
R.E.M.S. T Definition File

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T1 Slide 1

T2 Slides 9 & 10

REPRESENTATION (noun)

Definition: It is the act of presenting or describing something in a way that conveys its essential characteristics or meaning.

The representation for love is a heart.

The statue is a representation of the accident.

REMARK (noun)

Definition 1: It is an expression of opinion or judgment.

Definition 2: (verb) It means to make an expression of opinion or judgment.

My teacher remarked that our project did very well.

SIGNATURE (noun)

Definition: It is the name of a person written with his or her own hand.

We sometimes write our signature in an important document such as passport, letter, and other important documents.

I need my mother's signature on my test paper.

LIMITATION (noun)

Definition: It means the act of controlling something.

If we don't have enough money, we have to limit or control the use of our money. We must have limitations in using our money.

There are certain limitations you need to follow.

PLOT (noun)

Definition: It is the plan, scheme, or main story of a literary or dramatic work, such as a play, novel, or short story.

The plot of the movie "Titanic" was interesting.

The movie's plot was great.

POSSIBILITY (noun)

Definition: It is the condition or fact of being possible

There is a big possibility that I won't be able to join the party.

INDICATION (noun)

Definition: It is a sign or piece of information that indicates something.

My friend doesn't like his work anymore. He's always late and shows no interest in working. These are indications that he was thinking of changing his job.

There is an indication of entry by force.

IMPRESSION (noun)

Definition: It is the feeling or opinion you have about something or someone based on your experiences or observations.

Monica is always quiet in her class. Monica gives the impression of being quiet in her class.

His first impression of me wasn't good.

NOTION (noun)

Definition: It is a conception or belief about something.

I love to give my ideas about the topic when we have a meeting. I love to give my notions about the topic when we have a meeting.

I only have a vague notion of what my job is.

INSTANCE (noun)

Definition: It means an example or single occurrence of something.

Usually, I don't change my plans, but in this instance I will because I have something important to do.

She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster.

CONDUCT (noun)

Definition: It is the manner in which a person behaves, especially on a particular occasion or in a particular context.

Jane's conduct caused concern.

CRITERION (noun)

Definition: It refers to a principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided.

There was a particular criterion for the contest.

T3 Slide 20

VIRTUALLY (adverb) PRACTICALLY (adverb)

Explanation 1: When we say "virtually" or "practically", it means that a statement is almost completely true.

Practically (or Virtually), everyone went to the game.

In that sentence, it means almost everyone, but not all people went to the game.

Explanation 2: We can also use the word "virtually" to say when we use a computer to do or see something instead of going to a place or talking to a person.

I am attending a school in Ireland virtually.

I practically just ate noodles all my college years.

PRESUMABLY (adverb)

Definition: It is used to say what you think is likely to happen, or be true even though you are not sure.

Presumably, she got lost in the city.

AUTOMATICALLY (adverb)

Definition: It means something is done spontaneously or unconsciously.

My boss told me that I have a business trip to China next week. I couldn't say "No", so I just automatically said "Yes".

When my sister doesn't call, I automatically think she is in trouble.

OCCASIONALLY (adverb)

Definition: It means something is done at infrequent or irregular intervals.

I only occasionally drink.

NOTABLY (adverb)

Definition: It is used to emphasize an important example of something.

Japan is well known for its delicious foods, notably sushi.

Notably, the pub has good food.

OBVIOUSLY (adverb)

Definition: It means in a way that is easily perceived or understood.

Most of her things are expensive. Obviously, my friend has lots of money.
He obviously doesn't know what he is talking about.

PERSONALLY (adverb)

Definition: It is used to say that something was done or will be done by a particular person and not by someone else.

I am teaching you English personally.

Annie personally won't recommend the book she is reading.

POSSIBLY (adverb)

Definition: It is used to say something might happen, exist, or be true, but is not certain.

The clouds are grey today. It may possibly rain today.

They can't possibly be in the same hotel as we are.

FRANKLY (adverb)

Definition: It is used to say something in an honest or direct way.

My best friend always speaks frankly about her feelings.

Dom frankly cares too much about his reputation.

GRADUALLY (adverb)

Definition: It means something happens in a slow way over a long period of time.

Learning English must be done gradually.

Nina has to gradually learn about her new assignment.

T4 Slide 50

T5 Slides 60, 61 & 62

GET OUT OF (phrasal verb)

Definition: It means to avoid or escape something.

When my two brothers are fighting, I usually do nothing to get out of trouble.
She gets out of participating in class by faking a fever.

SQUEEZE (verb)

Definition: It means to firmly press something typically with one's fingers.

