 105

## K9 Slides 116 & 117

### **SEARCH (verb)s**

**Definition: To search means to look somewhere carefully in order to find something.**

I'm searching for my pen in my bag.

We searched everywhere but we couldn't find the door key.

The students have not searched for information about the lesson yet.

### **MOVE (verb)**

**Definition: To move means to change position or location.**

My hand is moving up and down.

I'm moving my chair to the door.

Her mother has not moved the tables yet.

He moved the chair near the table.

### **STOP (verb)**

**Definition: To stop means to finish doing something that you were doing.**

My hand stops moving.

My parents have not stopped working yet.

I have to stop when I saw the red traffic light.

### **PLAN (verb)**

**Definition: To plan means to think about and decide what you are going to do or how you are going to do something.**

I am planning to clean my bed before I sleep tonight.

They have not planned for the wedding yet.

The students are planning a show.

### **INTERVIEW (verb)**

**Definition: To interview means to ask someone questions in an interview.**

They asked me many questions before I got this job.

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They interviewed me with many questions before I got this job.

The manager has not interviewed him yet.

### **LIE (verb)**

*Definition: The word lie means to say something that is not true.*

Her boyfriend lied to her about what happened.

She has not lied to me yet.

Arra lied when she told her parents that she went to school.

### **POUR (verb)**

*Definition: It means to make a substance flow from a container, especially into another container.*

The man has not poured the water into the glass yet.

## **K10 Slide 145**

### **ENOUGH (adjective)**

*Definition: If something is "enough", it means we get exactly what we needed and we don't need more.*

I have enough time to study means that I have the time that I need for studying.

I have enough money to buy food.

### **EXTRA (adjective)**

*Definition: When we say "extra", it means more than enough.*

I don't have enough time to study. I need extra time to study.

My sister appears to have extra money to buy a dress.

I am very hungry that's why I ordered some extra rice.

### **EXTRAORDINARY (adjective)**

*Definition: We say "extraordinary" when something or someone is not normal or not ordinary.*

Spiderman and Batman are extraordinary.

I had an extraordinary professor at university.

It's an extraordinary story.

### **FAMILIAR (adjective)**

*Definition: If something or someone is familiar to us, it means that we have seen or heard it many times in the past.*

By a familiar person, we mean a person that we saw somewhere in the past.

The man inside the house seems familiar to me.

### **FAMOUS (adjective)**

*Definition: If someone or something is famous, a lot of people know their name or have heard*



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about them.

Some examples of famous people are Angelina Jolie, Brad Pitt, Donald Trump, etc.  
She knows that singer because she is famous.

### **BROAD (adjective)**

Definition: The synonym of the word broad is wide. For example, "There are many broad streets in the Philippines."

The street looks broad.

### **EXCITING (adjective)**

Definition: When something is exciting, it makes us feel very happy.

It is exciting to travel to another place or country for our holiday.  
That movie looks exciting.

### **AMAZING (adjective)**

Definition: The word "amazing" means very surprising or very enjoyable.

I saw a very good movie yesterday. The movie was amazing.  
The activity was amazing.

### **ACTUAL (adjective)**

Definition: When we say actual, we mean that it is real and true.

I saw an actual movie. The movie was true to life.  
The actual price of goods appears high.  
He looks younger, but his actual age is 50.

### **BASIC (adjective)**

Definition: When we say basic, we mean that it is the simplest and the most important part of something.

Our basic needs in our lives are food, house, and clothes.  
One basic need of people is food.

## **K11 Slide 157**

## **K12 Slides 165 & 166**

### **CORRECT (adjective)**

Definition: The synonym of the word correct is true or right.

$5+2 = 7$ . It's correct.  
I am your teacher. It's correct.  
You are a student. It's correct.  
I am a student, it's correct.

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The students got the correct answer in the exam.

**ENJOYABLE (adjective)**

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

If we enjoy something, we can say that it is "enjoyable".

