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# Q1 Slide 1

## **GO ON (phrasal verb)**

Definition 1: The phrase “go on” means to function for a longer time like electronic devices and machines.

The lights in the garden go on every night at 8 p.m.

Definition 2: Another meaning of “go on” is the same as “to continue”.

For example, “If I have to finish a report, I have to go on working until 12 midnight.”

She has to go on working.

## **GO THROUGH (phrasal verb)**

Definition 1: The phrase “go through” means to experience different situations. For example, “I have to go through a lot of training before I can do my job well.”

People go through problems in life.

Definition 2: Another meaning of “go through” is to examine something carefully like a document, book, record, etc. For example, “I have to go through my report and check if there's something I forgot to write.”

The students go through their papers to find mistakes.

## **BLOW UP (phrasal verb)**

Definition 1: The phrase “blow up” means to fill something with air or to add air to something.

My dad has to blow up my beach ball with the pump.

Definition 2: Another meaning of “blow up” is “to become suddenly very angry.”

He blows up when we mention his ex-girlfriend.

Definition 3: Another meaning, when a machine “blows up”, it means it is destroyed. For example, It is very hot now because the air conditioner blew up.

Factories can blow up if workers are not careful with their products.

## **GET OVER SOMETHING (phrasal verb)**

Definition 1: The phrase “get over” means to feel better after an illness, loss, difficulty etc. or feel better after something or someone has made you unhappy. For example, “I will take a vacation after I get over my problems at work.”

She wants to get over her cold before the weekend.

Definition 2: Another meaning of to “get over” is to stop worrying about a problem.

I have to get over losing my wallet, as I can't do anything about it.

## **WEAR SOMEONE OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: The phrase “wear someone out”, means something that makes us feel very tired.

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Playing soccer every day wears the boy out.

### **WEAR OUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: The phrase “wear out” means something that is used so much or for so long that it is no longer useful. For example, “The wheels of his car had worn out, so he needs to change them.”

His shoes easily wear out because he always uses them.

### **GIVE SOMETHING IN (phrasal verb)**

Definition 1: The phrase “give in” is the same with “to submit”. For example, “They need to give their papers in to the teacher after they finish answering the test.”

She has to give her homework in to the teacher.

### **GIVE IN (TO SOMETHING) (phrasal verb)**

Definition: The phrase “give in (to something)” means to stop arguing or fighting with someone because you know you will not win. For example, “Some children don't want to give in to their parents' demands.”

The workers give in to their boss' decisions.

## **Q2 Slides 10 & 11**

### **LITERALLY (adverb)**

Definition: When we say or write the word “literally”, we write or say their real, basic, or original meaning of a word or phrase. For example, “He gives comments literally without telling any lies.”

The older man writes more literally than the younger one.

### **GRADUALLY (adverb)**

Definition: When events and actions happen “gradually”, they happen slowly over a period of time. For example, “The temperature is gradually increasing because summer is coming.”

That building fell more gradually than its opposite.

### **GENTLY (adverb)**

Definition: To do something “gently” is to do something with care. For example, “He speaks to his daughter gently.”

The mother carries the baby more gently than usual.

### **SHARPLY (adverb)**

Definition 1: When we cry or scream “sharply”, we cry or scream in a loud and sudden way.

A dog cries more sharply when it sees a stranger.

Definition 2: Another meaning of the word “sharply” is “clearly”. For example, “The landscape was sharply painted.”

The plot of this book was the most sharply explained.

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**LAMB (noun)**

Definition: A "lamb" is a young sheep. We call a group of animals that live together a herd of animals. So, we can say a herd of sheep.

A lamb runs the fastest in a herd of sheep.

**GRANDPA (noun)**

Definition: "Grandpa" is a less formal word for grandfather.

My grandpa lifted my newborn brother the most gently.

**EXPRESSWAY (noun)**

Definition: An "expressway" is a long and wide road where vehicles can travel faster.

Cars approach faster than expected on the expressway.

**GRANNY (noun)**

Definition: "Granny" is a less formal word for grandmother.

My granny drives the worst in my family.

**FREQUENTLY (adverb)**

Definition: The word "frequently" means doing things often.

Granny coughs more frequently now than yesterday.

**RARELY (adverb)**

Definition: The word "rarely" means not doing things often. The opposite of the word "frequently" is "rarely".