I'm squeezing the orange.
Lemons need to be squeezed to get the juices out.

SHOVE (verb)

Definition: It means to push someone or something very hard.

The boy shoves the toy car where his brother is sitting.
You are not supposed to shove people into the train.

RIP (verb)

Definition: It means to tear something in a quick and violent way.

The girl is ripping a piece of paper.
He ripped the paper into two.

BUMP (verb)

Definition: It means to hit someone or something, sometimes strongly.

When I meet my friends, we sometimes bump our fists.
When we "bump into someone", it means we meet someone unexpectedly.
I bumped into my high school classmate at the airport.

STRIKE (verb)

Definition: It means to hit someone or something using the hands.

When playing volleyball, we have to strike the ball.
He was sent to the office for striking a student.

BEND (verb)

Definition: It means to shape something into a curve.

The woman can bend her body easily.
Pencils don't bend.

CHUCK (verb)

Definition: It means to throw something.

During winter, children chuck some snowballs at each other.

Danny chucked away the pen to the bin.

SEAL (verb)

Definition: It means to close something very tightly so that the air, water, etc. cannot get in and out, like of a jar, can, bottle, etc. We can also seal boxes and envelopes.

He seals the box tightly.

You need to seal the envelope before sending it.

UNDERTAKE (verb)

Definition: It means to agree to do something, especially something that will take a long time or is difficult.

Before a student can enter a university, students have to undertake the exam.

The worker undertook the job his boss gave him.

GET RID OF (phrasal verb)

Definition: It means to throw or sell something that we no longer need.

We sometimes get rid of our clothes, trashes, etc.

My grandmother got rid of our old clothes.

BREAK OUT OF (phrasal verb)

Definition: It means to escape from a place or thing.

The woman breaks out of the old building.

We want a prison where prisoners can't break out.

T6 Slides 73, 74 & 75

SIGN (noun)

Definition 1: It is a posted command, warning, or direction.

We have to follow road signs to avoid accidents.

Definition 2: It is something indicating the presence or existence of something else.

When we get old, we sometimes notice our hair becoming white; we have spots on our skin; and we cannot do the things we used to do when we're young. For example, running, climbing, jumping, etc. These are the "signs" of getting old or aging.

The dog never showed signs of aging.

CHAPTER (noun)

Definition: It is a main division of a book, typically with a number or title.

I have to finish the remaining chapters of this book.

SERIES (noun)

Definition 1: It is a set of related television or radio programs, especially of a specified kind.

We are watching a show about a series of crimes.

Definition 2: It is a number of things, events, or people of a similar kind or related nature coming one after another.

I collected all six series of this book.

SEQUENCE (noun)

Definition: It means the order in which things happen or should happen.

During a crime, it's better to remember the sequence of events so that the police will understand the story well.

The police want to know the sequence of events.

SECTION (noun)

Definition: By the word "section", it means a part of something. For example, "The class consists of 4 sections; Section A, B, C, and D. The computers in Section A are not working."

The market has a fruit section.

A section of the air conditioner is not working.

LAYER (noun)

Explanation: During the winter season, we must wear thick "layers" of clothes.

You have to wear layers of clothes when it is cold.

DEPTH (noun)

Definition: The noun of the adjective "deep" is "depth".

We can use it to refer to two things. First, we use it to refer to the great importance or seriousness of a situation. Second, it refers to the distance of something from the top surface to the bottom of it. For example, "The Pacific Ocean is very deep. Its depth is 10,911 meters or 6.7798 miles."

He has to know the depth of the hole before he goes down to it.

CHAIN (noun)

Explanation: McDonald's has many stores around the world. Such as Japan, Russia, Taiwan, China, etc. McDonald's has a lot of "chains" around the world.

He owns a chain of stores.

UNIT (noun)

Definition: When we say "unit", it refers to the particular amount of length, time, money etc. that is used for counting or measuring.

A centimeter is a unit of length.

Feet and meters are units of length.

PINT (noun)

Definition: A "pint" of beer is the amount of beer in a glass. For example, "A pint of beer is about 0.57 liters."

He regularly drinks a pint of beer.

TON (noun)

Definition: A "ton" is a large number or amount of something.

Tons of people went to the concert of Taylor Swift last year.

They remove tons of garbage from the dumping site.

EXTENT (noun)

Definition: By the word "extent", it is the size and importance of a thing, problem or solution. For example, "We were shocked by the extent of the damage caused by one of the strongest typhoons here in the Philippines last 2013."

We don't know the extent of the damage to the car yet.

