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# R.E.M.S. METHOD

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# P1 Slides 1 & 2

## **CONGRATULATIONS (interjection)**

Definition: "Congratulations" is a way of expressing happiness and approval for someone's success or joy.

Congratulations on winning the game!

Congratulations! You got the job!

## **DUCK (noun)**

Definition: This is a duck.

The kids like feeding the ducks in the park.

## **MEANWHILE (adverb)**

Definition: "Meanwhile" means at the same time or while waiting for something to happen.

Meanwhile, the boys are cleaning the entire garden.

## **PROBABLY (adverb)**

Definition: The word "probably" is used to mean that something is very likely. For example, "I'll probably go home late after work."

They will probably go to the countryside this weekend.

## **GOSH (interjection)**

Definition: The word "gosh" is used to express surprise.

For example, "Gosh, I didn't expect to win the game!"

Gosh, I broke it!

## **OK (adjective)**

Definition: We say "OK" when we agree or accept something.

For example, "He's not ok with the changes in the company."

I'm ok with that plan.

## **NORMALLY (adverb)**

Definition: The synonym of the word "normally" is usually or regularly.

For example, "She normally goes shopping on weekends."

(TTSTS) She normally comes here every Saturday.

## **THUS (adverb)**

Definition: We use "thus" to mean in this way, or with this result.

For example, "My father got angry, thus I'm not going to the party."

(TTSTS) The owner will leave the city tonight; thus, we will not have a meeting tomorrow.

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**HANG ON (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "hang on" is to wait for a short time.

For example, "Please hang on. I just need to finish something."

Hang on. I'm almost done!

**UNLIKELY (adverb)**

Definition: The word "unlikely" means not expected to happen or not likely to happen.

For example, "I know him inside out. What happened was so unlikely."

It is very unlikely for her to forget about my birthday.

**UNLIKE (adjective)**

Definition: The word "unlike" means different from.

For example, "I'm not a good student, unlike you."

Unlike that dress, this color doesn't even suit me.

**WELL (adverb)**

Definition: The word "well" means in a good way or to a high standard.

For example, "She teaches English very well."

The show last night went well.

## P2 Slides 11, 12, & 13

**PUB (noun)**

Definition: A "pub" is also called a bar.

For example, "We went to the pub last Friday."

There are many young people in the pubs.

**FACTORY (noun)**

Definition: The word "factory" refers to a building or buildings where people use machines to produce goods.

They make milk in the factory.

**POST OFFICE (noun)**

Definition: A "post office" is a place where you can mail letters or packages and buy stamps.

He is working in the post office.

**BEAR (verb)**

Definition: "To bear" is to accept something painful or unpleasant with determination and strength.

For example, "My friend bears most of the work in the office."

I can't bear waiting for someone under the heat of the sun.

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**POPULAR (adjective)**

Definition: The word "popular" means liked, enjoyed, or admired by many or most people in a particular group.

For example, "The Statue of Liberty is popular around the world."

The beautiful actress got popular in her new film.

**BLACK OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To "black out" is to lose consciousness.

For example, "I blacked out this morning after the long exam."

He blacked out because he didn't eat anything today.

My sister blacked out because they walked all day without drinking water.

**BLACKOUT (noun)**

Definition: We use the word "blackout" for a building to lose electricity or power.

For example, "There was a blackout in the whole city."

We couldn't work today because there was a blackout at the office.

**QUOTE (noun)**

Definition: The word "quote" is also called quotation which means a group of words from a book, play, speech, etc., that are repeated by someone who did not write them.

For example, "I love reading Shakespeare's quotes."

I read a very nice quote about life and happiness.

**QUOTE (verb)**

Definition: "To quote" is to repeat words that someone else has said or written.

For example, "I quoted what he said during the meeting yesterday,"

She quoted what I said.

I quote, "Study hard and work hard to be successful in life."

**DEMAND (verb)**

Definition: "To demand" is to ask strongly, in a way that saying no is not expected or will not be accepted.

For example, "The customer demanded to see the manager of the restaurant."

The factory workers demanded an increase in salary.

**OBSERVE (verb)**

Definition: To observe" is to watch something or someone carefully.

For example, "He was not able to observe the children well."

My boss is observing our work every day.

**SURROUND (verb)**

Definition: "To surround" is to be around something on all sides.

For example, "Heavy snow surrounds the city."

The military surrounds the enemies.

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**BREAK IN/INTO (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: To “break in/into” is to enter with physical power or violence.*

For example, “The robbers broke into the office and stole the computers.”

I will call the police if I see someone break into a house.

## P3 Slide 24

## P4 Slides 54, 55, & 56

**SOON (adverb)**

*Definition: When we say “soon”, it means within a short time.*

For example, “We will soon finish this job.”

I will study in England soon.

**CENTURY (noun)**

*Definition: The word “century” means a period of one hundred years.*

For example, “His music was known in the 19th century.”

One century is one hundred years.

**DECADE (noun)**

*Definition: The word “decade” means a period of ten years*

For example, “I haven’t seen him for a decade.”

Ten years is one decade.

**TOUR (noun)**

*Definition: The word “tour” refers to a visit to a place or area, wherein you look around the place and learn about it. It can also mean a planned visit to several places to give performances*

We had a tour in the Eiffel Tower last weekend.

The actress will be on tour in Europe.

**HISTORY (noun)**

*Definition: The word “history” refers to the study of past events, especially the events or developments of a particular period, country, or subject.*

She knows the history of every country in Asia.

**BATTLE (noun)**

*Definition: A “battle” is a fight between armed forces, or an argument between two groups.*

The battle between the countries of Europe happened centuries ago.

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**GLOBAL (adjective)**

*Definition: When we say “global”, it means relating to the whole world.*

For example, “We always hope for global peace.”

English is a global language.

**INDUSTRIAL (adjective)**

*Definition: The word “industrial” is related to industry, or having a lot of industry and factories.*

For example, “Cebu is an industrial city.”

He works in an industrial factory.

**CONDUCT (verb)**

*Definition: “To conduct” is to organize and direct a particular activity.*

For example, “The students conducted the experiment.”

I don’t trust them to conduct a business.

**TRIP (noun)**

*Definition: The word “trip” is the act of traveling from one place to another.*

For example, “My family plans to take a trip to New York.”

We enjoyed our trip to Singapore last year.

**DECLARE (verb)**

*Definition: “To declare” is to announce or express something clearly and publicly.*

For example, “The president declared a new policy.”

Their country declared war many years ago.

**MAINLY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word “mainly” means usually, or to a large degree.*

For example, “The team is mainly made up of young boys.”

The class is mainly about history.

## P5 Slide 65

## P6 Slides 81 & 82

**PRESENTATION (noun)**

*Definition: The word “presentation” means the act of giving or showing something.*

For example, “We used the computer for our presentation in the meeting.”

The class has a dance presentation this afternoon.

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**PRESENT (noun)**

Definition: The word "present" means this period of time, not the past or the future.

For example, "Pollution is more disgusting in the present."

I think the past is more peaceful than the present.