That plant grows in this area more rarely than it used to 10 years ago.

## Q3 Slides 23, 24, & 25

**AGENCY (noun)**

Definition: An "agency" is a company or an organization that provides service to people or other companies. Some examples of agencies are travel agency, employment agency, security agency, etc. For example, "I have to call the travel agency and buy a plane ticket."

The agency is safe.

**MOVIE THEATER (noun)**

Definition: A "movie theater" is a building where movies are shown.

The movie theater is packed.

**INSTITUTION (noun)**

Definition: An "institution" is a big and important organization built for a specific purpose to help people. Some examples of institutions are bank, hospital, university, church, school, etc.

The institution is well known all over the country.

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**ESTABLISHMENT (noun)**

Definition: An "establishment" is a building where people do business. Some examples of establishments are eating establishment, medical establishment, etc.

This establishment was built after the war.

**ESTATE (noun)**

Definition: An "estate" is a big piece of land owned by a person, a family or an organization usually with a huge house on it, and is often used for growing crops or raising animals.

His estate is so vast one cannot see where it ends.

**COTTAGE (noun)**

Definition: A "cottage" is a small house usually found in the countryside.

This pretty cottage is for sale.

**FENCE (noun)**

Definition: A "fence" is a structure like a wall that is built around an area.

A fence can be made of wood, stone or wire. For example, "They surrounded their house with a fence to keep it safe."

There is a better way of building a fence.

**TRADITIONAL (adjective)**

Definition: We say something is "traditional" when it has been done or believed to be true for a long time. For example, "My granny loves to cook traditional food."

There is a traditional way of building a fence.

**UNIQUE (adjective)**

Definition: By the word "unique", we mean something that is unusual, special or the only one existing. For example, "The design of her shirt is unique."

This unique cottage is for sale.

**URBAN (adjective)**

Definition: When something is "urban", it is of or in a city or town. For example, "He lives in the city because he wants an urban life."

The urban institution is well known all over the country.

**SECURE (adjective)**

Definition: To be "secure" means to be protected or safe from any danger or threat. For example, "The high fence is used to make the estate secure."

The agency is secure.

**TEMPORARY (adjective)**

Definition: By the word, "temporary", we mean something that is not lasting or needed for a long time. The opposite of the word "temporary" is "permanent". For example, "I only need a small house for a temporary stay."

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I have a temporary house in the woods.

## Q4 Slides 55, 56, & 57

### **RESERVE (noun)**

Definition: The word “reserve” means an area of land where plants and wild animals are kept to be protected.

I would like to visit a nature reserve in Africa.

### **RESORT (noun)**

Definition: A “resort” is a place where people usually go for vacation. Some examples of resorts are beach resort, mountain resort, etc. For example, “It's better that we stay in a resort than build our own tent.”

If only I could go to a beach resort today.

### **FIRM (noun)**

Definition: A “firm” is an agency for business such as law firm, engineering firm, etc. which offers a professional service.

He consulted a law firm to know more about his legal case.

### **INSTITUTE (noun)**

Definition: An “institute” is an organization that is created for different fields of education and Science studies and people do a particular type of scientific, educational, or social work, or the buildings that it uses. For example, “The Cancer Institute is finding new medicine for cancer.”

It was his dream to study at a famous film institute.

### **WARD (noun)**

Definition: A “ward” is a large room in the hospital where patients of the same health conditions stay. Some examples of wards are children's ward, cancer ward, babies' ward, etc. For example, “All pregnant mothers stay in one ward.”

I asked the receptionist where my mother's hospital ward was.

### **MANUFACTURER (noun)**

Definition: By the word “manufacturer”, we mean a person or company that creates products for sale.

He had to talk to the product manufacturer to sort the problem out.

### **DEPARTMENT (noun)**

Definition: Every organization like the government, school or business is divided into “departments”. Each department does a particular work. For example, “I am a teacher so I belong to the teaching department in this school.”

The health department has some big problems because of the virus.

### **MOTOR (noun)**

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**Definition:** The machine that makes the vehicle run is called “motor”. It is a device that changes electricity or fuel into movement and makes a machine work.

Our washing machine needs a new motor.

**CARROT (noun)**

**Definition:** A “carrot” is a long pointed orange root eaten as a vegetable.

I wanted to eat a carrot cake, but she bought some ginger bread instead.