T7 Slide 104

T8 Slides 114, 115 & 116

CALENDAR (noun)

Definition: When we want to know the date, we look at a "calendar." A calendar contains days, weeks, months and year.

The secretary checked the calendar for the schedule.

MATERIAL (noun)

Definition: When I want to draw something, I always prepare my "materials". Such as pencil, paper and crayons.

Yarn and sticks are some examples of crochet materials.

The builders request the owner to buy more materials.

STEEL (noun)

Definition: The materials we use like spoon and fork, knife, etc. are made of "steel." A steel is a metal that is strong and hard.

They ask for more steel sheets.

SOLID (noun)

Definition: When we say "solid" it means something that is hard. When things are solid, we can touch and see it.

A 4-month-old baby can already eat solids.

DISC (noun)

Definition: A "disc" has a round and flat shape.

A coin is a round and flat disc.

Many coins around the world are flat silver discs.

PAD (noun)

Definition: A "pad" of paper is a number of sheets of paper put together. We sometimes have a pad of paper during the first day of the class.

He keeps a pad of paper with him.

FAVOR (noun)

Definition: When we ask a "favor", it means we ask someone to help us with something. For example, "Could you do me a small favor?" The word "favor" could also mean an approval of someone or something. For example, "When I go out with my friend, I usually need to ask a favor of my parent."

I need to ask a favor of my mum.

MODE (noun)

Definition: By the word "mode", it means a way of operating, living, or behaving. For example, "When we're on a flight, we sometimes switch our phone to airplane mode so that our journey will be safe." Another example, "Railways are an important mode of transport for the economy."

You have to switch your phone to airplane mode.

CHANNEL (noun)

Definition: When we watch T.V., we sometimes watch our favorite "channel." For example, "Cartoon Channel, News Channel, Food Channel, Fashion Channel, etc."

Children just want to watch the cartoon channel.

SLIDE (noun)

Definition: When we were a child, we used to play in slides. A "slide" is a structure for children to play in which they have to climb first and then slide down.

My cousins want to play on the slide.

WEALTH (noun)

Definition: When we say a person has a lot of "wealth", it means that he or she has a lot of money or expensive things.

A billionaire has much wealth.

SHADOW (noun)

Definition: If there's a light in the darkness, we can see our "shadows." A "shadow" is a dark shape that appears on the ground when someone or something moves between the surface and a source of light.

Your shadow appears when you stand in front of a light.

T9 Slide 127

EXCLUDE (verb)

Definition: When we say "exclude", it means that we prevent (someone) from doing something or being a part of a group.

The new law excludes retirees from paying the additional tax.

DISMISS (verb)

Definition: By the word "dismiss", it means not to take something seriously because it's not important.

They dismissed the report as unimportant.

CONSIST (verb)

Definition: If something "consists" of something, it means something is "made of" various things.

My breakfast usually consists of egg, vegetables, meat, rice and milk.

The dish she cooked consisted of carrots, potatoes and beans.

CONSTITUTES (verb)

Definition: By the word "constitute", it means a part of something. For example, "My house constitutes a kitchen, bedroom, living room, etc."

The bath and the bedroom constitute my flat.

REPRESENT (verb)

Definition: To "represent" something means "to attend or join" an event or competition as a representative. For example, "My country sent some athletes to represent our country in the Olympics."

The athletes represented the country well.

FUND (verb)

Definition: When we say "to fund", it means to give money for something or someone. For example, "We do not have enough budget for our activity in our school. Our parents gave us some money to be used in our activity. Our parents funded our activity."

A private business funded the show.

ENTITLE (verb)

Definition: When a person is "entitled" to do something, it means he or she has the right to do or have something.

For example, "Every child is entitled to feel love and care from their parents."

Being a citizen of a country entitles you to certain rights.

DESERVE (verb)

Definition: By the word "deserve", it is used to say that someone or something should or should not have or be given something. For example, "If someone works very hard, he or she deserves to have a high salary."

She deserves to win an award for being a great actress.

PROPOSE (verb)

Definition: When someone "proposes", it means to suggest something to someone or to a group of people.

For example, "My colleague proposes a new business plan to our leader."

He proposes that we change some rules at work.

RANK (verb)

Definition: By the word "rank", it means to place someone or something in a particular position among a group of people or things that are being judged according to quality, ability, size, etc.

The officials rank the players to know who is the best.

GET UP TO (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "get up" means to reach a particular part, level or place.

I got up to the part of the movie where it got boring.

GO AFTER (phrasal verb)

Definition: To "go after" means to try to achieve something or follow, pursue or chase someone.