**PRESENT (verb)**

Definition: "To present" is to give, show, provide, or make known.

For example, "We presented our ideas during the meeting."

The class will present a dance this afternoon.

**GROWTH (noun)**

Definition: The word "growth" is the process of developing or of increasing in size.

For example, "The doctor checked my baby's growth."

The tree's growth was fast.

**NOWHERE (adverb)**

Definition: The word "nowhere" means not anywhere.

I have nowhere to sleep.

**BRIEF (adjective)**

Definition: The word "brief" means lasting only a short time.

For example, "He gave a brief presentation about the company."

My little son will have a brief dance presentation at school.

**INVOLVE (verb)**

Definition: "To involve" someone or something is to include them or make them take part in an activity.

For example, "The accident involved two cars and a motorcycle."

Do not involve yourself in anything dangerous.

**CONTROL (verb)**

Definition: "To control" is to decide the particular way in which something will happen or someone will behave.

For example, "I can't control his actions towards the people around him."

My brother controls the bicycle very well and drives fast.

**FORMAL (adjective)**

Definition: If an occasion is "formal", we wear traditional or very good clothes.

For example, "We wore formal dresses in the event last week."

I attended a formal dinner last night.

**INDUSTRY (noun)**

Definition: The word "industry" means a type of business.

For example, "It's not easy to involve yourself in the food industry."



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The growth of the music industry is good.

**STATUS (noun)**

*Definition: The word "status" refers to the state or condition of someone or something at a particular time.*

For example, "We talked about our president's health status."

The current status of the company is not good.

**SOCIAL (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "social" is related to the way people live together or to the position a person has in a society.*

For example, "The adults conducted a social event in the neighborhood."

She wants to improve her social status.

## P7 Slides 111, 112, & 113

**INVOLVEMENT (noun)**

*Definition: The word "involvement" means the state of being included in an activity.*

For example, "There was an involvement of the two employees in the said issue."

Her involvement with the company's issue is important.

**FORCE (verb)**

*Definition: To force" a lock, door, window, etc., is to break it in order to get in. It also means to make someone do something, or make something happen, especially by not offering the possibility of choice.*

I forced the door to open.

She forced her dad to buy her a dress.

**JUDGMENT (noun)**

*Definition: The word "judgment" refers to the ability to make decisions.*

For example, "She showed good judgment in the office."

The judgment of the officers is final.

**CONFLICT (noun)**

*Definition: The word "conflict" means an active disagreement between two opposite ideas, things, needs, etc.*

For example, "There's a big conflict between parents and children nowadays.

There is a conflict in my schedule. My English subject and math subject are at the same time.

**ATTACK (verb)**

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**Definition:** "To attack" is to try to hurt or defeat someone or something using violence.

For example, "Two men were attacked by a lion in the mountains."

The soldiers attack the enemy.

### **ATTACK (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "attack" is the act of attacking especially a military against an enemy or enemy position.

For example, "There was an attack in our hometown yesterday."

The attack killed many of the enemies.

### **MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS (idiom)**

**Definition:** The idiom "mind your own business" is used to tell someone, especially in an impolite way, that you do not want them to ask about something personal.

I don't care what other people are doing. I don't mind their business.

Mind your own business! It's their life.

### **GUN (noun)**

**Definition:** This is a gun. Police officers bring a gun.

For example, "My friend is a policeman. He has a gun."

Police have guns.

### **INSURANCE (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "insurance" means the agreement in which you pay a company money and the company pays the cost if you have an accident, injury, or loss. We have life insurance, health insurance, fire insurance, etc.

All people should have insurance.

### **TRIAL (noun)**

**Definition:** If someone is on "trial", it means the judgment of their case has begun.

For example, "His case will soon go to trial."

The judgment will be announced after the trial.

### **HARM (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "harm" means physical or mental damage or hurt.

For example, "There's no harm in trying to help other people."

Parents should make sure that their children are protected from harm.

### **CRUEL (adjective)**

**Definition:** When someone is "cruel", it means they are very unkind and intentionally causing pain.

For example, "I think it's really cruel to do bad things to others."

He was cruel to plants and animals.

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## P8 Slides 123 & 124

### **SECRET (adjective)**

Definition: When something is “secret”, it means it is known, done, or kept without others knowing.

For example, “You are not allowed to share this secret information about him.”  
My grandfather’s garden has secret doors.

### **SECRET (noun)**

Definition: The word “secret” means a piece of information that is not generally known or is not known by someone else and should not be told to others.

For example, “My friend and I don’t keep secrets from each other.”  
Best friends have secrets.

### **CALL OFF (phrasal verb)**

Definition: To “call something off” is to decide that a planned event or an activity will not happen, because it is no longer useful or possible.

For example, “The competition was called off because of the bad weather.”  
My father called off my sister’s wedding!

### **INSIST (verb)**

Definition: “To insist” is to state or demand strongly, especially despite disagreement.

For example, “She insisted on going with me to Hawaii.”  
My mom did not want me to go to Paris but I insisted.

### **SOURCE (noun)**

Definition: A “source” refers to something or someone that causes or produces something, or from which something begins.

For example, “The source of my happiness is my family.”  
The news came from a good source.

### **FACT (noun)**

Definition: The word “fact” means something known to have happened or to exist or the truth.

For example, “The lady did not give the facts about the accident.”  
A lawyer should gather facts first before going to the court of law.

### **ARTICLE (noun)**

Definition: An “article” is a piece of writing on a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine.

For example, “I wrote an article about the people in our town.”  
I like this newspaper article because it states facts.

### **ENCOUNTER (verb)**

Definition: “To encounter” someone or something is to meet someone unexpectedly, or to

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**experience something unpleasant.**

For example, "I encountered Jim at the park yesterday."

We encountered some problems while doing our task.

### **STATEMENT (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "statement" means something that is said, especially formally and officially.

For example, "The manager gave a statement about the latest issue in the company."

The famous singer gave a short and simple statement.

### **JOURNALIST (noun)**

**Definition:** A "journalist" is someone who collects and writes news stories and articles for newspapers, magazines, radio and television.

For example, "She encountered the famous radio journalist."

She wanted to be a TV journalist when she was a child.

### **COLUMN (noun)**

**The word "column" can mean two things:**

**Definition:** First, it means anything or any set of things having a long, narrow shape such as a column of chairs, a column of numbers, a column of words, etc.

**Definition:** Second, it means a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine that is written by the same person and appears regularly, usually on a particular subject.

For example, "She writes a column on this newspaper I read."

Each column has 5 chairs.

I only read the sports column of a newspaper.

### **OPINION (noun)**

**Definition:** "Opinions" are ideas which are based mainly on someone's feelings and beliefs.

For example, "She often expresses her opinion in our meetings."

I enjoy reading and listening to other people's opinions about politics.

## **P9 Slides 135, 136, & 137**

### **BEAT (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "beat" refers to the rhythmic sound in music that repeats regularly.

For example, "My friend likes the beat of Justin Bieber's songs."

