
R.E.M.S. M Definition File

M1 Slides 1, 2, & 3	2
M2 Slide 13.....	3
M3 Slides 23, 24, & 25	3
M4 Slides 53, 54, & 55	5
M5 Slide 66.....	6
M6 Slides 77 & 78	6
M7 Slides 110 & 111	7
M8 Slides 124 & 125	9
M9 Slides 139 & 140	10
M10 Slide 169.....	11
M11 Slides 187 & 188.....	13
M12 Slide 202	14
M13 Slides 235 & 236.....	14
M14 Slide 247	16
M15 Slides 267 & 268.....	16

M1 Slides 1, 2, & 3

APARTMENT (noun)

Definition: An "apartment" is a set of rooms for living in, especially on one floor of a building that we can pay for every month, and which is usually found in the city.

For example, "We used to live in an apartment with my family when I was a child."

In British English, we use "flat" instead of "apartment".

When I was a student, I lived in an apartment near my school.

GARAGE (noun)

Definition: A "garage" is a building where we can keep our cars, built next to or as part of a house. For example, "His new house has a garage."

The doctor parked his car in the hospital's garage.

PALACE (noun)

Definition: A "palace" is a large house where a king or a queen lives.

For example, "She's going to see the king at the palace tomorrow morning."

The official house of the king and queen is the palace.

BRIDGE (noun)

Definition: A "bridge" is a structure that is built over a river, road, or railway to allow people and vehicles to cross from one side to the other.

Tower Bridge in London is one of the most famous bridges in the world.

CLEAN SOMETHING UP (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "clean something up" is to make something tidy or clean.

For example, "I need to clean things up before my holiday starts."

I need some time to clean the mess up.

CLEAR OUT (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "clear out" means to remove unwanted things from a place or area.

For example, "The police cleared out the area after the accident."

My mother gave me one day to clear out the old books in my room.

COME IN (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "come in" means to enter a room or building.

For example, "The children came in after I called them."

We need to prepare the room before the professor comes in.

FAN (noun)

Definition: A "fan" is something that is made of folded paper or other material that we use to provide us some air by waving it in front of us. For example, "My mother bought a new fan."

When I feel hot, I sometimes use a fan.

BENCH (noun)

Definition: A “bench” is a long seat for two or more people and is often found in public places or usually used outside. For example, “We built new benches outside our house.”

The girl sat on the bench for hours as she waited for her friend.

KNIFE (noun)

Definition: A “knife” is a tool that we use for cutting meat, bread, etc.

For example, “He cut his finger with a knife when he was cooking last night.”

The man used the knife to cut the meat.

CABINET (noun)

Definition: A “cabinet” is a piece of furniture that is used for storing useful things.

For example, “My brother bought a new cabinet for his old clothes.”

The plates and glasses are inside the kitchen cabinet.

MESS (noun)

Definition: The word “mess” means something or someone that looks dirty or untidy.

For example, “She cleaned the mess on her table.”

I need some time to clean the mess up.

R.E.M.S. METHOD

M2 Slide 13

M3 Slides 23, 24, & 25

ADMINISTRATION (noun)

Definition: The word “administration” is a noun that means a group of people who manages a company or an organization.

For example, “I will have a meeting with the administration this afternoon.”

The administration is planning to build new schools.

MACHINERY (noun)

Definition: The word “machinery” means a group of machines or the parts of the machine that can be moved or that make it work. For example, “Their company’s machinery broke down.”

A farmer needs farm machinery to make his work easier.

CAREER (noun)

Definition: A “career” is the job that you do during your working life, especially if you continue to get better jobs and earn more money. For example, “He left home to pursue his music career.”

Mary has an exciting career in politics.

OCCUPATION (noun)

Definition: The word "occupation" means a person's job.

For example, "I am a teacher; it's my occupation."

His occupation as a writer made him famous.

SETTLEMENT (noun)

Definition 1: The word "settlement" means an official agreement that ends an argument or an arrangement often with payment of money.

For example, "Both companies are working to get a settlement for the issue."

Definition 2: It also means living in a new place where few people have lived before or where people have come to live.

For example, "My mom's village was our settlement when I was a child."

He was able to reach a settlement with the manager.

