

* academic variant, # error warning, s = something/someone

Academic English

Discipline ability to control oneself or other people, *area of study
Underline draw line under it, *give emphasis to
Solid not liquid/gas, *certain/safe, of a good standard

Neutral – more formal - informal

In short, briefly, basically in sum, to sum up
Only sole(ly)
Almost/more or less virtually
Try attempt have a shot at
Mainly/mostly primarily
Typical of characteristic of

Prime example: example excellent in quality/value

Primary concern: main/most important concern

Noun – verb – adjective – adverb

Accident X accidental accidentally
Quantity/quantification quantify quantitative/quantifiable
quantitatively/quantifiably

In terms of

In addition

For the most part

In the case of

Key Nouns

On the subject of

The theme of

Essay topics

The issue of

Theory

Theory of

Model of simple representation of something, might be used in calculations

The nature of main characteristic of something

The principle of basic idea/rule that explains how s happens

Aspect of

Feature of

Beyond the scope of

Revealed a pattern of

Number of

Significance importance

Identification ability to establish identity of s

Assessment of judgement of amount/value/quality/importance of

Views on

Research into/on

Methodology a system of ways of studying s

research is Uncountable, not researches but studies/research studies/pieces of research

Key Verbs

(words used in assignments)

discuss problems involved in investigating ..., consider..., illustrate, assuming, calculate, demonstrate, identify, analyse, provide, include

conduct organise and do

find discover by calculating

something supports/challenges a statement

examine look at/consider carefully in detail

classify divide things into groups according to their type

establishing discover/get proof of

account for explain

presented given

showed proved

see is often used in passive in academic style: was seen

explainingive/provide/offer an explanation (of/for)

explorecarry out an exploration (of)

emphasize put/place emphasis (on)

describe give/provide a description (of)

affect influence

effect make something happen/bring about

Key Adjectives

Relative to

Relevant to connected to what is happening/being discussed

Characteristic of

Specific to only found in

Common to belonging to/shared by 2+ things

Appropriate to suitable/right

Typical of

Abstract – concrete

Simple – complex

Quantitative – qualitative

Accurate – inaccurate

Significant – insignificant (important/noticeable)

Rough – precise (estimates for example)

Apparent discrepancy – seeming to exist/be true

Potential problem

Principal cause – first in order of importance

Rigorous methodology – careful to look at every part to make certain it is correct

typical OF, not typical for

Key Adverbs

Comparative/relatively	in comparison with something else
Especially/particularly	more than usual
Specially	more than usual (only spoken), for a specific purpose
Somewhat	slightly, a little (opposite: considerably)
Primarily	mainly
Mostly/largely	almost completely, but not totally
Directly	without anything else being involved (opposite: indirectly)
Approximately	roughly, about
Precisely	exactly
Frequently	often
Eventually	in the end, after some time
Ultimately	finally, after other things have been completed
Essentially	basically
Explicitly	openly
Generally	usually, on the whole
Implicitly	not directly, rather suggested/implied
Merely	exactly and nothing more
Simply	plainly, easily, absolutely/without doubt
Hardly ever	almost never

Eventually means in the end, NOT perhaps/possibly

Phrasal verbs

Put forward (an idea/view/opinion/theory/plan)	present
Carry out (an experiment/research)	conduct
Make up	constitute
Be made up of/consist of	
Point out	observe
Point up	highlight
Set out (to do s)	aim
Set out	describe
Go into	discuss
Go/look back over	revise (BrE)/review (AmE)
Go through	check
Went on to	do s after s else
Work on	study/work in the field of
Set up	prepared/arranged
Worked out	come to a conclusion about
Go against	not be in agreement with
Write s up	(of an important document) write in final form

Key Quantifying Expressions

NOT large deal

great deal, large/great amount for uncountable things

large number of plural noun

number/amount can be described as small, considerable, substantial, significant, enormous, total surprising, excessive (too much/many), fair (quite a lot), reasonable (acceptable)

in total

a couple of

the bulk of the majority

as a whole group instead of individually

one of ... (followed by plural noun)

exceeding higher than

in excess of over (in excess of the speed limit)

fewer and fewer, less and less

more and more

more or less mostly/approximately

no fewer than suggests number was unexpectedly large

few vs. a few: few (not many) a few (some)

little vs. a little: little (not much) a little (some)

without 'a' more negative

Words with Several Meanings

- Set:
- get s ready so it can be operated (instruments)
 - Establish (rules)
 - caused to be in a stated position (in motion)
 - arrange (a time)
 - becomes solid (concrete)
 - started work (to work)
 - group (set of symptoms)
 - that must be studied (set books)