Do you think the beat of the song is good? – I think so.

### **BEAT (verb)**

**Definition:** "To beat" is to win against someone or something or to be better than someone or something.

For example, "Sam beats Maria in the running competition."

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I think our team can beat their team. – I don't think so.

### **BLOW (verb)**

*Definition: When the wind “blows”, it moves something. When a strong wind blows the window, the window moves. When we blow something, we produce air which makes it move.*

For example, “He blew out the candles on his birthday cake.”

I hope the wind will not blow hard. – I hope so too.

### **BLOW (noun)**

*Definition: As a noun, the word “blow” means a hard hit with the hand or a weapon.*

For example, “Manny Pacquiao always gives a terrible blow on the face!”

That was a hard blow on the head! – I believe so.

### **DEFEAT (verb)**

*Definition: “To defeat” someone is to cause someone to lose in a competition or war so that you can win.*

For example, “Sam defeated Maria in the running competition.”

I hope we can defeat them. – I hope so too.

### **DEFEAT (noun)**

*Definition: The word “defeat” means the action or fact of losing a competition or war.*

For example, “We were sad about our team's defeat.”

Their defeat was very emotional. – I don't think so.

### **FIXED (adjective)**

*Definition: The word “fixed” means not changing.*

For example, “My family's address is fixed.”

Your schedule is fixed, right? – I believe so.

### **HORRIBLE (adjective)**

*Definition: The word “horrible” means very bad, unpleasant or disgusting.*

For example, “Lemon has a terrible taste.”

The impact of the blow was horrible! – Yeah, I think so.

### **ODDS (noun)**

*Definition: The word “odds” means that a particular thing is likely to happen or will not happen.*

For example, “The odds of winning are very little.”

We have higher odds of beating them. – I hope so!

### **EVIDENCE (noun)**

*Definition: An “evidence” refers to anything that helps to prove that something is true or is not true.*

For example, “The police found an evidence of the crime.”

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Do they have the necessary evidence? – I don't think so.

**IMPACT (noun)**

*Definition: The word "impact" means the strong effect or influence that something has on a situation or person*

For example, "The long holiday made a good impact among employees.  
The impact of the blow was horrible! – Yeah, I think so.

**CRUCIAL (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "crucial" means extremely important because many other things depend on it.*

For example, "Her performance tonight is very crucial to her career."  
I think it is crucial for us to win. – I think so.

## P10 Slides 167 & 168

**NUMEROUS (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "numerous" is the synonym of the word "many".*

For example, "She wrote numerous articles in that magazine."  
There are numerous students who joined the organization.

**MESS (noun)**

*Definition: The word "mess" means not in a clean condition.*

For example, "The house was a mess when I left."  
Her mom is cleaning up the mess of my brother at home.

**MESS (verb)**

*Definition: As a verb, the word "mess" means to make something dirty or not clean.*

For example, "Peter's mother told him not to mess the table while she is washing."  
He messed up my room!

**DAMAGE (verb)**

*Definition: "To damage" is to harm or spoil something.*

For example, "Many houses were damaged by the typhoon."  
She damaged her hair.

**DAMAGE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "damage" means harm or injury.*

For example, "The issue made a great damage of her career."  
He can't fix the damage of my car.

**CONSENT (noun)**

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**Definition:** A “consent” is a permission or agreement from someone or something having authority or power.

For example, “I asked to go on a vacation, and my boss gave his consent.”  
I have my parents’ consent first.

**CONTENT (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “content” means the amount of a particular thing contained in something.

For example, “He asked the contents of my new house.”  
The police checked the contents of my bag.

**CRAFT (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “craft” refers to the skill in knowing how to do or make something.

For example, “Sam wants to improve his craft in pottery.”  
Her craft in acting is really great!

**MINIMUM (adjective)**

**Definition:** When we say “minimum”, it means being the smallest amount or number allowed or possible

For example, “Ten is the minimum number of people we need in the team.”  
The minimum height they accept is 165 inches.

**CONTRAST (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “contrast” means an easily noticed or understood difference between two or more things.

For example, “She is rude, in contrast with her kind friend.”  
There is a clear contrast of color there.

**CONTROL (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “control” is the ability or power to decide the particular way in which something will happen or someone will behave.

For example, “Our manager was in control of the whole situation.”  
We lost control of the car.

**COPE (verb)**

**Definition:** “To cope” is to deal with problems or difficulties successfully.

For example, “I was able to cope with my broken heart.”  
We have coped with all the problems we have encountered in the company.

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## P11 Slide 177

## P12 Slides 188, 189, & 190

### **REDUCTION (noun)**

*Definition: The word "reduction" means the act of making something, or of something becoming smaller in size, amount, importance, etc.*

For example, "There's a huge reduction in the number of employees this year."  
There were price reductions in the shop only today.

### **REDUCE (verb)**

*Definition: "To reduce" is to make something less in size, amount, importance, price, etc.*

For example, "The price of these shoes was reduced last week."  
I reduce the amount of sugar in my drinks.

### **IRON (verb)**

*Definition: "To iron" is to make cloth smooth using an iron.*

For example, "I used to iron my clothes when I was a student."  
Mom perfectly ironed my uniform.

### **SEW (verb)**

*Definition: "To sew" is to join together pieces of cloth by putting thread through it with a needle.*

For example, "My mother sewed my dress for the party."  
Grandma is sewing in her room.

### **TAKE BACK (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: To "take something back" is to return it to the place where you bought it or where you borrowed it from, because it is not right or broken or you've finished with it.*

For example, "This dress is too small. I have to take it back."  
I have to take the keys back home because my sister needs them.

### **DRY (verb)**

*Definition: "To dry" something is to remove water from something.*

For example, "It takes 10 minutes to dry my hair."  
Can you still wait for me? I'm still drying the clothes.

### **OBLIGATION (noun)**

*Definition: The synonym of the word "obligation" is the word "responsibility."*

For example, "Each person has an obligation in the society."



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It is his obligation to keep those documents.

**HEATING (noun)**

*Definition: The word "heating" refers to the process of making something warm, especially a building, or the equipment used for this.*

For example, "My father takes care of the heating in winter."  
Some people prefer to use electric heating in their houses.

**BURN (verb)**

*Definition: To burn" is to produce flames and heat.*

For example, "They burn their trash every afternoon."  
We burn wood to keep us warm.

**BURN (noun)**

*Definition: As a noun, the word "burn" is the area where fire or heat has hurt or damaged something.*

For example, "Most people in the building have burns on their faces and hands."  
I have some burns on my skin after cooking all night.

**ESSENTIAL (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is "essential", it means it's very important or necessary.*

For example, "Speaking English well is essential to this job."  
He only brings essential things for this trip.

## P13 Slides 219, 220, & 221

**MAINTENANCE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "maintenance" means the work needed to keep something in good condition.*

For example, "Big houses require a lot of maintenance."  
A company should have enough budget for maintenance.  
Water maintenance is one of the problems in the village.