For example, "I enjoy shopping. Shopping is enjoyable."

The movie was enjoyable.

Learning English is enjoyable.

**ENORMOUS (adjective)**

*Definition: The synonym of the word enormous is big.*

For example, "I have an enormous cake on my birthday."

They have an enormous house in the city.

I want to have an enormous business in the future.

**DIRTY (adjective)**

*Definition: When someone or something is "dirty" it means it's "not clean."*

This piece of paper is clean.

Now it's dirty.

They did not clean the house; it's dirty.

There were many dirty clothes on the floor.

**DIRT (noun)**

*Definition: The noun of the adjective "dirty" is "dirt". It means dust, soil, or any substance that makes a surface not clean*

I didn't clean my room. There is a lot of dirt in my room.

His shoes are full of dirt because it rained.

**INDIVIDUAL (adjective)**

*Definition: When we say that each student has individual work to do, it means that each student has different things or works to do.*

Each student has individual work to do.

They have an individual duty to do.

**LENGTH (noun)**

*Definition: It is the measurement of something from end to end or along its longest side.*

The "length" of this table is about 3 feet.

The boat is 20 feet in length.

**DARKNESS (noun)**

*Definition: It is the quality of being without light or a situation in which there is little or no light.*

There is "darkness" when there is no light.

I cannot see well in darkness.

There is darkness during the night.

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The room was in total darkness.  
The darkness of the night is beautiful.

**DANGEROUS (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is dangerous it means it could hurt/harm you.*

It's dangerous to walk across the road without looking on both sides.

It's "dangerous" to walk alone in the darkness of the city.

Going home late at night is dangerous.

**EDGE (noun)**

*Definition: It is the outer or furthest point of something.*

This is the edge of the table.

Another meaning of the word "edge" is to be better than others.

For example, "I have been dancing for about 10 years. Others have been dancing for about 2-3 years only. I have an edge when it comes to dancing over others."

Don't put the glass near the edge of the table.

She has an edge over the others in her company.

**DUE (adjective)**

*Definition: If I say that my phone bill is "due" on December 7, it means that I have to pay my bill before or on December 7.*

The bill is due next month.

**CURRENT (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is "current", it means "it's new or it's happening now".*

The current issue in my town is poor public transportation.

## K13 Slide 196

## K14 Slides 206 & 207

**DROP OFF (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: When we say "drop off", we mean that we take somebody or something somewhere and leave them/it there.*

I have to drop my sister off at work before I come here.

He dropped me off at the shop.

They dropped their daughter off at her school yesterday.

**HURRY UP (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: To "hurry up" means to do something quickly.*

I usually hurry up to work when I have less time.

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Hurry up! You're going to be late.

**PICK UP (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "pick up" means to meet someone at an airport, train station, etc., and get them and take them somewhere.

When I was a child, my father picked me up at school.

My family picked me up at the airport yesterday.

**SHUT UP (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "shut up" means to stop talking.

She shut up when he arrived.

**LOOK FORWARD TO SOMETHING (phrasal verb)**

Definition: When we "look forward to something", it means that we are excited about the future.

I'm really looking forward to the Christmas break.

I look forward to going to other countries.

**KEEP IN TOUCH WITH SOMEBODY (phrasal verb)**

Definition: When someone wants to "keep in touch with somebody", it means that they still continue to have communication even though they are far from each other.

The man keeps in touch with his friend.

**BRING SOMEBODY UP (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "bring somebody up" means to take care of and give good education to a child.

Mary's grandparents brought her up after her parents died.

His parents brought them up very well.

To bring somebody up is not easy.

**SEE OFF (phrasal verb)**

Definition: If you see somebody off, you go to the place (like the airport, railway station, etc.) where they are to say goodbye and wish them safe travel.

We went to the train station to see her off.