accommodate change to allow s to fit in

contract shorten, become smaller

occur exist

reference to author, where information was found

revolution complete turn

structure way in which parts of a system/object are organised/arranged

someone takes issue with raises arguments against

issues (key) topics

issue (latest) edition

points (raise) opinions, ideas, information

point (get to the) most significant part

Metaphors and idioms

Shed/cast/throw (new) light on	explanation that makes it easier to understand
In (the) light of	because of
Illuminate	show more clearly s that is difficult
Illuminating (discussion)	
Elucidate	explain/make clear
Glaring (discrepancy)	s bad that is very obvious
Highlighted	emphasised
Shines a light on	focuses on
Remain in the dark	continue in a state of not knowing
In the shadow of	in a situation where something bad happens/happened

opposed to, attacked, united in a opinion	
the battle against, a battle no nation can afford to lose	
retreating	
maintain a united front	remain united in opinions + agree how to act
onslaught	a very powerful attack
bombarded with	forced to experience/subjected to

Nouns and the Words They Combine with

Contact	useful, valuable, personal, constant, close, frequent, intermittent (from time to time)
Debate	considerable, heated, intense, public, animated
Element	(factor) crucial, decisive, fundamental
Elements	(parts) conflicting, contrasting, constituent (that combine to make something)
Energy	excess, sufficient, nuclear
Phenomenon	common, isolated, natural, recent, universal
Results	conflicting, (in)conclusive, unforeseen, preliminary (firs), encouraging, interim (temporary)
Role	decisive, challenging, conflicting, influential, key, pivotal (important)
Sample	random, representative
In...terms	absolute, broad, relative, general, practical, economic
Way	alternative, efficient, fair, practical, convenient, proper, acceptable

Come into contact with
Establish/maintain/break of/lose contact
Engage in/contribute to a debate
The debate surrounding an issue
Combine/differentiate/discern (recognise) the elements
Consume/conserve/generate/save/waste energy
Phenomena emerge/occur, observe/investigate/explain them
Collect/collate (organise)/publish results
Results are questioned/invalidated (shown to be wrong)/falsified
Roles can be defined/strengthened
play a role/take on a role
Take/provide/analyse a sample
Discover/devise (think up)/work out/develop a way to do something

Adjective and noun combinations

Important/significant	aspect, contribution, difference, implications, point, question, reason, element
Significant	increase, reduction, number, proportion
Major (opp. Minor)	role, changes, problem, factor, issue, concern, difference, theme, contribution, point
Enormous/considerable	amount, expansion, number, range, diversity, difference, variation, extent, degree, impact, power, influence, significance, interest
Particular	interest, attention, significance, importance, concern
Widespread	belief, acceptance, support, opposition, assumption, use
Common (frequent)	experience, practice, use, concern
Common (shared)	knowledge, ground, features, interest
Specific	context, information, case, type, form, purpose, characteristics, conditions, example
Inevitable	consequence, outcome, collapse, decline, conflict, effect, developments
Explicit	reference, statement, comparison, account, mention
Relevant	data, documents, information, details, factors

Verbs and the Words They Combine with

Base (on)	research, theory. Story, hypothesis mainly, partly, loosely
Associate (with)	word, idea, theory, term generally, commonly, invariably
Discuss	idea, problem, issue, question, topic, theme at length, briefly, thoroughly
establish	relationship, connection firmly, clearly, conclusively
examine	facts, evidence, effects, aspects briefly, critically, thoroughly
demonstrate	existence, need, effects, importance clearly, convincingly
identify (with) (often in passive)	causes, factors, issues, properties, needs, approach, origin correctly, clearly, closely

pose a question/challenge/problem

suggest an interpretation/approach

list the main hypotheses/causes/features/characteristics

refer frequently/specifically/in passing to

observe changes/trends/differences

Prepositional Phrases

In conjunction with	working together with
In comparison with	in contrast to
In addition to	

emphasize and stress do NOT use prepositions

divide into, NOT in

Nouns and Prepositions

About, on book, article, essay, lecture, dissertation, project, assignment

Into research, investigation, inquiry

Of analysis, examination, exploration, study

Of, with problem, difficulty

For reason, motivation, rationale

Look, attempt, point, age at

Changes, differences, increase, decrease in

Insight, inquiry, research, investigation into

Work, research, influence, emphasis, effect on

Basis, idea, part, lack, exploration, means of

Need, reason, basis, case, preference for

Relation, approach, response, attention to

Attitude, tendency, move, progress to/towards

Principle, rationale, assumptions, logic behind

Relationship, difference, distinction between

Fixed Expressions

A great deal of

A wide range of

To what extent

In a variety of ways

To some extent

In excess of (more than)