**FINDING (noun)**

*Definition: A "finding" is a piece of information that has been discovered especially by detailed study.*

For example, "We gave the findings of our experiment to the teacher."  
The doctor's finding regarding her condition is not good.

**EXCUSE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "excuse" refers to the explanation given for bad behavior, absence, etc.*

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For example, "My friend is always making excuses for not doing her job."  
She has a lot of excuses not to go to the party.

**JUDGE (verb)**

Definition: "To judge" is to have or give an opinion, or to decide about something or someone, especially after thinking carefully.

For example, "It's difficult to judge his personality."  
Most people judge a person by the way they dress.

**ADVISE (verb)**

Definition: "To advise" is to give advice to someone, or to suggest something.

For example, "They advised me to have a long vacation in a different city."  
My father advised me that I should study in London.

**FEE (noun)**

Definition: The word "fee" means an amount of money charged for a service or for the use of something.

For example, "Schools usually have high entrance fees."  
The parking fee is just \$3.

**OPPORTUNITY (noun)**

Definition: An "opportunity" is an occasion or situation which makes it possible to do something that you want to do or have to do.

For example, "This company offers a lot of opportunities to employees."  
Joyce has an opportunity to go to Europe this summer

**NEGOTIATE (verb)**

Definition: "To negotiate" is to have formal discussions with someone in order to reach an agreement.

For example, "He negotiated with the buyer of his house."  
The shop owner is negotiating with other business owners.

**FUNCTION (noun)**

Definition: The word "function" means a purpose or duty, or the way something or someone works.

For example, "One of my functions at home is to wash the dishes."  
The function of credit cards is to pay easily without taking cash everywhere.  
The function of the machines is to make the worker's job easy.

**REGULATION (noun)**

Definition: The word "regulation" refers to the rules or systems that are used by a person or organization to control an activity or process.

For example, "The company made a new regulation inside the office."

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Students and teachers must follow the rules and regulations of the school.

**FILE (noun)**

*Definition: "Files" are any documents, especially in the office, which are stored.*

For example, "She kept her files in this box for three years."

There are a lot of important files that she lost in the office.

**RATE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "rate" means an amount or level of payment.*

For example, "Book rates will increase next year."

The house rates in the city are very expensive.

## P14 Slides 231, 232, & 233

**WATCH YOUR STEP (idiom)**

*Definition: The idiom "watch your step" means to be careful about what you say or how you behave.*

For example, "I had to watch my step while I was in his office yesterday."

You have to watch your step if you want to stay in this place longer.

**ANNUAL (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "annual" means a period of one year.*

For example, "We had our annual meeting last week."

An annual check of the building is done every January.

**CRACK (verb)**

*Definition: "To crack" is to damage something by causing thin lines or spaces to appear on its surface.*

For example, "The floor cracked after the strong earthquake."

We cracked the wood.

**HURRY (noun)**

*Definition: The word "hurry" means the need to move or act more quickly than normal.*

For example, "I'm in a hurry for a meeting with my boss."

What's the hurry? We still have thirty minutes.

**UPSTAIRS (adverb)**

*Definition: When we say "upstairs", we mean toward or on the higher floor or floors of a building.*

For example, "My room is upstairs."

She's upstairs.

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Wait. Let me get my things upstairs.

**POOL (noun)**

*Definition: A “pool” is also called a swimming pool.*

For example, “We love swimming in the pool on weekends.”

The children are swimming in the pool.

**ALTOGETHER (adverb)**

*Definition: The word “altogether” means including everything or everyone.*

For example, “We walked altogether after the show.”

They sang altogether during the event.

**LOUD (adverb)**

*Definition: The word “loud” means producing much noise.*

For example, “The girl spoke as loud as the girl in the other room.”

You’re talking so loud in the library.

**NORMAL (adjective)**

*Definition: The word “normal” means ordinary or usual.*

For example, “Everything was normal when I came in.”

You don’t have to worry because your temperature is normal.

**TRULY (adverb)**

*Definition: When we say this photo is “truly” beautiful, we mean that the photo is really beautiful.*

For example, “I truly enjoy watching movies.”

She truly loves her cats.

**ABROAD (adverb)**

*Definition: The word “abroad” means in or to a foreign country or countries.*

For example, “We used to go abroad during Christmas holidays.”

She has an opportunity to study and work abroad.

**KICK (noun)**

*Definition: A “kick” is an act of hitting someone or something with the foot.*

For example, “The kick of the horse made him cry.”

His kick broke the door.

## P15 Slides 244 & 245

**CONVENIENT (adjective)**

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**Definition:** When something is “convenient”, it means suitable for your purposes and causing no difficulty for your schedule or plans.

For example, “Please message me in your convenient time.”  
Our new place is very convenient.

### **PERCENT (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “percent” means one part in a hundred.

For example, “Food takes a large percent of their budget.”  
Only five percent of the students failed the test.

### **LABOR (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “labor” means practical work, especially work that involves physical effort.

For example, “I went to the repair shop and paid for the labor.”  
He doesn't like physical labor.

### **RELEASE (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “release” means the act of giving freedom to someone.

For example, “She asked the release of the balloons.”  
The release of the prisoners yesterday is dangerous for everyone.

### **RESOURCE (noun)**

**Definition:** “Resources” are natural substances such as water and wood which are valuable in supporting life.

For example, “We should recycle our resources at home.”  
This town has lots of natural resources.

### **SPOIL (verb)**

**The word “spoil” has two meanings:**

**Definition:** First, it means to destroy or damage something.

For example, “The traffic spoiled my meeting with our boss.”

**Definition:** Second, it means to treat someone very well, especially by giving them larger than usual.

For example, “My vacation in Hawaii spoiled me.”  
The heavy rain spoiled the show. She's an only child – that's why her parents spoiled her.

### **COMFORT (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “comfort” means the pleasant and satisfying feeling of being physically or mentally free from pain.

For example, “My friend is a great comfort to me.”  
I enjoy the comforts of my home.

### **PERCENTAGE (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “percentage” refers to the amount of something, often expressed as a

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**number out of 100.**

For example, "I think there will be a higher percentage of students who will enroll this year."

The percentage of female students in the school is 60%.

**SELL OUT (phrasal verb)**

*Definition: If a supply of something sells out, there is no more of that thing to buy.*

The chicken sandwich is now sold out.

**ESTABLISH (verb)**

*Definition: "To establish" is to start something that will last for a long time, or to create or set something in a particular way.*

For example, "It's difficult to establish your own business."

Mr. Smith established the company.

**OCCUPY (verb)**

*Definition: "To occupy" is to fill, use, or exist in a place or a time.*

For example, "My books occupy a big space in my room."

A beautiful lady occupied the 5th room on the second floor.

## P16 Slide 274 R.E.M.S. METHOD

### P17 Slides 283 & 284

**DISCIPLINE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "discipline" refers to a training that produces obedience or self-control, often in the form of rules and punishments if these are broken.*

For example, "My brother learned a lot from his organization's discipline."

My father used to be very strict about discipline.

**ADVICE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "advice" means an opinion that someone offers you about what you should do or how you should act in a particular situation.*

For example, "Sam gave me some good advice on teaching kids."