The early settlement of this town was in the mountains.

CASE (noun)

Definition: A "case" is a matter to be decided by a judge in a court of law.

For example, "She lost the case against the ABC company."

The settlement of the case awarded the man \$1000.

NEGOTIATION (noun)

Definition: The word "negotiation" is the way of discussing something with someone to reach an agreement. For example, "We had a good negotiation with the president yesterday."

The negotiation between the government and the people was a success.

COMMISSION (noun)

Definition: A "commission" is a group of people who have been formally chosen and given the authority to get information about a problem.

For example, "The president chose a commission to carefully check the case."

The president appointed a commission to monitor the company.

HIRE (verb)

Definition: The word "hire" means to pay someone to do a particular job.

For example, "Tom was hired as a writer in his friend's company."

The company hired a manager.

FILL SOMETHING IN (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "fill something in" means to write information in the blanks as on a form or an official document. For example, "You have to fill in some documents before you get hired."

Theresa needs to fill in the application form.

FILL SOMETHING OUT (phrasal verb)

Definition: "Fill something out" is the American English of "fill something in".

For example, "He filled out the form and left the room."

James filled out the job application form.

DROP IN/BY/OVER (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "drop in/by/over" means to come or to visit someone without an appointment.

For example, "You can drop by my house later after work."

John drops by his grandmother's house to check on her.

M4 Slides 53, 54, & 55

PARKING (noun)

Definition: A "parking" is an area in which cars are parked.

For example, "I don't use my car on weekends because there's no area for parking."

Mary parked the car in the parking lot.

TRAILER (noun)

Definition: A "trailer" is a vehicle often in the form of a flat structure or container used especially in pulling goods that are moved from one place to another.

For example, "We used a trailer to bring our things from the old house."

The trailer brought the farm machinery.

TRUCK (noun)

Definition: A "truck" is a large vehicle with an open or covered space in the back to hold a load of goods. For example, "We need two trucks to deliver these goods in that town."

The truck delivered the supplies yesterday.

TIRE (noun)

Definition: A "tire" is a rubber ring filled with air that fits around the wheel of a car, bicycle, or other vehicle. For example, "Cars have four tires."

In British English, "tyre" is used.

Drivers usually have extra tires with them.

VAN (noun)

Definition: A "van" is of medium size box-shaped road vehicle with rows of seats.

For example, "We will use a van for our holiday this weekend."

The players use the van to get to their game.

GET OFF (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "get off" is to leave a vehicle/ mode of transport (e.g. bus, train, airplane) or an object. For example, "The girl was crying when I got off the bus."

You need to check your things before getting off the plane.

GET ON SOMETHING (phrasal verb)

Definition: To “get on something” is to step onto a vehicle or object.

For example, “She has to get on the train now.”

Theresa pays the driver when she gets on the bus.

DISTANT (adjective)

Definition: The word “distant” means far away in space or time or not near at hand.

For example, “We used to live in a distant place five years ago.”

John lives in a distant town.

FAR (adjective)

Definition: The word “far” is the synonym of the word “distant.”

For example, “The supermarket is far from here.”

The bus station is far.

NARROW (adjective)

Definition: The word “narrow” means having a small distance from one side to the other.

For example, “We walked on narrow streets last night.”

The roads in my town are narrow for buses.

PRIVATE (adjective)

Definition: The word “private” means for the use of or belonging to a particular person or group only. For example, “We rented a private house near the sea.”

The students use a private car on their way to the mountains.

M5 Slide 66

M6 Slides 77 & 78

GUEST (noun)

Definition: A “guest” is a person whom you have invited for an occasion such as a party or a meal. For example, “I invited many guests for my birthday party.”

The guests arrived on time.

BOSS (noun)

Definition: A “boss” is a person who tells others what to do in an organization or a department.

For example, “Our boss called for a meeting last week.”

Mr. Smith is my boss.

TAKE CARE OF (phrasal verb)

Definition: To “take care of” means to protect someone or something and provide the things that a person needs.

Mary's mom took care of her when she was sick.

BACK SOMETHING/ SOMEONE UP (phrasal verb)

Definition: "Back something/ someone up" means to support or help something/ someone up.

For example, "You must back me up in our performance tomorrow."