With respect to/in respect of/with regard to/as regards

In the case of

For the purposes of

In general

As a rule

As far as ... is concerned

In terms of

With the exception of

In more/greater detail

Due to the fact that

At the same time

As opposed to rather than

By means of which

In the sense that

Be that as it may although I accept that this is true, speech

For this reason

In addition to

Applications and application forms

Careers, qualifications, is required, entry requirements, clarification may be sought, profile, submit
 Transcript official document listing courses and grades
 English-medium all in English
 Grant money from government to enable studying
 Scholarship money given by school/college/university to person with great ability for studying

Fill in application form, referee, financial guarantee, personal statement, deadline, process, acknowledge, be called for an interview, references, mature student, be offered a place, equal opportunities policy, fees, student loan, get in

College and University: the UK System

Halls of residence buildings where students live
 Administration building (admin) main offices
 Faculty group of departments
 Great Hall where graduation ceremonies and events are held
 Student Union social student place/organisation of students
 School specialised part of college/university
 Lecture Theatre large hall with rows of seats where lectures are held

Professor, seminars, lectures, Senior Lecturers (below professor), lecturers (below Senior), tutorials (discuss work), Research Assistant, research students, tutor, office hours, supervisor, semester, vacation, student counsellor, postgrad rep (representative, informal)

Systems Compared: the US and the UK

	US	UK
faculty	staff	group of departments
rubric	criteria for grades	instructions on exam/textbook, how to be done
college	undergraduate experience	
University	both under + graduate	
School	university	primary/secondary education or dep. of uni.

US terms:

PhD committee group of teachers who advise PhD student
 US advisor, UK supervisor
 Comps (comprehensive examinations) test for graduate students
 Commons meeting place for students, also for eating
 Quiz short test (SO)
 Freshman new first-year undergraduate (also UK)
 Finals
 Sophomore second-year student
 Junior third-year student
 Senior fourth-year student
 Graduate student has a bachelor's degree and is in master's programme
 Fraternity social organisation for male students
 Sorority " " female students

Academic Courses

Diploma, duration, credit, candidates, obligatory, proceed, enrol, lectures, seminars, workshops, tutorials, assessment, assignment, essays, projects, portfolios, word limit, optional

Core vs. elective modules (most important vs. chosen)

Opt for choose

Eligible having the necessary qualities/fulfilling conditions

A distinction special mark given to students who produce work of an excellent standard

defer delay until later time

supervisions meetings with supervisor

in-sessional during main teaching semesters (also pre-sessional)

sign up for

EAP (writing course) English Academic Purposes

Upgrade become officially registered for the higher degree

When addressing s with a PhD, always use a family name, not just Doctor (only possible with medical doctors)

Study Habits and Skills

End-of-semester (assignments), meet deadlines

request an extension ask for time beyond deadline

cramming study hard and a lot just before an exam

make a to-do list

extra-curricular outside subjects of the study of someone

prioritise

reading speed

revision, revise, review, lecture notes, note-taking

my mind starts to wander

memorise, mnemonics (donkey-bridge! ~~Dutchism don't study~~), visualising,

brainstorm, mind maps, draft

rote learning negative, learn to repeat rather than to understand

learn by heart

study plan

long-term/short-term loan (from library)

rough (notes)

my mind goes blank

Online Learning

Face-to-face study

Means of communication

Virtual learning environment (VLE)

Links, readings, resources, submit assignments electronically, quizzes

Collaborative involves students working together

Posting messages

Construct knowledge

Virtual classrooms, online community

Distance courses study at home with materials sent by institution

Hybrid/blended course combines online and face-to-face
 A (mailing) list online discussion group managed by software
 Post a message to a list, subscribe to a list, unsubscribe from a list
 A thread row of comments in a discussion on a specific topic
 Start a new thread, contribute to a thread, follow a thread
 Participate/take part in a discussion forum
 Enter your username

Hitting send
 Subject header
 'lurk before you leap' (observe conventions others use before joining discussion)
 KISS principle (Keep it Short and Simple)
 Flame someone (be very rude to)

Sources

A review of the literature on	summary and evaluation of all important works written on a particular subject
The medical literature suggests	
Draws its data from	
Primary source	original document
Make reference to	slightly more formal than refer to
Secondary sources	books/articles about, not original documents
Consult a source/archive	
Valuable resource	
Survey literature on	search for all important works, and summarise and evaluate them
cite	refer for illustration/proof
the present study	
an extensive body of literature (exists on...)	
the documented effects	
(study) draws primarily on	
as noted	given special mention
is often attributed to	is often said to have this cause
catalogued	recorded/listed
seminal work	important/original work on which others base
lay the foundations	
set out ideas	
elsewhere	in another book by this author
is dealt with in the Appendix	treated is more formal
main body of a text	main part

