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# O1 Slide 1

## **SENIOR (adjective)**

Definition: When someone is “senior”, it means they have a higher and more important job than you. For example, “Senior employees answered the issues about the company.”

She is my senior manager.

## **FELLOW (adjective)**

Definition: The word “fellow” refers to people or a person with whom you share something, such as the same kind of job, interest, or experience. For example, “She introduced me to her fellow doctors.”

Her fellow trainer also lives in the village.

## **INDEPENDENT (adjective)**

Definition: When someone is “independent”, it means not taking help or money from other people. For example, “My grandma does all her shopping and cooking. She's an independent woman.”

She learned to be independent as she grew up.

## **SMART (adjective)**

Definition: By a “smart” person, we mean someone who can think and understand quickly in difficult situations. For example, “My neighbor has a smart kid.”

Their teacher is very smart.

## **INVOLVED (adjective)**

Definition: When someone is “involved”, it means they are taking part in an activity or event.

For example, “We were involved in that issue a year ago.”

The person involved in the crime is my friend.

## **ILL (adjective)**

Definition: When someone is “ill”, it means their body or mind is not able to work as it should or they are sick. For example, “He got ill after his long holiday.”

Our university professor has been ill.

## **SHOCKED (adjective)**

Definition: The word “shocked” means feeling very upset or surprised.

For example, “My friend was shocked to know that her fellow nurses got very ill.”

The people were shocked when he died.

## **GENTLEMAN (adjective)**

Definition: The word “gentleman” refers to a man who is polite and behaves well toward other people.

For example, “My father is a real gentleman.”

My best friend is a gentleman.

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**FEMALE (adjective) FEMALE (noun)**

Definition 1: As an adjective, it means relating to women or girls. For example, "I have three female friends in the office."

We have two female cats.

Definition 2: As a noun, it means a "girl" or a "woman". For example, "There are more females in our school."

Females wear dresses.

## O2 Slides 11 & 12

**SWEATSHIRT (noun)**

Definition: It is a knitted pullover shirt with long sleeves. It is often worn during exercise to soak up sweat. This is a sweatshirt. I usually wear sweatshirts when I go for a walk.

My friend's mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.

**ADULT (adjective)**

Definition: An "adult" is a person who is fully grown or developed and no longer a child.

For example, "It's always nice to talk to an adult person."

Children should cross the street with an adult.

**CHAP (noun)**

Definition: The word "chap" refers to a man or a boy.

For example, "My brother is a friendly chap."

That chap across the street is my friend.

**CITIZEN (noun)**

Definition: A "citizen" is a person who lives in a particular place.

For example, "I am a citizen of the Philippines."

My fellow citizens are famous for being hardworking.

**ALIVE (adjective)**

Definition: The word "alive" means having life or not dead.

For example, "They're happy to be alive after the big fire in the building."

An accident happened yesterday but we are happy we're still alive.

**BLIND (adjective)**

Definition: A "blind" person is someone who is not able to see.

For example, "His father went blind after the car accident."

I saw a blind man crossing the street yesterday.

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**BRILLIANT (adjective)**

Definition: The word “brilliant” means very successful, skillful, or very intelligent.

For example, “We shared our brilliant ideas with the manager and he agreed.”

The company president shared a brilliant plan for leadership training.

**CLEVER (adjective)**

Definition: The word “clever” is a synonym of the word “smart”. For example, “My boss is a very kind and clever man.”

I know he is clever because of the way he answers the questions.

**CONFUSED (adjective)**

Definition: When one is “confused”, it means they are unable to think clearly or to understand something. For example, “I was confused about the meeting this morning.”

The lady was confused by the question he asked.

**CONFUSING (adjective)**

Definition: When something is “confusing”, it makes you feel confused because it is difficult to understand. For example, “The direction is confusing.”

The question he asked was confusing.

**CONFUSION (noun)**

Definition: The word “confusion” means a lack of understanding or a state of disorder.

For example, “There was a big confusion between the two companies.”

The issue gave the employees confusion.

**DISAPPOINTED (adjective)**

Definition: When someone is “disappointed”, it means they’re unhappy or discouraged because hopes or expectations about something or someone are not satisfied.

