



REGISTER AND ARGUMENTATION

I. Writing & Vocabulary

What is the difference between general and academic English? Fill in each gap with a letter to get a definition.

Academic English is f - - - al in tone and im - - - - - nal in style. It is used in the world of re - - - - ch, st - - - y, te - - - ing and un - - - - - ties. It is ob - - - - ive and impartial.

II. Listening

Watch and listen to the video. Take notes on what you consider important, then answer the questions below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=29nizxc8k5k>

- 1 What is the main difference between vocabulary used in general English and academic English?
- 2 According to Martin Hewings, what is the most important academic skill?
- 3 What does he say about the usage of „I“ in various disciplines?

Check your answers with other students and the lecturer.



III. Reading & Working in pairs

How does academic writing differ from non-academic writing? In pairs/small groups make a list of typical features. Then read and compare the two texts below.

https://keats.kcl.ac.uk/pluginfile.php/745402/mod_resource/content/1/page_04.htm

IV. Paraphrasing

What is register? Read the following definition from Oxford dictionary and paraphrase it.

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/register>

V. STUDYING & DISCUSSING

Study the following examples of different registers (A) and the rules for formal register (B).

<http://www.really-learn-english.com/language-register.html>

VI. LISTENING, LEARNING & NOTE TAKING

Watch the following video and take notes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PgwmAUJx248>

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VII. STUDYING

- a) Study the following examples of transition words

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/business-english/communication/reasoning>

- b) Read the text below and complete it by choosing an appropriate expression from the list of linking words below to fill gaps 1-13

- c)

for example; of course; it is true; however; in order to; for instance; because; it seems to me; especially; similarly; for these reasons; on the contrary

It is true that there have been great advances in technology over the last forty years.1..... the use of mobile phones and e-mail communication are common these days.2....., machines which translate from one language to another are still in their early stages.3..... that a machine could never do as good a job as a human,4..... when it comes to interpreting what people are saying.5....., machines can translate statements such as “Where is the bank?” but even simple statements are not always straightforward6..... meaning depends on more than just words.7..... the “word” bank has a number of different meanings in English. How does a translating machine know which meaning to take?8..... understand what people are saying, you need to take into account the relationship between the speakers and their situation. A machine cannot tell the difference between the English expression “Look out!” meaning “Be careful!” and “Look out!” meaning “Put your head out of the window”. You need a human being to interpret the situation.9..... with written language, it is difficult for a machine to know how to translate accurately10..... we rarely translate every word.11....., we try to take into consideration how the idea would be expressed in the other language. This is hard to do12..... every language has its own way of doing and saying things.13..... I feel that it is most unlikely that machines will take the place of humans in the field of translation and interpreting. If machines ever learn to think, perhaps then they will be in a position to take on this role. 2. Underline the main idea in each paragraph and write write it in your own words. Taken from: Set up to IELTS by

Jakeman V. And McDowell, C. (2010). CUP.

WATCHING & LISTENING

Watch the following video on why to study languages

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v7IU8mwb770>

Now make two groups: one supports the study of foreign languages, the other does not. Use the linking words you have studied.

WRITING

Think about your field of study and the reasons why you chose the subject(s). On a piece of paper, write 3-5 arguments for your choice. Then swap the paper with your partner. Your partner will ask you questions about your field/subject(s). You defend your choice.

HOMEWORK

Write a short paragraph based on the previous discussion. (80-100 words)

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