Facts, evidence and data

Fact, evidence, piece of evidence, body of evidence (large amount), data (plural/uncountable), piece/item of data

Establish the facts
 The facts will bear out confirm
 Support their hypothesis
 Check the facts before presenting them

Bell curve	
Deviate from the norm	differ from the average
Standard deviation	average difference from the norm
Mode	most frequent value
Median	halfway point between two extremes of range
Correlations	connections (often cause and effect)
S correlates with s	
Valid data	
Sample	subject of experiment/group representing whole
Reliable/consistent (the same) figures	
Show/indicate a tendency	
Significantly	noticeably
Probability	likeliness that something will happen
Diagram	
Outcome	
Probability distribution	assessment of probabilities for each possible value
Proportion	number compared with another number
.. to .. ratio	2:1 for example
trend	change in a particular direction
volume	amount, quantity

10 percent of students or the percentage of students, but NOT the 10 per cent/10 percentage

Graphs and Diagrams

Diagrams/figures present data and are often labelled
 Pie/bar chart, segments, key/legend, vary in height, histogram, table has columns and rows, cross-sections are named by a labels and shows layers
 Flowchart shows stages of a process

Graph presents data/shows
 Random sample was surveyed and has been plotted
 X axis/horizontal axis indicates .. y axis/vertical axis shows ..
 From the graph we can see
 Reaches a peak at, declines, the decline can be explained by the fact that
 Plotting points, draw a line between adjacent points
 Lines can cross/intersect/run parallel
 Numbers increase/decrease/rise/grow/fall/drop/decline
 Growth doubles/soars (rapid movement upwards, opp = plummet)/multiplies/appreciates (about values, opp= deprecates)/exceeds (opp= fall below)

#graph is a noun, graphic usually an adjective indicating drawing (graphics)

Money and Education

Te be eligible (meet the requirements) for a scholarship/award
 Expenditure spending (AmE expenditures)
 Tuition fees, defer payment

Non-repayable maintenance grant	money to live on which does not need to be paid back
(pay in) instalments	parts
current accounts	
interest-free overdrafts	amount that can be borrowed from bank without any interest charges
entitlement	how much you can be given
make ends meet	manage financially
debts soar	rise dramatically
accumulate debts	build up
financial support	
accountable expenses	can be claimed back
original receipt	proving money was paid
reimbursed	paid back
as economical as possible	spending as little money as possible
lodging	BrE = accommodation
registration fees	
résumés	

Time

Century	100 years
Decade	10
Annual	every year
Quarterly	4 times a year
Era = particular period of time	
Phase = stage in a series of events, initial/intermediate/final	
Preceding/current/critical/transitional (in the process of change)	

Concurrent	occurring at the same time
Contemporary	dating from the same period/existing now
Eventual	happening/existing later
Forthcoming	happening soon
Ongoing	happening now
Simultaneous	happening at the same time
Subsequent	happening after something else
Successive	happening immediately after something else
Temporary	not permanent

In recent times, the last .. years, .. has gone through a period of .., prior to, nowadays (informal!), coincided with (happened at the same time as), the emergence of, at the moment, at a stage, evolving (gradually changing), over the next few years, in the near/distant future

#nowadays is ONLY an adverb, NOT an adjective, so NOT nowadays problems, rather present/present-day/current problems

Chapter 30 Cause and Effect

Make, cause create, do, force.

Influenced, had a considerable influence on

Largely Determines= is the main factor affecting

He Motivated them = made them want to do something positive

Facilitated = made easier

Provoked = caused, something negative

Triggered = started, usually something sudden and negative

Accounts for = explains

Springs/stems from = is the result of

Gave rise to = gaf rede tot

Contributed to = was one factor influencing

Stimulate = cause something to develop or function

Generated = aroused, caused to exist

Induce= cause, often used in medical context

Inhibited = prevent something from being as free as it might otherwise be.

Derived = gained as a result

Set off a chain reaction = related chain of actions in which one causes the other one.

(major) consequences = results

Effect of/impact of = influence

Does the **end** justify the meaning = means aim in this case.

Origin of/source of = beginning or cause

An outcome to = result or effect of an action

Precedent for = something that already happened and provides a reason for doing the same.

Reason for [often followed by why or for]

Chapter 31 Talking about ideas

Movement = group of people sharing aims or beliefs

Thought = thinking in general

Disciplines = subjects

Reaction to = process of change stimulated by something else often moving in the opposite direction

Emphasises

Essence of = the most important quality or characteristics

Generalised = presented as something that is always true

Interpret

Valid = appropriate

The concept of = principle, idea

Framework to= system of rules, beliefs or ideas used as the basis for something.