He used to give me advice.

**APOLOGIZE (verb)**

*Definition: "To apologize" is to tell someone that you are sorry for something that has caused inconvenience or unhappiness*

For example, "She apologized for her bad behavior last night."

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I used to apologize for my faults.

### **SWEAR (verb)**

Definition: "To swear" is to use words that are not polite or that could hurt other people's feelings.

For example, "When he started to swear, I went out of the room."

Definition: "To swear" also means to promise or be certain that you are telling the truth.

For example, "He swore to the court that he didn't do the crime."

When I was little, I used to swear.

They used to swear to tell the truth.

### **JOKE (verb)**

Definition: A "joke" is something, such as an amusing story or trick, that is said or done in order to make people laugh.

For example, "My father often shares his jokes when we are together at home."

We used to enjoy his jokes.

### **MORAL (adjective)**

Definition: The word "moral" refers to the distinction between right and wrong or relating to standards of good behavior, honesty, and fair dealing.

For example, "It's her moral obligation to tell the truth."

His books used to have moral lessons.

### **ODD (adjective)**

Definition: When something is "odd", it means strange or unexpected.

For example, "She is often thought to be an odd person."

We used to have old pictures in the house.

### **APOLOGY (noun)**

Definition: An "apology" is an act of saying that you are sorry.

For example, "I have to make an apology for being late."

She used to listen to their apologies.

### **ADDRESS (verb)**

Definition: "To address" is to speak or write to someone, or to direct information to someone.

For example, "We addressed the issue to the manager."

My secretary used to address the letter to Mr. Smith.

### **FAULT (noun)**

Definition: "A fault" is an error or mistake or a quality in a person that shows that the person is not perfect

For example, "We often see the faults in everything."

She used to commit many faults.

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## P18 Slides 294, 295, & 296

### **ALTERNATIVE (adjective)**

Definition: As an adjective, the word "alternative" means offering a choice between two or more things.

For example, "Employees are bored because they don't have alternative tasks to do."

Definition: By an "alternative medicine", we mean any of various ways of treating medical conditions that people use instead of what was taught in medical schools.

We took the alternative road because of the strong wind.

My grandmother used alternative medicine.

### **ALTERNATIVE (noun)**

Definition: As a noun, the word "alternative" means a choice or something that is different, especially from what is usual.

For example, "The alternative to driving a car is to walk."

I had no alternative but to stay home.

### **DISPLAY (verb)**

Definition: "To display" is to show something.

For example, "The students displayed their drawings in front of the library."

The shop near the post office displayed beautiful dresses.

### **DISPLAY (noun)**

Definition: As a noun, the word "display" means an arrangement or collection of one or more things that are shown in an organized way.

For example, "There will be a display of our new products outside the building tomorrow."

There were beautiful displays of flowers at the park yesterday.

### **BLOCK (noun)**

The word "block" has two meanings:

Definition: First, it refers to one of a set of cube-shaped pieces of wood, plastic, etc.

For example, "Children like to play with blocks to arrange or build something."

Second, it means the buildings next to each other between crossing streets, or the distance from one street to the next in a city or town.

She puts 4 blocks of ice in her orange juice.

The school is just two blocks away from here.

### **BLOCK (verb)**

Definition: "To block" is to prevent movement through or past something.



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For example, "A big tree blocked my view of the new building."  
The police blocked the road.

**REGULARLY (adverb)**

*Definition: When you do things "regularly", it means you do them often or at repeated times.*

For example, "She walks regularly in the afternoon."  
I visit my dentist regularly.

**SHOCKING (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is "shocking", it means something makes you feel worried, unhappy, angry or it is surprising.*

For example, "His death was shocking."  
The news is very shocking.

**TRICKY (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "tricky" refers to a piece of work or a problem which is difficult to deal with and needing careful attention or skill.*

For example, "Our new task is a little tricky."  
The lesson is very tricky to understand.

**CAMPAIGN (noun)**

*Definition: A "campaign" is a plan consisting of a number of activities intended to achieve a goal.*

For example, "The employees made a shocking campaign about changing the president."  
The road is blocked because of the campaign led by the students.

**WHY ON EARTH (idiom)**

*Definition: The idiom "why on earth" is used when you are extremely surprised, confused, or angry about something.*

For example, "Why on earth are you drinking alcohol?"  
Why on earth did you go out in the rain?  
Why on earth did you join that campaign?

**MAGIC (noun)**

*Definition: Doing "magic" is the use of special powers to make things happen that is usually impossible, also to entertain people, especially children.*

For example, "Children's books usually involve magic."  
Little children believe in magic.

## P19 Slides 324 & 325

**RECOMMEND (verb)**

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**Definition:** To recommend” is to suggest that someone or something would be good or suitable for a particular job or purpose.

For example, “I recommend Hawaii for your next holiday.”

I highly recommend this lesson to make the students smart.

### **RECOMMENDATION (noun)**

**Definition:** The noun of the verb “recommend” is “recommendation”.

For example, “They followed my recommendation to visit Hawaii.”

Her recommendation makes me happy.

### **EFFICIENT (adjective)**

**Definition:** The word “efficient” means working or operating in a way that gets the results you want without any waste of time and effort.

For example, “This class is efficient for someone who wants to speak more.”

People like her make this job efficient.

### **EFFICIENCY (noun)**

**Definition:** The noun of the adjective “efficient” is “efficiency”.

For example, “Higher pay rates improve one's efficiency at work.”

The secretary's efficiency makes her boss happy.

### **POPULATION (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “population” refers to all the people living in a particular country, area, or place.

For example, “The population in my town is about fifty thousand.”

The growing population makes it hard to improve the society.

### **SUPPORT (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “support” means emotional or practical help.

For example, “My family gave their support when I lost the game.”

I believe that your support will make your children better.

### **PRESSURE (noun)**

**Definition:** “Pressure” means worry and fear caused by the feeling that you have too many responsibilities and cares.

For example, “There isn't so much pressure in my new job.”

Pressure at work makes me active.

### **HEIGHT (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “height” refers to the distance that something is above a surface.

For example, “The height of my chair is very high.”

I love the height of these shoes because they make me tall.

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**ACTIVE (adjective)**

Definition: When someone is “active”, it means they are doing something as they usually do, or being able to do something physically or mentally.

For example, “Sam is very active in my class.”

The good weather makes us really active.

**ASSESSMENT (noun)**

Definition: The word “assessment” means the act of judging or deciding the amount, value, quality, or importance of something.

For example, “The assessment of the new manager will be tomorrow.”

Your negative assessment of the student made him sad.

**PHRASE (noun)**

Definition: The word “phrase” refers to a group of words expressing a particular idea or meaning.

For example, “The phrase “to be loved” means a lot to me.”

That phrase makes the statement negative.

**CRISIS (noun)**

Definition: The word “crisis” means an extremely dangerous or difficult situation.

For example, “We must help one another in times of crisis.”

A crisis like this should make us strong.