**PIE (noun)**

**Definition:** A “pie” is a dish that is cooked similar to a cake and is mixed with some fruits or vegetables.

That apple pie was bad.

**PANIC (noun)**

**Definition:** When a person is in a “panic”, he or she feels intense fear and can't think clearly or act normally anymore. For example, “The people are in a panic because of the fire.”

She suffers from panic attacks.

**FRAME (noun)**

**Definition:** A “frame” is a border that surrounds and supports a picture, door, or window.

That picture frame was a gift from my grandmother.

# R.E.M.S. METHOD

## Q5 Slide 69

**FASCINATING (adjective)**

**Definition:** If something is “fascinating”, it has a very interesting quality. For example, “The hotel has a fascinating view of the ocean.”

The kids enjoyed a fascinating school tour.

**DULL (adjective)**

**Definition:** If something is “dull”, it means not interesting or exciting in any way. It’s boring. The opposite of the word “dull” is “fascinating”.

Nobody wants to attend a dull party.

**FANTASTIC (adjective)**

**Definition:** We say something is “fantastic” if it is extremely good.

The place was fantastic and the food was very delicious.

**FANCY (adjective)**

**Definition:** When something is “fancy”, it is not ordinary because it has great quality or it is expensive.

We went to a fancy restaurant for dinner.

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**DETAILED (adjective)**

Definition: The word, "detailed" means giving a lot of information with many details. For example, "The president knows everything about his company. He has a "detailed" knowledge about his company. When we say a "detailed" report it means it includes all pieces of information.

That very detailed cake decoration made it stand out.

**COMPLEX (adjective)**

Definition: If something or someone is "complex", it means something or someone is difficult to solve or understand because of their detailed aspects or having many different parts.

The problem was more complex than I thought.

**INTENSE (adjective)**

Definition: The word "intense" is the same as the word "extreme or very strong".

She has an intense hatred for anything made of animal skin.

**RIDICULOUS (adjective)**

Definition: Something that is extremely unreasonable or stupid is called "ridiculous".

The ticket price was ridiculous.

**REMARKABLE (adjective)**

Definition: The word "remarkable" means the same as the word "extraordinary". It is unusual or special and therefore surprising and worth mentioning.

The remarkable paintings were displayed in our local museum last week.

**UNFORTUNATE (adjective)**

Definition: The word "unfortunate" also means "unlucky". A person is considered "unlucky" if he experiences bad luck.

I was very unfortunate not to see the art exhibit.

**UNBELIEVABLE (adjective)**

Definition: In informal English, the word "unbelievable" is used to emphasize that someone or something is good and impressive or bad. For example, "My brother annoys me a lot. He doesn't help me in the household chores, he makes fun of me and even use my things. He's so unbelievable!" If something seems impossible to happen, it is "unbelievable".

The scenes in the movie are so unbelievable.

**MARVELOUS (adjective)**

Definition: The word "marvelous" means "extremely enjoyable".

For example, I had an enjoyable vacation last summer. I had a marvelous vacation last summer.

(TTSTS Jackie had a marvelous time at the museum.



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## Q6 Slides 79 & 80

### **NAKED (adjective)**

Definition: The word “naked” means not wearing any clothes. We didn't have any clothes when we were born. We were naked when we were born.

The man running naked in front of the school was arrested.

### **AGGRESSIVE (adjective)**

Definition: An “aggressive” man is someone who is willing to fight or argue because he is determined to succeed.

An aggressive businessman won the award.

### **ARMED (adjective)**

Definition: The word “armed” means using or carrying weapons or dangerous things like knife and gun. For example, “The armed men entered the shop.”

The man went into the store armed with a baseball bat.

### **BLONDE (adjective)**

Definition: By the word, “blonde” we mean a girl or woman with pale yellow or gold hair.

They say blonde people have more fun.

### **STRICT (adjective)**

Definition: A “strict” person is someone who makes rules and expects everyone to follow such rules.

My teacher is strict.

### **FOREIGN (adjective)**

Definition: If something is “foreign”, it means it is coming from or belonging to a different place or country.

She shares an office with a foreign lady.

### **INTELLIGENT (adjective)**

Definition: The word “intelligent” is the same as the word “smart”.

He is an intelligent man.

### **DUMB (adjective)**

Definition: The word “dumb” means showing a lack of intelligence. The opposite of the word “intelligent” is “dumb”.