I went after my dream and now I am an English teacher.

My mother told me to go after my dreams.

T10 Slide 155

T11 Slides 165, 166 & 167

LOAD (noun)

Definition: By the word "load", it is something that a person or animal carries, especially a large number of things.

For example, "Long time ago, people use horses to carry heavy loads going to the market."

The truck carries a heavy load to the village.

STRIKE (noun)

Definition: When people go on "strike", it is a period of time when workers stop work in order to force an employer to agree to their demands such as increase of salary.

We have a transportation problem because of the strike.

POP (noun)

Definition: When something bursts, like a balloon, we can hear a short and loud sound. We can hear a "pop" when something bursts.

There was a pop when the balloon burst.

BANG (noun)

Definition: It means a sudden very loud noise.

If you shut the door very hard, we can hear a loud "bang" sound.

There was a bang on the door.

DEPARTURE (noun)

Definition: By the word "departure", it means the time when someone leaves a place to go somewhere.

We met him before his departure for Madrid.

ABSENCE (noun)

Definition: When we say "absence" it means a period of time when someone is not where they should be or where they usually are. In short, the time when someone or something is not present.

His absence is obvious to everyone.

REGARD (noun)

Definition: If we have "regard" to something, it means we care or pay attention to something. For example, "She doesn't give any regard to how she spends her money."

If we have "regard" for our parents, it means we have respect for them.

He has no regard for his parents' feelings.

FLOW (noun)

Definition: By the word "flow", we mean a movement of something in one direction.

The flow of traffic was smooth this morning.

LACK (verb)

Definition: If we "lack" something, it means we do not have or to not have enough of something for us. For example, "Some people cannot say or do what they really want because they lack confidence."

A person cannot work well when he lacks sleep.

POTENTIAL (noun)

Definition: When someone has "potential" it means that he or she has the ability to develop and become successful.

The new intern has a lot of potential to be a good engineer.

DISPUTE (noun)

Definition: If two countries are in "dispute", it means that they do not agree or they do not have a good relationship with each other. For example, "North Korea and South Korea have been in a dispute about their territory for a long time."

We have to solve the dispute between countries to achieve peace.

ESCAPE (noun)

Definition: The word "escape" means the act of successfully getting out of a place or a dangerous or bad situation.

The magician's escape from the box was awesome.

T12 Slides 179 & 180

FREQUENT (adjective)

Definition: When a "frequent event" is happening, it means it happens regularly. For example, "When my grandmother stayed in the hospital, I went there regularly. I paid some frequent visits to my grandmother."

Eli is a frequent visitor to Lisa.

ADDITIONAL (adjective)

Definition: If something is not enough, we must have an extra or "additional".

Lisa has to buy additional meat for dinner.

ADVANCE (noun)

Definition: My birthday will be next week but my mother greeted and surprised me yesterday. My mother celebrated my birthday in "advance".

I called my mother in advance to greet her.

REMOTE (adjective)

Definition: If someone lives in a "remote place", it means that, that person lives in a faraway place, such as mountains, small islands, etc.

A tribe lives in a remote area in the mountains.

PRIOR (adjective)

Definition: Another meaning of the word "previous" is "prior". For example, "Before working in this school, I was working as an office worker, so I have prior experience doing some office work."

She didn't have any prior experience as a waitress.

DEMOCRATIC (adjective)

Definition: If the election is "democratic", it means that people have the freedom to choose who will be the next leader of their country.

The democratic election was a success.

INSTANT (adjective)

Definition: We use the word "instant" to describe something as immediate and without any delay. For example, "She can't promise instant solutions to this complicated problem." When we travel to a mountain, for example, we usually bring "instant food". By instant food, it means food that is easy to cook or prepare, such as noodles, rice, etc.

I ate instant noodles.

ANCIENT (adjective)

Definition: The Pyramids is an old structure in Egypt. It was built many thousand years ago. The Pyramids is an "ancient structure".

The ancient temple is not safe to visit.

CONVENTIONAL (adjective)

Definition: By the word "conventional", it means "traditional". For example, "My grandmother taught me some traditional manners when I was still a kid. So now, I still keep on following those conventional manners that my grandmother taught me."

My grandmother is very old and has conventional views.

POSSIBLE (adjective)

Definition: The opposite of the word "impossible" is "possible" which means you are able to do or achieve something. For example, "I love to know some conventional way of living in every place. So, it's possible for me to live in different places."

It is not possible for me to go out today.

MAXIMUM (noun)

Definition: When we say "maximum", it means the largest amount or number allowed or possible. For example, "The maximum time for waiting the student in this school is 15 minutes. After 15 minutes, you will be considered late."