## P20 Slide 335

## P21 Slides 343 & 344

**CONSCIOUSNESS (noun)**

Definition: The word “consciousness” means the state of being awake, or being aware of what is around you, and you are able to think.

For example, “I lost consciousness when I heard about his death.”

She lost consciousness because of the hot weather.

**MORTGAGE (noun)**

Definition: The word “mortgage” means the amount of money borrowed from a bank or similar organization.

For example, “My friend has a \$30, 000 mortgage in the ABC Bank.”

They have a big mortgage.

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**INSTRUMENT (noun)**

*Definition: An "instrument" refers to an object, such as a piano, guitar, etc., which is played to produce musical sounds.*

For example, "We need two more instruments for tomorrow's performance."  
I can play three musical instruments.

**INSTRUCTION (noun)**

*Definition: An "instruction" refers to the act of teaching someone how to do something.*

For example, "He gave me the instructions on how to drive safely."  
I don't understand my teacher's instructions.

**RELIEF (noun)**

*Definition: The word "relief" means a feeling of happiness that something unpleasant has not happened or has ended.*

For example, "It was a great relief when I finished the entrance exam last Monday."  
I can see the relief of everyone after the accident.

**REGISTRATION (noun)**

*Definition: The word "registration" means a record of someone's name on an official list.*

For example, "She didn't find my name in the registration."  
The registration is in the other room.

**PRINCIPLE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "principle" refers to a moral rule or standard of good behavior.*

For example, "My principle is to always be kind to people."  
Her principles in life make her a great person.

**PRESENCE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "presence" means the state or fact of being present in a place.*

For example, "We finished the show without his presence."  
Your presence is highly needed.

**FORCE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "force" means physical strength or power.*

For example, "The force of the wind broke the windows."  
I didn't expect her force to be that strong.

**PRODUCTION (noun)**

*Definition: The word "production" refers to the process of making or growing goods to be sold, or the amount of goods made or grown.*

For example, "The company increased their food production."  
The production in the factory should be fast.

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## P22 Slide 374

### **CONCENTRATION (noun)**

*Definition: The word "concentration" refers to a lot of attention and thought directed to an activity or subject.*

For example, "The students gave a lot of concentration in the final exam."

Concentration is important for studying.

### **HISTORICAL (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is "historical", it means connected with the study or representation of things from the past.*

For example, "There are many historical places in the Philippines."

This country is very historical.

### **EXISTENCE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "existence" means the state of being present.*

For example, "We are not happy of his existence in this event."

Some people don't believe in the existence of God.

### **ESTIMATE (verb)**

*Definition: "To estimate" is to guess the size, cost, etc. of something.*

For example, "We need to estimate how many people can occupy the area."

We estimated the amount of money needed for the event.

### **ESTIMATE (noun)**

*Definition: As a noun, the word "estimate" means a calculation of how large or how great something is.*

For example, "We made an estimate of how much money we will need for the party."

We already have the estimates of people coming tonight.

### **BEING (noun)**

*Definition: The word "being" means a person or thing that exists.*

For example, "She is the loveliest being I have known."

We are human beings.

### **AN ACCIDENT WAITING TO HAPPEN (idiom)**

*Definition: The idiom "an accident waiting to happen" means a very dangerous situation in which an accident is very likely.*

For example, "Driving after drinking alcohol is an accident waiting to happen."

Those children playing near the lake is an accident waiting to happen.

Roads with no lights are accidents waiting to happen.

### **ADVANTAGE (noun)**

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**Definition:** The word “advantage” means a condition that helps you or gives you a greater chance of success.

For example, “It is a great advantage to be always the first in class.”  
The advantage of having a car is you can go anywhere at any time.

### **ROUGHLY (adverb)**

**Definition:** The word “roughly” means not complete or exact.

For example, “The cost of this house is roughly \$2 million.”  
The financial estimate is roughly \$10,000.

### **SPIRIT (noun)**

The word “spirit” has three meanings:

**Definition:** First, it means the enthusiasm and energy someone has.

For example, “She finished the show with great spirit.”

**Definition:** Second, it also means the inner character of a person, thought of as different from the person we can see and touch. We can only feel it but not see it.

For example, “Many religions believe that your spirit lives on after your body dies.”

**Definition:** Lastly, “spirits” are strong drinks, such as whiskey, vodka, etc.

I liked his spirit during the game.

My grandfather believes that people's spirits go somewhere after death.

He prefers beer to spirits.

### **HORROR (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “horror” refers to a strong feeling of fear, shock, or an event that produces such a feeling.

For example, “They cried out in horror as they remembered the accident.”

I can't forget the horror we felt at that time.

### **INDEPENDENCE (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “independence” means the ability to live your life without being helped or influenced by other people.

For example, “We should enjoy our individual independence.”

She asked her parents for her independence.

## **P23 Slide 388**

### **DIVORCE (noun)**

**Definition:** A “divorce” is an official or legal process of ending a marriage to a husband or wife.

For example, “His parents had a divorce five years ago.”

She is crying over her parents' divorce.

### **OBSERVATION (noun)**

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**Definition:** The word “observation” means the act of observing something or someone carefully.

For example, “I will make an observation of all the new employees.”

My observations are enough to know you.

### **FACTOR (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “factor” refers to a fact or situation that influences a result.

For example, “Helping one another is a good factor in achieving our goals.”

There are factors to consider if you want to study abroad.

### **FAILURE (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “failure” means a lack of success in doing something.

For example, “Our new business is a failure.”

She used to be afraid of failures.

### **LIMIT (verb)**

**Definition:** “To limit” is to control something so that it is not greater than a particular amount, number, or level.

For example, “You have to limit your coffee to two cups.”

We have to limit our time.

### **LIMIT (noun)**

**Definition:** As a noun, the word “limit” means the greatest amount, number, or level allowed or possible.

For example, “Our team has a limit of ten people.”

There are no financial limits for rich people.

### **PERMISSION (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “permission” refers to the act of allowing someone to do something, or of allowing something to happen.

For example, “We asked permission from our parents before we got married.”

I will give my permission if you make sure that you have cleaned the house.

You don't have the permission to enter this territory.

### **TERRITORY (noun)**

**Definition:** A “territory” is an area of land, sea, or space that belongs to or is connected with a particular country, person, or animal.

For example, “This whole territory belongs to my family.”

You don't have permission to enter this territory.

### **VIRTUE (noun)**

**Definition:** The word “virtue” refers to a good moral quality in a person, or the general quality of goodness in a person.

For example, “People often say that, “Patience is a virtue.”

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He is a man of virtues.  
He said that it's hard to live a life full of virtues.

### **VISION (noun)**

*Definition: One meaning of the word "vision" is the ability to see.*

For example, "He doesn't have a good vision."

*Another meaning is the ability to imagine how a country, society, industry, etc. will develop in the future.*

For example, "The president has a great vision for the company after ten years."

His vision is clearer now.

They now have a better vision of the future.

### **FOLLOWING (adjective)**

**The word "following" has two meanings:**

*Definition: First, it means listed or shown next.*

For example, "Classes starts at the following times: 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m. and 7p.m."