It was a dumb decision to drive after drinking.

### **KEEN (adjective)**

Definition: If someone is a “keen” observer, we mean that he or she is very quick to understand. For example, “To be a detective, one needs to be a keen observer.” The children are always

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interested to do something new. The children are always “keen” to do something new. For example, “She has a keen interest in studying Mathematics.”

The dog looked so keen to have a walk.

### **DECENT (adjective)**

Definition: The word “decent” means acceptable, satisfactory, or reasonable. For example, “His salary is neither big nor small, it is just decent for him.”

It wasn't a big apartment but it was decent for her.

### **VICTIM (noun)**

Definition: Someone who was affected by an attack, illness or any unfortunate situation is called “victim”. For example, “The victim of the accident was brought to the hospital.”

The victim was really angry with the thief.

### **CHILDHOOD (noun)**

Definition: The period when someone is a child is called “childhood”.

I had a normal childhood.

## **Q7 Slide 113**

## **Q8 Slides 123 & 124**

### **LONG-TERM (adjective)**

Definition: The word “long-term” means for a long time.

Everybody wants to have long-term relationships with other people.

### **SUBSTANTIAL (adjective)**

Definition: Something that is “substantial” is large in amount or value. For example, “His substantial savings could support his family for a year.”

He inherited a substantial amount of money from his grandpa.

### **TECHNICAL (adjective)**

Definition: We use the term “technical” for something that is related to the use of machine and technology. For example, “Having a technical knowledge about computers is an advantage if we work in an office.”

We had a technical problem at work today.

### **UNKNOWN (adjective)**

Definition: If someone or something is “unknown”, we don't know about the person or thing. For example, “We should not answer the texts we receive from an unknown person.”

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An unknown person sent her a package.

**VAGUE (adjective)**

Definition: The word “vague” means confusing, too general and it is not clear.

His explanation was vague so we didn't totally understand it.

**VISIBLE (adjective)**

Definition: The word “visible” means able to be seen. We can see this pen, so this pen is “visible” to our eyes.

My sister thought her new ear piercing was not visible.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL (adjective)**

Definition: We use the term “psychological” for things connected to someone's mind and the way he or she thinks.

Those who suffer from severe psychological conditions have to be admitted.

**RARE (adjective)**

Definition: By the word “rare”, we mean something that does not happen often or not seen often. For example, “A collection of rare paintings makes her house interesting.”

He has a rare skin condition.

**SENSITIVE (adjective)**

Definition: We call someone or something “sensitive” if they are easily affected by someone or something. For example, “He cannot eat a lot because he has a sensitive stomach.”  
“A sensitive person cries easily.”

Annie doesn't go out a lot because she has sensitive skin.

**GENUINE (adjective)**

Definition: If something is “genuine”, it is real and exactly what it appears to be. For example, “He shows genuine kindness to his people.”

Kids have such genuine laughter.

**INNER (adjective)**

Definition: The word “inner” means inside or contained within something else My pants have an inner pocket.

The inner part of the jacket has to be replaced.

**INTERNAL (adjective)**

Definition: The word “internal” is connected with the inside parts of something.

We studied the internal organs of the human body.

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## Q9 Slides 134 & 135

### **PATIENT (adjective)**

Definition: A "patient" person can wait for a long time or go through difficulty without getting angry. For example, "We need to be patient with our strict boss."

You need to be patient when baking.

### **GUILTY (adjective)**

Definition: We feel "guilty" if we believe that we did something bad or wrong.

You should feel guilty for not going to the reunion.

### **ASHAMED (adjective)**

Definition: If we are "ashamed", we are guilty because we have done something wrong or we did not meet someone's expectation. For example, "My trainer expected me to win the match, but I did not, so I feel ashamed of myself."

She was ashamed of her behavior last night.

### **PROFESSIONAL (adjective)**

Definition: The word "professional" means relating to work that needs special training or education. To be a professional doctor, one has to study medicine for 10 years. To be a professional athlete, one has to go through a hard training.

I am a professional baseball player.

### **FRIGHTENED (adjective)**

Definition: The word "frightened" means feeling fear or worry. It is the same as the word "scared".

The dog was frightened of the noise.

### **GRATEFUL (adjective)**

Definition: Being "grateful" is the feeling that you want to say 'thank you' to someone or something.