I have to wait for a maximum of fifteen minutes for the food to come.

POTENTIAL (adjective)

Definition: The adjective "potential" means possible or likely in the future. There is a "potential" danger if a person who doesn't know how to drive a car tries to drive on the street.

I met a potential buyer for my car.

T13 Slide 211

T14 Slides 218 & 219

DRAW (verb)

Definition: *I draw a circle on the board.*

My students can draw animals.

STEEP (adjective)

Definition: *When something is "steep", it is almost straight up and down.*

It is difficult to climb a mountain if it is "steep".

It is hard to climb a steep hill.

CONCERN (verb)

Definition: *The word "concern" means to worry about someone or something. For example, "His unstable behavior concerns his family."*

Her skin condition concerns her boyfriend.

ACCOUNT (noun) ACCOUNT (verb)

Definition: *The word account can be a verb or a noun.*

(As a verb) To "account for" means to give an explanation for something bad that has happened, especially something that you are responsible for. For example, "He can account for his misbehavior in the office." Another meaning of the verb "account" is to think of someone or something in the stated way. For example, "She was accounted a genius by all who knew her at work."

(As a noun) An "account of event" is a report or a story of an event or experience. For example, "Drunk people sometimes do not remember what they did. They sometimes do not have an account of what they did."

Her account of the events did not fit.

PRAY (verb)

Definition: *When I feel alone, I go to church and pray.*

The church said we should pray.

LANE (noun)

Definition: *A lane is a narrow path or road where people walk. For example, "When I go home, I always walk on Santol Lane."*

The shopper's lane was big.

BET (noun)

Definition: *When we put or place a "bet" on something, it means an amount of money that you risk on the result of an event or competition, such as a horse race, in the hope of winning money.*

He put his bet on the white horse.

IDENTITY (noun)

Definition: *We can prove our "identity" by showing a document such as I.D., passport, etc.*

The identity of the killer is unknown.

EQUIVALENT (adjective)

Definition: By the word "equivalent", it means having the same or equal amount to something.

For example, "2 feet is equivalent to 24 inches."

One kilogram is equivalent to 2.2 pounds.

NOPE (adverb)

Definition: Another way of saying "no" is "nope". Nope is an informal word for "no".

Nope, I didn't watch TV today.

NUCLEAR (adjective)

Definition: By the word "nuclear", we mean a dangerous substance or energy. For example, "By a nuclear weapon, it is something that is very dangerous that can destroy something like a place, building, and even a country."

A nuclear weapon is dangerous.

PROPOSED (adjective)

Definition: We use the word "proposed" before a noun. A "proposed plan" is an offered or suggested plan.

The proposed plan for the renovation was approved.

T15 Slide 228

R.E.M.S. METHOD

LACK (noun)

Definition: The word "lack" can also be a noun, as a noun it means a condition of not having any or enough of something.

The problem is the lack of support from the government.

PITCH (verb)

Definition: "To pitch" means to try to persuade someone to do something. For example, "She pitched a lot of ideas during our meeting last week." Another meaning of the verb "pitch" is to throw something. For example, I pitched the ball in the air.

I pitched the ball into the back of the car.

FAVOR (verb)

Definition: My teammates and I had an argument. I proposed an idea to change the topic of our presentation. They didn't like my idea. Then, one of our teammates proposed to continue with the topic and they liked it. They "favored" the idea of our teammate instead of mine. So, we followed his idea.

Our grandfather clearly favors our youngest sister.

SAKE (noun)

Definition: We can use the word "sake" to give our reason usually in order to help or bring advantage to someone. For example, "You study here in QQEnglish for the sake of learning the English language."

She needs more money for the sake of buying books.

PRAYER (noun)

Definition: When we go to church, temple, shrine, etc., we pray. We pray for good health, peace, safety, etc. Our prayers are mostly for good health, peace, safety, etc.

We say a prayer every day.

MOREOVER (adverb)

Definition: When we want to add more information, we can use the word "moreover".

Moreover, we also go to church twice a week.

GOLD (adjective)

Definition: When something is made of "gold", it means it has a soft yellow color and is usually expensive. There are many things that are made of gold such as a watch, ring, necklace, etc.

He wants a gold watch.

NATIVE (noun)

Definition: I was born in the Philippines. I was raised in the Philippines. I am a native of the Philippines.

He is a native of this country.

SOLE (adjective)

Definition: By the word "sole", it means only or single. For example, "To be able to speak English is the sole reason why many students are studying English."

Their sole purpose is to help the homeless.