## K15 Slide 218

## K16 Slides 245 & 246 & 247

**RELATIONSHIP (noun)**

Definition: The word "relationship" means the way two or more people are connected. It can also mean the way people feel toward each other.

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I have a good connection with my family. I have a good relationship with my family.  
The manager has a good relationship with the workers.

### **RELATION (noun)**

*Definition: Bob Timpson and Lisa Timpson are Sarah's parents. The relation between Bob and Lisa to Sarah is that they're her parents.*

What is your relation to Susan? I am her brother.

### **RELATIVE (noun)**

*Definition: We called the other member of our family "relatives", such as uncles, aunts, cousins, etc.*

Her relatives are in the city.

### **ROLE (noun)**

*Definition: It means the duty or use that someone or something usually has or is expected to have.*

As a teacher, my role is to teach you in learning English.

As a student, your role is to listen very well.

Every person has a role in the world.

### **TRAINER (noun)**

*Definition: We call a person who trains a "trainer".*

A trainer's role is to train and help people.

### **TEAM (noun)**

*Definition: When we say "team", it means a group of people who work together.*

I enjoyed working with my team.

We have a training team in the company.

### **BUILDER (noun)**

*Definition: A "builder" is a person who builds a house, building, etc.*

The builder made a very beautiful house design.

### **VISITOR (noun)**

*Definition: When we say "visitor", it means the person who visits a person or place.*

I visited my grandparents' house. I am a visitor in my grandparents' house.

There is a visitor outside their house.

### **MINISTER (noun)**

*Definition: A minister is a person who has an important job. In many countries, a minister is a high government official.*

Some examples of ministers are the Health Minister, Minister of Education, Prime Minister, etc.

In some countries, they call their leader Prime Minister.

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For example, "The prime minister of Japan is Mr. Fumio Kishida."

The health minister visited our town.

### **STAFF (noun)**

*Definition: The people who work in a company are called "staff".*

There is a good relationship between staff and pupils at the school.

The staff are happy about their pay increase.

### **NEIGHBOR (noun)**

*Definition: The people living next to your house are your "neighbors".*

My neighbors are kind to me.

Their neighbors are friendly.

### **ENEMY (noun)**

*Definition: The word "enemy" is the opposite of the word "friend".*

My neighbors are my friends. They're not my enemies.

She had an enemy when she was in university.

## **K17 Slide 258**

### **EMOTION (noun)**

*Definition: The word emotion means a strong feeling of love, hate, anger, fear, etc.*

I am happy and I am also sad about working in France. I have mixed emotions about working in France.

He can't always control his emotions.

### **LONELY (adjective)**

*Definition: You feel "lonely" when you are unhappy because you are alone or because you have no friends.*

She looks lonely.

### **EMOTIONAL (adjective)**

*Definition: An emotional person shows their emotions very easily or very often.*

The girl is very emotional.

### **UPSET (adjective)**

*Definition: We feel "upset" when we are not happy with the result.*

I was upset because of the bad weather.

The man was upset because of the lady.

### **FEAR (noun)**

*Definition: The word "fear" is the feeling that we have when we are scared or frightened.*

I have a fear of high places.

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I have a fear of darkness.

### **SURPRISE (adjective)**

*Definition: We are "surprised" when we did not expect something to happen.*

I didn't know that my parents were coming here; it was a surprise to see them again after 2 years.

They were surprised when she arrived.

### **FUN (adjective) FUN (noun)**

*Definition: The word fun can be used as a noun and an adjective.*

As a noun, we sometimes have "fun" when we enjoy doing things we want to do.

For example, "The game was a lot of fun."

As an adjective, we use "fun" when we describe something we enjoy doing.

For example, "The park is a fun place to visit."

Learning English is fun.

There's fun in learning English.

### **GLAD (adjective)**

*Definition: When we feel "happy", we are "glad".*

I am glad to be your teacher.

I was glad when I saw him yesterday.