We were grateful to be alive after that storm.

### **VIOLENT (adjective)**

Definition: A "violent" person has the intention to hurt someone physically or to damage something badly. For example, "Some people with psychological illness tend to be violent sometimes."

He finally reported his violent father to the authorities.

### **NERVOUS (adjective)**

Definition: We say someone feels "nervous" if he is worried or scared about something. For example, "It's normal to feel nervous during job interviews."

It is normal to feel nervous on your first day of work.

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**AWAKE (adjective)**

Definition: The word “awake” means not sleeping. The opposite of the word “asleep” is “awake”. For example, “Drinking coffee keeps me awake at work.”

I was awake the whole night.

**SENSIBLE (adjective)**

Definition: By the word “sensible” we mean practical and suitable for the purpose they are needed for, rather than being attractive or fashionable. I prefer buying comfortable and useful clothes rather than stylish ones. I prefer buying “sensible” clothes rather than stylish ones.

You need to buy a sensible pair of shoes because you will be standing a lot.

**SHARP (adjective)**

Definition: The word “sharp” means happening suddenly, quickly, and strongly. For example, “The increase in temperature is quick and sudden. There is a sharp increase in temperature.”

She felt a sharp pain in her side while jogging.

**FORTUNATE (adjective)**

Definition: The word “fortunate” means having good fortune, lucky, blessed. The opposite of the word “unfortunate” is “fortunate”.

We are fortunate to have lovely parents.

## Q10 Slide 165

## Q11 Slides 174, 175, & 176

**BAKE (verb)**

Definition: The word “bake” means to cook using heat inside an oven. When we bake, we cook food like cake, cookies, bread, etc.

She was to bake a cake for the fair.

**SPRAY (verb)**

Definition: The word “spray” means to spread liquid in small drops over an area. I always spray some oil to my hair to make it healthy and shiny. For example, “He needs to spray some water to the grass so it will not turn brown.”

I was to spray water on the plants yesterday.

**STEAL (verb)**

Definition: To “steal” something is to take something without permission from the owner.

He was about to steal from the shop when the security noticed him.

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**SHAVE (verb)**

Definition: The word "shave" means to remove hair from the body, especially a man's face, by cutting it close to the skin. Some men like to shave their beards because they don't want to have hair on their face.

My father was to shave his beard when my mother said it looked good.

**SLIDE (verb)**

Definition: To "slide" is to move across a smooth surface. For example, "We can easily slide across the ice because it has a smooth surface."

The child was about to slide down the stairs but his pants ripped.

**ESCAPE (verb)**

Definition: By the word "escape", we mean to get out of or away from a place where you were not allowed to go out.

The prisoner was about to escape but he was caught by the police.

**REPLACE (verb)**

Definition: The word "replace" means to provide a new one. For example, "He bought a new computer and threw away the old one because it was no longer working, so he replaced the old computer with a new one."

I was to replace the jelly I ate from the fridge but my sister already told my mum.

**ACCOMPANY (verb)**

Definition: When we "accompany" someone, we go together with them. For example, "My mom asked me to go with her to the supermarket. My mom asked me to accompany her to the supermarket."

We were to accompany our granny to the doctor when my dad volunteered to do it.

**BOIL (verb)**

Definition: If we want to "boil" something like vegetables, we need to heat up the water in a pot at a high temperature.

Mum was to boil potatoes for dinner but she forgot to buy some.

**RESERVE (verb)**

Definition: For us to "reserve" a table in a restaurant, we need to call the restaurant and ask them to keep a table that we can use at a later time.

I was to reserve a table in the restaurant for today but I totally forgot.

**INVEST (verb)**

Definition: To "invest" means to use money to buy properties such as estates, establishments, etc. in order to earn more money. For example, "John will buy a lot near the market and sell it for a higher price. John is investing his money properly."

My friend was about to invest in a business when I told him it was a scam.

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**CONVINCE (verb)**

Definition: If we “convince” someone, we want them to believe in something or to agree to do something. For example, “My manager convinces me to invest in a business.”

I was to convince my brother to come with us to the party when our mum told him to do so.

## Q12 Slides 187, 188, & 189

**NAIL (noun)**

Definition: The word “nail” means a thin, hard area that covers the upper side of the end of each finger and each toe. For example, “Women love to put color on their nails.”

His nails are dirty.