For example, “We were disappointed about the result of the exam.”

The people were disappointed with the salary they got.

## O3 Slide 24

## O4 Slide 52

**ENTHUSIASM (noun)**

Definition: The word “enthusiasm” means a subject or activity that interests you very much.

For example, “One of her greatest enthusiasms was music.”

His enthusiasm for music has stayed strong since he was young.

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**ENTHUSIASTIC (adjective)**

Definition: When someone is "enthusiastic", it means they are showing enthusiasm.

For example, "They are very enthusiastic about the result of the game."

She seemed to be enthusiastic about the movie.

**SPIRITUAL (adjective)**

Definition: The word "spiritual" means relating to people's thoughts and beliefs, rather than to their bodies and physical surroundings. For example, "She is the spiritual leader in their organization."

A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life.

A person's spiritual aspect is important.

**LOGICAL (adjective)**

Definition: When something is "logical", it means it's reasonable and based on good judgment.

For example, "It's logical to move to a place near your office."

Crossing the street with an adult is a logical thing to do.

**POLITE (adjective)**

Definition: A "polite" person is someone who shows respect for other people or someone who behaves pleasantly. For example, "Children must always be polite to their parents."

He is very polite to their customers.

**TOUGH (adjective)**

Definition: A "tough" person means a strong person. For example, "Students have to be tough to be successful in their studies."

My friend is a tough woman.

**TERRORIST (noun)**

Definition: The word "terrorist" refers to someone who uses violence for political purposes.

For example, "New terrorists are reported by the press this morning."

Many terrorists were killed by their own bombs.

**SUPPORTER (noun)**

Definition: A "supporter" is someone who supports a particular idea, group, or person.

For example, "His supporters marched towards the building this morning."

Our president has a lot of supporters.

**STRANGER (noun)**

Definition: A "stranger" is someone you have never met before. For example, "I don't like to share a room with a stranger."

Her child was taught not to talk to strangers.

**ELDERLY (adjective)**

Definition: An "elderly" person means an old person. For example, "There's an elderly woman in a car

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**accident."**

There's a new building in my city for elderly people.

**MADAM (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "madam" is a polite word used to address a woman. For example, "We call our boss "madam"."

He called me madam.

**DRUNK (adjective)**

**Definition:** A "drunk" person is someone who is unable to control their actions or behavior because they have drunk too much alcohol. For example, "We were drunk when the police came."

A person is not allowed to drive when he is drunk.

## O5 Slide 66

**TOURIST (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "tourist" means a person who travels and visits places for pleasure and interest. For example, "I saw many tourists at the park yesterday afternoon."

The tourists in the Philippines love to go to the beaches.

**UNEMPLOYMENT (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "unemployment" refers to the situation of not having a job that provides money, or the number of people in this situation at any time. For example, "The unemployment rate increased last year."

Unemployment is common in some countries.

**UNEMPLOYED (adjective)**

**Definition:** When a person is "unemployed", it means they're not having a job that provides money. For example, "Tom was unemployed for two years."

My friend is still unemployed.

**WEIGH (verb)**

**Definition:** It means to show an amount of weight. For example, "My baby weighs 7 pounds."

The table weighs 10 kilograms.

**WEIGHT (noun)**

**Definition:** It refers to the amount a thing weighs. For example, "Her weight is 50 kilograms."

The weight of this table is 10 kilograms.

**WELL (adjective)**

**Definition:** The word "well" means healthy. For example, "He is not a well man."

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I'm not sick; I am well.

**BEACH (noun)**

Definition: It is a flat area of sand or small stones beside the sea or a lake. For example, "We love to go to the beach in the summer."

There are a lot of beaches in my country.

**WILD (adjective)**

Definition: When we say "wild" animals, plants, fruits, etc., they are growing or living without the care of humans, in natural conditions, and with natural characteristics. For example, "We saw a wild flower in the forest last week."

Wild animals are dangerous.

**WILLING (adjective)**

Definition: When someone is "willing", it means they are ready or eager to do something. For example, "I am willing to take care of the children."

The workers are willing to stay for the conference.