Model = simple description useful for discussing ideas

Notion = belief, idea

Perception of = belief, opinion, held by many people

Stance = way of thinking, often publicly stated

Viewpoint = opinion, way of looking at an issue

Chapter 32 Reporting what others say

Explains

Describes

Suggests = say indirectly or tentatively

States that = says directly

Claims/asserts/contends/maintains/declares = say something directly and firmly

Implies that = suggest indirectly

Argues that = use of this verb suggests giving reasons for your view

Emphasises/highlights/stresses = gives particular importance to

Observe/notes/comments/points out = states but does not develop at length

Demonstrates/shows

Proves = shows that something must be true

Mentions = refers to briefly

Pinpoints = focuses in on

Casts doubt on = suggests it is inaccurate

Advances/puts forward/proposes = used with idea/theory/hypothesis

Questions = expresses doubts about

Reporting nouns

Provide an explanation as to

Give a description of

Suggestion

Statement

Claim/assertion/contention

Implication

Argument

Emphasis/stress on

Observation

Demonstration

Proof

Chapter 33 analysis of reports

Analysis in academic texts

Come to/reach a conclusion

Advantages/ disadvantages

Course of action = way of doing something

Benefits outweigh = are of more importance than

Drawbacks = disadvantages

Weighing up = think carefully about

Sides of an argument, taking into account

Relevant aspects = parts, features

Points raised = idea, opinion or piece of information that has been presented to the topic

Account of

Variables = number, amount or aspect of a situation which can change

Deduce = reach an answer by thinking carefully about the known facts

Drawing conclusions

Soundly based on = completely, firmly

Weighing up

Outweigh

Side

Come down on

One side

Tip the scales in favour of

Insights into = points that help us to understand more clearly

Point to = show, indicate

On the basis of... predict = say something will happen in the future

Constitute = account for

Critical of = not pleased with, negative about

Critical = very important

Critical = serious

Absolutely critical = extremely important

Chapter 34 Talking about meaning

Terms = words or expressions used in relation to a specific context

Glossary = list of words with explanations of their meanings

Terminology = special words or expressions used in relation to a specific subject

Transparent = clear, often used when referring to meaning

Subtle distinctions = small differences

Distinguish between

Senses = meanings

Defining = explaining the meaning of

Ambiguous = having more than one possible meaning

Misinterpret = understand in the wrong way

Clarify

Definition

Communicate

Coherent = carefully organised and making sense

Express ideas

(Convey a) message = key ideas

Evoke – make someone feel something

Atmosphere = feeling or mood

Discourse = written or spoken text

Comprehend = understand

Connotations = associations

Denote = mean

Infer = form an opinion on the basis of indirect evidence

Nuances of meaning = small differences in meaning

Perspective = point of view

Chapter 35 Research and study aims

Deliberate = intentional

Goal = achieve your goal, have something as a goal Preferably not: reach your goal

Intention = with the intention of, have no intention of

Motive = motive for, reason
Objective = meet/achieve objectives = what you plan to do or achieve
Priority = top priority, take priority over = implies a list of important things
Purpose = on purpose = deliberately, goal
Strategy = detailed plan for success
Target = reach/achieve/attain a target = level or situation you hope to achieve.

Mission statement = short written statement of the aims of an organisation
To further = move forward, advance
Establish = encourage people to accept
Understandings = can be used as a countable noun in this context
Application
Knowledge bases = the basic knowledge shared by everyone working in the areas
Challenge = question
Hypothesis-based
Methodologies
A critical mass = influential number
Instigate = initiate, cause to start
Inform = Provide knowledge that can influence
Disciplines
Infrastructure = basic system of support services
Criteria for = standards; singular: criterion
Interface = place where two things come together and affect each other
Practice-led
Definition
Evaluation
Creative practice-as-research
National debate
Contribute to

Chapter 36 Talking about points of view

Objective = not influenced by personal beliefs or attitudes, based only on facts
Subjectively = influenced by personal beliefs or attitudes
Impartial = uninfluenced by personal beliefs/attitudes
In favour of = showing an unreasonable liking for something based on personal beliefs
Prejudices against = showing an unreasonable dislike for, based on personal beliefs
Prejudiced in favour of = ^^'s opposite
Rational = based only on reason
Irrational = ^^'s opposite
Standpoint = set of principles or beliefs on the basis of which opinions are formed
Radical = believing that there should be extreme political or social change
Reactionary = opposed to political or social change or new ideas.
Conservative = not inclined to trust change, especially if it's sudden
Immature = lacking in experience
Mature = ^^'s opposite
Ideology
Philosophy

To hold views = has opinions
To adopt/take a (principal) stance = take a position
To change/shift your position = changed her points of view a little
Have ethical objections to = dislike for reasons relating to morality
The principles underlying = basic idea lying behind
To encounter prejudice = experienced unreasonable negative behaviour
Deep-rooted prejudice = strong, unreasonable negative views

Chapter 37 Degrees of certainty

Instead of xxx are better than xxx but something like = There is some evidence to suggest that xxx may be better than xxx. Or it can be argued that xxx are better than xxx.