Another example is, "He hasn't backed his statement up with facts."

Parents should back their children up in their studies.

BUMP INTO (phrasal verb)

Definition: "Bump into" means to meet someone by chance or unexpectedly.

For example, "Sally and I bumped into each other at the shop."

John bumped into an old friend.

RELY ON (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "rely on" means to need a particular thing or the help and support of someone or something to continue, to work correctly, or to succeed.

A friend is someone you can rely on when you have problems.

PUBLISHER (noun)

Definition: A "publisher" is an organization that publishes books, magazines, or newspapers.

For example, "Sally needs to find a publisher for her new books."

The publisher wanted Theresa to finish her stories tomorrow.

SCIENTIST (noun)

Definition: A "scientist" is someone who studies or works in one of the sciences or is a science expert.

My daughter wanted to be a scientist.

A scientist does a deep study about things.

GATHER (verb)

Definition: "Gather" means to collect things or to bring together into one group from different places. For example, "We gathered all the information from the manager."

The boss gathered all the managers for a meeting.

EMPLOY (verb)

Definition: "Employ" means to have someone work or do a job for you and pay them for it.

For example, "He was employed as a manager in his new company."

The president employs five people to do the report.

M7 Slides 110 & 111

BELT (noun)

Definition: A "belt" is a material worn around the waist to support clothes or decoration.

Men love to wear belts.

DRESS UP (phrasal verb)

Definition: To “dress up” means to wear nice clothing.

For example, “All the girls dressed up for the party.”

Theresa loves to dress up when she attends weddings.

GO WITH (phrasal verb)

Definition: To “go with” is to suit, to match, to be suitable or appropriate with.

For example, “Let’s just go with the plan and see what happens.”

You just need to go with the flow.

ATTRACTIVE (adjective)

Definition: The word “attractive” means something that causes interest or pleasure, especially in appearance or manner. For example, “Nancy looks very attractive in her white dress.”

Mary looks attractive when she wears a red dress.

PREGNANT (adjective)

Definition: By a “pregnant” woman, we mean someone who is having a child developing in her body. For example, “Most mothers get bigger when they’re pregnant.”

My sister takes care of pregnant women.

REGULAR (adjective)

Definition: The word “regular” means happening repeatedly with equal or the same amount of time between one and the next. For example, “He walks at a regular time every day.”

Pregnant women usually work regular hours.

PRESENT (adjective)

Definition: The word “present” means being with one or others at a specific time or place.

For example, “Tom was not present at our dinner after the show.”

Anna was present at the meeting yesterday.

SCIENTIFIC (adjective)

Definition: The word “scientific” means using organized methods relating to science.

For example, “We are doing a scientific study about animals.”

The administration needs scientific knowledge to solve this problem.

RELEVANT (adjective)

Definition: When something is “relevant”, it means related to a subject or something happening or being discussed. For example, “The student’s report is relevant to the issues nowadays.”

The professor's book is relevant to the discussion.

M8 Slides 124 & 125

ANNOUNCE (verb)

Definition: The word “announce” means to make something known to the public.

The government announced a new traffic law.

ANNOUNCEMENT (noun)

Definition: The word “announcement” is the noun of the verb “announce” which means the act of announcing something or giving information about something. For example, “The announcement was not heard by everyone in the building.”

The announcement was a surprise to the students.

APPEAR (verb)

Definition: “To appear” means to have the appearance of being; that is, to seem or look happy, sad, etc. For example, “She appears to be worried about the result of the test.”

Everyone appears to be happy about the announcement.

APPEARANCE (noun)

Definition: The word “appearance” is the way a person or thing looks or seems to other people. For example, “Her long hair adds to her beautiful appearance.”

The overall appearance of the stage is great.

APPROACH (verb) APPROACH (noun)

The word approach can be a verb and a noun.

Definition 1: As a verb, “approach” means to come nearer to someone or something. If you approach someone, it means you meet or communicate with that person.

For example, “The little girl is approaching her father.”

Another example is, “He approached me about the Math exam tomorrow.”

The bus is approaching the station.

John immediately approached Mary after his speech.

Definition 2: As a noun, “approach” means a way of dealing with something.