**SUPER (adverb) SUPER (adjective)**

Definition 1: As an adverb, it means very. For example, Tom's a super nice guy.

Definition 2: As an adjective, it means excellent or extremely good.

For example, "She has done a super job and deserves to be promoted."

The people in my city are super friendly.

## O6 Slide 76

**FEEL DOWN (idiom)**

Definition: To "feel down" is to feel unhappy or depressed. For example, "I felt down when my dog died."

They felt down because they didn't win the game.

**DISTANCE (noun)**

Definition 1: The word "distance" means the amount of space between two places or things.

For example, "The distance between my house and the office is about 5 kilometers."

They have a long-distance relationship.

**STAND ON YOUR OWN FEET (idiom)**

Definition: To "stand on your own feet" is to provide yourself with all the things that you need without asking for help. For example, "I finished my studies by standing on my own feet."

His parents are dead so he just stood on his own feet.

**GET A GRIP (idiom)**

Definition: To "get a grip" is to understand how to deal with something. For example, "We must find

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ways how to get a grip on this issue.”

He got a grip on the condition of their relationship.

### **BREAK UP (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To “break up” is to end a relationship.

For example, “His parents broke up ten years ago.”

They broke up because their relationship didn't work anymore.

### **SUPPORT (verb)**

Definition: To “support” is to give encouragement and approval to someone or something because you want the person or thing to succeed. For example, “My family supported my dream to study abroad.”

I supported his teaching career.

### **FALL OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To “fall out” is to become loose and unattached. For example, “I love watching the leaves falling out from the trees in autumn.”

A few pages fell out of the book.

### **FISH OUT OF WATER (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom “fish out of water” means someone who is uncomfortable in a particular situation.

For example, “I felt like a fish out of water when I saw him again.”

I was a fish out of water when I visited their place.

### **TRAVEL (noun) TRAVEL (verb)**

Definition 1: As a noun, it means the activity of traveling, usually over a long distance.

For example, “I’ve met some famous people in my travels.

Their travel was full of fun.

Definition 2: As a verb, it means to go from one place to another on a trip, usually over a long distance.

For example, “I used to travel every month when I was young.”

They usually travel together.

### **CRY (noun)**

Definition: The word “cry” means a period of strong emotion, such as unhappiness or pain, that results in producing tears. For example, “I was so happy when I heard the baby’s cry.”

She had a good cry last night.

### **LAUGH ONE'S HEAD OFF (idiom)**

Definition: To “laugh one’s head off” is to laugh heartily or uncontrollably.

For example, “We laughed our heads off while watching the movie.

She laughed her head off when he said something funny.



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## O7 Slide 107

## O8 Slide 116

## O9 Slide 125

### **MANAGE (verb)**

Definition: To “manage” is to succeed in doing something, especially something difficult.

For example, “We managed to live after the strong typhoon.”

My friend managed to finish his studies.

### **RELIEVE (verb)**

Definition: To “relieve” is to make something bad or painful less severe. For example, “I eat my favorite food to relieve my stress.”

She took medicine to relieve the pain she felt.

### **TYPICAL (adjective)**

Definition: We use “typical” to describe someone or something that shows the most usual characteristics of a particular type of person or thing.

He is just a typical student.

### **CARE ABOUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To “care about” is to have concern for or emotional interest in something. For example, “Tom always cares about himself and never about other people.”

My mother has always cared about me.

### **CHEER UP (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To “cheer up” is to become happier. For example, “We cheered up when we heard that we pass the exam.”

She cheered up because of the gifts she received.

### **GET YOU DOWN (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom “get you down” means to make a person very sad. For example, “My friend’s death really got me down.”

He got his mother down when he failed his exam.

### **RELY (verb)**

Definition: To “rely” is to depend on or trust someone or something. For example, “We relied on each other in solving the problem.”

Her parents have always relied on her ability to succeed.

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**CHEER SOMEBODY UP (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To “cheer somebody up” is to make somebody happier. For example, “My family couldn’t cheer me up when we broke up.”

The man gave her flowers to cheer her up.