### **PLEASURE (noun)**

*Definition: We feel "pleasure" when we experience something good, nice, or pleasant.*

I take pleasure in visiting different places.

He gave the lady a flower and it gave her pleasure.

### **LAUGH (noun)**

*Definition: The word laugh can be used as a noun and as a verb.*

As a noun, I gave a loud laugh.

Her laugh made me upset.

### **LAUGH (verb)**

As a verb, when we watch comedy movies, or when we see something funny, we sometimes laugh.

They laughed at me.

## **K18 Slides 266 & 267**

### **SMOOTH (adjective)**

*Definition: It is having a surface or consisting of a substance that is perfectly regular and has no holes, lumps, or areas that rise or fall suddenly.*

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My skin is smooth.  
My face is smooth.  
This paper is smooth.

### **SPOT (noun)**

*Definition: It is a small, usually round area of color that is differently colored or lighter or darker than the surface around it.*

The cows have many black spots on their skin.  
Another meaning of the word "spot" is "place". For example, "There are many beautiful places in the Philippines."  
There are many beautiful spots in the Philippines."  
There are some black spots on the wall.  
The Pyramids are the most beautiful spots in Egypt.

### **SPECIFIC (adjective)**

*Definition: When we say "specific", it means "exact" or "particular".*

Open your book to page 1. I gave you a specific page to open your book.  
Our cat has a specific spot where he loves to sleep.

### **SPECIFICALLY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word "specifically" is an adverb of the word "specific".*

I gave you a specific page to open your book. I specifically gave you the page to open your book.  
I specifically asked him not to be late.  
We went to England specifically to visit our friends.

### **SPECIAL (adjective)**

*Definition: When we say "special", it means "not ordinary".*

For example, "Tomorrow is Ara's birthday. I have to cook some special food for her."  
Today is her special day because it's her birthday.

### **WIDELY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word "widely" is an adverb of the word "wide". It means in or to many places.*

English is a widely spoken language around the world.  
English is a widely spoken language.

### **CLEARLY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word "clearly" is an adverb of the word "clear".*

I clearly say the name of my country which is the Philippines.  
She clearly said the word "comfortable".

### **PROPER (adjective)**

*Definition: Another word we can use instead of "correct" is "proper".*

It is proper for children to greet their parents before going to school.



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The teacher taught me the proper pronunciation of the words.

**PROPERLY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word "properly" is an adverb of the word "proper". It means in a way that is correct.*

The teacher taught me the proper pronunciation of the words. The teacher properly taught me the pronunciation of the words.

She said the words properly.

**BASICALLY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word "basically" is an adverb of the word "basic". For example, "The basic difference between my country and your country is language. Basically, the difference between my country and your country is language."*

We started with a basically simple idea.

**GREATLY (adverb)**

*Definition: When we say "greatly", it means "very much".*

Sometimes, I don't understand some meanings of the words in English very much.

Sometimes, I don't greatly understand some meanings of the words in English.

I like the idea greatly.

**RELATIVELY (adverb)**

*Definition: We say "relatively", when something is compared with other things.*

The car's price is relatively low. It means that the price of the car is low when compared to other cars.

He is a relatively good English teacher.

She has relatively good pay.

## K19 Slides 299 & 300

**MYSELF (pronoun)**

*Definition: The word myself is the reflexive form of "I".*

I bought a pen. I bought myself a new pen.

Sometimes, I told myself to calm down when I'm angry.

I saw myself in the mirror.

**HIMSELF (pronoun)**

*Definition: The word himself is used to refer to a man, boy, or male animal that has already been mentioned.*

Ben is holding a walking stick. He himself holds a walking stick.

He saw himself in the mirror.

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**HERSELF (pronoun)**

*Definition: The word herself is used to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal that has already been mentioned.*

Nancy is holding a purse that she bought. She holds the purse she bought for herself.  
She saw herself in the mirror.