For example, “We need to use another approach to the problem.”

The administration's approach to solve the problem is effective.

PHYSICAL (adjective)

Definition: The word “physical” means relating to the body or things that can be seen or touched. For example, “Children must have a good physical condition.”

The game was very physical.

PHYSICALLY (adverb)

Definition: The word “physically” means in a way that relates to the body or someone's appearance. The adverb of the adjective “physical” is “physically”.

For example, "She doesn't look physically fine today."

Tennis players are physically fit.

STANDARD (adjective) STANDARD (noun)

The word approach can be an adjective and a noun.

Definition 1: As an adjective, when something is "standard", it means the usual, expected, and not involving something special or something that is used and accepted as a guide.

For example, "Most people work a standard 8 hours a week."

Teachers should follow the standard approach when teaching.

Definition 2: As a noun, the word "standard" means something that others of the same kind are compared to or the expected level of quality.

For example, "Parents have their standards in choosing a good school for their children."

We need to set our standards when looking for a husband or a wife.

SMOKE (verb)

Definition: The word "smoke" means to breathe smoke into the mouth or lungs.

For example, "My brother smokes ten cigarettes a day."

People cannot smoke at the bus station.

SMOKING (noun)

Definition: The word "smoking" means the action of smoking a cigarette, pipe, etc., or the activity of doing this regularly. For example, "Smoking is not good for one's body."

Smoking is dangerous to our health.

M9 Slides 139 & 140

SECONDARY (adjective)

Definition: The word "secondary" means less important than related things or next after the first in order, place, time, etc.

For example, "The main concern is the students' safety – everything else is secondary."

There is a secondary problem that we need to solve.

SECONDLY (adverb)

Definition: The word "secondly" is used when stating the second of two or more reasons or pieces of information. For example, "Firstly, I need to buy some vegetables and secondly, I will cook something for dinner."

There are two things that I like about my town – firstly, its people and secondly, the weather.

ELECTRONIC (adjective)

Definition: The word "electronic" means relating to devices, services, technologies, or systems developed through electronics. For example, "We use an electronic system in the office."

The school has an electronic board outside.

FALL TO PIECES (idiom)

Definition: If someone “falls to pieces”, that person becomes unable to think clearly and control their emotions because of something unpleasant or difficult that they have experienced.

For example, “I fell to pieces when I didn’t pass the entrance exam.”

John fell to pieces when his wife died.

BACK UP (phrasal verb)

Definition: “Back up” is a phrasal verb that means to make a copy of a file, program, etc.

For example, “Tony backed up the important documents on his table.”

You need to back up the files on your computer.

POINT SOMEBODY/ SOMETHING OUT (phrasal verb)

Definition: To “point somebody/something out” is to identify or draw attention to somebody or something. For example, “The people pointed out the woman who performed very well on the stage.”

The girl pointed out the man who broke the window.

STRANGE (adjective)

Definition: The word “strange” means not familiar or difficult to understand, or something different. For example, “The feeling was so strange when I finally met him after ten years.”

Maria heard a strange noise coming from the kitchen last night.

SUDDEN (adjective)

Definition: The word “sudden” means done quickly or happening unexpectedly.

For example, “There was a sudden excitement when I heard the good news.”

Anna made a sudden decision to quit her job.

PRODUCE (verb)

Definition: To “produce” something is to make or create something.

For example, “His farm produces vegetables and fruits.”

The company produces magazines every month.

FIX (verb)

Definition: To “fix” something is to arrange or to put something in order or good condition.

For example, “My father fixed the broken chair outside the house.”

You need to fix this mess.

M10 Slide 169

PURE (adjective)

Definition: When something is “pure”, it means it is not mixed with anything else; it is complete or the only thing. For example, “The air in the mountains is very fresh and pure.”

His house was painted with pure white paint.

ROUGH (adjective)

Definition: By a "rough" road, it means not even or smooth.

For example, "The road towards that town is rough."

My friends and I walked through rough roads.

FLAT (adjective)

Definition: By a "flat" surface, it means it is level and smooth.

For example, "You need a flat surface to mark your pen on."

His garden has a flat ground.

KEY (adjective)

Definition: As an adjective, the word "key" means the major or something of great importance.