**DISAPPOINTMENT (noun)**

Definition: The word “disappointment” means the unhappiness or discouragement you feel when your hopes or expectations have not been satisfied. For example, “We saw the disappointment on her face after our bad performance.”

She was full of disappointment when her son lost the game.

**PULL (ONESELF) TOGETHER (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom “pull oneself together” is to get control of your emotions or actions after being very upset. For example, “I didn’t know how to pull myself together when he left.”

He was able to pull himself together after the death of his wife.

**COULDN'T CARE LESS (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom “couldn’t care less” means to not care at all. For example, “I couldn’t care less about the bad issues in the government nowadays.”

Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less.

**GO IN ONE EAR AND OUT THE OTHER (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom “go in one ear and out the other” means to be heard but immediately forgotten. For example, “Tom says he understands but everything just goes in one ear and out the other.”

I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.

## O10 Slide 155

**BLACK OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To “black out” is to become unconscious suddenly but for a short period.

For example, “He was hit by a car and blacked out.”

She blacked out right after the accident.

**A LOAD OFF ONE'S MIND (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom “a load off one’s mind” means relief from a mental burden or anxiety.

For example, “Passing the exam is really a load off my mind.”

We finally had a serious talk last night; that was a load off my mind.

**BE INTO (SOMETHING) (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom “be into something” means to be interested in or involved with something.

For example, “I was into singing when I was a student.”

He is really into music and movies.

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### **CAN'T MAKE HEAD OR TAIL OF (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom "can't make head or tail of" means not being able to understand something at all.

For example, "Mary can't make head or tail of the news on TV."

I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night.

### **FILL SOMETHING UP (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "fill something up" is to fill to the top. For example, "We were eating when the waiter filled my glass up."

She filled the glass up with water.

### **LIPS ARE SEALED (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom "lips are sealed" is said when you are promising to keep a secret.

For example, "Whatever we talked about, my lips are sealed."

I can't tell you the problem; my lips are sealed.

### **DROP OFF (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "drop off" is to fall asleep. For example, "As soon as he lay down, he dropped off."

She usually drops off when she listens to music.

### **GRAMMAR (noun)**

Definition: The word "grammar" refers to the study or use of the rules about how words change their form and combine with other words to express meaning. For example, "Peter is having trouble with his English grammar."

To know English grammar is important.

### **POEM (noun)**

Definition: A "poem" is a piece of writing in which the words are carefully chosen for the images and ideas they suggest, and in which the sounds of the words when read aloud often follow a particular pattern. For example, "I used to write poems in my college days."

My friend likes to write poems.

### **POET (noun)**

Definition: A "poet" is a person who writes poems. William Shakespeare, Robert Frost, and Edgar Allan Poe are famous poets.

Her favorite poet is William Shakespeare.

### **POETRY (noun)**

Definition: Poems are "poetry", especially as a form of literature such as the poetry of William Shakespeare, Robert Frost, etc.

He is famous for his love of poetry.

### **ESSAY (noun)**

Definition: An "essay" refers to a short piece of writing on a particular subject, often expressing personal

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views. For example, "Our teacher asked us to write an essay about our current president."

My sister likes to write essays.

## O11 Slide 169

### **VACATION (noun)**

Definition: The word "vacation" refers to a period of time to relax or travel for pleasure instead of doing your usual work or school activities. For example, "Their family had just left for a long vacation abroad."

His friend spent his vacation in America last year.

### **NOVEL (noun)**

Definition: A "novel" is a long, printed story about imaginary characters and events.

For example, "Norwegian Wood is a famous novel by Haruki Murakami."

The novel she bought was expensive.

### **TALE (noun)**

Definition: A "tale" is a story or report, especially one that is invented or difficult to believe.

For example, "I have always loved fairy tales in my childhood."

The teacher told us the tale of her life.

### **BOOK (verb)**

Definition: To "book" is to arrange to have the use of a seat, room, etc. at a particular time in the future.

For example, "We booked two rooms for our Japan vacation."

She already booked a table at a famous restaurant last week.

### **THEORY (noun)**

Definition: The word "theory" means something suggested as a reasonable explanation for facts, a condition, or an event, especially a systematic or scientific explanation. For example, "I have a theory about why most women love chocolates."