*Definition: Second, it means coming next.*

For example, "We closed the old office, and moved to a new place the following month."

The following people are the ones who passed the interview.

They had coffee the following day.

### **WISH (noun)**

*Definition: A "wish" is a feeling of wanting to do or have something.*

For example, "It is my wish to own a house."

My only wish is to be rich.

## **P24 Slide 398**

## **P25 Slides 426, 427, & 428**

### **ASSIGNMENT (noun)**

*Definition: An "assignment" is a particular job or responsibility given to you.*

For example, "Our assignment is to read Chapter 5 of our English book."

My teacher gave us five assignments.

### **HEARING (noun)**

**The word "hearing" has two meanings:**

*Definition: First, it means an official meeting that is held to gather the facts about an event or problem.*



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For example, "The hearing of his crime is tomorrow."

**Definition:** *Second, it means the ability to hear sounds.*

For example, "Too much noise affected my mother's hearing."

My lawyer said that the hearing starts at 2 o' clock.

My grandmother's hearing is still good.

### **LUMP (noun)**

**Definition:** *The word "lump" means a small piece or a solid mass of something without a regular shape, such as lumps of sugar, a lump of mud, lumps of flour, a lump of ice, etc.*

I hate those lumps on the road.

### **MISSION (noun)**

**Definition:** *A "mission" is a task that you consider to be a very important duty.*

For example, "The mission of our organization is to help poor children."

A soldier's mission is to protect his country.

### **PANEL (noun)**

**Definition:** *The word "panel" refers to a group of people with special knowledge, skill, or experience who give advice or make decisions.*

For example, "We invited a panel of famous writers for the event."

A panel of five people are tasked to do the interview.

### **GAP (noun)**

**Definition:** *A "gap" is a part or period in which nothing happens.*

For example, "After a gap of five years, she decided to go back to school."

My children's ages have a two-year gap.

### **MECHANISM (noun)**

**The word "mechanism" has two meanings:**

**Definition:** *First, it means a part of a machine, or a set of parts having a particular function.*

For example, "My new camera has a special mechanism."

**Definition:** *Second, it means a process or system that is used to produce a particular result.*

For example, "The mechanism in our office has to improve."

I don't know how to fix the machine because I don't understand its mechanisms.

The new mechanism of production is easy.

### **PHOTOCOPY (noun)**

**Definition:** *A "photocopy" is a paper copy of a document, picture, etc. that is made with a special machine called a copier or photocopier.*

For example, "I made a photocopy of the letter."

I will submit the photocopies of the documents the following day.

### **PHOTOCOPY (verb)**

**Definition:** *"To photocopy" is to make a paper copy of a document, picture, etc. with a*

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### **photocopier.**

For example, "She asked me to photocopy all these documents."  
I have photocopied those files.

### **PRINCIPAL (adjective)**

*Definition: When someone or something is "principal", it means the main or the most important.*

For example, "Mr. Paul Roberts is our principal guest for tonight."  
We have already paid the interest and the principal part of our mortgage.

### **PRINCIPAL (noun)**

*Definition: As a noun, the word "principal" refers to a person in charge of a school.*

For example, "We welcomed the new high school principal this morning."  
Mrs. Smith is the new principal of the school.

### **PLATFORM (noun)**

*Definition: The word "platform" means a flat surface that is raised higher than the floor or ground and that people stand on when performing or speaking.*

For example, "She used to speak in front of us on that platform."  
He was so nervous when he stepped onto the platform.

### **GRANT (noun)**

*Definition: The word "grant" refers to a sum of money given by the government, a university, or a private organization to another organization or person for a special purpose.*

For example, "Our town received a study grant from the government."  
The organization gave grants to its poor members.

## **P26 Slide 439**

## **P27 Slides 453, 454, & 455**

### **LINK (noun)**

**The word link has two meanings:**

*Definition: First, it means a relationship or connection between things.*

For example, "There's a link between the two crimes."

*Second, it means a relationship between people, groups, nations, etc.*

For example, "I have no links with my childhood friends."

This road is the only link to the town.

My family has a link to the Smith family.

### **LINK (verb)**

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**Definition:** "To link" is to join or connect two or more things, places, etc. together.

For example, "This road links the way to our hometown."

The hallway links the two big rooms.

### **CHIP (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "chip" means a place where a small piece of something has broken off.

For example, "Our floor had some chips after the storm."

The cup has a chip in it.

### **COMBINE (verb)**

**Definition:** "To combine" is to mix two or more things together to form a single thing.

For example, "Let's combine our budget for our next holiday."

We got pink when we combine red and white.

### **COMBINATION (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "combination" means a result or product of combining two or more things.

For example, "I like the combination of different colors in my office."

The color pink is a combination of white and red.

### **COMPARISON (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "comparison" means the act of looking at things to see how they are similar or different.

For example, "We need to do a comparison between these two pineapples."

There was an obvious comparison between the two ladies.

### **CONCEPT (noun)**

**Definition:** A "concept" is an idea of what something is or how it works.

For example, "We gathered various concepts for the party."

I like the concept of the show.

### **DIVISION (noun)**

**Definition:** The word "division" refers to the act or process of dividing something into parts.

For example, "There was a division of ideas among the employees."

Mom said that there should be a division of the tasks at home.

### **MINERAL (noun)**

**Definition:** "Mineral" is a chemical substance that occurs naturally in certain foods and that is important for good health.

For example, "Children should get enough supply of minerals in their food."

We should eat foods that are rich in vitamins and minerals.

### **NETWORK (noun)**

The word "network" can mean two things:

**Definition:** First, it refers to a system of lines, wires, etc., that are connected to each other, such

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as telephone network, transportation network, etc.

Second, it means a company that provides programs to a group of radio or television stations, such as CNN, BBC, etc.

Our telephone network is down.

He is listening to his favorite radio network.

### **GRAND (adjective)**

Definition: When something is “grand”, it means impressive because of size, importance, etc.

For example, “This room is only used for grand occasions.”

Her wedding was grand.

### **FORTH (adverb)**

The word “forth” has two meanings:

Definition: First, it is to mean onward or forward in time or place.

For example, “She stepped forth to begin her speech.”

Definition: Second, when we say “and so forth” we mean, and other things often of the same kind.

For example, “She asked me about life, love, career, and so forth.

They didn't talk anymore from that day forth.

Yesterday, we bought milk, coffee, salt, and so forth.

# R.E.M.S. METHOD

## P28 Slide 484

## P29 Slides 495 & 496

### **POSITIVE (adjective)**

Definition: A “positive” person is a happy or hopeful person, that is, thinking about the good qualities of someone or something or that a good result will happen.

For example, “It's important to have a positive attitude in all situations.”

I love his positive energy.

### **SURGERY (noun)**

Definition: A “surgery” is a medical treatment in which a doctor cuts into someone's body in order to repair or remove damaged parts, such as heart surgery, brain surgery, back surgery, etc.

I My friend just had heart surgery.