For example, "We discussed the key issues this year."

You're giving me some key information about his house.

ADVANCED (adjective)

Definition: The word "advanced" means highly developed or difficult.

For example, "I had an advanced class in Chinese last year."

She read the advanced mathematics book.

BRIGHT (adjective)

Definition: By a "bright" person, we mean a person who is intelligent or quick to learn.

For example, "Children nowadays are mostly bright."

Haruki Murakami is really a bright individual.

CONTEMPORARY (adjective)

Definition: The word "contemporary" means existing or happening now or of the present time.

For example, "Young girls love listening to the contemporary music of Taylor Swift."

We visited the house of the contemporary writer, Haruki Murakami.

ENTIRE (adjective)

Definition: The word "entire" means whole or complete.

For example, "I was so tired after the entire show last night."

We walked the entire day.

ENTIRELY (adverb)

Definition: The adverb of the word "entire" is "entirely", which means completely.

For example, "It was entirely a wonderful performance from my favorite actors."

Our visit to his house was entirely a nice experience.

M11 Slides 187 & 188

PUBLISH (verb)

Definition: The word "publish" is to make information available to people, especially in a book, magazine, newspaper, or other documents.

For example, "ABC company publishes children's books every month."

The professor will publish his report next month.

RETAIN (verb)

Definition: To "retain" something is to keep or to continue to have that something.

For example, "She retained control of the company for ten years."

Anna retained her position in the company after a long illness.

SAIL (verb)

Definition: To "sail" is to travel across the water in a boat or ship.

For example, "We sailed the entire afternoon with my friends."

John doesn't sail if the sea is rough.

SCREAM (verb)

Definition: To "scream" is to cry or say something loudly, especially because of fear, excitement, or anger. For example, "The students screamed when they read their names on the board."

The players were screaming because they won the game.

SEEK (verb)

Definition: To "seek" is to search for something or try to find or get something.

For example, "We need to seek ideas from them before making a decision."

I'm seeking true love.

HANDLE (verb)

Definition: To "handle" something is to deal with or have the responsibility, or to be in charge of something. For example, "It's easy to handle small children at school."

John found it difficult to handle the problem.

ASSESS (verb)

Definition: To "assess" is to decide the quality or importance of something.

For example, "They assessed their performance after the show."

The teacher assessed the students according to their answers.

SPREAD (verb)

Definition: To "spread" is to cover something or cause something to cover an object or an area.

For example, "She spread the photos in her room."

John's report was spread all over his table.

STIR (verb)

Definition: To “stir” is to move an object such as a spoon in a circular movement, or to mix liquids like coffee, tea, etc. For example, “The child is stirring her milk on the table.”

The old man carefully stirred his coffee.

SWING (verb)

Definition: To “swing” is to move easily in one direction and then to the other from a fixed point. For example, “I love to swing under the tree every summer.”

The child was swinging on the branches.

SETTLE (verb)

Definition: To “settle” something is to reach a decision or an agreement about something, or to end such disagreement.

For example, “The workers don’t like to settle their issues with the company.”

Mary wants to settle the argument before she goes home.

GRANT (verb)

Definition: To “grant” something is to agree to give or do something that another person has asked for, especially as an official or formal act.

For example, “She was granted a long holiday after three months.”

The company granted John's sick leave.

R.E.M.S. METHOD

M12 Slide 202

M13 Slides 235 & 236

EXTREME (adjective)

Definition: The word “extreme” means very great or beyond what is usual or what might be expected. For example, “The extreme cold made me stay at home the whole day.”

The world is experiencing extreme weather conditions.

FAT (adjective)

Definition: When somebody is “fat”, it means their weight is beyond normal or more than what they are supposed to have. For example, “She’s not fat; she exercises every day.”

John likes fat babies.

MASSIVE (adjective)

Definition: The word “massive” means very large in size, amount, or degree.

For example, “She has a massive room for her bag collection.”

My mom has a massive collection of books.

CIRCLE (noun)

Definition: The word "circle" is a noun that means a group of people who are connected by family, work, or society, or who share an interest.

For example, "His circle at school is very famous."

Maria usually goes with the same circle of friends every weekend.