The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world.

### **GOLF (noun)**

Definition: "Golf" is a game in which players use a set of sticks to hit small, round, hard balls into a series of nine or 18 small holes in an area. For example, "Our boss played golf with his colleagues."

They usually play golf at the weekend.

### **HIGHWAY (noun)**

Definition: A "highway" is a big road that joins cities or towns together. For example, "They should cross the highway instead of taking the smaller road."

We crossed the highway yesterday.

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**LOCATION (noun)**

Definition: The word "location" means a particular place or position. For example, "I will show you the beautiful location of our small town."

The hotel is in a beautiful location in the city.

**DROP OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "drop out" means to stop going to school. For example, "He dropped out of school at the age of 17."

A friend of mine dropped out of school because of being sick.

**CHECK IN (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "check in" is to arrive and register at a hotel or airport. For example, "We were not able to check in immediately when we arrived at the airport."

They checked in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday.

**CHECK OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "check out" is to leave a hotel. For example, "The guests have to check out early in the morning tomorrow."

They will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow.

**SLIP ONE'S MIND (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom "slip one's mind" means to be forgotten. For example, "Buying my favorite food slipped my mind when I saw my old friend."

I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind.

## O12 Slide 183

**WORK OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "work out" is to exercise. For example, "Sam and I used to work out together in the afternoon."

I usually work out in this room.

**HANG OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "hang out" is to spend time relaxing. For example, "They often hang out outside the city during weekends."

I hang out with my friends at the weekend.

**FOCUS ON (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "focus on" is to concentrate on something. For example, "I am focusing on taking care of my daughter."

She focuses on studying English.

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**RECALL (verb)**

Definition: To “recall” is to bring the memory of a past event into your mind. For example, “I still can recall how tragic that day was.”

The girl recalled what they did at school last week.

**AFFORD (verb)**

Definition: To “afford” is to have enough money or time to buy, keep, or do something. For example, “I can’t afford to lose my job.”

My sister can afford to buy an expensive phone.

**CANDIDATE (noun)**

Definition: The word “candidate” refers to a person who is competing to get a job or elected to a position. For example, “We have five candidates for this position.”

The manager interviewed some candidates for the job.

**MENU (noun)**

Definition: The word “menu” refers to a list of the dishes served at a meal, especially in a restaurant. For example, “I love all the food on the menu.”

Their menu is found on the table.

**ATTRACT (verb)**

Definition: To “attract” is to cause something to come toward something else, or to cause a person or animal to become interested in someone or something. For example, “This book is going to attract a lot of attention from children.”

The beautiful beaches in my town attract many tourists.

**ATTRACTION (noun)**

Definition: The word “attraction” is the noun of the verb “to attract”. For example, “The little girl is the major attraction in that movie.”

The beautiful beaches are one of the attractions in our country.

**SKILL (noun)**

Definition: The word “skill” means a special ability to do something. For example, “We have to improve our skills in writing.”

Teaching is her greatest skill.

## O13 Slide 213

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# O14 Slide 222

## **WARN (verb)**

Definition: To "warn" is to make someone aware of a possible danger or problem so that it can be avoided. For example, "She warned me not to go with that man again."

My father warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.

## **WARNING (noun)**

Definition: The word "warning" is the noun of the verb "to warn". For example, "The bad man came inside the house without warning."

My father gave me a warning about the danger of walking alone in the evening.

## **BLAME (verb)**

Definition: To "blame" is to make someone or something responsible for something. For example, "He blamed his father for all his troubles."

The manager blamed the worker for the accident.

## **ASSUME (verb)**

Definition: To "assume" is to accept something as true without question or proof. For example, "I assume that he is innocent of the crime."

The teacher assumed that the student understood the lesson.

## **ASSUMPTION (noun)**

Definition: The word "assumption" is the noun of the verb "to assume" which means something that you accept as true without question or proof. For example, "Don't make any assumptions; let's talk to him first."

The teacher's assumption was wrong.

## **DISAPPOINT (verb)**

Definition: To "disappoint" is to fail to satisfy someone's hopes or expectations. For example, "He often disappoints me when he fails to do his responsibility."