**YOURSELF (pronoun)**

*Definition: The word yourself is the reflexive form of "you".*

You, yourself.  
You are studying English. You came here yourself to study English.  
Be careful when you cut the paper. You might hurt yourself.  
You saw yourself in the mirror.

**ITSELF (pronoun)**

*Definition: We use "itself" when it's not a boy or a girl. We use the word itself to refer to animals, things, ideas, etc.*

I saw my cat looking at itself in the mirror.  
The cat saw itself in the mirror.  
The bird washed itself in the sea.

**THEMSELVES (pronoun)**

*Definition: When we talk about other people, we use "themselves".*

They saw themselves in the mirror.  
My friends saw themselves in the mirror.

**OURSELVES (pronoun)**

*Definition: When we are talking about "us", we use ourselves.*

We've brought ourselves something to eat.  
We saw ourselves in the mirror.

**YOURSELVES (pronoun)**

*Definition: It is the plural of yourself. When we are talking about people in general, we use "yourselves".*

You have to control yourselves when you're angry.  
You saw yourselves in the mirror.

## K20 Slides 310 & 311

**SPIN (verb)**

*Definition: To spin means to turn around and around, especially fast.*

He likes to spin the bottle on the table.

**STARE (verb)**

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**Definition:** The word stare means looking at someone or something for a very long time with your eyes wide open.

We sometimes stare at the computer.

She stared at the lady wearing a red dress.

### **STAY (verb)**

**Definition:** To stay means to not move away from or leave a place or situation.

After the lesson, I don't go out of the classroom.

I stay inside the classroom.

The girl stayed inside the room.

### **IGNORE (verb)**

**Definition:** It means to intentionally not listen or give attention to something or someone.

I sometimes don't listen when my friend talks a lot. I sometimes ignore my friend when she's talking a lot.

The mother ignored the crying baby.

### **MAIL (verb)**

**Definition:** We "mail" someone when we want to "send" a message to him/her.

My boss sent me the copy of my report for tomorrow. My boss mailed me the copy of my report for tomorrow.

She mailed the letter yesterday.

### **MAINTAIN (verb)**

**Definition:** To "maintain" means to "keep in good condition".

I have to keep my house clean. I have to maintain my house clean.

Family members need to maintain good relationships with one another.

### **TINY (adjective)**

**Definition:** We use "tiny" to describe someone or something that is "very small".

Ants are tiny.

Spiders are tiny.

Stars look tiny in the sky.

There's a tiny object on the table.

### **DESIRE (noun)**

**Definition:** When we want something badly, we have a "desire" for that thing.

I want to go to Paris. I desire to go to Paris.

My desire is to be a doctor.

### **WASTE (adjective)**

**Definition:** It is seen as useless or worthless.

This is used paper. Or we can say, "This is waste paper." We throw waste paper away.

There's waste paper in the bag.

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**WETNESS (noun)**

*Definition: The word "wetness" is the condition of being wet.*

When I'm scared, my hands are wet. When I'm scared, I can feel the wetness of my hands.  
I could feel the wetness of her tears.

**WOODEN (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "wooden" means something made of wood.*

By a "wooden" table, we mean a table that is made of wood.  
We have a wooden table at home.

**KNOWN (adjective)**

*Definition: If you are "famous", it means you are "known" by many people. Many people know you.*

Brad Pitt is a famous actor all over the world. Brad Pitt is a known actor all over the world.  
That singer is known to young people.

## K21 Slide 325

## K22 Slides 352 & 353

**STRAIGHT (adjective) STRAIGHT (adverb)**

*Definition: The word straight can be used as an adjective and as an adverb.*

**As an adjective**, These are straight lines.

The sides of the book are straight.

This line is straight.

**As an adverb**, I'm looking straight to your eyes.

I'm walking straight to the door.

I went straight home last night.

**SUFFICIENT (adjective)**

*Definition: When we say "sufficient", it means "enough".*

I have enough money to buy a car. I have sufficient money to buy a car.