### **TARGET (noun)**

The word “target” has two meanings:

Definition: First, it means something that you are trying to do or achieve.

For example, “They set a target date for the project.”

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**Definition:** *Second, it means a place, thing, or person at which an attack is aimed.*

For example, "The criminal found his target."

Our sales target this week is \$100.

The man shoots his target.

### **CONTEXT (noun)**

**Definition:** *The word "context" refers to the words that are used with a certain word or phrase and that help to explain its meaning.*

For example, "You must use a word in context in order to understand it better."

The reporter quoted the actress out of context.

### **POST (verb)**

**The word "post" has two meanings:**

**Definition:** *First, it means to put up a sign, notice, etc. so that it can be seen by many people.*

For example, "The professor posted the result of the students' exam."

**Definition:** *Second, it means to assign someone, such as a guard to stand or stay at a particular place.*

For example, "The owner of the house posted a guard outside."

The announcement will be posted on the wall.

Two policemen are posted outside the building.

### **POST (noun)**

**The word "post" has two meanings:**

**Definition:** *First, it means a piece of wood or metal that is set in an upright position into or on the ground.*

For example, "There are new posts on the way to our town."

**Definition:** *Second, it means the place where a soldier or guard is assigned.*

For example, "The chief told me not to leave my post before lunch."

A strange looking man is standing beside the wooden post.

That is the policeman's post.

### **TIP (noun)**

**The word "tip" has three meanings:**

**Definition:** *First, it means an extra amount of money that you give to someone such as a waitress or waiter who performs a service for you.*

*Second, it means a piece of advice or useful information such as tips for saving money, cooking tips, household cleaning tips, etc.*

*Third, it means a piece of secret information given by a person who has special knowledge about something.*

For example, "We received a tip on where to find the killer."

A lady gave me a fifty-dollar tip!

Her mom gave my mom some cooking tips.

A stranger gave the policeman a tip about the crime.

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**TIP (verb)**

*Definition: "To tip" is to turn or move something so that it is not straight or level.*

For example, "The child tipped his glass and spilled some juice."

The boy tipped his head to his right

**ACCURATE (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is "accurate", it means free from mistakes or errors.*

For example, "Her report about the case is so accurate."

The information was very accurate.

**JOINT (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "joint" means combining the work of two or more people or groups of people.*

For example, "Our company is planning to have a joint project with the other companies."

The joint efforts of all the workers were enough to finish the job.

**CAPABLE (adjective)**

*Definition: When one is "capable", it means they have the qualities or abilities that are needed to do something.*

For example, "Mr. Johnson is the most capable professor in this university."

He is not capable of driving.

**CRITICAL (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "critical" means relating to or involving a great danger of death.*

For example, "His family suffered critical injuries after the car accident."

She is in critical condition after the surgery.

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**APPROPRIATE (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is "appropriate", it means right or suited for some purpose or situation.*

For example, "We need to find an appropriate place for the event."

You have to wear appropriate clothes for the interview.

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**PURELY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word “purely” means completely or only.*

For example, “That comment I gave was purely for fun.”

The children are purely happy with the candies.

**ZONE (noun)**

*Definition: The word “zone” refers to an area that is different from other areas in a particular way.*

For example, “This is a smoking zone.

Let’s look for a parking zone.

**VOTE (noun)**

*Definition: The word “vote” means the official choice that you make in an election, meeting, etc.*

For example, “We are counting his votes now.”

He got almost fifty percent of the vote.

**TRACK (noun)**

**The word “track” has four meanings:**

*Definition: First, it means a mark left on the ground by a moving animal, person, or vehicle.*

We found our dog by following his tracks on the ground.

*Definition: Second, it means a path or trail that is made by people or animals walking through a field, forest, etc.*

Dad created a track for an easy way in and out of the forest.

*Definition: Third, it means a pair of metal bars that a train or subway car rides along.*

The train is running on the tracks.

*Definition: Lastly, it means a song on a record, CD, etc.*

The disk has fifteen tracks.

**TONE (noun)**

*Definition: The word “tone” refers to the quality of a person’s voice.*

For example, “She shared her experience in a sad tone.”

The tone of her voice was friendly.

**PENSION (noun)**

*Definition: The word “pension” refers to an amount of money that a company or the government pays to a person who is old or sick and no longer works.*

My grandfather receives his pension every month.

**BRICK (noun)**

*Definition: A “brick” is a small, hard block that is used to build structures such as houses and sometimes to make streets, paths, etc.*

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Our house in the village is made of bricks.

**ASPECT (noun)**

*Definition: The word "aspect" means a part of something.*

For example, "She was not able to answer the important aspect of the interview."

Happiness is a very important aspect of life.

**SCRIPT (noun)**

*Definition: A "script" is the written form of a play, movie, television show, etc.*

For example, "The script was too long."

The actress is reading her script.

**RANGE (noun)**

*Definition: The word "range" means a group or collection of different things or people that are usually similar*

For example, "This dress has a range of colors available."

There is a range of fruits to buy in this place.

**RANGE (verb)**

*Definition: To range" is to include everything between a specific amount, length, area, etc.*

For example, "Cash prizes range from \$2000 to \$5000."

The children in the school range from five to twelve years old.

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**FORMALLY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word "formally" means in an official way.*

For example, "We formally announced our wedding plans."

She formally introduced me to her boss.

**ABSOLUTE (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "absolute" means complete or total.*

For example, "He is an absolute supporter of the president."

He said it with absolute honesty.

**ABSOLUTELY (adverb)**

*Definition: The adverb of the adjective "absolute" is "absolutely" which means completely or totally, or to make a statement more forceful.*



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For example, "We had an absolutely wonderful holiday in Hawaii."  
I am absolutely going to London.

### **BOUND (adjective)**

*Definition: The word "bound" means very likely or certain to do or to be something.*

For example, "It's bound to be a successful show."  
It's bound to be a great night!

### **BRIEFLY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word "briefly" means for a short period of time.*

For example, "They were briefly informed about their new tasks."  
I will briefly talk about the rules here and then go home after.

### **CONSIDERABLY (adverb)**

*Definition: The adverb of the adjective "considerable" which means large in size, amount, or quantity, is "considerably".*

For example, "This place is considerably bigger than we thought."  
The price of the dress is considerably expensive.

### **DEFINITE (adjective)**

*Definition: When something is "definite", it means not likely to change or it is already set or decided.*

For example, "We don't have definite plans for the party."  
I need a definite answer now before we go.

### **DEFINITELY (adverb)**

*Definition: The word "definitely" means without doubt or in a way that is certain or clear.*

For example, "The exam will definitely be on Monday morning."  
This is definitely a very good example.

### **DELIBERATELY (adverb)**

**The word "deliberately" has two meanings:**

*Definition: First, in a way that is meant, intended, or planned.*

For example, "He deliberately spoke bad things about the president."

*Definition: Second, it means slowly and carefully.*

For example, "We deliberately explain the new method to the teachers."  
I saw him deliberately punch the other guy.  
My teacher discussed the lesson deliberately.