Bad things always disappoint people.

## **TENDENCY (noun)**

Definition: The word "tendency" means the possibility for something to happen or to have a particular characteristic or effect. For example, "She has a tendency to forget some things."

She has a tendency to go to work late.

## **BELIEVE IN (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "believe in" is to be confident that something is effective and right. For example, "I believe in love."

I believe in learning by doing.

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### **ALL WORK AND NO PLAY (idiom)**

*Definition: The idiom "all work and no play" is used in a situation in which someone spends a lot of time working and has no time for other activities.*

All work and no play is not a good thing for people.

### **GIVE SOMETHING YOUR BEST SHOT (idiom)**

*Definition: The idiom "give something your best shot" is to do something as well as you possibly can, although you are not sure whether you will be able to succeed.*

He gave the competition his best shot in order to win.

## **O15 Slide 238**

### **TERROR (noun)**

*Definition: The word "terror" means extreme fear, or violent action that causes fear.*

*For example, "It was a great terror seeing the dead bodies on TV."*

The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened.

### **TRICK (noun)**

*Definition: When one plays a "trick", they let us believe that something false is the truth, usually as a joke or a form of entertainment. For example, "He played some tricks on me on my birthday."*

The man showed us some card tricks.

### **ATTEMPT (verb) ATTEMPT (noun)**

*Definition 1: As a verb, it means to try to make or do something.*

*For example, "She attempted to cook her favorite food."*

The government attempted to stop the crime in my country.

*Definition 2: As a noun, it means the act of trying to make or do something.*

*For example, "Driving her new car was a bad attempt."*

The government made an attempt to stop the crime in my country.

### **BALANCE (verb) BALANCE (noun)**

*Definition 1: As a verb, it means to make something stay in one position by having its weight equally divided. For example, "He attempted to balance his body on top of the table."*

She tried to balance the book on her head.

*Definition 2: As a noun, it means the condition of someone or something in which its weight is equally divided so that it can stay in one position or be under control while moving. For example, "I can't keep my balance while riding my bike."*

She lost her balance and fell over.



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### **BENEFIT (verb) BENEFIT (noun)**

Definition 1: As a verb, it means to be helped by something or to help someone.

For example, "The poor will benefit from the government's future plans."

Many sick people will benefit from the new drug.

Definition 2: As a noun, it means a helpful service given to employees in addition to their pay or to someone else who needs help. For example, "My father is collecting unemployment benefits."

The workers received many benefits from the company.

### **WORK OUT (phrasal verb) (2)**

Definition: To "work out" is to solve a problem or to calculate something. For example, "We are currently working out a big problem in the company."

I was born in 1884: you work out my age.

### **ACCOUNT FOR (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "account for" is to explain or give a reason. For example, "We were accounted for the trouble in the office."

I can account for the mistake I made.

### **FIND OUT/ FIND SOMETHING OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "find out/ find something out" is to discover. For example, "I have to find out why his parents left him."

Her parents found out that she was pregnant.

### **CHECK OUT SOMEBODY/ SOMETHING (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "check out somebody/ something" is to look at someone or something to see whether you like them. For example, "John asked me to check out the pictures on his phone."

She is checking out the book I gave her.

## **O16 Slide 271**

### **ASSURE (verb)**

Definition: To "assure" is to promise or tell something to someone confidently, or to cause them to feel certain or have no doubts. For example, "I can assure you that the result of the exam is right."

The man assured the lady that he was going to her party.

### **DARE (verb)**

Definition: To "dare" is to be brave enough to do something difficult or dangerous or do something you should not do. For example, "She couldn't dare to tell you the truth."

I will not dare to walk home alone in the evening.

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**DEAL (verb) DEAL (noun)**

Definition 1: As a verb, it means to do business or be involved with someone or something.

For example, "They dealt with some bad people in the business."

We only deal with companies which have a good record.

Definition 2: As a noun, it means an agreement or arrangement, especially in business.

For example, "We were not able to close a deal with the ABC company yesterday."

He had a really good deal on his new car.