**NERVE (noun)**

Definition: The word “nerve” refers to a person's courage to do something challenging or dangerous.

She likes testing her nerves with adventures.

**PATIENT (noun)**

Definition: A person who needs medical help in a hospital or clinic is called a “patient”.

The hospital patient needs assistance.

**PILL (noun)**

Definition: A “pill” is a small, round-shaped medicine that you take with water. For example, “I took a pill for my headache.”

My father needs to take his pill after every meal.

**AMBULANCE (noun)**

Definition: When there is an injured person on the road, the “ambulance” would take that person to the hospital. For example, “An ambulance is useful for emergencies.”

Quick! Call an ambulance!

**SUBSTANCE (noun)**

Definition: A “substance” is a drug that is harmful when taken in large amounts and whose use is controlled by the government.

Drug abuse is one type of substance abuse.

**TUBE (noun)**

Definition: A “tube” is a long hollow pipe used to transfer liquids or gases from one place to another. This is what a tube looks like.

The doctors have to put a tube in her mouth to make her breathe.

**SENSE (noun)**

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**Definition:** By the word “sense”, we mean the ability to understand, recognize, value, or react to something. Humans have 5 senses: the sense of touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing.

My sense of smell is quite strong.

### **DISEASE (noun)**

**Definition:** A “disease” is an illness that affects people and animals, plants etc. caused by infection or a failure of health rather than by an accident.

Those who have the disease have to be separated from others.

### **UNDER THE WEATHER (idiom)**

**Definition:** If someone is or feels “under the weather”, they feel ill. If I say “I feel under the weather”, I mean to say that I don't feel physically well.

She has been feeling under the weather for a couple of days now.

## **Q13 Slides 223, 224, & 225**

### **DATE (verb)**

**Definition:** To “date” someone is to go out with someone, especially with a lover. For example, “The couple dated for 5 years before they got married.”

They have been dating.

### **ASSIST (verb)**

**Definition:** If we “assist” someone, we help them to do something.

I have been assisting him in teaching.

### **CHOP (verb)**

**Definition:** The word “chop” means to cut something into pieces with an axe, knife, or other sharp instrument. We use a knife to cut or chop something into pieces.

She has just been chopping onions.

### **LEAN (verb)**

**Definition:** The word “lean” means to move your body away from a vertical position so that it is bent forward or resting against something. I am now leaning on the wall.

We have been leaning on the wall.

### **RESTORE(verb)**

**Definition:** We “restore” broken things by repairing or cleaning them. For example, “The government needs to restore the establishments that were damaged by the storm.”

My dad has been restoring a motorcycle lately.

### **TRADE (verb)**

**Definition:** When we “trade” with people or countries, we buy, sell or exchange goods with



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them. For example, "This country mainly trades in farm products. We sell farm products to another country."

We have been trading goods with them.

### **PARTICIPATE (verb)**

Definition: The word "participate" means to take part in or become involved in an activity. For example, "I helped my friends in the planning of the party. I participated in the planning of the party. I was involved in sports when I was in high school. I participated in sports when I was in high school."

He has been participating in class recently.

### **CHASE (verb)**

Definition: When we "chase" someone or something, we run after them to catch them. For example, "I need to chase the bus because it will leave soon."

The police have been chasing the criminal.

### **SCRATCH (verb)**

Definition: If you "scratch" your skin, you rub it with the nails of your fingers. I am now scratching my arm. For example, "Cats love to scratch things in the house."

The dog has been scratching the door.

### **PRESERVE (verb)**

Definition: The word "preserve" means to prevent something from decaying or being damaged or destroyed. If we want some meat, fruits and vegetables to be eaten for a long time, we preserve them. For example, "We preserve meat by putting salt on it. A jam is made by preserving fruits using sugar."

I have been preserving fruits all morning.

### **SECURE (verb)**

Definition: We "secure" something by keeping them from being damaged or harmed. For example, "We built a fence around our farm to secure the animals."

We have been securing the boats before the storm.

### **INVESTIGATE (verb)**

Definition: To "investigate" something means to find out what happened in a situation or event. When a policeman investigates, he looks for evidences, witnesses, etc. and asks a lot of questions to people.

They have been investigating those people.

## **Q14 Slides 236,237, & 238**

### **PIZZA (noun)**

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Definition: A “pizza” is a flat round bread dish and usually has tomato sauce, cheese, vegetables or meat on top of it.

