

five.About Writing

How to write

Preview

1.Vocabulary

microscopic: 微小的, 微型, 是tiny的升级词汇

analysis: 注意这是名词, 此处的“分析”其实就是“文章 (article) ”的意思

regeneration: renew的升级词汇, 再生, 更新的意思

“de”前缀

depopulation: “de”是一个十分常见的前缀 (prefix), 表示“去.....”, 本单词是人口减少的意思

deforestation: 森林砍伐, 直白一点就是“去森林化”“-ise”英式/“-ize”美式后缀

stabilise: “-ise”后缀就是将名词或者形容词动词化的后缀, 该单词就是稳定、平衡的意思

characterise: 描述.....的特征

specialise: 专门从事.....

“-ate”后缀

differentiate: “-ate”和“-ise/ize”类似, 也是将形容词动词化; 分化, 分辨的意思

duplicate: 复制

2.Signposting language标识语言

Starting 开篇

The aim of this study is to ...

This essay argues that ...

The main questions addressed in this >>paper are ...

This paper begins by ... It will then go on to ... Finally, ...

Ending 结束语

Finally, ...

In conclusion, ...

3.Linking words and phrases 衔接词或词组Listing:

First(ly),... Second(ly),... Finally,...Adding: In addition,

... Furthermore,...Showing contrast: >>However,

... Nevertheless,...

On the other hand,... Giving a reason: For this reason,

... because... because of... due to...

Indicating result or consequence: >>Therefore,... Thus,

... As a result,... Consequently,...Giving examples: For example,
... For instance,... To exemplify,...

Transcript

Neil

Hello **and** welcome **to** 6 Minute Vocabulary. I 'm Neil *and...*

Finn

...I 'm Finn. *Today's programme is all about academic English.*

Neil

If you are going **to** study **or** you are studying
at an English-speaking university,
you might be wondering how you 'll *cope with*
understanding lectures **and** academic texts...

Finn

...**and** writing essays.

Neil

Yes. Academic English **is** different **to**
the English people speak **and** write every day...

Finn

It's more formal and uses higher level words.
So **in** today 's programme,
we 'll give you ideas for understanding >>words and phrases
that you 'll come across...

Neil

...**and** some advice **for** writing essays **and** giving presentations.

Finn

We 'll also give you tips for studying in English..
But first, **let's** look at three main features of academic
English:
difficult English vocabulary...

Neil

...specialist subject vocabulary...

Finn

...and language for organising essays and presentations.

Neil

Now when you come across a word you don't know in an academic text or lecture, you can try to guess its meaning by looking at the context...

Finn

...or by seeing if the word looks like a word in your own language.

Neil

This is a particularly useful strategy if your own language has lots of words from Greek or Latin as many of the words used in academic English come from those languages. Words, for example, like microscopic, which means tiny, or analysis, which means study...

Finn

...or regeneration, which means renewal.

Neil

Another strategy for working out the >>meaning is to look at how a word is constructed. Academic English words often have prefixes and suffixes.

Finn

Remember, a prefix comes before the main part of the word and can change a word's meaning. For example, the prefix de, spelt d-e, means removing something, or reversing something.

Neil

So, de-population means a reduction in the number of people somewhere, and de-forestation means clearing of trees from an area.

Finn

Suffixes are attached to the end of words.

A common suffix in English is -ise, spelt i-s-e.

Examples of words with -ise are stabilise, characterise and specialise.

And these words are spelt with -ize in American English.

Neil

That's right, they are. Now another common suffix is -ate, spelt a-t-e. Words with this suffix are differentiate and duplicate.

Finn

Specialist subject words may also cause difficulty.

Now you can help yourself in two ways:

Firstly, prepare yourself before lectures.

Find some texts on your subject, on the internet or in journals and magazines, and study the recurring specialist words in those texts.

Neil

Yes, and to help yourself with this get hold of an English-English dictionary, and an English subject dictionary – for example of Medicine, or Law, or Linguistics.

Finn

And secondly, listen to English radio and watch TV – now there are lots of specialist features which can help improve both your general and specialist English – and of course the BBC website has sections which have stories on technology, and science, and arts, which can also help.

Neil

When writing your academic piece or giving a presentation, you will need to structure and organise your writing or presentation by using signposting language.

Finn

You use signposts to indicate important parts of your essay such as stating its purpose, its structure, your views, the main points, and the direction of the argument and conclusions at the end as well.

Neil

Linking words and phrases show connections between sentences and paragraphs.

Finn

Yes, so Neil, let's give some examples of signposts. Firstly, for starting a piece of writing...

Neil

The aim of this study is to...

This essay argues that...Finn
Yes. And how about for ending it...

Neil
Finally...
In conclusion...

Finn
And some examples of linking words and phrases are...Neil
First(ly), ... second(ly), ... finally, ...

Finn
And for adding something, you could write...Neil
In addition, ... furthermore, ...

Finn
And if you want to show contrast, you might write...

Neil
... however, ... nevertheless, ... on the other hand, ...IDENT
6 Minute Vocabulary from BBC Learning English.

Finn
And now for some tips for getting the best out of studying in English.

Neil
OK, here's a good one. Have a study buddy –
that's someone you can study with.
You can test each other and support each other.

Finn
And another one, set aside time for
regular language study in addition to your academic study.

Neil
Time for a quiz. Complete the sentences.
Number one: Many words in academic English come from
a) Latin words,
b) American words or
c) newspapers?

Finn
It's a) Latin words. Now question two: A good way to start an essay is
a) for example,

- b) in conclusion or
- c) this essay argues that?

Neil

And it's c) this essay argues that.

Finn

And the last question is: A good way to end an essay is

- a) on the other hand,
- b) in conclusion or
- c) this essay argues that?

Neil

And the answer is b) in conclusion.

There's more about this at bbclearningenglish.com.

Do join us again for more 6 Minute Vocabulary.

Both

Bye!

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1. conclusion 结论 .n /
2. Furthermore 此外 .n /
3. contrast 对比 .n / .v
4. indicating 表明 .v
5. consequence 后果 .n / consequently 因此 .adv
6. thus 因此/从而 .adv
7. exemplify 举例说明 .vt
8. lectures 讲座 .n / 授课 .v
9. cope 处理 .v / 大衣 .n
10. formal 正式的 .adj
11. phrase 短语 .n
12. presentations 提交 .n

- 13.features 特征.n / 以...为特色.v
14. specialist 专家.n / 专业的 .adj / specially 特别的
15. strategy 策略 / 计划 .n
- 16.regeneration 再生.n
17. renewal 更新.n
- 18.prefixes and suffixes 前缀和后缀
- 19.reversing 使反转.v
20. attached 把...固定.v / 所附的.adj / attach 贴上
21. stabilise 稳定
22. prepare 准备.v
- 23.recurring 反复出现
- 24.direction 方向
25. buddy 伙伴.n