**DECLINE (verb) DECLINE (noun)**

Definition 1: As a verb, it has two meanings. First, it means to refuse something. For example, "Harry declined his offer to do business with him." Second, it means to lessen the amount or quality of something. For example, "Her love for dancing declined over the years."

She declined the company's job offer.

His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.

Definition 2: As a noun, it means the process of becoming less in quality or strength.

For example, "The company is increasing its income after a large decline last year."

There's a serious decline in sales this month.

**TEND (verb)**

Definition: The verb "tend" has two meanings. First, it means to care for something or someone. For example, "We tend all the children at home." Second, it means to be likely to happen or to have a particular characteristic or effect. For example, "I tend to gain weight when I am stressed out."

She carefully tends her garden.

Children tend to be like their parents.

**NOTICE (verb) NOTICE (noun)**

Definition 1: As a verb, it means to become aware of someone or something, especially by looking. For example, "We notice something different in his performance tonight."

I waved my hand but he didn't notice.

Definition 2: As a noun, it means information or instruction that is written or printed.

For example, "There was a notice about smoking posted on the wall outside."

A notice is a written or printed announcement.

**PERSUADE (verb)**

Definition: To "persuade" is to cause people to do or believe something, especially by explaining why they should do or believe it. For example, "I persuaded my family to go with me on my next holiday."

The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country.

**SUPPOSE (verb)**

Definition: To "suppose" is to guess something. For example, "He supposed I wasn't able to get his message."

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I suppose that my friend is now happy with her life.

**BENEATH (preposition)**

*Definition: The synonym of the word "beneath" is under.*

She could feel the soft ground beneath her feet.

There's a small drawer beneath the table.

## O17 Slide 285

## O18 Slides 296 & 297

**BISCUIT (noun)**

*Definition: A "biscuit" is a small, soft and flat bread. For example, "Some people make biscuits at home."*

My sister likes eating biscuits.

**MUSHROOM (noun)**

*Definition: A "mushroom" is a plant without leaves or flowers and is used as food, such as a pizza with mushrooms, mushroom soup, etc.*

He likes mushroom soup.

**POTATO (noun)**

*Definition: A "potato" is a white vegetable with brown or reddish skin that grows underground and is used for food.*

I like potato salad.

**PREDICT (verb)**

*Definition: To "predict" is to say that an event or action will happen in the future.*

*For example, "The storm is predicted to reach the city next week."*

My friend predicted that it's going to rain this afternoon.

**RECKON (verb)**

*Definition: To "reckon" is to think or believe. For example, "I reckon she is the best performer tonight."*

She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.

**CARRY ON (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: To "carry on" means to continue. For example, "We carried on after finishing one lesson."*

The teacher carried on talking when the visitor arrived.

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**APPROVE (verb)**

Definition: To “approve” is to accept or allow something officially.

For example, “I wanted to work abroad but my mother didn’t approve it.”

My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year.

**APPROVAL (noun)**

Definition: The noun of the verb “to approve” is “approval”.

For example, “I wanted to work abroad but my mother didn’t give her approval.”

They needed the approval of their parents.

**RISK (noun)**

Definition: The word “risk” means danger or the possibility of danger or loss. For example, “I took the risk of creating my own company.”

There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.

**SHOCK (noun)**

Definition: A “shock” is a sudden, unexpected, and often unpleasant event. It can also be someone’s emotional or physical reaction to such an event. For example, “We were in shock after the accident.”

It was a shock that they already broke up last year.

**SPARE (verb)**

Definition: To “spare” is to decide not to hurt or destroy something or someone.

For example, “The man spared the child from his bad plan.”

The criminal decided to spare her.

**TO KNOW INSIDE OUT (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom “to know inside out” means to have knowledge of every detail of something. For example, “I know this movie inside out.”

He knows the method inside out.

**LEARN BY HEART (idiom)**

Definition: The idiom “learn by heart” means to have something memorized perfectly.

For example, “My husband told me to learn the song by heart.”

The student has learned the poem by heart.

**RELY ON (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To “rely on” means to need or depend on something in order to work correctly, to succeed, or to survive. For example, “The boss relies on him to get the job done.”

The manager can rely on her secretary to do well.