They love pizza.

**BACON (noun)**

Definition: “Bacon” is from thin slices of pig meat preserved using salt or smoke.

I need to cut back on eating bacon.

**CEREAL (noun)**

Definition: “Cereal” is a food that is made from grain and is usually eaten with milk during breakfast. For example, “I love to pour milk over my morning cereals.”

We eat cereal in the morning.

**CHERRY (noun)**

Definition: A “cherry” is a small round red fruit which is soft and has a seed inside. For example, “Some cakes have cherry on top of them.”

They are picking cherries now.

**STEAK (noun)**

Definition: “Steak” is a thick, flat piece of meat from a cow.

I can do without steak in my diet.

**GARLIC (noun)**

Definition: “Garlic” is a round white vegetable with a strong smell and used to flavor some dishes.

She doesn't like the smell of garlic.

**FREEZE (verb)**

Definition: If something “freezes”, it becomes hard because of cold. For example, “If we want to freeze meat and vegetables, we must put them in the refrigerator.”

You have to freeze meat to make it last.

**FANCY (verb)**

Definition: To say that you “fancy” something is an informal way of saying that you want to have or do something. For example, “I want to have steak for my dinner. I fancy steak for my dinner.”

I think I fancy a piece of cake.

**CUT BACK ON SOMETHING (phrasal verb)**

Definition: If we want to “cut back on something”, we reduce the number or amount of it. For example, “I need to cut back on the amount I spend for travel so I could save more money.”

They have to cut back on drinking to be healthier.

**DO WITHOUT (phrasal verb)**

Definition: If I say “I can do without a new car.”, it means that having a new car is not that

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necessary and I can continue working or living without it. For example, "I can do without anybody's help. This is just an easy task anyway."

I can do without steak in my diet.

## Q15 Slides 248, 249, & 250

### **OCCASION (noun)**

Definition: By an "occasion" we mean a special event or happening that we usually celebrate. For example, "The occasions that families usually celebrate are birthdays, weddings, etc."

We go back home for some family occasions.

### **WORKSHOP (noun)**

Definition: A "workshop" is a short course on a particular subject or skill for a small group of people. Some examples of workshops are dance workshop, singing workshop, acting workshop, etc.

A mother is asking if she can bring her toddler to the workshop.

### **FESTIVAL (noun)**

Definition: A "festival" is an occasion where people gather to celebrate something. Festivals are celebrated at the same time every year and sometimes take a few days. Some examples of festivals are Obon Festival, Sinulog Festival, Lantern Festival, etc.

She wants to go back to that fun festival.

### **CONTEST (noun)**

Definition: A "contest" is an event where two or more people is in competition with one another. For example, "She joined a singing contest and won the first prize."

Please take as many contest flyers as you want.

### **CONVENTION (noun)**

Definition: A "convention" is a large meeting of people coming from the same profession who are gathered in a place to discuss things about their work and interest. For example, "Attending conventions is one of the best ways to improve our performance at work."

You need to take an umbrella with you to the convention.

### **LECTURE (noun)**

Definition: A talk intended for the public or a class about a certain topic is called "lecture". For example, "She takes her notes to the English lecture."

Bring your notes when you come back to the lecture.

### **SESSION (noun)**

Definition: A particular period of time set for a particular activity is called "session". For example, "A person with a serious illness needs to undergo treatment sessions." "There was a

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photo session with singer after the concert.”

They will come back for the session.

### **HEAVEN (noun)**

Definition: Some people believe that “heaven” is a place where God lives and where good people go when they die. For example, “Some people believe that heaven exists and some people don't.”

He told me to take his heart to heaven with me.

### **HELL (noun)**

Definition: The word “hell” means the place where some people are believed to go after death to be punished forever for the bad things they have done during their lives. The opposite of “heaven” is “hell”.

My mum was so mad. She told the man to go back to hell.

### **INVESTIGATION (noun)**

Definition: The word “investigation” is the act or process of examining a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, especially to discover the truth. The word “investigation” is the noun of the verb “investigate”.

Everybody wants the senior inspector to come back to the investigation.

### **EXHIBITION (noun)**

Definition: An event where people can see displays of interesting objects like painting, furniture, etc. is called “exhibition”.

I'm bored so I'm going back to the robot exhibition.