It may not be the case that
It would seem/appear that
We can presume that
There appears/seems to be
There is some evidence that
We can draw the tentative conclusion

Undoubtedly = without doubt
Of course = shows the writer sees this as obvious
Evident = obvious
Apparently
Presumably
Is likely to = will probably
Tend to = are likely to
There is a tendency for = it is often the case that
There is every likelihood = it is probable
Is liable to = may change, is likely to change

Allegedly = it is claimed; the use of this adverb suggests that the writer does not believe the claims to be true.
Are considered to be = people think that – the implication is that the writer may not agree.
Perception = common view; often one which the writer feels is inappropriate in some way.
Reportedly = it is reported that; the use of the adverb makes it clear the writer has not seen the article
In the absence of evidence to the contrary = as there is no evidence to suggest the opposite.

Chapter 38 Presenting an argument

Is based on
Put forward
Relevant to
Scrutinised
For the purpose
Respectively

On the subject of
Beyond the scope of
With reference to

On top of which

In addition

Further

Moreover/furthermore = moreover is much more frequently used in academic style than furthermore.

For example/for instance = for example is much more frequently used in academic style.

To what extent

The pros and cons = advantages and disadvantages

In the sense that it = used to explain precisely what has just been said

Provided that

Albeit = although

That's all very well, but = informal, indicates a partial agreement, followed by a disagreement.

Having said that = spoken contexts, said when you wish to add a point which contrast with what has just been said.

Apart from

And so on/and so forth = spoken contexts, can be used together or separately; also etcetera.

The degree/extent to which

But at the same time

Despite the fact that

Nevertheless/nonetheless = however; nevertheless is more common in academic style.

Chapter 39 Organising your writing

Address

Is concerned with

Aim of

With a focus on

Purpose of

Consists of

Divided into

Devoted to

Working through a list of different things = firstly, secondly, thirdly, next, ,
lastly/finally

Changing topics/bringing in new points = we now/ let us turn to; at this point

Referring forward in the text = below; in the next section; later; the following.

Referring back to something = above; in the preceding section; earlier; (as) we
saw/have seen in

Referring to examples diagrams, pages, etc = see; consider; take, for example; as
can be seen

Referring separately to different people or things = respectively; the former; the latter.

Chapter 40 Making a presentation

Introducing the presenter

Let's welcome

On the subject

Call on to make/give his/her Presentation

Present

I'd like to introduce

Address the topic

Getting started

Focus on

Allow time for

Feel free to make a comment = informal

Give a brief overview of

With regard to

Raise issues

I'd like to begin by

Handout going round/distributed = which is being distributed (more formal)

Leave time for questions = less informal than allow

Spare copies

Present the results of

I did/ I carried out/ I conducted = last 2 more formal

To go over time

Keep on

During the presentation - and closing it

Turn on (the problem) = begin to examine or talk about

Moving on = going on to the next point

In more detail = less formal than in **greater detail**

Come back to = return to (more formal)

Return to = go back to

Anyway, getting back to/ to return to = less formal/more formal

Having said that = nevertheless (more formal)

Skip as time is (running) short= informal, more formal would be omit/leave out

To sum up

That's all I have to say, Thank you for listening

Run out of time = have no time left

Take questions = rather formal = accept and answer questions

Any questions or comments?

Chapter 41 Describing research methods

Useful word combinations

Carry out a procedure/an experiment/ a pilot study

Use/ employ a method /technique/approach/instrument/device

Use/employ any type of research methodology

Apparatus, assembled/checked. Apparatus is uncountable = a piece of apparatus

Experimental study

Manipulates = makes changes to

Controlled conditions

Setting of the laboratory

Artificial = not natural

Reflect what happens

Replicate = do in exactly the same way

Correlational study

Determine the relationship between two or more variables using mathematical techniques

Related in a systematic way

Prove/disprove

Cause-and-effect relationship

Survey

Makes inferences from [data collected] = comes to conclusions on the basis of.

