



General academic style

- Avoid phrasal verbs
- No contractions (e.g. don't, he'll)
- Formal and impersonal language
- Avoid simplification and generalization
- Write clearly and to the point

Fluctuate, raise, establish, propose, intervene, investigate, reduce, eliminate
1. It is difficult for schools to get rid of the problem of truancy.
2. The committee had great problems with finding out what exactly happened.
3. It is believed that the management is aware of the current situation and will therefore step in if
there is a problem
4. The detectives have been looking into the case for 15 years
5. Žofie put forward an idea that was met with a round of applause
6. This issue was brought up during the Q&A
7. The price of potato has lately gone up and down very often.
8. The number of employees has been cut down recently
B) Replace the contractions in the following sentences with more suitable forms where necessary.
1. Your presentation doesn't look well-prepared
2. We'll have to conduct another research
3. The research team's currently stationed in Alaska
4. Firing Jonáš isn't in the company's interest
5. The dean's leaving his post for a more promising career in Malá Lhota.





he knife, stab me?"
style.
I note that there has been a
ms of agreement.
ng.
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E) Rewrite the sentences so that they are clear or without redundant information.





1. The man was bitten by the snake with a red jacket. (misplaced modifier)
2. Walking home from his work, a dog attacked Alois. (dangling modifier)
3. Because Mahulena was illiterate and could neither read nor write, the other students ridiculed her.
4. Because of the fact that they hadn't totally and completely read all the texts required for the class they lacked in the ability to do the writing for the purpose of the class exercise.