My sister has sufficient money to buy a new car.

**STRENGTH (noun)**

*Definition: If you have enough strength, it means you're strong.*

I'm not strong enough to lift this table. I don't have enough strength to lift this table.

He has much strength to do the job.

**SUITABLE (adjective)**

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**Definition:** When we say something is "suitable" for you, it means that it's good and right for you.

I love to teach English because I know a lot about English. Teaching English is suitable for me.

My pronunciation is bad. A pronunciation class is suitable for me.

This method is suitable for students learning English.

### **TERRIBLE (adjective)**

**Definition:** The word terrible means very bad.

I saw a bad traffic accident last week. I saw a terrible traffic accident last week.

I had a terrible dream last night.

### **SEPARATE (adjective)**

**Definition:** When we say "separate" we mean that it is different from something else. It can also mean to place or keep in a different place.

This is my pen. I use this pen in English, science, math, and geography classes."

This is my other pen. I use this pen when I write a letter to my friend. I use a separate pen when I write a letter to my friend.

My parents live in Tokyo. I live in Hokkaido. I live in a separate house from my parents.

I wrote my letter on a separate paper.

### **PEACEFUL (adjective)**

**Definition:** The word peaceful means quiet and calm.

During the night, the roads in my place are not noisy. It is peaceful in my place during the night.

My town is beautiful and peaceful.

### **ASLEEP (adjective)**

**Definition:** When we are "asleep", it means we are sleeping.

When I'm tired, I immediately fell asleep.

The baby is still asleep.

### **TIDY (adjective)**

**Definition:** The other meaning of the word "clean" is "tidy".

My sister takes a shower every day. She is a tidy person.

The room is big and tidy.

### **TIGHT (adjective)**

**Definition:** When we wear tight clothes, it's sometimes difficult for us to move.

I wore a tight shirt yesterday. I couldn't move properly yesterday because of my tight shirt.

Her blouse is tight.

### **BELONG (verb)**

**Definition:** The word belong means to be the property of a person or thing.

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This is my pen. This pen belongs to me.  
The school owns this book. This book belongs to the school.  
This room belongs to me.

## K23 Slide 366

### **GET UP (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: There are two meanings of the word get up. The first meaning is to get out of bed.  
The second meaning is to stand up.*

I usually get up at 4:30 am.  
Students usually get up and go home after the lesson.  
I sometimes get up at 5:00 in the morning.  
The basketball players got up when the man arrived.

### **GROW UP (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: The phrase "grow up" means to become larger from being a child to being an adult as time passes. If I say I grew up in the Philippines, it means that I spend my childhood and I become an adult in the Philippines.*

You grew up in (student's country).  
I grew up in a small town.  
I grew up in a happy family.

### **WATCH OUT (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: We say "watch out" to somebody when we want somebody to be careful.*

You have to watch out for cars when you walk across the road.  
Watch out for cars when you cross the road.

### **WAKE UP (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: The words wake up mean to open our eyes and to stop sleeping.*

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

### **WAKE SOMEBODY UP (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: When we "wake somebody up", we mean that we stop them from sleeping. Or we wake them up.*

I usually wake my sister up at 5 o'clock in the morning.  
I usually wake my husband up at 6:00 in the morning.

### **LOOK AFTER SOMEONE or SOMETHING (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: When we "look after someone or something", it means we "take care of someone or something."*

My mother looked after me when I was a small child.

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My friend is looking after her child.

## K24 Slide 375

## K25 Slides 401 & 402

### **FRIENDSHIP (noun)**

*Definition: The word "friendship" means a relationship between friends.*

Teacher Anna and Mika are friends. They are close friends. Their friendship is strong.

My friendship with him is strong.

### **EXCITEMENT (noun) EXCITED (adjective)**

*Definition: As a noun, when someone is excited, it means he is very happy, interested, and full of energy about something. The word excitement is the noun of the word excited. It is a feeling of being excited.*

I really like watching football games. I feel very happy when I watch football. I feel the excitement while watching the game of football.