Inaccuracies in the data

Case study

In-depth = detailed

Outside observer

Subject

Be representative of = typical

Population

Naturalistic (empirical) observation, field study

Observes; records

Time-consuming =

Disrupting = making it change

Phenomenon = something that exist and can be seen, felt, tasted, etc.

Natural setting

Interfering with = altering

Subjects

Phenomena

Chapter 42 Classifying

Category = a group that shares some significant characteristics

Component = a part which combines with other parts to create something bigger

Existence = the fact that something or someone is or exists

Feature = typical part or quality

Hierarchy = system in which people or things are arranged according to their importance or power

Nature = type or main characteristic of something

Structure = the way in which the parts of system are arranged

Type = group with similar characteristics, a smaller division of a larger set

Variety/diversity

Devised = thought of, invented

According to their similarities and differences

General; specific

Belongs to = is part of

Consists of = includes, is made up of

Of the same type

Distinct from = significantly different from

Allocate = place

Categorising people

Age; Gender; Social class; occupation; marital status

Ethnic background = racial background

Urban-rural (dimension) = city versus countryside (aspect, way of considering)

Characteristics; can be described;

Blue collar = working class

White collar = middle class

Denotes = means

Homemaker; housewife; househusband; senior citizen.

Employment = paid work

Subsumed = included as part of a larger group

Heading = title summing up a group

Occupational background/status

Chapter 43 Making connections

Complemented = which has made the video better or more useful

Reveal links between = show connections not seen before

Combinations

Piece together = try to discover the truth about something by collecting different pieces of information and considering them at the same time.

Correlate with = are connected with, often in a way in which one of them influences the other

Expressing links and connections between people and things

Synonymous with = the two are so closely connected that one suggests the other

Referred to = related to

Associated with = connected in people's minds

Accompanied by

Taken together

Suggest = show an idea without stating it directly or giving proof

Relative to = if something is relative to something else, it varies according to the speed or level of other things

Mutual = influencing each other

Evidence of

Reflecting

Bond = close connection

Relationship between

Corresponds to

Reverse = opposite

In that = used before giving an explanation for something

Equivalent to**Interaction** = communication with or reaction to**Interrelated** = connected in such a way that each thing has an effect**Interplay** = the effect two or more things have on each other

Chapter 44 Comparing and contrasting

A comparison between = between is used when two different things are being compared**A comparison of** = of is used when different examples of the same thing are being compared**In comparison with** = with and to are both used with similar meanings in these expressions**Compared with** = AmE prefers compared with**Compared to****As compared to** = this expression indicates that there is indeed a difference between the things which are compared.**Analogies between** = comparisons between things which have similar features; often used to help explain a principle or idea.**Differences and similarities between** = between is used with difference when different groups of people are compared. In is used when different aspects of one thing are compared.**Differences in****The distinction between** = a distinction is a difference between two similar things**Different from** = Different to is also used in UK academic usage, but different from is more frequent. AmE usually uses different thanUseful linking expressions for comparison and contrast**Similarly** = likewise**Contrast between****Conversely** = in an opposite way**Unlike****Whereas** = while could also be used here;**Rather than****On the one hand****On the other hand** = used to compare two different facts or two opposite ways of thinking about a situation**The reverse is true**

Chapter 45 Describing problems

The problem of arose = often also with question/issue/difficulty/controversy**Experienced difficulties with** =**Controversy surrounding** = a lot of disagreement or argument about something**A contradiction in terms** = a combination of words which is nonsense because some of the words suggest the opposite of some of the others**Errors are apparent** = can be seen**Poses a challenge** = treath/problem/danger; present a challenge, etc. can also be used.**Raises the issue of** = raise question/problem.**Had difficulty in (remembering)****Contain inconsistencies** = if a reason, idea, opinion, etc. has inconsistencies, different parts of it do not agree.

Revealed shortcomings = faults or a failure to reach a particular standard.

Responding to a problem

React to = act in a particular way as a direct result of

Respond to = his/her reaction to what has happened or been said or done

Deal with = take action in order to solve a problem

Tackle = try to deal with

Address = give attention to or deal with

Mediate between = talk to the two groups involved to try to help them find a solution to their probs.

Solving a problem

Solved

Came up with/found a solution

Overcame

Resolved = solved or ended

Resolution to = noun form of the verb

Answer to

Lay in

Conflict Resolution

Describing situations

Infrastructure = basic systems and services, such as transport and power supplies

Circumstances surrounding = facts or events that make the situation the way it is

Absence = opposite of presence

Environment

Conditions

Status = official position, especially in a social group

Factors affecting situations

Constrained /Subject to the constraints of = being controlled and limited in what they can do.

Restrained/Restraint on = limiting the growth or force of something

Minimum/maximum/Minimal/maximal = smallest/largest amount allowed or possible very small in amount.