WIDESPREAD (adjective)

Definition: When something is "widespread", it means it is existing or happening in many places or among many people. For example, "Crimes are widespread nowadays."

The government is doing its best to stop the widespread use of drugs among youngsters.

LEND (verb)

Definition: To "lend" something is to give something to someone for a short period, expecting it to be given back. For example, "He lent his car to me after the accident."

The professor lent his book to the students for their report.

LICK (verb)

Definition: To "lick" is to move the tongue across the surface of something as a way of eating it or making it wet or clean. For example, "The child was licking his candy with much excitement."

Dogs like to lick plates.

I usually lick the stamp before putting it on the letter.

STICK (verb)

Definition: To "stick" something is to push something pointed into something, or to be pushed into or through something. For example, "He stuck the knife on the table."

James stuck the fork into the cake.

FALL DOWN (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "fall down" is to fall to the ground.

For example, "He fell down after running for two hours."

The tree in our garden fell down during the heavy rain.

FALL OUT (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "fall out" is to separate from the inside of something or to drop from a place where it was attached. For example, "The pages fell out of the book."

My father's hair is falling out because of old age.

FALL OVER (phrasal verb)

Definition: If someone "falls over", they trip or fall to the ground. If something falls over, it falls to the ground or onto its side.

For example, "I went out of balance and fell over.", "The glass fell over the table when she came in."

Bob fell over the dog.
The cake fell over because it was too high.

FALL APART (phrasal verb)

Definition: To “fall apart” means to break into pieces.

For example, “The wall fell apart after it rained for three days.”

The chair was falling apart as I tried to sit on it.

M14 Slide 247

M15 Slides 267 & 268

FACILITY (noun)

Definition: A “facility” is something such as a place, building, or equipment used for a specific purpose or activity which gives convenience or service.

For example, “We need to improve our educational facilities for students’ convenience.”

The manager is visiting the new football facility next week.

POINT SOMEBODY/ SOMETHING OUT (phrasal verb)

Definition: To “point somebody or something out” is to identify or draw attention toward somebody or something.

For example, “We need to point out the person who made this problem.”

She is pointing out the mistakes in our report next meeting.

STUPID (adjective)

Definition: The word “stupid” means lacking in thought or intelligence.

For example, “I made a stupid idea of going to the mountains when the weather wasn’t good.”

Mary is studying for her lessons on Sunday because she doesn’t want to look stupid in her class.

MESSY (adjective)

Definition: When something is “messy”, it means it looks dirty, unpleasant, or lacks order.

For example, “The house was so messy when John arrived from the office.”

James is cleaning the room tomorrow because it is very messy.

PUT UP (phrasal verb)

Definition: “Put up” is a phrasal verb that means to increase or raise something.

For example, “He is putting the chair up the truck.”

The supermarket is putting the price up of their goods next month.

KEYBOARD (noun)

Definition: The word “keyboard” refers to the set of keys on a computer that you press to make it work.

This is a keyboard. We use a “keyboard” to operate a computer.

For example, “I bought a new keyboard for my computer because it was broken.”

Anna is purchasing a new computer keyboard tomorrow.

LOCK (noun)

Definition: A “lock” is a device that prevents something such as a door or drawer from being opened and can only be opened with a key.

For example, “My mother provided a new lock for our door after someone got it.”

Peter is putting a new lock on the door on Saturday.

PRESS (noun)

Definition: The word “press” refers to the people like reporters and photographers who work to prepare and present the news to the public via print, television, or radio.

For example, “The president talked to the press about the issues in the company.”

The press is interviewing the president on Sunday.

BONUS (noun)

Definition: A “bonus” is an extra amount of money given to someone as a reward for work done or as an encouragement. For example, “Our boss gave us a bonus after we finished the report.”

The government is giving bonuses on December 15.

BUNCH (noun)

Definition: The word “bunch” refers to several things or any particular group of people or things of the same kind that are grouped.

For example, “My parents gave me a bunch of chocolates for my birthday.”

John is buying a bunch of flowers for his mother on Mother's Day.

EASE (verb)

Definition: To “ease” means to make something less difficult, unpleasant, or painful.

For example, “She took some medicine to ease the pain in her body.”

I am leaving the city next week to ease the pain in my heart.