I am excited about watching the football game.

I was full of excitement about my friend's wedding.

### **MASTER (noun)**

*Definition: When we talk about the word "master", these are the people who are very good at a specific subject, work, etc.*

Some examples of masters are Einstein, Michelangelo, etc.

Their professor is a master at teaching young students.

### **LIVING (noun)**

*Definition: The word living means a way of earning money: the money that someone needs to pay for housing, food, etc.*

I work as an English teacher for a living.

England has a high cost of living.

### **NURSE (noun)**

*Definition: A "nurse" is a person in the hospital that helps the doctor in taking care of sick people.*

The nurse is helping the doctor.

### **NOTE (verb)**

*Definition: When we want to remember something, we sometimes write it on a sheet of paper or in a notebook.*

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We sometimes note the information that we want to remember.

The teacher noted the mistakes of the students.

### **STATE (verb)**

*Definition: When we "state" something, we mean we express something by speaking or writing.*

My QQE name is \_\_\_\_\_. I stated my QQE name."

She stated her name and address.

### **FIT (verb)**

*Definition: When we say something "fits" you, we mean that the thing is not big or not small for you.*

I bought some new shoes. They are not big for me. They are not small for me. My shoes fit me.

The red dress fits her.

### **DEVELOP (verb)**

*Definition: When somebody said that, "You developed your English.", it means that your English becomes better than before.*

She developed her speaking by practicing a lot.

She developed her English because she studied hard.

### **SADNESS (noun)**

*Definition: The noun of the adjective "sad" is "sadness".*

My friend lost her cat. She was very sad. I could see the sadness on her face.

I was full of sadness when she died.

### **REMAINS (noun)**

*Definition: The word remains means the parts of something that are left when the other parts are gone or used.*

Pyramids are one of the remains of our history.

The remains of my food were on the table.

### **WONDERFUL (adjective)**

*Definition: When we feel something that is very good, we say "wonderful".*

The movie that I saw was very good. The movie that I saw was wonderful.

Her relationship with him is wonderful.

## **K26 Slide 412**

### **OFFICIAL (noun)**

*Definition: The word official means a person who has a special role or position in a company, organization, government, etc.*



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Some examples of government officials are President, Prime Minister, etc.

The government official is in his office.

### **LEADING (adjective)**

*Definition: The word leading means the most important or first.*

Not eating healthy food is the leading cause of sickness.

He is the leading official in our country.

### **FINE (adjective)**

*Definition: The other meaning of the word good is fine. When you feel fine, it means you feel good.*

I was doing fine when I visited your country.

### **LARGELY (adverb)**

*Definition: The other meaning of the word generally is largely.*

My mother said that if I study hard, I will become successful. I generally agree with her. I largely agree with my mother.

Their success largely depends on their hard work.

### **PLENTY (pronoun)**

*Definition: When a person has a lot of time, it means that person has plenty of time. So, no need to do things fast.*

I sometimes take a rest when I have plenty of time.

We have plenty of time to finish the activity.

### **BAND (noun)**

*Definition: A band is a group of people playing music such as rock, pop, etc.*

One of the most famous bands in the world a long time ago was The Beatles.

I know the most famous band in my country.

### **PER (preposition)**

*Definition: Another word we can use instead of "every or each" is "per".*

The meal costs \$20 per person.

### **TYPE (noun) SORT (noun)**

*Definition: The words "type" and "sort" have the same meaning. They are words used to talk about groups of people or things which are the same.*

That type of car was famous in 1970s.

I had that sort of job before.

This sort of weather is good for me.

### **SET (noun)**

*Definition: A set is a group of things of the same type that belong together.*

I have 2 sets of fingers on my hands.

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He has a set of false teeth.  
This lesson has a set of exercises.

# R.E.M.S. METHOD