Confined to = limited to

Restrict/imposed a restriction of = limiting something and reducing its size or preventing it from increasing

Intrinsic = extremely important and basic characteristic of it

Integral to = necessary and important as a part of a whole

Finite vs infinite = having a limit or end vs having no such thing

Stable vs instability = firmly fixed or not likely to move or change vs its opposite.

Chapter 47 Processes and procedures

Stage/step in

Procedure for = carefully controlled set of actions

Application of = using it for a practical purpose

Behaviour of

Simulation of = a model of a problem or course of events

Selected from

Designed

Utilise = use something in an effective way

Unify = bring together/combine

Supplement = add something to something to make it larger or better

Verify = make certain that they are correct

Emergence of = process of appearing or starting to exist

Consumption = process of using fuel, energy, food, etc.

Ratification of(ratified) = process of making an agreement official

Security of = process of getting something

Advent of = developed/invented = arrival of an invention

Automate = make a process be operated by machines or computers, instead of by humans

Display = arrange something or a collection of things so that they can be seen

Export = copy a large amount of it either to a different part of the computer's storage space or to another form of storage

Input = put them into the computer's system

Insert = add

Output = results produced by the programme.

Chapter 48 Describing change

Transition from.... to = change from one form to another

Status quo = the situation as it was at that time

Abandoned = left for ever

Shift away = change in position or direction

Adapt to = change to suit different conditions

Adjust to = become more familiar with a new situation

Move towards = action taken to achieve something

Fundamental = in a very basic way

Maintaining = not allowing them to change

Increasingly = more and more

Elimination of = removal of

Transformed = changed completely so that they are better

Expansion = increase in size or extent

Enhanced = improved the quality of

Impact of = powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation

Sustainable development = causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to continue for a long time

Altered = changed

Fluctuated = changed or varied, especially continuously and between one level and another.

Modified = changed it slightly to improve it

Amended = changed the words of a text, typically a law or a legal document

Converted from... to = caused to change in form or character

Recovered = returned to a satisfactory condition

Diminishing (rapidly) = becoming less (fast)

Acquiring = obtaining, getting

Refine = improve it, especially by removing unwanted material

Relaxed = make less strict or severe

Restore = return something or someone to an earlier good condition or position

Adjectives which often describe change

Gradual change = slow, over a long period of time

Sudden change

Marked change = very noticeable

Perceptible change = which could be perceived, noticed or seen

Chapter 49 Evaluation and emphasis

Adjectives for evaluating

Comprehensive = complete, including everything that is necessary

Fundamental = basic, from which everything else originates

Ground breaking = very new and a big change

Intense

Misguided = based on bad judgement or on wrong information or beliefs

Unique

Significant

Inadequate

Teachers' evaluations of student assignments

Criticism

Notable = important and deserving attention

Key

Given credit to = stated the importance of

Validity = basis in truth or reason

Invalid

Significantly

Compatible = able to exist successfully together

It is not surprising that

Could be viewed as

Contradictory

Solid = of a good standard; giving confidence or support

Mistaken

Hard evidence = clear, able to be proven

Other evaluative expressions

It is noteworthy that

It is worth recalling that

Recognise/acknowledge

Are borne out by = confirmed, shown to be true

Seminal = containing important new ideas, very influential.

Challenges = questions whether they are correct

Flaws = faults, mistakes or weaknesses; we can say a method is flawed.

Emphasising

Underlined/highlighted

Under/In no circumstances/on no account is it

Seldom/Never (before)/Rarely has there

In no way / By no means does this new study

Only... did the government accept

Chapter 50 Summary and conclusion

Conclusions and summaries

Summarising

Concluding

Recapitulate (to recapitulate)= a less formal alternative is the short form *to recap*

As we have seen

To conclude/in conclusion

Draw the following conclusions

To sum up / To summarise / In summary = formal, can also be *in sum*.

In short= used before describing something in as few words as directly as possible

To a close = or bring to an end

I summarise the main points = or summarise the key points

Other useful words and expressions for summarising and concluding

Final

To put it briefly / stated briefly = final is more formal than last

Provides /gives a (brief) summary of

Abstract = shortened form of an article, book, etc. giving only the most important facts or arguments, usually printed at the beginning of the book or article

Précis = a short form of a text which briefly summarises the important parts

Attempted, Concisely = in academic style it is common to say that you have attempted/tried to argue or demonstrate something instead of directly saying you did it; concisely means in a short way, without unnecessary words.

On balance, overall = after thinking about the different facts or opinions; general rather than in particular

In the final/last analysis = said when talking about what is most important or true in a situation.